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書香經典

實用藏英辭典（上）

ཚིག་གི་གཏེར་མཛོད།

TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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佛典編譯組

常春樹書坊

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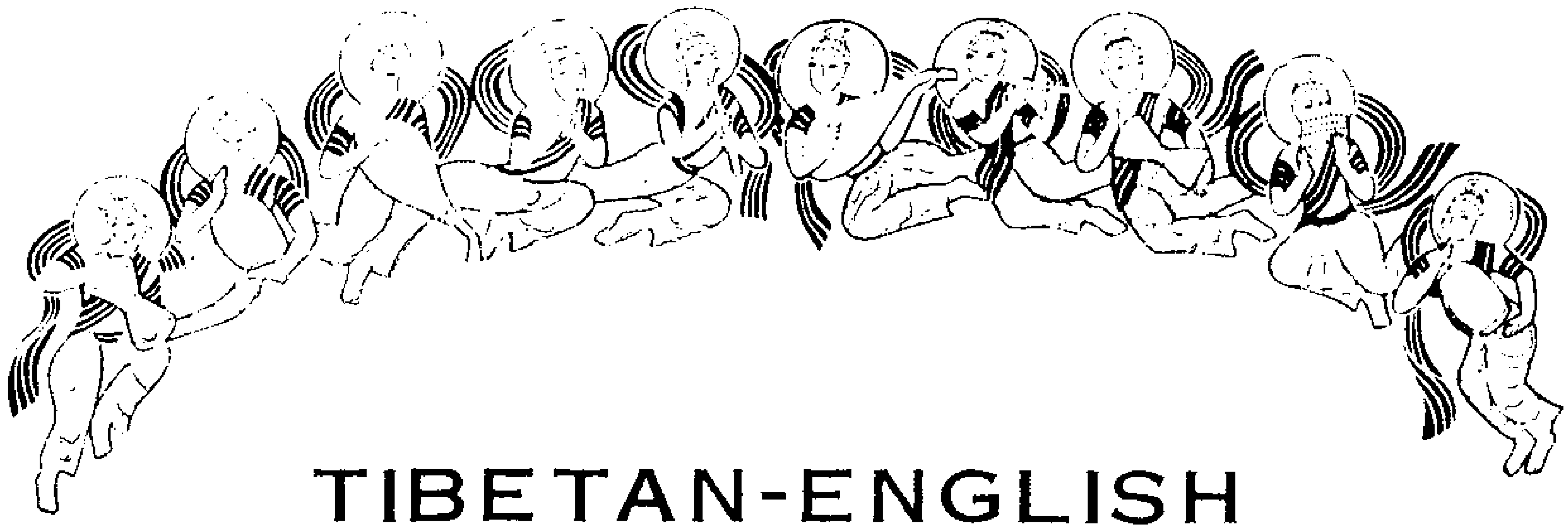

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རིས་མེད་དཔེ་མཛོད་ཁང་།

以佛法淨化人間
以佛學美化人生
以佛理度化人心

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學佛雅集

中華民國八十一年七月十一日一版一刷

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PREFACE.

I.

ALEX. CSOMA DE KÖRÖS, the pioneer student of Tibetan, in the preface of his Tibetan-English-Dictionary, published in 1834, wrote as follows:—

"When there shall be more interest taken for Buddhism (which has much in common with the spirit of true Christianity) and for diffusing Christian and European knowledge throughout the most eastern parts of Asia, the Tibetan Dictionary may be much improved, enlarged, and illustrated by the addition of Sanskrit terms."

The result of his investigations, to speak in Csoma's own words, was that the literature of Tibet is entirely of Indian origin. The immense volumes on different branches of science, etc., being exact or faithful translations from Sanskrit works, taken from Bengal, Magadha, Gangetic or Central India, Kashmir, and Nepal, commencing from the seventh century after Christ. And that many of these works have been translated (mostly from Tibetan) into the Mongol, Manchu, and the Chinese languages; so that by this means the Tibetan language became in Chinese Tartary the language of the learned as the Latin in Europe. In the year 1889 I brought these opinions of that original investigator to the notice of Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., the then Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and explained to him the necessity of compiling a Tibetan-English Dictionary on the lines indicated by Csoma de Körös for the use of Tibetan students and particularly to assist European scholars in the thorough exploration of the vast literature of Tibet, which, besides indigenous works, comprises almost all the Buddhist religious works of India, including the great collections of the *Kahgyur* and the *Tangyur*. Shortly before this Sir Alfred Croft had received a communication from the late Right Hon'ble Professor F. Max Müller on the desirability of translating into English a Sanskrit-Tibetan work on Buddhist terminology, which was looked for with interest, because it was expected to throw light on many obscure points of Buddhist-Sanskrit literature. The philosophical terms of that literature, many

of which were of extremely doubtful meaning, had been translated with literal accuracy into Tibetan in early times, and it was anticipated that an analysis of the meaning of these terms would elucidate that of the original Sanskrit words, of which they were the equivalent renderings. Being impressed with the importance of the proposed work, Sir Alfred Croft, in a memorandum addressed to Government, wrote as follows:—

"Babu Sarat Chandra Das has brought with him four dictionaries of the classical Tibetan; one of these being a well-known Tibetan-Sanskrit Dictionary, compiled from a large number of named Tibetan as well as standard Sanskrit works, and dating from the 13th century A.D., and another being a Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary, which explains the Tantrik portion of the Buddhist Scriptures. The external arrangement of the dictionary will be as follows:—The Tibetan words will be placed first in alphabetical order; next their accepted Sanskrit equivalents; next the English rendering of the Tibetan terms; then will follow what is to be a special and valuable feature of the new dictionary. The meaning of each technical term is to be illustrated by extracts, with exact references from Sanskrit-Buddhist and Tibetan works. Further, it is proposed that Babu Sarat Chandra Das should include in the dictionary words of modern Tibetan which were not known to Csoma or Jäschke. The materials which he has amassed during his two journeys to and residence in Tibet give him exceptional facilities for making the work complete."

These recommendations having received the sanction of Government in June 1889, I was placed on special duty in connection with the compilation of the proposed dictionary. In 1899, when the work of compilation was brought to a close, the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, entrusted the revision of the work to the Revd. Graham Sandberg and Revd. William Heyde, and deputed Professor Satis Chandra Acharya, M.A., who had made Buddhist Sanskrit and Pali works his special study, to co-operate with me. My respectful thanks are, therefore, due to Sir Alfred Croft for the keen interest he took in my Tibetan studies and for his kind help at the inception of the work, and to Mr. Bolton for securing the services of the two Tibetan scholars—the Revd. Graham Sandberg and Revd. William Heyde —for its successful completion. I also record my obligations to Sir John

Edgar, K.C.I.E., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; to Dr. Emil Schlagintweit of Bavaria, and to the Hon'ble W. W. Rockhill, Author of *The Land of Lamas* for encouragement, assistance, and advice during the prosecution of my researches. Great is the debt of gratitude which I owe to the Revd. G. Sandberg for various acts of kindness. Without his scholarly and efficient aid this work would hardly have assumed its present shape, as he has given a scientific finish to the work which it was not in my power to do.

II.

In studying the origin and growth of Tibetan literature and the landmarks in the history of that language, Jäschke, the compiler of the second Tibetan-English Dictionary (published in 1882), noticed only two periods of literary activity. Had that critical student of Tibetan been in possession of works of modern literature, which dates from the establishment of the Dalai Lama's sovereignty over whole Tibet in the beginning of the 18th century A.D., he would certainly have modified his remarks on the subject. Neither he nor Csoma de Körös had any means or opportunities of studying either the current literature of every-day business or the refined, idiomatic literature of Tibet itself, which is quite distinct from the Indian literature that was translated or imported into the language. They do not seem to have ever during the course of their study of Tibetan come across works on drama, fiction, correspondence, etc. It is, therefore, no wonder that the compiler of the later dictionary should assign only two periods to the history of the literature of Tibet, entirely ignoring the third, which is indeed not the least important of the three.

The first period, to describe it in the language of Jäschke, is the Period of Translations, which, however, might also be entitled the Classical Period, for the sanctity of the religious message conferred a corresponding reputation and tradition of excellence upon the form in which it was conveyed. This period begins in the second half of the seventh century A.D., when Thon-mi Sambhoṭa (the good Bhota or Tibetan), the minister of King Srongtsan Gampo, returned to Tibet after studying the Sanskrit language under an eminent Brahman teacher of Magadha. "His invention of the Tibetan alphabet gave two-fold impulse: for several centuries the wisdom of

India and the ingenuity of Tibet laboured in unison . and with the greatest industry and enthusiasm at the work of translation. The tribute due to real genius must be accorded to these early pioneers of Tibetan grammar. They had to grapple with infinite wealth and refinement of Sanskrit; they had to save the independence of their own tongue, while they strove to subject it to the rule of scientific principles, and it is most remarkable how they managed to produce translations at once literal and faithful to the spirit of the original."

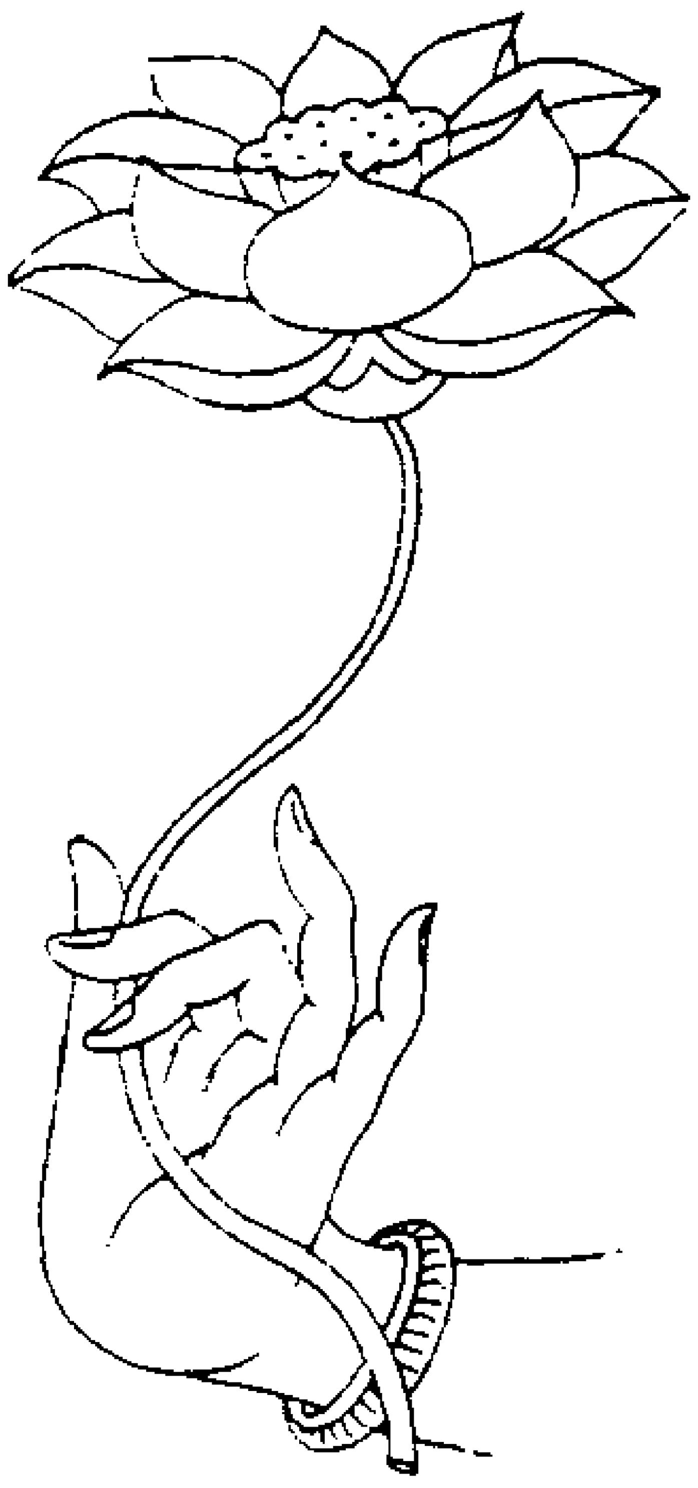
The Classical Period may be divided into three stages. The first or the earliest stage terminated with the downfall of the first historical monarchy, when King Langdarma fell by the hand of an assassin. The second stage commenced with the introduction of the system of chronology, called the Vrihaspati cycle of 60 years, in Tibet by an Indian Buddhist called Chandra Nath and Chilu Pandit of Tibet in 1025 A.D. This was the age of Milaraspa and Atisa, whose illustrious disciple, Brom-ton Gyalwai Jungné, laid the foundation of the first Buddhist Hierarchy in Tibet and established the great monastery of Rwaḍeng, with a library of Sanskrit works. Jäschke's second period evidently corresponds with this stage, when "Tibetan authors began to indulge in composition of their own" and wrote on historical and legendary subjects. The third stage began with the conquest of Tibet by the Tartar Conqueror, Chingis Khan, in 1205 A.D., when Pandit S'ākya S'ri of Kashmir had returned to Tibet after witnessing the plunder and destruction of the great Buddhist monasteries of Odantapuri and Vikrama S'īla in Magadha, and the conquest of Bengal and Behar by the Mahomedans under Baktyar Ghilji in 1203 A.D. In this last stage flourished the grand hierarchy of Sakya, which obtained supreme influence over Tibet and the country, which was then divided into 13 provinces, called Thikor Chusum, as a gift from the immediate successors of Chingis Khan. Among the most noted writers of the time were Sakya Pandit Kungah Gyal-tshan, Dogon Phag-pa, the spiritual tutor of Emperor Khubli Khan, and Shongton Lotsawa, who translated the *Kāvyādarśa* of Dandi and Kshemendra's *Avadāna Kalpalatā* in metrical Tibetan. With the opening of the 15th century Buton-Rinchen Düb introduced a new era in the literature of Tibet, and Buddhism received fresh impulse under the rule of the Phagmodu chiefs, when Tibetan scholars took largely to the study of

Chinese literature under the auspices of the Ming Emperors of China. During this period, called the age of Dā-nying (old orthography), the great indigenous literature of Tibet arose. A host of learned Lotsāwas and scholars like Tsongkhapa, Buton, Gyalwa Ngapa, Lama Tārānātha, Desri Sangye Gyatsho, Sumpa Khampo, and others flourished. This was the age of the Gelug-pa, or the Yellow Cap School of Buddhism, founded by Tsongkhapa with Gahdan as its head-quarters.

The third period begins with the first quarter of the 18th century, when Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was fully established and the last of the Tartar kings of the dynasty of Gushi Khan was killed by a General of the Jungar Tartars—an incident which transferred the sovereignty of Tibet to the Dalai Lama, who was till then a mere hierarch of the Gelug-pa Church. It is within this period that Tibet has enjoyed unprecedented peace under the benign sway of the holy Bodhisattvas, and its language has become the *lingua franca* of Higher Asia.

LHASA VILLA, DARJEELING,
July 1902.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS.



關於本書

佛教在未傳入我國中土以前，早已流佈西藏，因之，我國的許多佛典，不少譯自藏文，尤有甚者，更翻爲英文，將佛法遠揚至歐西或新大陸，使其共享法喜，分霑法益。

而佛教在西藏所蘊育藏密，於密教世界獨樹一幟，光燦奪目，另闢一條學佛修行的門徑，通向證悟的大道。

本書的完成，得力於中外學術界及佛教界諸大德及善知識，歷經數十寒暑戮力不懈，始有這份智慧的結晶。

本書坊素以提昇佛學研究水準，推展佛學國際化爲職志，至祈這冊辭書的出版，能有或多或少的貢獻。

REVISORS' PREFACE.

WHEN in December 1899 the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal handed over to us for revision the Tibetan Dictionary upon which Sarat Chandra Das had laboured for some dozen years, we found at our disposal a work embracing a mass of new and important collections on the language, the value of which was marred by two prominent characteristics—*first*, the material had been put together in somewhat heterogeneous fashion, hardly systematic enough for a dictionary; *secondly*, the vast amount of original matter had been throughout greatly interlarded with lengthy excerpts from Jäschke's Dictionary, not always separable from the new information, and this imparted a second-hand appearance to large portions of the work, which was, in reality, by no means deserved. Moreover, in this way, no attempt had been made to improve upon Jäschke's definitions of many of the commoner Buddhist philosophical terms or to incorporate the later results of European scholarship in these instances. On the other hand, one was very often gratified to find, in the case of the more difficult philosophical terminology, that the learned Bengali had gone to original and little-explored sources of native information, such as Tsongkhapa's *Lam-rim Chhenmo*, and, by extracts from the same, furnished valuable and novel particulars under those heads.

Accordingly, the task which the Revisors set themselves was directed mainly to counteracting the errors of judgment above indicated. Such a task proved one of a more laborious character than might be at first imagined; and the fact that the work of amendment and addition has taken them upwards of two years of incessant toil sufficiently evidences its difficulty.

First, has come the business of selection and excision. The religion and philosophy of Tibetan books are properly confined to the Bon cult and to Buddhism. There had been, however, a tendency here to draw in all manner of Hindu thought and mythology, because one or two works translated into Tibetan from the Sanskrit dealt with these matters. This tendency it seemed right to curb except in those instances, not at all infrequent, where the Vedic and Puranic Hinduism, in some measure, was bound up with, or bore upon, or explained, Buddhist belief or popular practice.

Excision has had to be meted out, further, in the case of unnecessary repetition of otherwise properly-introduced information. *Secondly*, our task has been one of substitution. Many articles have had to be freshly written, or at least re-compiled. In place of the innumerable excerpts from Jäschke, already referred to, we have had to examine and to treat *de novo* the grammar and general usage of a large number of the commoner nouns, adjectives, and verbs, notably the verbs. To illustrate these new articles, we have had to substitute for Jäschke's examples a large number of original quotations from Tibetan authors as well as a certain number of made-up sentences put together to exhibit various phrases of ordinary employment. In other articles, also, where Sarat Chandra Das had not thought it necessary to do more than repeat Csoma's or Jäschke's illustrative sentences, we have looked out fresh examples to replace them. Of still greater importance was it in the case of certain doctrinal terms and phrases of Buddhism to undertake re-definition and to connote and assimilate modern discussion and research on the subject. Among those terms may be noted such as རྐྱེན, *ṟkyen ;* རྟེན་འབྲེལ, *rten-hbrel ;* ལྟ་བ, *ḻta-wa ;* རྡུལ, *ṟdul ;* བླ་མ, *ḇla-ma ;* གཡུང་དྲུང, *gyuṅ-druṅ ;* དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ, *de-ḇshin-gçegs̱-pa.* But while referring to these substitutions and others of a like nature, we do not wish to assume too much. We would rather repeat that, in the matter of philosophical definitions also, we have been frequently surprised and instructed by the descriptions and explanations of recondite ideas and terms which Sarat Chandra Das has himself succeeded in collecting from various native authorities. Such information would have sufficed if he had not sometimes confused it by the sudden and inconsequent linking on of Jäschke's remarks without curtailment and without any connotation of them to that which he had himself just set out. *Thirdly*, in the way of direct addition to the original work, there have been certain moderate supplementary contributions. Jäschke had dealt very fully with the Western colloquial, and we have sought to introduce a number of the colloquial words and phrases belonging to the Central and Eastern speech. Other additions have been short paragraphs on the mythological pantheon of Tibet and Mongolia, together with an attempt to give exact information on zoological and geographical points.

It may be considered by some that there is a certain lack of reference to known authorities in support of many of the statements set forth in this work. However, it should be remembered that in dealing with a

language so little explored as the Tibetan (or which, indeed, in one narrow groove—that of the *Kahgyur* translations from Sanskrit—has, in some sense, been over-explored), the difficulty is to find adequate authorities for the real and more current uses of words and phrases. The stilted verbiage of the *Kahgyur* is often mere Sanskrit idiom literally rendered into Tibetan, but it gives no idea of the elastic style to be found in the innumerable indigenous productions of native Tibetan writers. Sarat Chandra Das has held familiar intercourse with modern men of learning in Tibet itself—the professors at Tashi-lhunpo, Daipung, Samye, Mindolling, and other important monastic institutions. Much, therefore, has been gleaned by him which, though absolutely reliable, cannot be given on any stated authority, but must be accepted as information obtained at first hand and now presented for the first time. This frank acceptance should also be extended to much with which the Revisors have been able to supplement the Author's original work. Both of them have been located for lengthy periods where Tibetan is the language of the people of the place, and have been in constant communication with men from Lhasa and all parts of Tibet. Under such circumstances, "authorities" cannot of course be quoted.

In dealing with philosophical terms, and in general with the forms to be met with both in the old classical works and in modern treatises, it will certainly be found, however, that our examples are constantly supported by exact references. These have been taken from writings of all kinds. Hitherto European scholars seem to have thought of the literature of Tibet as one consisting wholly of Sanskritic translation and as limited to the contents of the *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur*. The Author and the Revisors have endeavoured, by widening the sources of their quotations, to show how extensive a field is covered by mediæval and modern Tibetan writers. Geography, history, biography, political government, accounts, astrology, are all represented. It may be remarked, for example, that the official biographies of the successive Dalai Lamas alone fill some 32 volumes. Nevertheless, although these scarce memoirs are included in Sarat Chandra Das's library, we are sorry to point out that none of his examples appear to have been taken therefrom.

Knowing, however, how scanty is the range of Tibetan works available to the majority of students, we have not failed to quote largely in our examples from the *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur* collections. We may

note on this point that a suggestion has been forwarded to us that, in quoting from the former, special references should be given to Mons. Feer's *Textes tirés du Kandjour*. But we are afraid that the scope for quotation would be narrowed if our references to the *Kahgyur* were confined to Mons. Feer's very limited extracts published in lithograph form over 30 years ago. As to the *Index du Kandjour*, which was issued in the publications of the Musée Guimet 20 years back, it is evident to every Tibetan student that this *Index* was only a *réchauffé* of Csoma Korösi's much clearer and fuller analysis of the *Kahgyur* printed 68 years ago in the pages of the *Asiatic Researches*. We fear, indeed, that reliance on such works as these would rather expose us to charges of non-acquaintance with more recent results of European investigation in the present field. Although working in India, we may observe, however, that we have done our best to keep pace with what European Orientalists have written on our subject; but assistance has been mainly derived from the many memoirs compiled by Russian and German scholars, and we would specially recommend to notice the collections in this field made by Prince Ukhtomski and the very recent publications of Dr. Albert Grünwedel, Dr. A. Conrady, and Professor Huth. The analyses of the *Tangyur*, issued by Professor Huth during the last three or four years, are particularly noteworthy. To return, however, to the above-mentioned suggestion, we may say that not only would the scope be too restricted, but also there is no necessity, under present conditions, to refer to any mere collection of extracts. Nearly every capital city in Europe now has obtained possession of complete copies of the *Kahgyur* volumes, and in two or three libraries the 220 volumes of the *Tangyur* may be also consulted. In St. Petersburg are three full sets of the *Kahgyur* and two sets of the *Tangyur*; in Paris is a set of the *Kahgyur*; in one or other of the great German libraries both the Tibetan encyclopœdia may be seen; in England, while curiously enough the British Museum Library owns only a small drawer-ful of loose Tibetan book-leaves, the India Office Library can boast a perfect series of both *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur*; and, lastly, in the Vatican Propaganda Library is preserved Oratio della Penna's incomplete collection of *Kahgyur* volumes.

A word as to the Sanskrit equivalents following each Tibetan term. Sanskrit scholars will perhaps consider these equivalents rather

unsystematically enumerated. They have, nevertheless, with regard to the majority of them, this particular value:—they were selected by native Indian scholars of mediæval and later days in collaboration with Tibetan *lotsawas* or translators, as the appropriate Sanskrit synonyms of the respective Tibetan words. They have been taken chiefly from one celebrated Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary, and supplemented by a well-known Calcutta pandit and professor, Satis Chandra Acharya *Vidyabhusan*, who has also considerable acquaintance with literary Tibetan. The same learned professor has also, in numerous instances, appended a literal English rendering of the Sanskrit terms. These renderings have been placed within square brackets with the initial *S* outside the brackets, and he alone is responsible for such translations.

The system of transliteration followed is that adopted finally at the Vienna Congress of Orientalists; and this system is observed in the case of all Tibetan and Sanskrit words intended to be literally transliterated and printed in *italics*. However, when a Tibetan or Sanskrit proper name occurs in Roman characters, not as a transliteration, but in the English explanation of a word, or in any English sentence as an integral part of such explanation or sentence, the name is spelled according to the conventional English fashion and, in the case of Sanskrit terms or names, as in Sir Monier Williams's Dictionary.

A considerable number of Tibetan words at the head of paragraphs will be found in larger type. This indicates either that the word is the root of all related terms, or that it is the most common word of the series and thus ostensibly that from which the others have been derived. Two different arbitrary signs will be found prefixed to many words. The Author, it seems, has marked such words as he considers archaic or gone out of present use with a *swastika* (卐), and those words deemed by him to have been imported into Tibetan from the Sanskrit, whether directly or by derivation, he has distinguished by a double-headed dagger (‡).

In conclusion, the Revisors would point out that although they have been given, and have generally taken, the greatest freedom in correcting or rejecting the matter set forth in this work, and for that reason cannot justly shift responsibility for the accuracy or non-accuracy of that which is herein written, nevertheless they have generally not reversed

the views and statements of the Author wherever these have seemed to them reasonable or fairly tenable, and to be the result of deliberately-formed opinion. They have felt, even when differing personally from the Author, that this Dictionary was Sarat Chandra Das's—not their own.

We must not omit to mention that, by the agency of the Chief Secretary to Government, certain brief comments on various portions of the Dictionary were received from Professor Bendall, and we have to thank him for his kind suggestions.

GRAHAM SANDBERG.
A. WILLIAM HEYDE.

DARJEELING, INDIA;
The 1st March 1902.

ALPHABETICAL PLAN OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE,

དབྱངས་ལྔ (*yāng nga*).

The five vowels:

ཨ་ཨི་ཨུ་ཨེ་ཨོ། *a, i, u, e, o.*

The four vowel signs that are attached to the basic letter ཨ are called *gi-gü*, *shabkyü*, *ḍeng-bü* and *nāro*:

ི ུ ེ ོ། *i, u, e, o.*

གསལ་བྱེད་སུམ་ཅུ་ནི (*sal-je süm-chü*).

The thirty consonants:

ཀ་ཁ་ག་ང་།	ཅ་ཆ་ཇ་ཉ།	ཏ་ཐ་ད་ན།
ka, kha, ga, ṅa.	*ca, cha, ja, ñа.*	*ta, tha, da, na.*
པ་ཕ་བ་མ།	ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཝ།	ཞ་ཟ་འ་ཡ།
pa, pha, ba, ma.	*tsa, tsha, dsa, wa.*	*sha, za, ḥa, ya.*
ར་ལ་ཤ་ས།	ཧ་ཨ།	
ra, la, ça, sa.	*ha, a.*	

The Dictionary order of the Tibetan letters,
with their Indo-Romanic equivalents and their pronunciation
exemplified by English words:

ཀ *k*	in kill, seek.	ཅ *c* (=*ch*) in	porch.
ཁ *kh*	„ ink-horn.	ཆ *ch*(=*chh*), „	church-hill.
ག *g*	„ gun, go, dog.	ཇ *j* „	jet, jump.
ང *ṅ* (=*ng*)	„ sing, king.	ཉ *ñ* (=*n*) „	singe.

ཏ	*t*	in water (in Ireland).	ཞ	*sh*	in shone or *s* in leisure.
ཐ	*th*	„ nut-hook.	ཟ	*z*	„ azure or *s* in as.
ད	*d*	„ dice (more like *th* in this).	འ	*ḥ*	„ hour, honour.
ན	*n*	„ not, nut.	ཡ	*y*	„ yard, year.
པ	*p*	„ pull, page.	ར	*r*	„ ray, rope.
ཕ	*ph*	„ uphill.	ལ	*l*	„ last, large.
བ	*b*, or *w*	„ ball, boy, bard.	ཤ	*ç* (=*sh*)	„ sharp.
མ	*m*	„ man, map.	ས	*s*	„ same, soon.
ཙ	*ts*	„ parts.	ཧ	*h*	„ half, happy.
ཚ	*tsh*	„ (*ts* aspirated).	ཨ	*a*	„ far.
ཛ	*ds*	„ guards.			
ཝ	*w*	„ waft, wave.			

In all the above twenty nine letters the last letter ཨ is inherent, therefore the Tibetan Grammarians have included it as a basis both for vowels and consonants. The letter འ (*ḥ*) called (ཨ་ཆུང་) the little *a* is generally joined to the basic-vowel of a letter to make its pronunciation long. When it is subjoined to the letter ཨ the compound so formed becomes equivalent to the Sanskrit आ *ā* and is pronounced as *a* in tar, far, or father. When it is subjoined to the vowel ཨི the compound so formed resembles the Sanskrit ई and is pronounced like *i* in police and so on.

The Sanskrit Alphabet and their Tibetan equivalents:

The vowels:

अ आ इ ई। उ ऊ ऋ ॠ। ऌ ॡ ए ऐ। ओ औ अं अः।

ཨ་ཨཱ་ཨི་ཨཱི། ཨུ་ཨཱུ་རྀ་རཱྀ། ལྀ་ལཱྀ་ཨེ་ཨཻ། ཨོ་ཨཽ་ཨཾ་ཨཿ

a, ā, i, ī. u, ū, ṛ, ṛi. ḷ, ḷi, e, ē. o, au, am, aḥ.

The consonants:

क ख ग घ ङ। च छ ज झ ञ। ट ठ ड ढ ण। त थ द ध न।

ཀ་ཁ་ག་གྷ་ང་། ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཛྷ་ཉ། ཊ་ཋ་ཌ་ཌྷ་ཎ། ཏ་ཐ་ད་དྷ་ན།

ka, kha, ga, gha, ṅa. tsa, tsha, dsa, dsha, ña. ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa. ta, tha, da, dha, na.

प फ ब भ म।	य र ल व।	श ष स ह।	क्ष।
པ་ཕ་བ་བྷ་མ།	ཡ་ར་ལ་ཝ།	ཤ་ཥ་ས་ཧ།	ཀྵ།
pa, pha, ba, bha, ma.	*ya, ra, la, wa.*	*ça, ṣa, sa, ha.*	*kṣa.*

The consonant signs representing the letters ཡ, and ར:

ྱ (ཡ་བཏགས *ya-tāg*) and ྲ (ར་བཏགས *ra-tāg*).

ལོག་ཡིག་དྲུག (*log-yig* six).

The six inverted Tibetan letters representing the Sanskrit letters:

ट ठ ड ण ष क्ष।

ཊ་ཋ་ཌ་ཎ་ཥ་ཀྵ།

ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ṇa, ṣa, kṣa.

ཧ་བཏགས་དྲུག (*ha-tāg* six).

The six aspirates, *i.e.*, letters having ཧ subjoined to them,

घ ध भ झ ढ ल्ह।

གྷ་དྷ་བྷ་ཛྷ་ཌྷ་ལྷ།

gha, dha, bha, dsha, ḍha, lha.

གི་གུ་ཞབས་ཀྱུ་འགྲེང་བུ་ན་རོ་(or སྣ་རོ་)བཞི་བཏགས་པ་ནི།

The compounds formed with the four vowel signs of *i*, *u*, *e* and *o* called *gi-gu*—the angle ི, *shabṣ-kyu*—the hook ུ, *ḫgreñ-bu* the 'standing' stroke ེ, and *ṣna-ro* 'the horns over the nose' ོ, which are joined to the consonants including the basic vowel ཨ,

ཀི་ཀུ་ཀེ་ཀོ།	*ki, ku, ke, ko.*	ཁི་ཁུ་ཁེ་ཁོ།	*khi, khu, khe, kho.*
གི་གུ་གེ་གོ།	*gi, gu, ge, go.*	ངི་ངུ་ངེ་ངོ།	*ṅi, ṅu, ṅe, ṅo.*
ཅི་ཅུ་ཅེ་ཅོ།	*ci, cu, ce, co.*	ཆི་ཆུ་ཆེ་ཆོ།	*chi, chu, che, cho.*
ཇི་ཇུ་ཇེ་ཇོ།	*ji, ju, je, jo.*	ཉི་ཉུ་ཉེ་ཉོ།	*ñi, ñu, ñe, ño.*

ཏི་ཏུ་ཏེ་ཏོ།	*ti, tu, te, to.*	ཐི་ཐུ་ཐེ་ཐོ།	*thi, thu, the, tho.*
དི་དུ་དེ་དོ།	*di, du, de, do.*	ནི་ནུ་ནེ་ནོ།	*ni, nu, ne, no.*
པི་པུ་པེ་པོ།	*pi, pu, pe, po.*	ཕི་ཕུ་ཕེ་ཕོ།	*phi, phu, phe, pho.*
བི་བུ་བེ་བོ།	*bi, bu, be, bo.*	མི་མུ་མེ་མོ།	*mi, mu, me, mo.*
ཙི་ཙུ་ཙེ་ཙོ།	*tsi, tsu, tse, tso.*	ཚི་ཚུ་ཚེ་ཚོ།	*tshi, tshu, tshe, tsho.*
ཛི་ཛུ་ཛེ་ཛོ།	*dsi, dsu, dse, dso.*	ཝི་ཝུ་ཝེ་ཝོ།	*wi, wu, we, wo.*
ཞི་ཞུ་ཞེ་ཞོ།	*shi, shu, she, sho.*	ཟི་ཟུ་ཟེ་ཟོ།	*zi, zu, ze, zo.*
འི་འུ་འེ་འོ།	*ẖi, ẖu, ẖe, ẖo.*	ཡི་ཡུ་ཡེ་ཡོ།	*yi, yu, ye, yo.*
རི་རུ་རེ་རོ།	*ri, ru, re, ro.*	ལི་ལུ་ལེ་ལོ།	*li, lu, le, lo.*
ཤི་ཤུ་ཤེ་ཤོ།	*çi, çu, çe, ço.*	སི་སུ་སེ་སོ།	*si, su, se, so.*
ཧི་ཧུ་ཧེ་ཧོ།	*hi, hu, he, ho.*	ཨི་ཨུ་ཨེ་ཨོ།	*i, u, e, o.*

ཡ་བཏགས་བདུན་ནི (*ya-tāg* seven).

The seven basic consonants to which the letter ཡ *y* is subjoined:

ཀྱ་ཁྱ་གྱ་པྱ་ཕྱ་བྱ་མྱ། *kya, khya, gya, pya, phya, bya, mya.*

The four compounds which in their pronunciation resemble the four simple letters ཅ, ཆ, ཇ, ཉ:

པྱ *pya* is pronounced as ཅ *ca.*	ཕྱ *phya* is pronounced as ཆ *cha*
བྱ *bya* „ „ „ ཇ *ja.*	མྱ *mya* „ „ „ ཉ *ña.*

ར་བཏགས་བཅུ་གསུམ (*ra-tāg* thirteen).

The thirteen basic consonants to which the letter ར *r* may be subjoined and in which though the basic constituent is not pronounced, in Tibet proper yet the compounds so formed have a pronunciation altogether different from that of any of the constituents,

ཀྲ་ཁྲ་གྲ་ཏྲ་ཐྲ་དྲ་པྲ་ཕྲ་བྲ་མྲ་ཤྲ་སྲ་ཧྲ།

kra, khra, gra, tra, thra, dra, pra, phra, bra, mra, çra, sra, hra,
(ṭa), (ṭha), (ḍa), (ṭa), (ṭha), (ḍa), (ṭa), (ṭha), (ḍa), (ma), (sra), (sa), hru.

The eight compounds of which the pronunciation resembles that of the Sanskrt cerebrals ट, ठ, ड represented in Tibetan by the inverted letters ཊ, ཋ, ཌ, :—

ཀྲ	*kra* (*ṭa*).	ཏྲ	*tra* (*ṭa*).	པྲ	*pra* (*ṭa*).	ཁྲ	*khra* (*ṭha*).
གྲ	*gra* (*ḍa*).	དྲ	*dra* (*ḍa*).	བྲ	*bra* (*ḍa*).	ཕྲ	*phra* (*ṭha*).

ལ་བཏགས་དྲུག (*la-tāg* six).

The six basic consonants to which the letter ལ *l* is subjoined :

ཀླ་གླ་བླ་རླ་སླ་ཟླ།

k̲la, g̲la, b̲la, r̲la, s̲la, zla (*da*).

In the compounds the མིང་གཞི *i.e.*, basic are silent except in ཟླ which is pronounced as *d*; the letters not pronounced are underlined.

དེ་ལ་ཞབས་ཀྱུ་བཏགས་པ།

The same with *u* subjoined :

ཀླུ་གླུ་བླུ་རླུ་སླུ་ཟླུ།

k̲lu, g̲lu, b̲lu, r̲lu, s̲lu, zlu (*du*).

ཝ་ཟུར་བཏགས་པ་བཅུ་དྲུག་ནི (*wa-zur tāg-pa* sixteen).

The sixteen letters with (ཝ་ཟུར) *i.e.* ྭ which is a corner of the letter ཝ *w* subjoined to them :

ཀྭ་ཁྭ་གྭ་ཅྭ་ཉྭ་ཏྭ་དྭ་ཙྭ་ཚྭ་ཞྭ་ཟྭ་རྭ་ལྭ་ཤྭ་སྭ་ཧྭ།

kwa, khwa, gwa, cwa, ñwa, twa, dwa, tswa, tshwa, shwa, zwa, rwa, lwa, çwa, swa, hwa.

ར་མགོ་བཅུ་གཉིས་ནི (*ra-go* twelve).

The twelve basic consonants with ར *r* on their head, *i.e.*, ར surmounting them :

རྐ་རྒ་རྔ་རྗ་རྙ་རྟ་རྡ་རྣ་རྦ་རྨ་རྩ་རྫ།

r̲ka, r̲ga, r̲ña, r̲ja, r̲ña, r̲ta, r̲da, r̲na, r̲ba, r̲ma, r̲tsa, r̲dsa.

(the superscribed letter being generally silent is represented by an underlined *r̲*)

ལ་མགོ་བཅུ་ནི (*la-go* ten).

The ten basic consonants with the letter ལ *l* surmounting them:

ལྐ་ལྒ་ལྔ་ལྕ་ལྗ་ལྟ་ལྡ་ལྤ་ལྦ་ལྷ།

ḻka, ḻga, ḻña, ḻca, ḻja, ḻta, ḻda, ḻpa, ḻba, lha.

the superscribed letter where silent is represented by an underlined *ḻ*.

ས་མགོ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ནི (*sa-go* eleven).

The eleven basic consonants with the letter ས *s* surmounting them:

སྐ་སྒ་སྔ་སྙ་སྟ་སྡ་སྣ་སྤ་སྦ་སྨ་སྩ།

s̱ka, s̱ga, s̱ña, s̱ña, s̱ta, s̱da, s̱na, s̱pa, s̱ba, s̱ma, s̱tsa..

the superscribed letter which is not pronounced is represented by an underlined *s̱*.

སྔོན་འཇུག་ལྔ (*ngon-jüg* five).

The five letters which, when prefixed to initial or basic letters to form a word, are seldom in Tibet Proper pronounced and are represented by underlined italics:

ག་ད་བ་མ་འ།

g̱, ḏ, ḇ, m̱, ẖ.

རྗེས་འཇུག་བཅུ་ནི (*je-jüg* ten).

The ten letters which when affixed to initial letters to form a word are very softly pronounced:—

ག་ང་ད་ན་བ་མ་འ་ར་ལ་ས།

g, ñ, d, n, b, m, ẖ, r, l, s.

ཟློགས་ཚིག་བཅུ་གཅིག་ནི (*dsog-tshig* eleven).

The eleven letters which are reduplicated (to form the preterite) when joined with a terminal *o*:

གོ་ངོ་དོ་ནོ་བོ་མོ་འོ་རོ་ལོ་སོ་ཏོ།

go, ño, do, no, bo, mo, ẖo, ro, lo, so, to.

ལ་དོན་རྣམ་པ་བདུན་ནི (*la-don* seven).

The seven postpositions signifying to or at,

སུ་རུ་ར་དུ་ན་ལ་ཏུ།

su, ru, ra, du, na, la, tu.

འབྲེལ་སྒྲ་ལྔ་ནི (*ḏel-ḏā* five).

The postpositive particles to signify possession:—

གི་ཀྱི་གྱི་འི་ཡི།

gi, kyi, gyi, ẖi, yi.

བྱེད་སྒྲ་ནི *ché-ḏā* or *jé-ḏā*.

The instrumental particles:—

གིས་ཀྱིས་གྱིས་འིས་ཡིས།

gis̱, kyis̱, gyis̱, ẖis̱, yis̱.

སྔོན་འཇུག་ལ་བ་སྦྱོར་པའི་ཀ་ཡིག་(མིང་གཞི)།

the basic (མིང་གཞི) ཀ and its compounds with the letter *b* བ prefixed,

བཀའ།	*ḇkaẖ.*	བཀང་།	*ḇkań.*	བཀག།	*ḇkag.*	བཀན།	*ḇkan.*
བཀབ།	*ḇkab.*	བཀས།	*ḇkas̱.*	བཀར།	*ḇkar.*	བཀལ།	*ḇkal.*
བཀུག།	*ḇkug.*	བཀུམས།	*ḇkums̱.*	བསྐུར།	*ḇs̱kur.*	བཀུར།	*ḇkur.*
བཀུས།	*ḇkus̱.*	བཀོད།	*ḇkoḏ.*	བཀོལ།	*ḇkol.*	བཀྱིགས།	*ḇkyigs̱.*
བཀྱེ།	*ḇkye.*	བཀྲ།	*ḇkra.*	བཀྲག།	*ḇkrag.*	བཀྲབས།	*ḇkrabs̱.*
བཀྲམས།	*ḇkrams̱.*	བཀྲལ།	*ḇkral.*	བཀྲི།	*ḇkri.*	བཀྲུ།	*ḇkru.*
བཀྲུས།	*ḇkrus̱.*	བཀྲེན།	*ḇkren.*	བཀྲེས།	*ḇkres̱.*	བཀྲོངས།	*ḇkrońs̱.*
བཀྲོལ།	*ḇkrol.*	བཀྲག།	*ḇkrag.*	བསྐྱེད།	*ḇs̱kyeḏ.*	བསྐྱུར།	*ḇs̱kyur.*
བསྐོས།	*ḇs̱kos̱.*	བརྐོ།	*ḇṟko.*	བརྐུ།	*ḇṟku.*	བརྐྱངས།	*ḇṟkyańs̱.*
བརྐུམ།	*ḇṟkum.*						

བ་འཕྲུལ་སྔོན་པའི་ཅ།

the basic ཅ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཅའ།	*bcaḥ.*	བཅགས།	*bcags.*	བཅངས།	*bcaṅs.*	བཅད།	*bcad.*
བཅབས།	*bcabs.*	བཅར།	*bcar.*	བཅལ།	*bcal.*	བཅས།	*bcas.*
བཅིལ།	*bcil.*	བཅིངས།	*bciṅs.*	བཅིང་།	*bciṅ.*	བཅུག།	*bcug.*
བཅུད།	*bcud.*	བཅུམ།	*bcum.*	བཅུ།	*bcu.*	བཅོམས།	*bcoms.*
བཅོས།	*bcos.*	བཅོལ།	*bcol.*	བལྕིད།	*blcid.*		

བ་སྔོན་པའི་ཏ།

the basic ཏ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཏགས།	*btags.*	བཏང་།	*btaṅ.*	བཏབ།	*btab.*	བཏིངས།	*btiṅs.*
བཏུ།	*btu.*	བཏུས།	*btus.*	བཏུད།	*btud.*	བཏུབ།	*btub.*
བཏུལ།	*btul.*	བཏུང་།	*btuṅ.*	བཏེབ།	*bteb.*	བརྟན།	*brtan.*
བརྟེན།	*brten.*	བསྟན།	*bstan.*	བསྟེན།	*bsten.*	བལྟ།	*blta.*
བལྟས།	*bltas*	བལྟར།	*bltar.*	བལྟོས།	*bltos.*	བལྟམས།	*bltams.*
བརྟུན།	*brtun.*	བརྟུལ།	*brtul.*	བསྟེགས།	*bstegs.*	བསྟུམ།	*bstum.*

བ་སྔོན་པའི་ཙ།

the basic ཙ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཙག།	*btsag.*	བཙན།	*btsan.*	བཙའ།	*btsaḥ.*	བཙས།	*btsas.*
བཙལ།	*btsal.*	བཙིར།	*btsir.*	བཙུགས།	*btsugs.*	བཙུད།	*btsud.*
བཙུན།	*btsun.*	བཙུམས།	*btsums.*	བཙེམས།	*btsems.*	བཙོ།	*btso.*
བཙོག།	*btsog.*	བཙོང་།	*btsoṅ.*	བཙོད།	*btsod.*	བཙོན།	*btson.*
བཙོངས།	*btsoṅs.*	བཙོས།	*btsos.*	བརྩི།	*brtsi.*	བརྩུབ།	*brtsub.*
བརྩེ།	*brtse.*	བསྩོན།	*bstson.*	བརྩམས།	*brtsams.*		

བ་ཐོབ་པའི་ག།

the basic ག and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བགག།	ḇgag.	བགགས།	ḇgagş.	བགད།	ḇgaḏ.	བགམ།	ḇgam.
བགེགས།	ḇgegş.	བགོ།	ḇgo.	བགོས།	ḇgoş.	བགྱངས།	ḇgyañş.
བགྱི།	ḇgyi.	བགྱིས།	ḇgyiş.	བགྱིད།	ḇgyiḏ.	བགྲང་།	ḇgrañ.
བགྲངས།	ḇgrañş.	བགྲད།	ḇgraḏ.	བགྲེས།	ḇgreş.	བགྲོ།	ḇgro.
བརྒན།	ḇrgan.	བརྒོལ།	ḇrgol.	བརྒྱངས།	ḇrgyañş.	བརྒྱིད།	ḇrgyiḏ.
བརྒྱུད།	ḇrgyuḏ.	བརྒྱུན།	ḇrgyun.	བརྒྱེ།	ḇrgye.	བརྒྱན།	ḇrgyan.
བརྒྱལ།	ḇrgyal.	བརྒྱད།	ḇrgyaḏ.	བསྒྱིར།	ḇsgyir.	བསྒྱུར།	ḇsgyur.
བསྒྱེད།	ḇsgyeḏ.	བསྒྲོབ།	ḇsgrob.	བསྒྲུན།	ḇsgrun.	བསྒྲུངས།	ḇsgruñş.
བསྒྲུམ།	ḇsgrum.	བསྒྲེང་།	ḇsgreñ.	བསྒྲོན།	ḇsgron.	བསྒྲགས།	ḇsgragş.
བསྒྲུབས།	ḇsgrubş.						

ÇAḎ OR THE STOPS.

ཤད pronounced shad in Ladak and Amdo but in Tsang and Central Tibet is pronounced: Shay |

རྐྱང་ཤད or ཚེག་ཤད single perpendicular stroke | = (,) Comma.

ཉིས་ཤད double stroke ‖ = (.) full stop.

བཞི་ཤད four-fold stroke |||| used at the end of a chapter or section.

ཚེག point, dot separating syllables.

ཚེག་ཤད stroke with dots on its top ༑ or ༄ ornamental stop.

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ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES.

A.......................*Ati-çaẖi ṟnam-thar* ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ་ཨ་ཏི་ཤའི་རྣམ་ཐར།
A. K. ....Avadāna Kalpalatā.
A. R. ....Asiatic Researches.
A. S....................Aṣṭa Sāhasrikā B. T. Society.
A. Ç. ....Anuruddha-Çataka B. T. Society.
Abhi..................Abhidhammattha-sangaho.
Ar. ....Arabic.
B. grub. ....*Bon-gyi grub-m̱thaẖ* བོན་གྱི་གྲུབ་མཐའ།
B. Nam..............Bon Nam shag.
B.T.S. ....Buddhist Text Society.
Bal. ....Baltistan.
Beẖu..................*Behu-bum s̱ñon-po* བེའུ་བུམ་སྔོན་པོ།
Beng...................Bengali language.
Bhar. ....Bharata, dialogue, ed. by Dr. A. Schiefner.
Bhot...................Bhotan, province.
Bodhi. ....Bodhicharyāvatāra, B. T. Society.
B.ch....................*Bon-chos̱* བོན་གྱི་ཆོས།
Budh. ....Buddhism.
Bum....................སྨན་འབུམ་ཆུང་ *S̱man-ẖbum chuñ.*
Burn. I. ....Burnouf, Introduction au Buddhism Indien.
Burn. II.............Burnouf, Lotus de la bonne loi.
C. ....Central Tibet.
Cāṇ. ....*Cāṇakya (Tsā-na-ka)* ཙཱ་ན་ཀ།
Cho-zañ. ....*Lama Chos̱-ḇzañ gsuñ-ẖbum.*
Choi-g. ....*Chos̱-ṟgyal ḇs̱toḏ-pa* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་བསྟོད་པ།
Cs ....Csoma de Körösi's Tibetan English Dictionary
Cunm. ....Cunningham General, Ladak and the surrounding country.
Çe or *Ç. doñ.* ......*Çes̱-rab s̱doñ-bu* ཤེས་རབ་སྡོང་བུ།
Ç. gya. ....*Çes̱-rab ḇṟgya-pa* ཤེས་རབ་བརྒྱ་པ།
Ç. lam. ....*Çam-bha-laẖi lam-yig* ཤམ་བྷ་ལའི་ལམ་ཡིག།
Çer. ....*Çer-gyi me-loñ* ཤེར་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།
Çil. ....*Çīla* ཤཱི་ལ།
Div. A. ....Divyāvadāna.
D. çel. ....*Dwañs̱-çel me-loñ* དྭངས་ཤེལ་མེ་ལོང་།
D. R. ....*Dul-wa Rinpo-che*, a Bon religious work.
Dran. ....*Dṟan-pa ñer gs̱ẖag* དྲན་པ་ཉེར་གཞག།
Dag..................*Dag-byeḏ gsal-waẖi me-loñ* དག་བྱེད་གསལ་བའི་མེ་ལོང་།

Deb. ....*Deb-ther s̱ṅon-po* དེབ་ཐེར་སྔོན་པོ།

Desg..................Desgodins, La Mission du Tibet de 1855–1870.

Dh. ....Dharmasangraha (Max Müller).

Dham. . ...Dhammapado, B. Text Society's edition.

Do or *Dom.* ....*M̱do-maṅ* མདོ་མང་།

Dsam. ....*H̱dsam-gliṅ ṟgyaṣ-ḇçaḏ* འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱས་བཤད།

Duṣ-ye. ....*Duṣ-ẖkhor-gyi ye-çeṣ-kyi leẖu* also *Duṣ-ẖgrel ye-le.*

Duṣ-kho. ....དུས་འཁོར་ཊི་ཀཱ *Duṣ-ẖkhor ṭi-kā.*

Dug..................*G̱dugṣ-ḏkar* གདུགས་དཀར།

Dzl. ....*M̱do ẖdsaṅ-ḇlun* an ancient collection of Legends of Buddha.

Ev......................*E-vam* ཨེ་ཝམ།

G. Bon................*Ṟgyal-rabṣ bon-gyi ẖbyuṅ-gnaṣ* རྒྱལ་རབས་བོན་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས།

G. kaẖ. ....*Ṟgyal-po ḇkaẖ-thaṅ* རྒྱལ་པོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།

G. Sndg. ....Revd. Graham Sandberg, B.A., LL.B.

Gyal..................*Ṟgyal ṃtshan ṟtsemoẖi gzuṅṣ.*

Gyal. S...............*Ṟgyal-rabṣ g̱sal-waẖi me-loṅ* རྒྱལ་རབས་གསལ་བའི་མེ་ལོང་།

Glr. ....*Ṟgyal-rabṣ*, a history of the kings of Tibet quoted by Jäschke.

Gram. ....Grammar or native grammatical works.

Grub..................*Grub-ṃthaẖ çel-gyi me-loṅ* གྲུབ་མཐའ་ཤེལ་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།

Gul. ....མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན *Mkhaṣ-paẖi ṃgul-ṟgyan.*

Gya-cher. ....*Gya-cher rol-pa*, Tib. version of the *Lalitvistara* Ed. by Foucaux.

G̱lu. ....*Ṟgyal-wa Tshaṅṣ-ḏbyaṅṣ ṟgya-ṃtshoẖi ṃgul-glu.*

G̱ser-phreṅ. ....རྒྱལ་བློན་གྱི་འཛངས་ཡིག་ལེགས་པ་བཤད་གསེར་འཕྲེང་ by Nāgārjuna.

G̱shon. ....*G̱shon-nuẖi ṃgul ṃgyur* གཞོན་ནུའི་མགུལ་མགྱུར།

G̱yu. ....*G̱yu-thog-paẖi ṟnam-thar* གཡུ་ཐོག་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར།

Hey. ....Revd. A. W. Heyde of the Moravian Mission.

Hind. ....Hindi language.

Hook. ....Sir Joseph Hooker's Himalayan journals.

Huc. ....Abbe Huc and Gabet's Tibet.

H̱brom. ....*H̱brom-ṣton-paẖi ṟnam-thar* འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་ཐར།

H̱bum. ....*Yum-chen-mo* ཡུམ་ཆེན་མོ།

J. Zaṅ. ....*Ḏpag-ḇsam ḻjon-ḇzaṅ* དཔག་བསམ་ལྗོན་བཟང་།

Jä......................Jächke's Tibetan-English Dictionary.

Jig. ....*H̱jig-ṟten lugṣ-kyi ḇṣtan-ḇcoṣ* འཇིག་རྟེན་ལུགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།

K. d...................*Ḇkaẖ-ẖgyur ṃdo* བཀའ་འགྱུར་མདོ།

K. du. ....*Ḇkaẖ-ẖgyur ẖdul-wa* བཀའ་འགྱུར་འདུལ་བ།

K. dun................*Ḇkaẖ-babṣ ḇdun-ḻdan-gyi ṟnam-thar* བཀའ་བབས་བདུན་ལྡན་གྱི་རྣམ་ཐར།

K. g. ....*Ḇkaẖ-ẖgyur ṟgyuḏ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་རྒྱུད།

K. ko. ....*Ḇkaẖ-ẖgyur ḏkon-ḇrtsegṣ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་དཀོན་བརྩེགས།

K. my. ....*Ḇkaẖ-ẖgyur myaṅ-ẖdaṣ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་མྱང་འདས།

K. phal. ....*Ḇkaẖ ẖgyur phal-po-che* བཀའ་འགྱུར་ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ།

K.P. ....Karuṇā-puṇḍarika, B. T. Society.
K. thañ. or *Kathañ.* *Padma ḇkaḫ thañ.*
Kālac. T. ....Kālachakra of Tāranātha.
Kh.....................Kham, eastern part of Tibet.
Kha. ....མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའི་བརྡའ *Mkhah ḫgro-mahi brdaḫ.*
Khriḏ. ....*Kloñ-chen Ḫkhriḏ-yig* ཀློང་ཆེན་སྙིང་ཐིག་གི་སྔོན་འགྲོའི་འཁྲིད་ཡིག།
Köpp. ....Köppen, die religion des Buddha.
Kun....................Kunawar, province under British protection.
Kye-rim. ....*Ḫjigṣ-byeḏ ḇṣkyeḏ-rim* འཇིགས་བྱེད་བསྐྱེད་རིམ།
L. V...................Lalitavistara.
Lankā. ....Laŋkāvatāra-Sūtra, B. T. Society.
Lam-rim. ....*Byañ-chub Lam-gyi rim-pa* བྱང་ཆུབ་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ།
Lam. ṭi...............*Lam-don ṭi-ka* ལམ་སྒྲོན་ཊི་ཀ།
Lat. ....Latin.
Ld. ....Ladak.
Ld. Glr...............*Ladak Gyal-rabṣ*, a history of Tibet, Ed. by Dr. E. Schlagintweit.
Lex or *Lexx*........Lexicon or Lexicons, native Tibetan dictionaries.
Lh. ....Lhasa.
Lh. kar...............*Lha-saḫi ḏkar-chag* ལྷ་སའི་དཀར་ཆག།
Lha. kaḫ. ....*Lha-ḫdṟe ḇkaḫ-thañ* ལྷ་འདྲེ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Liç. ....*Li-çi gur-khañ* ལི་ཤི་གུར་ཁང་ a Tibetan glossary.
Lo. ....*Thog-maḫi ḇlo-ṣbyoñṣ* ཐོག་མའི་བློ་སྦྱོངས (*Lam-rim*).
Loñ. ....*Ḵloñ-ṟdol gsuñ-ḫbum* ཀློང་རྡོལ་གསུང་འབུམ་ལྔ་མ་ཀློང་རྡོལ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་གསུང་འབུམ་བ་པ 16th volume.
L. kaḫ. ....*Ḇlon-po ḇkaḫ-thañ* བློན་པོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Ḻjañṣ. ....*Ḻjañ-gliñ-gi ḇṣgruñṣ* ལྗང་གླིང་གི་བསྒྲུངས།
M. V. ....*Mahā Vyutpatti.*
M. vṛtti. ....*Mādhyamika Vritti* B. T. Society.
M. Wills. ....Sir. Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary.
Ma. ....*Ma-ḫoñṣ luñ-ḇṣtan* མ་འོངས་ལུང་བསྟན Tibetan Apocalypse.
M. gu. ....*Maṟgyuḏ* མ་རྒྱུད།
Mahā. p. ....Mahāparinibbāna-sutta, Pali Text Society.
Mahā. v. ....Mahāvaṁso.
Mam..................མ་མོ་བསྐང་གསོ *Mamo ḇskañ gso.*
Med. ....Medical works of Tibet.
Mi. ....*Miḫi ṃtshan-ñiḏ* མིའི་མཚན་ཉིད།
Mil. ....Milaraṣpa's མགུར་འབུམ *ṃgur ḫbum* hundred thousand songs.
Mil. nt................*Mi-la raṣ-paḫi ṟnam-thar* མི་ལ་རས་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར Mila's autobiography.
Miñ-ṟda..............*Miñ-don ḇṟdaḫ-ṣproḏ* མིང་དོན་བརྡའ་སྤྲོད (*Dag-yig*).
Mong. ....Mongolian.
Mñg. ....*Man-ñag ṟgyuḏ* མན་ངག་རྒྱུད a medical work.

Mgrin.	*Mgrin-sṅon zla-waḥi rtogs-brjod* མགྲིན་སྔོན་ཟླ་བའི་རྟོགས་བརྗོད།
Mgur.	*Mi-la ras-paḥi mgur-ḥbum* མི་ལ་རས་པའི་མགུར་འབུམ
Mṅon.	*Mṅon-brjod mkhas-paḥi rna-rgyan* མངོན་བརྗོད་མཁས་པའི་རྣ་རྒྱན། a Lhasa block-print work in 80 leaves compiled by N̂ag Wang Jigten Wangchûg Tagpai Dorje (ངག་དབང་འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་གྲགས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ) from Sakya Paṇchhen's Tshig-gter, Tibetan translation of Amarkoṣa and other lexicons.
Mtshan.	*Mtshan-ñid* མཚན་ཉིད།
Nāro.	*Na-ro chos-drug* ཟབ་ལམ་ན་རོ་ཆོས་དྲུག་གི་འཁྲིད། པཎ་ཆེན་ན་རོ་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར།
Nor.	*Nor-lhaḥi gzuṅs* ནོར་ལྷའི་གཟུངས།
Ṅag.	*Dag-yig ṅag-sgron* དག་ཡིག་ངག་སྒྲོན་རྩ་འགྲེལ།
Org.	Original texts.
Org. m.	Original manuscripts.
Pag.	*Rtogs-bjrod dpag-sam ḥkhri-çiṅ* རྟོགས་བརྗོད་དཔག་བསམ་འཁྲི་ཤིང་།
Pth.	*Pad-ma thaṅ-yig* པད་མ་ཐང་ཡིག།
Pur.	Purrang.
Rdo.	*Rdo-riṅ sum-rtags* རྡོ་རིང་སུམ་རྟགས།
Rdo-phreṅ.	*Rdo-rje phreṅ-wa.*
Rdsa.	*Sgom-chen daṅ rdsa-rtsig-gi rnam-thar* སྒོམ་ཆེན་དང་རྫ་རྩིག་གི་རྣམ་ཐར།
Rgyan.	*Rgyan-gyi bstan bcos* རྒྱན་གྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།
Rje-nam.	*Rje rin-po cheḥi rnam-thar* རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྣམ་ཐར།
Rnam.	*Rnam-bçad sñiṅ-rgyan* རྣམ་བཤད་སྙིང་རྒྱན།
Rtsa-g.	*Rtsa-rgyud* རྩ་རྒྱུད།
Rtsa. ṭi.	*Dbu-ma rtsa ḥgrel-pa gñis-ka,* དབུ་མ་རྩ་བ་དང་འགྲེལ་པ་གཉིས་ཀ།
Rtsa-shuṅ.	*Man-ṅag rgyud-kyi rtsa-waḥi gshuṅ* མན་ངག་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྩ་བའི་གཞུང་།
Rtsi.	*Rtsis-kyi bstan-bcos* རྩིས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།
Rtsii.	*Rtsis-gshi phyogs-bsgrigs* རྩིས་གཞི་ཕྱོགས་བསྒྲིགས།
S.	Sanskrit terms from Tibetan-Sanskrit Lexicons of Tibet explained by Satis Chandra Acharya, M.A.
S. del.	*Gsum-ḥgrel* གསུམ་འགྲེལ།
S. g.	*Shad-gyud,* a medical work.
S. Lex.	Sanskrit lexicon.
S. phreṅ.	*Legs-bçad gser-ḥphreṅ* ལེགས་བཤད་གསེར་འཕྲེང་།
S. kar.	*Bsam-yas dkar-chag* བསམ་ཡས་དཀར་ཆག།
S. lam.	Sambhalai lam-yig.
S. leg.	*Sa-skya legs-bçad* ས་སྐྱ་ལེགས་བཤད།
S. o.	*Gser-ḥod dam-pa* གསེར་འོད་དམ་པ།
S.P.	Suvarṇa-prabhā, B. T. Society.
Samā.	Samādhirāya-sūtra, B. T. Society.
Sāṁ.	*Sāṁkhya-tattva Kaumudī.*
Sans.	Sanskrit or Sanskṛt.

Sch. ....Prof. Is. J. Schmidt, Tibetisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch. and Tibetische grammatik.
Schr...................Dr. A. Schiefner.
Schl. ....Dr. E. Schlagintweit, Buddhism in Tibet.
Schtr. ....Schröter, editor of the first Tibetan Dictionary.
Ser. ....*Gser-gyi Meloṅ,* གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།
Shad..................*Sman-gyi bçad-rgyud* སྨན་གྱི་བཤད་རྒྱུད།
Shal..................ཞལ་ལྕེ *Shal-lce.*
Sikk. ....Sikkim.
Situ. ....*Si-tuḥi sum-rtags* སི་ཏུའི་སུམ་རྟགས (བོད་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ་སི་ཏུ་པཎ་ཆེན་གཙུག་ལག་ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྣང་བས་མཛད་པ་མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན་མུ་ཏིག་ཕྲེང་མཛེས).
Sman. g..............*Sman-rgyud* or སྨན་གཞུང་རྒྱུད་བཞི།
Sman..................*Bder-dge sman-bsdus chen-mo* བདེར་དགེ་སྨན་བསྡུས་ཆེན་མོ།
Sñag..................*Sñags-skad* སྔགས་སྐད a vocabulary of mystic Sanskrt terms.
Sñan..................*Sñan ṅag meloṅ* སྙན་ངག་མེ་ལོང་།
Sñiṅ..................*Kloṅ-chen sñiṅ-thig-gi theg-mchog mdsod* ཀློང་ཆེན་སྙིང་ཐིག་གི་ཐེག་མཆོག་མཛོད།
Snd. Hbk.............Rev. G. Sandberg's Hand-book of Tibetan.
Sog. ....*Sog-gtam* སོག་པོའི་དཔེ་གཏམ།
Sorig. ....*Gso-rig chos-ḥbyuṅ* གསོ་རིག་ཆོས་འབྱུང་།
Spyod. ....*Spyod-rnam* སྤྱོད་རྣམ།
Spyo..................*Spyod-ḥjug* སྤྱོད་འཇུག།
Stg. ....*Bstan-ḥgyur* བསྟན་འགྱུར་ collection of commentaries.
Sukh..................Sukhāvatī-vyūha.
Surañ. ....Surañgama Sûtra སུ་རང་ག་མ་སཱུ་ཏྲ།
Tan. d. ....*Bstan-ḥgyur-mdo* བསྟན་འགྱུར་མདོ།
Tan. snag............*Bstan ḥgyur sñags.*
Tā. ....Tārā Nātha's *Rgya-gar chos-ḥbyuṅ*, history of the rise of Buddhism.
Theg..................*Theg-mchog mdsod* ཐེག་མཆོག་མཛོད།
Thgr..................*Bar-do thos-grol chen-mo* བར་དོ་ཐོས་གྲོལ་ཆེན་མོ།
Thgy..................Thargyan, scientific treatises.
Tib. ....For Tibetan.
Trig. ....Triglot a collection of Buddhist terms by Prof. Minayeff.
Ts. or *Tsaṅ*.........*Gtsaṅ* གཙང་ Tsang province.
Ts. kaḥ...............*Btsun-mo bkaḥ-thaṅ* བཙུན་མོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Tshig. ....*Tshigs-brgya-pa* ཚིགས་བརྒྱ་པ།
Ü. ....The province of དབུས *Dbus*, Central Tibet.
V. C...................*Vajra-chedikā.*
Vai. kar. ....*Vai-dūrya dkar-po* བཻ་ཌཱུར་དཀར་པོ།
Vai. sñ...............བཻ་ཌཱུར་སྔོན་པོ or (*Vai-dūry sñon-po*).
Visuddhi. ....Visuddhimaggo B. T. Society.
W. or *W. Tib.* ......Westein Tibet.

Was...................Prof. W. Wassiljew, Der Buddhismus.
Wils...................Wilson's Grammar.
Wts. ....Wai-tsang thu-shi; a description of Tibet, Ed. by Klaproth.
Ya-sel. ....*Vai-dūra ya-sel* བཻ་ཌཱུ་རྱ་གཡའ་སེལ།
Yañ-ṭi. ....དབྱངས་ཅན་ཊཱི་ཀཱ *D̲byañs-can tikā.*
Yid̲. ....*Yid̲-kyi mun-sel* ཡིད་ཀྱི་མུན་སེལ།
Yig. ....*R̲gya-bod̲ yig-tshañ* རྒྱ་བོད་ཡིག་ཚང་།
Yig. k. ....*Yig-b̲skur r̲nam-g̲shag* ཡིག་བསྐུར་རྣམ་བཞག།
Yon. ....*Yon-g̲tan m̲dsod̲* ཡོན་གཏན་མཛོད།
Z. ....*Zañs-d̲kar* ཟངས་དཀར།
Zam. ....*B̲r̲dah̲-yi b̲stan-b̲cos Za-ma-tog* བརྡའ་ཡི་བསྟན་བཅོས་ཟ་མ་ཏོག། (*Dag-yig*).

⸸ and + prefixed to some words indicate them as (བརྡ་རྙིང་ *b̲r̲da r̲ñiñ*) belonging to the older orthography.

‡ and ‡ prefixed to some words indicate their Indian or Sanskrit origin.

* words marked with asterisks were sent by Dr. Albert Grünwedel for being incorportated in this Dictionary. They were collected by Dr. A. Schiefner.

GRAMMATICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

abbr.	abbreviated; abbreviations.
abstr.	abstraction; abstract.
acc.	according to.
accus.	accusative case.
act.	active, actively.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb, adverbially.
arith.	arithmetic.
b.	books.
c.	cum, with.
c.c.	construitur cum, construed with.
c.c.a.	construed with the accusative, etc.
cf.	confer, compare.
ch.	chapter.
cog.	cognate, related in origin.
col. or colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
collect.	collective, collectively.
com.	commonly.
comp.	compound, compounds.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted.
corr.	correct, correctly.
correl.	correlative, correlatively.
dat.	dative case.
demon.	demonstrative.
deriv.	derivative.
dub.	dubious.
E.	east.
e. g.	exempli gratia, for instance.
eleg.	elegant, elegantly.
elswh.	elsewhere.
emphat.	emphatical, emphatically.
erron.	erroneous, erroneously.
esp.	especially.
equiv.	equivalent.
euph.	euphemistical, euphemistically.
ex.	example.
expl.	explain, explainations.
extr.	extrimo, towards the end of a [longer article.
fem.	feminine gender.
fig.	figurative, figuratively.
frq.	frequently.
fut.	future tense.
gen.	general, generally.
genit.	genitive case.
gram.	grammar.
ibid.	ibidem, in the same place.
id.	idem, the same.
i. e.	id est, that is.
imp.	imperative mood.
impers.	impersonal, impersonally.
incorr.	incorrect, incorrectly.
inf.	infinitive mood.
init.	initio, at the beginning of a longer [article.
inst.	instead.
instr.	instrumentative case.
interj.	interjection.
interr.	interrogative, interrogatively.
inters.	intransitive.
i.o.	instead of.
irr.	irregularly, irregular.
lang.	language.
lit.	literally, also literature.
long.	longitude.
masc.	masculine gender.
med.	medical works.
med.	medio, about the middle of a [longer article.
metaph.	metaphorical, metaphorically.
met. or meton.	metonymical, metonymically.
myst.	mystical or mystically.
n.	name.
N.E.	north-east.
neut.	neuter gender.
ni.f.	ni fallor, if I am not mistaken.
n.p.	noun proper.
N.W.	north-west'
num.	numeral.
obs.	obsolete.
opp.	as opposed to.
orig.	for original work.
orthog.	orthography.
p.	page.
para.	paragraph.
partic.	participle.
pass.	passive, passively.
past.	past tense.
perh.	perhaps.
pers.	person, personal.

pf.	perfect tense.
pl.	plural number.
pleon.	pleonastic, pleonastically.
p. n.	proper name.
po.	poetically.
pop.	popular language.
poss. p.	possessive pronoun.
postp.	postposition.
prep.	preposition.
pres. pret.	present tense, preterite.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
prop.	properly.
prov.	provincialism, provincial.
q. v.	quod vide, which see.
rel.	relative.
resp.	respectful, respectfully.
sbst.	substantive.
S.E.	south-east.
sim.	similar in meaning, similarly.
sing.	singular number.
sh or ṣ	for ཤ or ཥ.
symb. num.	symbolical numeral.
Syn. or synon.	synonymous.
termin.	terminative case.
trop.	tropically.
trs.	transitive.
v.	vide, see.
vb.	verb.
vb. a.	verb active.
vb. nt.	verb neuter.
vulg.	vulgar, low expression.
vulgo.	in common life.
W.	west.
w.e.	without explanation.

TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ཀ

ཀ *Ka* the first letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding in sound to the Sanskrit क or the English K. Of this letter we read: ཀ་ནི་རྩ་བ་ཤེས་པར་གྲགས *ka-ni ṛtsa-wa sheş-par gragş* (*K. g.* ཀ *424*) "the *ka* is called the root." As the first letter it has the sense of "the beginning": ཀ་ནས་དག་པ *ka-naş dag-pa* pure from the beginning. Again, it can signify "power": སྙན་འཚེར་རུང་མ་ཤུ་ཀ་མེད *şñan ḥtsher-ruñ ma-shu ka-meḍ* though unpleasant to hear, I have no power not to say it; མ་གནང་ཀ་མེད *ma gnañ ka-meḍ* powerless not to give; མ་འགྲོ་ཀ་མེད *ma ḥgro ka-meḍ* powerless not to go, *i.e.*, cannot avoid going. ཀ *ka* has almost the same sense in ཀ་ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་ཕན་འཆི་བ་ལ *ka ciş kyañ mi-phan ḥchi-wa la* (*Lo. 35*), no resource avails at death. This letter seems to have other metaphorical meanings; thus we read: ཀ་ཤེས་བྱ་བ་འདོད་པ་ཡིན *ka sheş bya-wa ḥdoḍ-pa yin* (*K. g.* ཁ *179*) "*ka*, so to be called, is desire."

ཀ I: 1. when used in indicating numbers *ka* signifies one or first. 2. in modern Tibetan as an affix to many words it denotes: the, all the, the very. སྐབས་ཀ *şkabş-ka* has the same meaning as སྐབས་སུ *şkabş-su*, on a certain occasion; དེ་ཀ *de-ka* that very; གཉིས་ཀ *gñiş-ka* the two. 3. in a large number of words we find ཀ occurring as the second syllable. In some of these it has been added apparently as a differentiative particle; and in the colloq. we often find it annexed to the older monosyllabic form without explainable reason.

ཀ II: indeed; surely: སླར་ཡང་དྲན་དུ་ཀ་སོང *şlar yañ ḍran-du ka soñ* (*Pag. 42*) later again he indeed recollected (the separation).

ཀ *ka* for; ཀ་བ *ka-wa* a pillar.

ཀ་ཁ *ka-kha* 1. the A-B-C, or alphabet. 2. a feather: གསང་སྐད་ལ་ཀ་ཁ་ནི་སྒྲོ་འོ *ḅsañ-şkaḍ la ka-kha ni şgro-ḥo* (*K. g.* ཀ *216*) in the secret language *ka-kha* signifies a feather.

ཀ་ཁ་པ *ka-kha-pa* a beginner of the alphabet; a child.

ཀ་ཐོ *ka-tho*, also ཀ་ཁའི་ཐོ *ka-khaḥi tho*, an alphabetical register; an index.

ཀ་ཐོག *Ka-thog* lit. "on the top of ཀ"; n. of a celebrated Buddhist monastery in Kham belonging to the *Ṛñiñ-ma* School, the Head Lama of which is believed always to be an incarnation of his predecessor and holds the title of ཀ་ཐོག་རིག་འཛིན་ཆེན་མོ། The hill on

which this monastery was built is said to have resembled the letter ཀ *ka*. འབྲི་ཆུའི་འགྲམ་སྤོམ་འབོར་དང་ཉེ་བར་ཀ་ཐོག་ཅེས་པའི་གནས་དགོན། (*Deb.* ཀ *26*) On the bank of the Di-chu (*Hbri-chu*), near Pom-po, is the monastery called Kathog.

ཀ་དག *ka-dag* = ཀ་ནས་དག་པ *ka-naṣ dag-pa* pure from the beginning. According to the *Rñiñ-ma* School of Buddhism it means སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *ṣtoñ-pa-ñid* (*çūnyatā*) emptiness, or the void; that which is pure from the beginning: ངོ་བོ་ཀ་དག་རང་བཞིན་ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པའི་འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི། (*Yig. 14*) that which is not compounded, being evolved of itself, is pure from the beginning.

ཀ་སྡེ *ka-ṣde* कवर्ग 1. the four letters in the first group of the Tibetan alphabet, namely, ཀ་ཁ་ག་ང་། 2. in astronomy consecutive numbers: ཆུ་སྲིན་དུ་ཀ་སྡེ་ལུགས་འབྱུང་། (*Ya-sel. 45*) the order of figures in the (zodiac sign of the) crocodile is consecutive.

ཀ་པ *ka-pa* the first volume of a work or a series of works; a volume or anything else marked with the letter ཀ *kā*.

ཀ་དཔེ *ka-dpe*, also expressed ཀ་ཁའི་དཔེ *ka khahi dpe*, an A-B-C book; a primer.

ཀ་ཕྲེང་ *ka-phreñ* (*ka-theng*) = ཀཱ་ལི *kāli* the series of consonants in the Tibetan alphabet.

ཀ་མེད *ka-med* helpless, powerless.

ཀ་སྨད་སུམ་ཅུ *ka-smad sum-cu* lit. "the thirty (letters of the Tibetan alphabet) below the letter ཀ."

ཀ་རྩོམ *ka-rtsom* an acrostic; a metrical composition in which the initial letters of each line form a continuous word or sentence.

ཀ་ལི *ka-li* ordinarily written for the Tibetan Sanskrt word ཀཱ་ལི (ཀ + ཨཱ་ལི).

‡ ཀཱ་ལི *kā-li* = ཀ་ཕྲེང་ *ka-phreñ* the series of letters gen. beginning with ཀ *ka*, *i.e.*, the consonants of the Tibetan language: ཡི་གེ་ཨཱ་ལི་ཀཱ་ལི་ཡིན *yi-ge ā-li kā-li yin* "letters are of the ཨ series, *i.e.*, vowels, and of the ཀ series, *i.e.*, consonants" (*Situ. 3*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ I: *ka-ka* काक 1. the crow. 2. the cry of the crow: ཀ་ཀ་ཞེས་ན་ནོར་རྙེད་འབྱུང་། (*Vai. kar.*) "if a crow caws, wealth will be found."

ཀཱ་ཀ II: excrement (nursery word); in *W.* ཀ་ཀ་གཏང་ཆེ *ka-ka tañ-ce* = French *faire caca* (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ་ཎི *ka-ka-ni* काकिणी 1. a small coin of Ancient India (*Cs.*): ཀ་ཀ་ཎི་འགྲོན་བུ་ཉི་ཤུའི་རིན། "*ka-ka-ni* of the value of twenty shells (*cowries*)." 2. कपर्दक the fourth part of a *paṇa*. 3. the quarter of a *māna*. 4. the seed of *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight in medicine. 5. the shell of *Cypræa moneta*, used as money.

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ་རང་ *ka-ka-rañ* the cucumber is so called in Kunawar (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ་རི काकरि n. of a fabulous snowy mountain situated to the north of a river called *Patru*, where a medicinal plant called *Tujanaya* grows (*S. Lam. 36*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀི་ཎི *Ka-ki-ni* 1. n. of a Buddhist literary work. 2. n. of a female Buddhist deity: སྒྲུབ་ཐོབ་མལ་བྱེ་ཚང་པ་ལ་ཀཱ་ཀི་ཎིའི་སྐོར། (*D. 20*) "(taught) the rites concerning the goddess *Kakini* to the saint Mal-bye Tshañ-pa."

‡ ཀཱ་ཀུ་སྟ *Ka-ku-ṣta* n. of a river (*K. d.* ད *582*).

† ཀ་ཀུ་བྷ་ཡ *Ka-ku bha-ya* ककुभ 1. n. of a plant used in medicine, *Terminalia arjuna*. 2.=དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་ཤིང་ནོར *dug-mo ñuñ-gi çiñ-nor* the "fruit of the tree of little poison" (*Ñag.*).

† ཀ་ཀེ་རི་ཡ *Ka-ke-ri-ya* ककेरिय n. of a tree which grew on Gṛdhrakûṭa, or the Vulture-peak Hill of Magadha (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

† ཀ་ཀོ *ka-ko* applied in Sikkim for ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-ko-la*.

† ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-ko-la* कक्कोल 1. cardamom, the fruit of *Cocculus Indicus*; a plant with a berry, the inner part of which consists of seeds with a wax-like aromatic substance. 2. नाड़ीतरङ्ग, मुञ्ज *Saccharum munja*, but is variously described as a fruit used in medicine; a poisonous tree-drug; also =एरण्ड the castor-oil plant.

Syn. ཚང་མང་ *tshañ mañ*; ཟླ་བ་གཞོན་ནུ *zla-wa gshon-nu*; ཟླ་བའི་བྱེ་མ *zla-waḥi bye-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཀ་ཙ *ka-ca* (also ཀ་ཚ *ka-cha*) धन articles, goods, effects, property, furniture: ཀ་ཙའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ། the king who follows after property; ཀ་ཙམ་ཚིམ་པར་བྱེད་པ property causes satisfaction.

Syn. སྤྱད་ལག *spyad-lag*; ཡོ་བྱད *yo-byad*; དངོས་ཆས *dños-chas* (*Mñon.*).

ཀ་ཙན *Ka-can* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *43*).

ཀ་ཅི *ka-ci* colloq. ཀ་རྗི *ka-rji* 1. a kind of coarse white cotton cloth largely imported into Tibet from Nepal and used for making prayer-flags. A piece of *ka-ci* is generally four to six yards long and a foot and-a-half broad. 2. a kind of muslin; a very fine cotton cloth imported from Benares: ཀ་ཅི་ཐུག་རེར་འབྲུ་ཁལ་བརྒྱད། for each piece of *ka-ci* eight bushels of barley.

ཀ་ཅི་སྐྱེམས་རས *ka-ci skyem-ras* fine cotton cloth or muslin, so called from its resemblance to the superior quality of Tibetan paper called *skyems*; སྙིད་རས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀ་ཅི་སྐྱམ་རས། (*S. kar. 179*) different sorts of cotton cloth, muslin, &c., brought from Upper Tibet; ཀ་ཅི་སྐྱུམ་མ an inferior kind of *ka-ci* cloth.

† ཀ་ཅི་ལི *ka-ci-li* कचिलि n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20*). कचिलि is identical with कचु and कच्वी, a plant with an esculent root (*Arum colocasia*) cultivated for food.

ཀ་ལྕི *ka-lci* sometimes used for ཀ་ཅི.

ཀ་ལྕོག *Ka-lcog* an abbr. of the names of two celebrated translators of the Kahgyur: ཀ་བ་དཔལ་བརྩེགས *Ka-wa Dpal-brtsegs* and ལྕོག་རོ་ཀླུའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Kluhi rgyal-mtshan* of *Lcog-ro*.

ཀ་ཚ *ka-cha*=ཀ་ཙ *ka-ca*.

ཀ་ཚ་ཊ *ka-cha-ṭa* a habitation, a hut (*Schtr.*).

ཀ་ཆུག *ka-chug* so, like that, accordingly; ཀ་ཆུག་མཛོད *ka-chug mdsod* means དེ་ལྟར་བྱེད *de-ltar-byed*, do like that, do accordingly: ཨ་མེས་མི་འདོད་ན་མི་བྱེད་དུ་ཀ་ཆུག་མཛོད། "if *Ame* is disinclined let (him) not do like that" (*A. 94*).

ཀ་ཏ *ka-ta* in mystic language a term for mother (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

† ཀ་ཏ་ཀ *ka-ta-ka* 1. n. of a tree. ཀ་ཏ་ཀ་དང་སྦྲང་གིས་མིག་སྨན་བྱས་ན་མིག་ནད་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ། if an eye-medicine be made from *kataka* and honey, all eye-diseases may be removed (*S. Lam. 38*). 2. कतक the clearing nut-plant, *Strychnos potatorum*. A seed of this plant when rubbed on the inside of a water jar produces a precipitation of the earthy particles of water.

ཀ་ཏ་མ་ཀ *ka-ta-ma-ka* n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ཡ *Ka-ta-ya*, also ཀ་ཏྱ *Ka-tya* n. of a place in Ancient India, probably the country of the *Gœtae;* according to *Cs.* Scythia; n. of a district in Tibet.

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ཡ་ན་ནོག་ཅན *Ka-ta-ya-na nog-can* lit. Kātyāyana with a hump on his shoulders; one of the six heretical teachers who disputed with Buddha.

‡ ཀ་ཏའི་བུ *Ka-taḥi bu*=ཀཱ་ཏྱ་ཡ་ན *kā-tya ya-na* कात्यायन the son of Kātyāyanī; n. of a *Bhikṣu* (Buddhist monk) (*Ńag. 3*).

‡ ཀ་ཏའི་བུ་མོ *Ka-taḥi bu-mo* कात्यायनी, उमा the goddess Umā; also the mother of the *Bhikṣu* Kātyāyana.

‡ ཀ་ཏྱའི་བུ *Ka-tyaḥi bu* कात्यायन lit. the son of Kātya. It is said that the family name of Kātyāyana was given because the patriarch of the tribe took the vows of an ascetic from the sage Nada (*K. d.* ད *127*).

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ར *ka-ta-ra* n. of a flower (*K. d.* ཕ *12*).

ཀ་ཏ་རུ *ka-ta-ru*=རེའུ་མིག *reḥu mig* a table of figures made of lines crossing each other and forming squares.

ཀ་ཏན *ka-tan*=རས *ras* cotton cloth (*Ńag. 2*).

‡ ཀ་ཏམ་བྷ *ka-tam-bha* described as སྲོག་ཆགས་ཀྱི་མིང་ (*K. d.* ཟ *462*), n. of an insect.

‡ ཀ་ཏོ་ར *ka-to-ra*=གཞོང་ *gshoń* a basin, bowl; कतोरा (also ཀ་ཊོ་ར *ka-ṭo-ra*) the Tibetan form of the Hindi word *kaṭorā*.

‡ ཀ་ཊ་ཀི *Ka-ṭa-ki* कटकी a generic name for mountain; n. of a mountain (*Sch.*).

‡ ཀ་ཊ་ཀི་ལ *Ka-ṭa-ki-la* कटकिल n. of a city in Ancient Sind (*S. Lam. 35*); lit. a pillar of grass.

ཀ་ཊ་བོ་ཊ *Ka-ṭa Bo-ṭa* Indian n. for the town of Paro in Bhutan (*Dsam.*).

‡ ཀ་ཊུ་ཀ *Ka-ṭu-ka* n. of a fabulous city which is described to have been fifty *yojana* in circumference.

ཀ་ཊོ་ར *ka-ṭo-ra* v. ཀ་ཏོ་ར *ka-to-ra*.

ཀ་ཐ་ར *ka-tha-ra* in Kunawar a sort of peach (*Jä.*).

ཀ་ཐི་ཤི *Ka-thi-çi* a Chinese minister who founded the monastery of *Hi kwan-zse* (*Yig. 45*).

ཀ་ཐེ *ka-the* v. ཀ་ཝ *ka-wa*.

‡ ཀ་ད་རུ་ཧ *ka-da-ru-ha* कदरुह (prob. कदररुह a bird nestling on *khadira* trees) n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་དམ་པ *ka-dam-pa* कदम्ब, प्रियक 1. n. of a tree; ཀ་དམ་པའི་མེ་ཏོག कदम्ब पुष्प the *ka-damba* flower; the tree *Nauclea cadamba,* a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms. 2. བྱ་མཐིང་རིལ་དང་ཤིང་ལྗོང་གྱི་བྱག་གི་མིང་ । (*Ńag.*) n. of a species of bird of a deep blue colour and also that of a tree. 3. a kind of grass.

ཀ་དམ་པ་ཅན *ka-dam-pa can* cloud, v. སྤྲིན་པ *sprin-pa* (*Mńon.*).

‡ ཀ་ཌ་ཀ *ka-ḍa-ka* कडकं also ཀ་ཌཱ་པ *ka-ḍā-pa* 1. n. of a fruit. 2. n. of a bird (*K. d.* ཡ *20*).

‡ ཀ་ཌ་པ *ka-ḍa-pa* कडाप n. of a fruit (*K. d.* ཡ *202*); prob. कपिथ the fruit of the tree *Ficus religiosa*.

‡ ཀ་ན་ཀ *ka-na-kam* कनक gold; a pedantic synonym for གསེར *gser* (*Mńon.*).

‡ ཀ་ན་ཀ་བརྨ། कनकवर्म n. of an Indian paṇḍit who visited Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

‡ ཀ་ན་ཙ *ka-na-tsa* (prob. कणीचि) lit. sprouting; generic name for a tree; the plant *Abrus precatorius*; ཤིང་ཀ་ན་ཙའི་མེ་ཏོག་རྣམས། the flowers of the *ka-na-tsa* tree (*K. g.* ཤ *227*).

‡ ཀ་ན་ཙ་ན *ka-ṇa-tsa-na* कणचन n. of a tree (*K. d.* ཙ *422*); कङ्गु the plant *Commelina Bengalensis.*

ཀ་ན་ཡ *ka-na-ya* n. of a kind of weapon; a short lance attached by a string to the arm, by which it can be drawn back after having been thrown at an object; ལག་ན་མཚོན་ཆ་གཅིག་པ་དང་ཀ་ན་ཡ་དང་མདའ་བོ་ཆེ་དང་། in the hands, a sword, a lance and a large arrow (*K. g.* ཤ *113*).

‡ ཀ་ནི་ཀ *Ka-ni-ka* also ཀ་ནིཥ་ཀ कनिष्क n. of a celebrated *Turuṣka* (Tartar) king who ruled over Palhava, Kashmir and Jalandhara (the provinces of the Panjab and Kabul) in ancient times; he embraced Buddhism and is said to have held the last great Buddhist Council for the compilation of the Mahāyāna Tripiṭaka in the first century B.C.

ཀ་གནམ *Ka-gnam* n. of a province of Tibet north-east of Kong-po; ཀ་གནམ་པ *ka gnam-pa* a native of *Ka-gnam.*

‡ ཀ་ཎ་ཡ *ka-ṇa-ya* कणय for ཀ་ན་ཡ *ka-na-ya* a kind of spear or lance. कणय and कनय, कनप are synonymous terms.

‡ ཀ་པཱ་ལ *ka-pā-la* कपाल the skull; the forehead. In Tib. Budh. *kapala* or *kapali* signifies either the skull or a drinking cup made of the human skull.

‡ ཀ་པི I: *Kapi* n. of the language that was anciently spoken in the country of Kapistan; n. of a country. The Bon *Rgyal-rabs* (a history of the kings of Tibet), according to the Bon historians, was asserted to have been written in Kapi, the language of the gods, in which the ancient Bon scriptures were mostly written. It is also stated that the Bon books were translated into the language of the Persians or *Tajik* people, from which again the Tibetans translated them into the language of Shañ Shûñ in Northern Tibet.

‡ ཀ་པི II: 1 कपित्थ gum, resin (*Jä.*); the resin extracted from a medicinal plant called *çug-pa* (*Juniper communis*). The root is gathered in autumn or spring and being thoroughly cleansed, is cut into pieces and beaten into pulp. The juice is squeezed out with a clean cotton rag, and being poured into a clean dry earthen pot is subjected to a gentle heat. As soon as it begins to thicken it is stirred with a spoon till it gains the consistency of resin. 2. the hog-plum, *Spondias magnifera*; a tree; *Pentaptira tomentosa*; the mane-fig tree; *Ficus inpectoria.* Also a wood-apple tree. 3. n. of a yellow orpiment.

‡ ཀ་པི་ཀ་ཚ *ka-pi ka-tsha* n. of a medicinal plant (*K. g.* ཙ *51*); कपिकच्छ the plant *Mucuna pruritus.*

‡ ཀ་པི་ད *ka-pi-da* = ཀ་པི *ka-pi.*

‡ ཀ་པི་ན *Ka-pi-na* कपिन n. of a king of Southern India who lived in Buddha's time and considered himself the greatest monarch of the world. His vanity was exposed by the Great Teacher, who converted him to Buddhism and ultimately raised him to the position of an *Arhat* (*K. d.* ཤ *354*).

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‡ ཀ་པི་ལ་སྨུ་ནི कपिल मुनि n. of a Brāhmanical sage whose hermitage was at the mouth of the Ganges (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀ་པིང་ཐ *ka-piṅ-tha* कपित्थ n. of a very delicious fruit (*K. d.* ཡ *20*).

‡ ཀ་པིན་ད་ཀ *ka-pin-da-ka* कपिन्दक n. of a kind of bird.

ཀ་པུ་ཏ *Ka-pu-ta* n. of a place in Ancient India where, in accordance with the curse of a holy sage, adultery and incest were punished with the burning of the house in which such crimes were committed (*Dsam.*).

ཀ་པེད *ka-ped* a gourd; a sort of medicinal fruit (*Lex.*).

ཀ་ཕ *ka-pha* a tree.

ཀ་བ I: *Ka-wa* n. of the mother of Bromton, the founder of the Buddhist hierarchy of Tibet (*Ḥbrom.* ཕ *37*).

ཀ་བ II:=གཟུག་པ *gzug-pa* स्तूप, स्तम्भ a pillar, column, stake, support; also trident; ཀ་སྐེ *ka-ske* the neck of a pillar or column; ཀ་སྐེད *ka-sked* the shaft; ཀ་གཅིག་མ *ka-gcig-ma* a small house or temple having but one pillar; ཀ་ཆེན *ka-chen* the principal pillar, a very large pillar; ཀ་རྟེན *ka-rten* the base of a pillar; ཀ་སྟེགས *ka-stegs* the pedestal of a pillar; ཀ་གདན *ka-gdan* the base or pedestal on which a pillar stands; ཀ་སྤུངས *ka-spuṅs* a colonnade, a number of pillars; ཀ་བ་ཤུལ་ཅན a grooved pillar; ཀ་བ་དང་ཉེ་བའི་ཀ་བའི་གྲོང་ स्तूप ग्राम: (lit. the town of houses built with pillars and king-posts) one of the thirty-six holy places of the Buddhists; ཀ་བ་བུམ་པ་ཅན *ka-wa bum-pa-can* one of the pillars of the great Jokhang temple at Lhasa, with the upper part of its capital in the shape of a water-pot; ཀ་བ་སྦྲུལ་མགོ་ཅན *ka-wa sbrul-mgo-can* the pillar that had a serpent-shaped capital; ཀ་བ་ཤིང་ལོ་ཅན *ka-wa çiṅ-lo-can* the pillar which had designs of leaves of trees round its capital; ཀ་བ་སེང་མགོ་ཅན *ka-wa seṅ-mgo-can* the pillar with a lion's head on its capital. These were the names given to the four principal pillars of the Jokhang temple of Buddha at Lhasa, built by King Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po about 640 A.D., after the model of the pillars in the palace of the Emperor T'ai-tsung, called Kyñ lün tin, the palace of the golden dragon. གནམ་གྱི་ཀ་བ *gnam-gyi ka-wa* आकाशस्तम्भ the pillar of heaven; ས་ཡི་ཀ་བ *sa-yi ka-wa* भूस्तम्भ the pillar of earth; མེ་ཡི་ཀ་བ *me-yi-ka-wa* वह्निस्तम्भ the pillar of fire; ཆུ་ཡི་ཀ་བ *chu-yi ka-wa* जलस्तम्भ the pillar of water,—these are the fabulous and metaphorical pillars mentioned in the astrological works of Tibet. གཡུའི་ཀ་བ *gyu-hi ka-wa* a pillar of turquoise, or one that is studded with turquoises (*Lha. kar. 13*).

ཀ་ཁོལ་མ *Ka khol-ma* n. of a historical pillar in the grand temple of Buddha at Lhasa, inside of which the earliest known MS. of Tibet, called བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ།, and said to be the will of King Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po, was alleged to have been found in the middle of the eleventh century A.D.

ཀ་མགོ *ka-mgo* the capital of a pillar.

ཀ་ཅན *ka-can*=ཀ་བ་ཅན *ka-wa-can* lit. with a pillar or pillars; a house. In the sense of being the supports or upholders of the school of Marpa, the *Tantrik* sage of Tibet, his four disciples were called ཀ་ཅན་བཞི *ka-can bshi* "the four pillars of his

school." They received his *bkah*, commission, regarding Buddhism, and were also called བཀའ་བབས་བཞི "the four commissioned ones." The following were the four disciples: རྔོག་ཆོས་རྡོར *Chos-rdor* of *Rṅog*; བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Bsod-nams rgyal-mtshan*; ཏོལ་གྱི་མཚུར་དབང་རྡོ་རྗེ *Mtshur-dwaṅ rdo-rje* of *Tol*; and མི་ལ་རས་པ *Mi-la ras-pa*.

ཀ་གཅིག་སྒོ་གཅིག *ka-gcig sgo-gcig* 1. a small house with but one pillar and one door, gen. a small prison-house. 2. A mode of capital punishment is said to be called so when the culprit is fastened to a pillar in a dungeon until he dies of hunger (*Jä.*).

ཀ་འཕན *ka-hphan* the ornamental silk fringes and embroidered hangings made in various mythical designs for decorating the capitals of pillars.

ཀ་བ་བཟང་པོ सुस्तम्भ a strong well-finished pillar.

ཀ་བའི་སྦྱར་བཀོད *ka-wahi sbyar-bkod* a cornice; the ornamental projections, &c., which surmount a pillar; the decorative pieces which are attached to a pillar.

ཀ་མང་མ *ka-maṅ-ma* a house with many pillars.

ཀ་མིག *ka-mig* the square space (of about twelve feet) enclosed by four pillars is called a *ka-mig*; the area or enclosure of a colonnade is measured by the *ka-mig*.

ཀ་རྩེ *ka-rtse* the top of a pillar.

ཀ་རྩེ *ka-rtse* (ཀ་ཡང་རྩེ *ka-yaṅ-rtse*) the upper part or capital of a pillar.

ཀ་གཞུ *ka-gshu* छकाह्लालक capital of a wooden pillar; a piece of timber in the shape of a bow fixed on a pillar to hold up the main beam (*Lex.*).

ཀ་ཡང་རྩེ the extremity of a pillar which projects over the capital (architrave).

ཀ་ཤུབས *ka-çubs* = ཀ་བའི་ཤུབས *ka-wahi çubs* the cover of a pillar, perhaps the abacus.

ཀ་པ III: a particular faculty acquired by a mystic process in which the appetites —hunger, thirst, &c.—are suppressed. This is one of the six practices of the Buddhist *Tantriks* who practise *yoga* (meditative concentration).

ཀ་པ IV: धवस्तम्भ a large vein or artery in the abdomen; a vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air (प्राणवायु), supposed to be brought into action in above mystic process.

† ཀ་པི་ཏ *kabita* कपित्थ n. of a tree, the elephant or wood-apple, *Feronia Elephantum* (*S. Lam. 38*).

† ཀ་པི་ཏ་ལ *ka-bi-ta-la* 1. n. of a tree (*K. d.* ཙ *422*). 2. probably कपितैल benzoin, storax.

ཀ་བུ་ལོ *Ka-bu-lo*, described as དྲི་ཟའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་, n. of a *Gandharva* Rāja—Prince of the celestial musicians (*K. my.* ཀ *492*).

ཀ་བེད *ka-bed* or ཀུ་བ *ku-wa*, gourd. In the district of *Ped-ma dkod* in Tibet, just north of Assam, the gourd is called ཨ་བུམ *a-bum*: ཀ་བེད་འབྲས་བུས་ཚ་འཁྲུ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད། the gourd fruit cures fever and diarrhœa: ཀ་བེད་བསྲེག་ནས་བུ་རམ་དང་བཟའ་བར་བྱས་ན་ཁྲག་ཏུ་འཁྲུ་བ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ། burnt or baked gourd eaten with molasses cures bloody diarrhœa (*K. g.* ཙ *47*).

† ཀ་བེལ *Ka-bel* n. of a city in Ancient Udyāna, *i.e.*, in ཨུ་རྒྱན་ཡུལ *U-rgyan yul* probably the modern Kabul.

† ཀ་བོ་ཀ *Ka-bo-ka* n. of a Prince of Ancient Kabul (*S. Lam. 17*).

† ཀ་མ་ཆ *Ka-ma-cha* or ཀ་མུ་ཚ *Ka-mu-tsha* कामचा n. of a sacred place in Assam where there is a stone-cut symbol of Kāli, the Hindu goddess.

ཀ་མ་ཏ *ka-ma-ta* the lotus (*Ñag.*).

† ཀ་མ་ཙི *ka-ma-tsi* कमचि a kind of medicinal plant: ཀ་མ་ཙིའི་རྩ་བ་སྤྱི་བོར་བླངས་ན་གཉིད་དུ་འགྱུར། "if the root of *ka-ma-tsi* be placed on the top of the head, sleep arises" (*K. g.* ཙ *56*).

† ཀ་མ་རུ *kama-ru* 1. Kāmarūpa in Assam. 2. alabaster (*Sch.*); རྡོ་ཀ་མ་རུ་པ *rdo ka-ma-ru-pa* marble.

† ཀ་མ་ལ *ka-ma-la* कमल 1. the water-lily, lotus *Nelumbium*. 2. a river. 3.= གྲོས་སེམས *gros sems* a consulting or reflecting mind (*Ñag.*). The word *Kamala* is variously used by the Tibetans, and the following synonyms of it (both symbolic and metaphoric) are enumerated in the work (*Ñag.*):—

Syn. སྒྲའི་སྙེ་མ *sgrahi sñe-ma* soft tones; ལྗོན་ཤིང་རྩེ་རྒྱས a branching tree; གླང་པོའི་མྱོས་བུམ *glañ-pohi myos-bum* the teats of an elephant; ཐུབ་པ་རབ་མཆོག प्रवरमुनि n. of a Buddha; བདེན་སྨྲ་བ *bden-smra-wa* one who speaks the truth; ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* the sky; ནོར་བུ *nor-bu* a gem; སྣང་བྱེད་གཉིས་པ *snañ-byed gñis-pa* the second luminary, the moon; བ་གླང *ba-glañ* a bull; བར་གྱི་མཚམས *bar-gyi mtshams* the middle zone or boundary: བྱ་ངང་པ *bya ñañ-pa* swan; སྦྲང་ཆང *sbrun-chañ* beer made cf honey; དབང་པོའི་གསལ *dwañ-pohi gsal* a lamp, that which clears the sight; མ་ཧེ *ma-he* a buffalo; མི་མོའི་གླུ *mi-mohi glu* a woman's song; བཞོན་པའི་རྟ *bshon-pahi rta* a riding horse; ཡུལ་ཕྲན *yul-phran* a small country; རི་དྭགས *ri-dbags* a deer; ལུང་ཚགས་པ *luñ tshags-pa* a collected mind; རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po che* precious thing; རི་རབ་ཀྱི་རི་ཕྲན *ri-rab-kyi ri-phran* a smaller peak of the mountain Sumeru; ཤིང་རྟ *çiñ-rta* a chariot; གསེར་གྱི་ཁ་དོག *gser-gyi kha-dog* the colour of gold.

† ཀ་མ་ལ་ཤཱི་ལ कमलशील a celebrated Buddhist philosopher of the ancient monastery of Vikramaçīla in Magadha, who introduced the *Yogacārya* Mahāyāna School of Buddhism into Tibet, after defeating in controversy a Chinese hoshang who wished to convert the Tibetans to the doctrine of the "do-nothing" school during the reign of King ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེའུ་བཙན *Khri-sroñ sde-hu btsan* about the middle of the 8th century A.D.

ཀ་མ་ལི *ka-ma-li* a very sharp sword (*Ñag. 2*): ལག་པ་དགུ་ན་སྤྲུ་གྲི་ཀ་མ་ལ་སྐད་དགུ་ཐོགས་པ། (*D. R.*) grasping in his nine hands nine lotus-hafted razors.

ཀ་མུ་ལ་རྡོ་རྒྱད *ka-mu-la rdo-rgyad* n. of a sort of alabaster or steatite found in Central Tibet (*Jä.*).

ཀ་ཙ་རྐེད་ཉག *ka-tsa rked-ñag* rusty and crooked: ཁྲབ་ཁྲ་ཀ་ཙ་རྐེད་ཉག་ཡོད་པ་རྣམས། "the steel ribs of the coat of mail which are rusty and bent" (*Jig.*).

† ཀ་ཙ་རུ་ཙ་ཀ कचरचक n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2.*).

† ཀ་ཙ་ལིན་དི *ka-tsa-lin-di* (prob. काचिलिन्दिक)= ལྷ་རྫས་ཀྱི་གོས dress made of a heavenly stuff, *i.e.*, the finest kind of silk which is used for presentation at an interview, or when making an application for any favour, &c.; n. of a very fine cloth or linen made of Kācilindi (*Lex.*).

† ཀ་ཙང་ཀ་ལ *Ka-tsañ-ka-la* n. of a *Bhikṣuṇī* (Buddhist nun) (*K. d.* ཤ *18*).

‡ ཀ་ཙི་ལི་བན་ *Ka-tsi-li-ban* the Kachili forest: ཆུ་བོ་རོ་ཧི་ཏའི་བྱང་འགྲམ་ཀ་ཙི་ལི་བན་བལ་པོ་རྫོང་དང་། on the northern bank of the river Rohita there is the Kachili forest and a Nepalese stronghold (*Dsam. 21*).

ཀ་རྩ་ག་ལ *ka-ṛtsa-ga-la* the sea (*Schtr.*).

ཀ་རྩམ *ka-ṛtsam* a species of wild oats; it differs from *yug-po* or Tibetan oats and is considered superior to buckwheat, but inferior to wheat.

ཀ་ཚལ *Ka-tshal* n. of a place situated to the east of Lhasa; དབུས་སྟོད་མལ་གྲོ་ཀ་ཚལ་ལྷ་ཁང་། the monastery known as Ka-tshal Lha-khañ of Mal-gro in Upper Ü (Central Tibet).

ཀ་ཚིགས་ཆེན་པོ *Ka-tshigs chen-po* the title of a Buddhist work on the genealogy of the Kings of Tibet (*Gyal. S. 28*).

‡ ཀ་ཡ་གཽ་རི गयागौरी described as རི་ཤིན་ཏུ་མཐོ་བའི་སྟེང་དུ་ཡོད་པའི་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་མཆོད་རྟེན་ཞིག་གི་མིང་། (*Dsam.*) "n. of an Indian *Chaitya* situated on the high hill (of Gayā Gaurī)."

ཀ་ར I: *ka-ra* मक्षर sugar: ཀ་ར་དང་ཡ་སྐྱ་ར་དང་ཆ་མཉམ་དུ་བཟའ་ཞིང་། ཤོ་བྷ་ཛ་ནའི་རྩ་བའི་ཆང་འཐུང་ན་ཆུ་སེའི་རྡེའུ་འབྱིན་པར་བྱེད་དོ། having taken sugar and arsenic in equal parts, if beer made from the root of *Çobhajana* be drunk, the gravel of the bladder will be ejected; ཀ་ར་དཀར་སྨུག *ka-ra dkar-smug* brown sugar; ཀ་ར་དཀར་སྨུག་བུར་སྦྲང་ཁ་བསྐར་བ། a kind of brown crystallized treacle and honey; ཀ་ར་ཏོག་ཏོག *ka-ra tog-tog* loaf sugar, sugar in lumps; རྒྱལ་མོ་ཀ་ར *Rgyal-mo ka-ra* sugar from *Rgyal-mo Roñ*, situated on the confines of Tibet and China; བྱེ་མ་ཀ་ར *bye-ma ka-ra* powdered sugar, or granulated sugar; ཤེལ་ཀ་ར *çel-ka-ra* rocky candy (*K. g.* ཙ *46*).

ཀ་ར II: tent-pole; ཀ་ར་སྡིག་པོད *ka-ra sdig-pod* a tent-pole with a grooved bulb on top used in some countries; ཀ་ར་སྡིག་མེད་པ། or ཀ་ར་སྡེ་འདང་མེད་པ། a tent-pole without a grooved bulb on top.

‡ ཀ་རཉྫ *ka-rañ-dsa* करंज, मर्कटी, प्र•ीर्य a medicinal fruit or berry; n. of the tree *Pongamia glabra* and *Verbesina scandens*. ཀ་རཉྫ་ཞོ་བའི་མེ་དྲོད་སྐྱེད། *karañdsa* produces natural warmth (in the stomach).

Syn. རུལ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *rul-byed skyes*; མར་གྱི་གང *mar-gyi gañ*; རྩོད་བྱེད་མ *rtsod byed-ma*; འཇམ་འབྲས་དབྱེ་བ *hjam-hbras dbye-wa*; ཚིགས་དྲུག་པ *tshigs drug-pa*; སྙེ་མ་ལུས་སྒྲིབས *sñe-ma lus-ṣgribs* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀ་ར་ད *ka-ra-da* n. of a bird, the cry of which is like the sound of a drum. It is described in Buddhist books as like fire in colour, and as located in the abodes of the *Asura* (*K d.* ཙ *15*).

ཀ་ར་ན་ཇུས *ka-ra-na-jus* a kind of fine Chinese satin (*Jig.*). ཀ་ར་ན་ཇུས་དམ་ཇུས་མ་སོགས་ཚོས་དང་རིས་མོའི་དབྱིབས་ཀྱིས་ཤེས་བྱས་སོ། the kinds of satin (called) *karanajus* and *damjus*, &c., are distinguished by their colour and the shape of the figures on them.

ཀ་ར་ན་རུས *ka-ra-na-rus* a kind of Chinese satin: པང་ཁེབས་ཕལ་ཆེར་ཀ་ར་ན་རུས་དང་ཏ་ཤིང་དག་ལས་བྱས aprons are mostly made of *karanarus* and *ta-shiñ* satin.

ཀ་ར་ནང *ka-ra-nañ* in the mystic language of the *Ḍākinī* of Tibet = the food of pigs (*K. g.* ཕ *27*).

‡ ཀ་ར་བི་ར *ka-ra-bi-ra* or ཀ་ར་ཝཱི་ར *ka-ra wi-ra* करवीर 1. a fragrant oleander, *Nerium odorum*; a species of *soma*; a

particular magical formula or spell for recovering a missile of mystic properties after its discharge. [The name *karavira* is also applied to the *daphne* plant, from the bark of which Tibetan paper is made. The creeper called the white *karavira* rubbed with the blood of the rock-lizard and the medicine *smutha* rubbed with *Bhriṅgirāja*, when conbined, make an ointment which cures venereal eruptions on the skin of the penis (*K. g.* ཙ *49*).] 2. a sword or scimitar.

Syn. སོ་སོར་རྒོད་ *so-sor rgod*; སོ་སོར་བཤད་ *so-sor bshad*; རྟ་གསོད་ *rta gsod*; དཔའ་བོ་ལག་པ་ *dpah-po lag-pa*; གསོད་རྟགས་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན་ *gsod rtags me-tog can*; བརྒྱད་གྱེས་ *brgyad gyes*; གཏུམ་པོ་ *gtum-po* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀ་ར་རུ་བེ་ཀ *ka-ra ru-be-ka* कररावक a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་ར་ཧ་རི *ka-ra ha-ri*=བུ་རམ *bu-ram* sugar (*Sman. 291*).

‡ ཀ་རན་ད་ཝ *ka-ran da-wa* कारण्डव.

‡ ཀ་རན་ཌ I: *ka-ran-ḍa* कारण्डव 1. a sort of wild duck; ཀ་རཎྜ་ནི་སྐད་སྙན་པ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་། *karaṇḍa* is the name of a sweet-voiced bird. 2. कारण्ड, also पिटक, in Sans. a basket or covered box of bamboo wicker-work used for keeping books in; a basket for flowers; མདོ་ཟ་མ་ཏོག་བཀོད་པ་ कारण्डव्यूह n. of a Buddhist work (*K. d.* ཡ *275*).

‡ ཀ་རན་ཌ II: श्वेत, शुक्ल white.

‡ ཀ་རས *ka-ras*, abbr. of *Kaçikahi ras*, the Benares muslin which used to be in great demand in Tibet. In the sacred books of Tibet the gods are generally dressed in fine Benares muslin. ཀ་རས་འདྲ་བས་ཁ་རེར་འབྲུ་བྲེ་དོ། for imitation Benares muslin the price per piece is two *bre* of barley.

‡ ཀ་རི་ཧི་བུ་མོ *Ka-ri-hi bu-mo* कात्यायनी the daughter of Kātyāyana; Umā.

ཀ་རུ *ka-ru* 1. a wedge (*Jä.*). 2. white (*Ṅag. 3*).

ཀ་རེ *ka-re*, probably ག་རེ *ga-re*. The use of the latter is very common in Eastern Tibet. In Sikkim they say ཀ་ཏེ *ka-te*, what? which? ཨུ་པ་སི་ཀ་ཁྱོད་ཀ་རེ་དགའ Upāsaka, in what do you delight? (*A. 94*).

ཀ་ལ་ཏ *Ka-la-ta* in mysticism ཀ་ལ་ཏ་ནི་འདོད་པའི་གཟུགས་བཟང་། *Ka-la-ta* is described as a man of lovely appearance (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ *Ka-la-piṅ-ka* कलविङ्क a sparrow; a singing bird with a sweet voice. According to *Lex.* the Indian cuckoo.

Syn. རྒྱལ་གསུང་ཡན་ལག་ *rgyal gsuṅ yan-lag*; རྗེས་འགྲོ་མཁན་ *rjes hgro mkhan*; སྙན་པའི་དཔེ་ཅན་ *sñan-pahi dpe-can*; རྣ་བའི་བཅུད་ *rna-wahi bcud*; སྒོ་ངའི་དུས་ནས་སྐད་སྨྲའི་དབང་ *sgo-ṅahi dus nas skad smrahi dwaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་བུ *Ka-la-bu* कलपुत्र n. of a king: དེའི་ཚེ་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཀ་ལ་བུ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ཁྲོ་ཞིང་གཏུམ་པ at that time (there lived) a king named Kalaputra, fierce and wrathful (*K. my.* ཀ *209*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་རོ་ཟན *Ka-la ro-zan*, lit. काल, the black lord of death who eats the dead; n. of a *Nāga*.

‡ ཀ་ལ་ཤ कलश pitcher, jar; a large waterpot.

ཀ་ལག *ka-lag* in *W.* mud; earth and water used instead of mortar; also other similar compounds (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀ कलन्दक=མཆིལ་པ *mchil-pa* a species of bird, probably the *Bûl-bûl*.

‡ ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀ *Ka-lan-da-ka* कलन्दक 1. a town. 2. an individual: ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀའི་གྲོང་དུ་བྱིན་ནས། having arrived at the town of Kalandaka: དེ་ནས་ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀའི་བུ་ཚེ་དང་ལྡན་པ་བཟང་བྱིན་བྱུང་ངོ། then appeared Zañ-jin the long-lived, son of Kalandaka (*K. d.* ཅ. *34*).

‡ ཀ་ལན་ཛ་རི་ཀ *ka-lan-dsa-ri-ka* कलञ्जरिक 1. a flowering plant; also the flower used in *yajña*—sacrificial fire (*K. g.* ད *33*). 2. belonging to कलञ्ज, an animal struck with a poisoned arrow; tobacco.

‡ ཀ་ལམ་ཀ *ka-lam-ka*, described as ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་, n. of a place in Ancient India (*Dsam. 14*).

‡ ཀ་ལམ་བ *ka-lam-ba* कलम्ब the pot-herb *Convolvolus repens*, *Menispermum calumba*; a medicinal plant: ཀ་ལམ་བའི་ལོ་མ་ཟས་སུ་ཁམས་འཕེལ་ལོ། the leaf of *Kalamba* when eaten improves health (*K. g.* ཅ *44*).

‡ ཀ་ལཱ་པ *ka-lá-pa* कलाप 1. an aggregate of many accomplishments; an accumulation of excellent and wonderful properties in one place or thing (*Lexx.*). 2. the Buddhist Utopia; the capital of the fabulous kingdom of S'ambhala.

ཀ་ལི *ka-li* an abbreviation of the word *ka-pa-li*, a skull (*Lexx.*).

‡ ཀ་ལི་ཀ *ka-li-ka* 1. described as མེ་ཏོག་ཙམ་པ་ཀའི་འབྲས་བུའི་མིང་། the fruit of the *magnolia* flower-plant; a bud of that flower (*Mñon.*). 2. prob. कलिकार, a plant bearing a nut which is used as a febrifuge, grey *Bonduc*.

‡ ཀ་ལིང་ག *Ka-liñ-ga* or ཀ་ལིང་ཀ *Ka-liñ-ka* कलिङ्ग 1. one of the thirty-six Buddhist sacred places said to be situated at a distance of 60 *yojana* S. E. of Gayā—also the birth-place of Vis'wantara (*Dus-ye. 39*). 2. a bird, a native of an island or maritime province of India bordering on the Indian Ocean (*K. d.* ན *15*).

ཀ་ལེ *ka-le* or ཀ་ལེབ *kaleb* saddle-cloth (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀ་ཤ *ka-ça* = སྤང་རྩི *spañ-ṛtsi* (*Ñag.*) a species of grass (*K. d.* ན *91*); कुश *Saccharum spontaneum.*

‡ ཀ་ཤི་ཀ I: *ka-çi-ka* the finest Benares muslin; cotton cloth of the finest texture formerly manufactured in Benares; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས काशिकांशुक Benares muslin which in ancient times was of great repute. It is said that even the gods longed to wear clothes made of this material. According to *Cs.* *ka-çi-ka* means a kind of flax as well as linen cloth; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས་དཀར་པོ། white Benares linen; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་འབྲུ་སྣུམ the oil of *kaçika* grain, prob. linseed oil.

‡ ཀ་ཤི་ཀ II: of Kāshi (Benares); an inhabitant of Benares.

ཀ་ཤི་ཀ་ཕྲ་མོ *ka-çi ka phra-mo* fine flax; Benares muslin.

ཀ་ཤིས *ka-çis*, abbr. of ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས, cotton cloth.

‡ ཀ་ཤི་རུ *Ka-çi-ru* n. of a place or island in the Indian ocean (*K. d.* ད *319*): कशेरु one of the nine divisions of Jambu-dvīpa.

ཀ་ས *ka-sa* the colloq. form of the expression བཀའ་གསལ *ḇkaẖ g̱sal*, a definite order or clear message. According to *Jä. kasa* and *kaso* are mutilated forms of བཀའ་བསྩལ *ḇkaẖ ḇstsal*, meaning in *Ld.* "yes, sir; very well, sir; at your service."

‡ ཀ་སན་ཀ་ར *ka-san ka-ra* རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིག་གི་མིང "n. of a city of Ancient India" (*Dsam. 25*).

‡ ཀ་ཧ་ན་ཡ་ན་ཤཱི་ལ *Ka-ha-na ya-na çi-la* n. of an Indian Pandit (*Yig. 30*).

‡ ཀཀ་ཀུ་ཏི་པ *Kak-ku ti-pa* n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun. 52*).

‡ ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *Kako-la* ककोल a secret abode of the *Dākinī* (*K. g.* ཀ *337*).

ཀག *kag* or ཀག་མ *kag-ma* mischief, harm, danger (*Lex.*); ཀག or གེག or སྐག implies some accident or injury; ཀག་གིས་ལངས = ཧད་ཀྱིས་ལངས *had-kyis laṅs* fleeing from harm; ཀག་གིས་ལངས་ནས་འགྲོ་བ། going from a place which has not suited one owing to bad luck or any accident; also to run away from a place from fear; adv. ཀག་གིས suddenly (*Sch.*).

‡ ཀག་ཀ་བ *kag-ka-wa* कगकव n. of a species of bird living on the Vulture-peak Hill near Gayā (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀང་ཀ *kaṅ-ka* कङ्क, जलाटन 1. crane. 2. in Tibet a bird that feeds on dead bodies and is therefore called དུར་བྱ *dur-bya* the bird of the cemetery.

‡ ཀང་ཀ་ར *kaṅ-ka-ra* कङ्कर 1. n. of a flower described as growing on the Vulture-peak Hill of Gayā (*K. ko.* ཀ *4*). 2. prob. कङ्कोल the plant *Alangium hexapetalum*.

ཀང་དང་ཀིང *Kaṅ-daṅ-kiṅ* prop. n. of a terrific deity, a *Ḍākinī*. When the monastery of Sam-ye was built, the image of *Kaṅ-daṅ-kiṅ* was placed on the first floor of the principal temple (*Gyal. S. 87*).

‡ ཀང་ཚ་རངྒ *Kaṅ-tsha-raṅga* a place in Ancient Bengal, called Gaur in the Indian language and *Gha-broṅ* in the colloq. of Tibet (*S. Lam.*).

ཀད *kaḍ* in *Ld.* sometimes used instead of the affix ཀ *ka*, *e.g.*, གཉིས་ཀད *gñis-kaḍ*, ཙང་ཀད *tsaṅ-kaḍ*; also མཉམ་ཀད *mñam-kaḍ* (*Jä.*).

ཀན I: *kan* (see ཁ་ན *kha-na*) the side or bank: སྲི་ཆུའི་ངར་ཀན་ན་ཇག་པའི་ཡུལ་ཡོད་པ་ལ། on the further bank of the river *Sṛi-chu* there being a country of brigands (*A. 27*).

ཀན II: also spelt སྐན *skan*, to cease absolutely from: ད་ནི་ཚིགས་སྐང་བྱེད་དེ་ཀན། "now give up anger and passion"; ན་རེ་ཀན cease to tell anybody. Here the word ཀན *kan* is an emphatical prohibition (*Bon.*).

ཀན III: 1. तालु the palate; in *paḍ-kan* phlegm; lit. the plywer of the palate. 2. ग्राहक that seizes or takes away by force. 3. कण्टक a thorn; an illness; a disease (*Lex.*). 4. n. of the pulse felt with the middle finger called *kan-ma*.

‡ ཀན་ནི་ཀ *Kan-ni-ka* कणिक district in the east of India (*K. d.* ར *267*).

‡ ཀན་ཉ་ཀུབ་ཛ (lit. the daughter of the hunchback) कान्यकुब्ज, also written ཀར་ཉའི་ཡུལ *Kar-nyaḥi yul*, a city in Ancient India, the capital of which was Kānyakubja, the modern Kanouj (*K. du.* ད *131*).

ཀན་མ *kan-ma* the middle finger.

‡ ཀན་ཙི *Kan-tsi* काञ्ची n. of a province, and also that of a city of Buddhist fame in Southern India (*Duṣ-ye. 39*).

‡ ཀཎ་ཊ་ཀཱ་རི *kaṇ-ta-kā-ri* कण्टकारि a wild *Rubus*; n. of a plant, *Solanum jaquini*; also the fruit of this plant; a drug useful in stopping fever; a thorny stick.

Syn. རིགས་ལྡན་མ *Rigs ldan-ma*; ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱེས *yul hkhor skyes*; སྟག་ལྡན *stag ldan*; ཚེ་ལྡན *tshe ldan*; ཚེར་མ་ཅན *tsh r-ma can*; རྩུབ་མོའི་རེག་བྱ *rtsub-mohi reg-bya*; ཕྱོགས་མེད་མ *phyogs med-ma*; སྐུལ་བྱེད *skul byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀབ་ཀོབ *kab-kob* = ཀོ་བ་རྗེན་པ hide; untanned skin (*Ṅag. 5*).

ཀབ་ཤ *kab-ça* shoe; leather shoes of Hindu fashion used by the wealthier Tibetans (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཾ་ཀ *kam-ka* = ཀང་ཀ *kañ-ka*, ཛ་ལ་ཊ་ན *ja-la ṭa-na* जलाटन crane.

‡ ཀམ་བི་ལ *kam bi-la* a kind of tree growing on the Vulture-peak Hill near Gaya (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*); prob. the plant *Crinum Amaryllacee.*

‡ ཀམ་བོ་ཛ *Kam-bo-dsa* कम्बोज 1. a country in the north-west of India (*Vai. sñ.*), written *Kampo-rtse* (*Jä.*); n. of a fabulous city said to have contained an area of a hundred *yojana* (*S. Lam.*). 2. modern Cambodia, anciently called Champa.

ཀམ་བོ་ཛི་ཀ *Kam-bo-dsi-ka* n. of the country, also of the people, as well as of articles that come from it (*K. du.* ད *148*).

ཀཧུ *kahu* water-melon (*Sch.*).

ཀཧུ་ཧིས *Kahu-his* n. of a Chinese minister (*Yig. 24*).

ཀར *kar*, also *kar-kar*, great pain; suffering (*Lex.*); ཀར་ཀར་ཟུག་ལངས། aching pain (*Ṅag. 4*).

ཀར་ལངས་པ *kar lañs-pa* = ནད་ཟུག་ལངས་པ *nad zug lañs-pa* (*Ṅag.*), irritation or pain in sickness; exacerbation.

‡ ཀརྐ་ཏ *karka-ta* or ཀརྐ་ཊ कर्कट, the constellation of "Cancer." It is represented by the frog (སྦལ་པ) in Tibet.

‡ ཀརྐེ་ཏ *karke-ta* = ཀར་ཀེ་ཏ་ན कर्केतन, described as ནོར་བུ་གསེར་པོ, a yellow gem or precious stone (*K. d.* ཡ *295*).

ཀར་སྐྱིན *kar-skyin* loan; in polite language v. སྐྱིན *skyin* (*Jä.*).

ཀར་རྒྱལ *Kar-rgyal* a *Nāga* (*S. kar.*).

ཀར་རྒྱུད *Kar rgyud* members of the line of the *Karma-pa* hierarchy; also an abbreviation of the expression *Karma-pahi-rgyudpa.*

ཀར་ཆག *kar-chag* (also written དཀར་ཆག) a register; list; index.

‡ ཀར་ཎི་ཀ *kar-ni-ka* कर्णिक, कर्णिकार n. of a flower of the shape of an ear-ring (*K. g.* ཀ *2*); the flower of the tree *Pterospermum acerifolium* and of *Cassia fistula.*

‡ ཀརྞ་ཀྵ་ར *karṇa kṣa-ra* = ཚ་ལ *tsha-la* borax (*Sman. 484*).

‡ ཀརྞི་ཀ *karni-ka* in mystic language = དྲིལ་བུ *dril-bu*, a bell (*K. g.* ཁ *27*).

‡ ཀརྨ *kar-ma* = འཕྲིན་ལས *hphrin-las* or ལས कर्म commission, service; action; work; that which is produced from action; ཀར་མ་པ *Karma-pa* (in Nepal called कर्मिक) n. of a *Tāntrik* school of Buddhism. The head of that school in Tibet holds the title of *Rgyal-wa Karma-pa.* The followers of the school are generally designated by the name of *Karma-pa.*

ཀརྨ་གཉིས་པ *Karma-gñis-pa* the second head of this sect, named *Pakṣi* or *Bakṣi*,

was invited to China by the Emperor Kublai Khan. The third chief, called *Karma Raṅ-byuṅ rdorje*, was invited to Peking by the Emperor Temur Toakwan. The fourth *Karma Rol paḥi rdorje* was a friend of the last monarch of the Mongol dynasty. The fifth *Karma De bshin gçegs-pa* was invited to China in the reign of the *Ming* Emperor Yunglo (*Loṅ.* ཀ *10*).

ཀརྨ་བསྟན་སྐྱོང་ *Karma bstan skyoṅ* the last of the *Sde-ba Gtsaṅ-pa* or rulers of Tsang and U whom the Mongol Chief Gu-shi Khan overthrew (*Loṅ.* ཀ *15*).

ཀར་མ་བ་ཛྲ *Kar-ma ba-dsra* कर्मवज्र n. of an Indian pandit who worked in Tibet for Buddhism (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཀར་སྨུག *kar-smug* or ཀ་ར་སྨུག་པ *ka-ra-smug-pa* brown sugar or treacle (*Jig.*).

ཀར་ཡོལ *kar-yol* (also written དཀར་ཡོལ, meaning white ware) porcelain; china-ware; a china cup.

ཀར་ལང་བ *kar-laṅ-wa* to stand up; to rise suddenly (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀར་ཥ་པ་ཎི *kar-ça-pa-ṇi* कार्षापण 1. a coin in Ancient India, or a weight of varying value; a *tola* or one *rupee* weight of gold; the value of two Tibet *sho*: མ་ནུ་ལྔ་སོགས་མཱ་ཥ་ཀ། *ma-nu lṅa sogs mā-ṣa-ka*, དེ་རྣམས་བཅུ་དྲུག་ཀར་ཥ་པ་ཎ། *de-rnams bcu-drug kar-ṣa-pa-ṇa*, དེ་བཞི་ནི་གསེར་སྲང་ངོ་། *de bshi ni gser-sraṅ-ṅo* (*Ṅag.*) five *manu* make a *māsaka*, sixteen *māsaka* make a *kar-ṣa-paṇa*, and four of these make a gold *sran* (*i.e.*, half a *tola* of gold). 2. འགྲོན་བུ་སྟོང་དྲུག་བརྒྱའི་རིན the "value of 1,600 *cowries*." 3. कार्षापण a coin or weight of different values = *karṣa*: if of gold, weighing sixteen *māṣa*, which are variously calculated; if of silver, in value equal to 16 *paṇa* of *cowries*, *i.e.*, 1,280 *cowries*, commonly termed a *kahan*; if of copper, it weighs 80 *raktika*, or the same as of gold, about 176 grains.

ཀར་ཤུབས *kar-çubs* (abbr. of དཀར་ཡོལ་གྱི་ཤུབས *dkar-yol-gyi çubs*) the cover of a china tea-cup, generally made of iron, brass or silver: ཀར་ཤུབས་ལ་བྲེ་བཅུ *kar-çubs-la bre-bcu* (*Rtsii.*) "for the cover of a tea-cup made of silver (the price is) 10 *bre.*"

ཀར་ས *kar-sa* n. of a kind of brick-tea; also called ལྗང་ཇ *ljan-ja* (green tea) or ལྗང་ཇ་པ་རི *ljaṅ-ja pa-ri;* also the tea that comes from the Chinese district of Jaṅ: ལྗང་ལམ་རྒྱུད་ལ་ཀར་ས་བོད་མཐིང་གཉིས, ད་ལྟ་ལྗང་ཇ་ཞེས་སུ་གྲགས་སོང་གྱིས། by the Jang route (come) both *Karṣa* and Bod-thing (teas), now well known as Jang-ja (*Jig. 23*).

ཀར་སོག *Kar-Sog*, an abbr. of *Kar-ma-pa* and *Sog-po*, followers of the *Karma-pa* sect and the Mongolians.

ཀརྟི་སྒང *Karti sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet.

‡ ཀལྤ *kalpa* for བསྐལ་པ *bskal-pa* कल्प, an age; a mythical period of time.

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ *kā-ka* काक a crow.

ཀཱ་ཁི་ལ *kā-khi-la* (mystic) door; entrance (*K. g.* ཕ *28*).

ཀཱ་འཇི *kā-ḥji* = ཀྭ་ཙི *kwa-tsi* a shirt; a Chinese jacket (*Sch.*). In Chinese *Kua-tzu.*

‡ ཀཱ་ཏྱ་བུ་མོ *Kā-tya bu-mo* described as དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་བཙུན་མོ་ཨུ་མ། the goddess Umā, wife of Dwaṅ dphyug (*Mṅon.*).

ཀཱ་ཏ་ཀ *kā-ta-ka* fish (*Schtr.*).

‡ ཀཱ་པ་ལི *kā-pa-li* कपाल human skull; cup made of skull: དངུལ་རྣམས་ལྗང་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་ཀཱ་པ་ལིར་བཅུག། (*A. 121*) having made the silver pieces green, (he) put them in the skull-cup.

‡ ཀཱ་བེ་རི *Kā-be-ri* कावेरी the river Cauvery in Mysore, a river said to be half a *yojana* broad and 300 *yojana* long. On the banks of this river are flower gardens (*K. d.* ར *268*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཙི་ཀཱ *kā-tsi-kā* 1. काञ्चिका, also as कुञ्चिका, a species of bamboo which when bent by the wind is said to emit fire (*K. d.* ར *287*). 2. कुञ्चिका a plant bearing a red and black seed used as a weight, *Arbus precatorius;* or another plant bearing a pungent seed, *Nigella Indica.*

‡ ཀཱ་རི་ཀཱ *kā-ri-kā* कारिका aphorism; purely Sanskṛt yet largely used in Tibetan works (རྩ་བའི་ཀཱ་རི་ཀཱ 7); = ཚིག་ལེའུར་བྱས་པ a *Sûtra* or *Udana* in verse.

‡ ཀཱ་ལ་ཀོ *Kā-la-ko* a country beyond the sea into which the Indus flows and where the finest coral grows (probably a marine province or island in the Persian Gulf) (*K. d.* ར *280*).

‡ ཀཱ་ལ་སྔོ་བསང *kā-la sño-bsaṅ* deep blue-black colour (*Sch.*).

ཀཱ་ཤ *Kā-ça* काश 1. a city in Ancient India which was twenty *yojana* in area (*S. Lam*). 2. a sort of grass, *Saccharum spontaneum.*

‡ ཀྭ *kwa* or ཀྱེ *kye* Oh! ཀྭའི་གྲོགས་པོ *kwaḥi grogs-po* Oh friend!

ཀྭ་ཡེ *kwa-ye* an exclamation used in calling some one, generally a subordinate.

ཀྵ *ksha* this word in its mystic signification is symbolic of the source of all *Dharma* (matter and phenomena), and demonstrates that they are subject to eternal change.

‡ ཀྵེ་ཏྲ་པཱ་ལ *kṣe-tra pā-la* क्षेत्रपाल (*Schr.*) a deity protecting the fields; in Budh. a guardian of the province of a Buddha's work.

ཀི *ki* numeral for thirty-one.

ཀི་ཀི *ki-ki* a hortative utterance in the invocation of spirits: ཀི་ཀི་སྭོ་སྭོ་དེ་རིང་ཉི་མ་དྲོ། "Hail, O, ye gods! to-day is warm!"

ཀི་ཀང *ki-kaṅ* 1. wild leek (*Sch.*). 2. described as མ་བདག་གི་མིང་ n. of a demi-god, a *Nāga.* It is inauspicious to do any work of merit when Kikaṅ comes near.

ཀི་གུ *ki-gu* a hook; the vowel sign *i*, which resembles a hook in shape.

ཀི་རྒྱུང *ki-rgyuṅ* a mystical invocation signifying "Lord": ཀི་རྒྱུང་ང་ནི་ཕྱོགས་ནི་སྤྱད་པ་ཏུ། "O Lord, be appeased by this prostrate (devotee)." It is a mystic charm to propitiate the *Bon-po* deity, called *Çen-gsras Mi-mgon rgyal-po* (*D.R.*).

‡ ཀི་ཏ་ཀ *Ki-ta-ka* किटक 1. a *Rākṣasa* or cannibal demon (*K. d.* ང *189*). 2. a worm or insect (*Cs.*).

ཀི་ལྡིར *ki-ldir* a shrill shout; a savage howl.

ཀི་པ *ki-pa* a volume, &c., marked with the letter ཀི.

ཀི་མ *ki-ma* according to *Schr.* a corruption of the Chinese word *khin*, a lyre with seven strings. (*Pilgrimage of Fa-Hian. Calcutta, 1848, p. 265.*)

ཀི་ཙི *ki-tsi* tickling; ཀི་ཙི་བྱེད་པ *ki-tsi byed-pa* to tickle (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀི་ར་ཎ *ki-ra-ṇa* (mystic) a flower (*K. g.* ཕ *26*).

‡ ཀི་རི་ཀན *ki-ri-kan* कृकण, कृकर a kind of pepper, *Piper chaba*; ཤིང་ཨརྐ་དཀར་པོའི་རྩ་བ་དང་། ཀི་རི་ཀན་དཀར་པོའི་རྩ་བ་དང་། (*K. g.* ཤ *210*) the roots of white *arka* tree and roots of white *kiri-kan* (are used in medicine).

‡ ཀིང་ཀ་ར *kiṅ-kara* किङ्कर a servant or an emissary.

‡ ཀིང་ཤུ་ཀ *kiṅ-çu-ka* किंशुक a kind of flower; the tree *Butea Frondosa;* a tree bearing pretty flowers.

‡ ཀིམ་པ *kim-pa* a pretty but bitter fruit, erroneously for ཀིམ་པ་ཀ *kim-pa-ka.*

‡ ཀིམ་པ་ཀ *kim-pa-ka* किम्पाक a fruit, *Cucurbitaccous* plant, *Trichosanthes palmata*; also possibly *Cucumis colocynthis.* ཀིམ་པ་ཀ་ཡི་འབྲས་བུ་མཚུངས། ཉ་མཆིལ་ཟས་ཀྱི་རིགས་ཅན་དང་། སྒྱུ་མ་བཞིན་དང་མི་རྟག་པའི། འདོད་པ་ལ་ནི་མི་རྣམས་ཞུགས། (*K. d.* ཡ *825*) men entertain desires which are transient and deceptive like the *Kimpaka* fruit and like fish that eat bait on a hook.

‡ ཀིམ་པ་ལ *kim-pa-la* or ཀིམ་བ་ལ *kim-ba-la* किम्बल a musical instrument; a cymbal (*Cs.*).

ཀི་ཧུ *ki-hu* गृञ्जनक a species of small red garlic; acc. to some carrot.

ཀིལ *kil* slowly = ག་ལེ *ga-le*: ལ་གཅིག་བརྒལ་ནས་ཀིལ་གྱིས་སླེབ། crossing a mountain pass (he) arrived slowly (*D.R.*).

‡ ཀི་ལ་ཀི་ལ *Kila-kila* किलकिल 1. an epithet of S'iva. 2. a town in Ancient India. 3. a *Rākṣasa* King (*K. g.* ས *623*). 4. an onomatopoetic for sounds or cries (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཱྀ་རི་ཏ་ཀ *Kī-ri ta-ka* किरातक the country of the Sapta Kosi in Nepal inhabited by the Kirāt tribes and called Kiranta; n. of a district in མོན་ཡུལ་ Sub-Himālayā (*Duṣ-ye. 39*).

ཀཱྀ་ཤའི་འདབ *kī-çahi hdab* अपामार्गपत्र, ཤིང་ཨ་པ་མརྒ་ལོ་མ the leaf of the tree *Achyranthes aspera* used in incantations, in medicine, in washing linen, and in sacrifices (*Mṅon.*).

ཀཱྀང་ཀང *Kiṅ-kaṅ* v. ཀང་དང་ཀིང *Kaṅ daṅ kiṅ.*

ཀུ I: *ku* 1. for the numeral 61. 2. (mystic) a fairy or *dākinī* (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*); ཀུ་པ *ku-pa*, the 61st (volume).

ཀུ II: a cry, moan; ཀུ་སྒྲ *ku-ṣgra* clamour, noise; ཀུ་སྒྲ་ཧི་རི་བྱེད་པ a general cry; the vociferations of many people together; ཀུ་དེང་ངེ་། the noise of general conversation: དེ་ནས་སོག་ཆུ་ཁར་ཕྱིན་པའི་དུས་སུ་ཁང་པ་ཞིག་ན་ཀུ་དེང་ངེ་འདུག། then, when they arrived at the bank of Sog chu, there was the sound of chattering in a house (*A. 82*).

ཀུ་ཀུ *ku-ku* = སྐུ་སྐུ *ṣku-ṣku* प्रहेलिका; ལྡ་ཧུ *lda-hu* an enigma, a riddle, a puzzling question.

ཀུ་ཀུ་སྒྲོགས *ku-ku ṣgrogs* lit. that cries *kuku*; = བྱ་གག *bya-gag* a grey species of duck (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུ་ཀུ་ར་ཙ *Ku-ku-ra-tsa* कुकुराचार्य a teacher or trainer of dogs; n. of an Indian Buddhist sage who was also called Kukuripa (ཀུ་ཀུ་རི་པ) (*K. dun. 45*).

ཀུ་ཀུར་ཏ་པཱ་དཱ *Ku-kur-ta pā-dā* कुक्कुटपादा = རི་བྱ་རྐང་པ་ཅན n. of a hill in Magadha (*Dsam. 17*).

ཀུ་ཀེ *Ku-ke*, erroneously for གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*, a part of the province of Nga-ri in Tibet.

ཀུ་ཅོ *ku-co* कोलाहल, कलकल, ऋस्वन noise, clamour; ཁྱི་རྒན་ཀུ་ཅོ་འདོན་པ་ན། རྒྱུ་མཚན་མེད་པར་གཞན་དུ་རྒྱུག། when an old dog barks, go elsewhere without explanation (*S. leg.*). ཀུ་ཅོ་ཅན noisy, clamorous; ཀུ་ཅོ་ཅལ་ཅོལ་སྨྲ་བ to speak in a loud voice (meaning nothing); to bawl out; ཀུ་ཅོ་འདོན་པ to bawl, to cry out, to make a loud noise; ཀུ་ཅོ་ཆེ་བ a great noise or tumult, an uproar.

ཀུ་ཅོར *Ku-cor*, also ཀུ་ཅོར, n. of a place in Tibet.

ཀུ་དེང་ངེ *ku-deṅ-ṅe*: See ante ཀུ *ku*.

ཀུ་ཐེར *ku-ther* = མཐོ་རིས་རླུང *mtho-ris rluṅ* the heavenly breeze (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་ཎ་ལ *Ku-ṇa-la* कुणाल 1. the *manāl* or Himālayan pheasant; also, a bird with beautiful eyes which lives in the fabulous mount Sumeru. 2. the eldest son of As'oka.

ཀུ་བ *ku-wa* or སྐུ་བ *sku-wa* (in Chinese: *kua*) अलाबु, तुम्बक a gourd; the bottle gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. In the Pemakoi district this fruit is called ཨ་བུམ *a-bum*, *i.e.*, nature's bottle. A bottle made of a dried gourd is also called ཀུ་བ *ku-wa*.

Syn. རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ *rnam-par rgyal*; སྡོང་བུ་རིང *sdoṅ-bu riṅ*; དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can*; རྔ་ཟླུམ་བྱེད *rṅa zlum byed*; འབིགས་བྱེད *hbigs byed*; འབྲས་མཆོག *hbras mchog*; མདའ་ལྤགས *mdah lpags* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུ་བའི་གཟིངས *ku-wahi gziṅs* a float made of long-dried gourds.

‡ ཀུ་བ་ལ་མེ་ཏོག *ku-ba-la me-tog* कुवलय, also उत्पल, the water-lily; also, the jujube plant, *Zizyphus jujuba* and the fruit of that plant.

‡ ཀུ་བེ་ར *Ku-bera* कुवेर, यक्ष Kuvera, the god of riches, the chief of the Noijin known also as *Naga Kuvera* and རྣམ་ཐོས་ཀྱི་བུ *Rnam-thos kyi-bu*, the son of *Vaiçravaṇa*. According to some Tibetan writers, *Kuvera* is one of the eight keepers of the horses of *Vaiçravaṇa*. [*Kubera*, or in later Sanskrit *Kuvera*, originally the name of the chief of the evil beings of darkness bearing the epithet *Vaiçravaṇa*; afterwards the god of riches and treasures, and is regent of the northern quarter of the world, which is hence called *Kubera-gupta-dik*. Kubera is the son of *Viçrava* by *Iḍaviḍa*, the chief of the *Yakṣa* and a friend of Rudra.] (*M. Wills.*).

ཀུ་བྱི་མང་ཀེ *Ku-byi maṅ-ke* a Bon deity who resembles the *Bodhisattva* Jampal; the god of learning and wisdom among the Northern Buddhists (*D.R.*).

ཀུ་མ་ར *ku-ma-ra* = གསེར་མཆོག *gser-mchog* लङ्कासुवर्ण leaf-gold (from China brought by way of Ceylon); it is described in (*Mṅon.*): ལང་ཀ་ནས་ཐོན་པའི་གསེར་མཆོག gold exported from Lankā (Ancient Ceylon).

‡ ཀུ་མུད *ku-mud* कुमुद the water-lily which opens at the appearance of the moon; said to be *Nymphæa esculenta*; ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ = ཀུ་མུ་ད་ཡི་ནགས་ཚལ a bush or cluster of water-lilies.

Syn. ཨུཏྤ་ལ་དཀར་པོ *ut-pa-la dkar-po*; ཟླ་བའི་དྲི *zla-wahi dri*; ས་མོས *sa-mos*; ས་དགའ *sa-dgah*; སའི་གདུ་གུ *sahi gdu-gu*; སྟེང་འཐུང་དཀར་པོ *steṅ hthuṅ dkar-po*; ཟླ་བས་དགའ *zla-was dgah*; སི་ཏ *sita*; ས་སྒྲོག *sa-sgrog*; ས་སྟོབས *sa-stobs*; མཚན་མོ་བཤད *mtshan-mo bshad* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་གྲོགས་ *ku-mud grogs* = བསིལ་ཟེར་ *bsil-zer* or ཟླ་འོད་ *zla-hod* moonbeams (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་དགྲ་ *ku-mud dgra*, v. ཉི་མ་ *ñi-ma*, the sun (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ཅན་ *ku-mud can*, v. ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud-tshal* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་གཉེན་ *ku-mud-gñen* कुमुदबन्धु lit. the friend of the water-lily; the moon.

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ལྡན་ *ku-mud-ldan*, v. ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud tshal*.

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ལོ་མ་ *ku-mud lo-ma* = སྙིང་ཡོངས་འདུ་མ་བརྫོལ། a medicinal plant of the lily species (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud-tshal* a cluster of water-lilies.

‡ ཀུ་ཛ་ *ku-dsa* कुज 1. a tree; lit. that which grows on the earth. 2. the planet Mars.

ཀུའི་ *Kuhi* a devil or demon in Chinese demonology. In Chinese *Kuei*.

ཀུའི་ཤིན་ *kuhi-çin* a class of evil spirits (*Grub.*). In Chinese *Kuei-shen*, "devils and gods."

ཀུའི་ཙང་ *kuhi-tsañ* a Chinese work on divination (*Grub.* ཀ *5*).

ཀུ་ཡ་ *ku-ya* sediment of urine from which Tibetan physicians diagnose disease (*Med.*).

‡ ཀུ་ར་ར་ *ku-ra-ra* कुरर = ཅ་ཀུ་ར་ར n. of a bird; an osprey (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་ར་བ་ཀ་ *ku-ra-ba-ka* कुरबक or कुरवक the crimson amaranth; a purple or yellow *Barleria*; the blossom of the amaranth or *Barleria*.

‡ ཀུ་རང་ག་ *ku-rañ-ga* कुरङ्ग the deer; also སྲོག་ཆགས་ *srog-chags* an insect (*K. d.* ཀ *462*).

‡ ཀུ་རུ་ *Ku-ru* कुरु a city in Ancient India near Delhi one *yojana* in area; also a province (*S. Lam. 20*).

‡ ཀུ་རུ་ཀུལླེ་ *Ku-ru-kul-le* कुरुकुल्ला a female Buddhist deity associated with Kuvera, the god of wealth; is goddess of might and power; she is also called རིག་བྱེད་མ་ (*Vidyā*). The first sovereign Dalai Lama is said to have acquired great power by propitiating this deity.

‡ ཀུ་རུ་པིན་ད་ *ku-ru-pin-da* = ཤ་ཉེ་ *sha-ñe* 1. कुरुविन्द lead. 2. a fragrant grass, *Cyperus rotundus*; the bud of a flower. 3. a ruby; cinnabar.

‡ ཀུ་རུ་བན་ད་ *ku-ru ban-da*, v. མོན་ལུག་ *mon-lug*, the breed of sheep in the sub-Himālayan countries (*Mñon.*).

ཀུ་རེ་ *ku-re* or ཀུ་རེས་ *ku-res* क्रीड़ा, लीला, खेला, हास्य sport, diversion, jest, horse-play; ཀུ་རེ་བྱེད་པ་ to jest; ཀུ་རེའི་ཆེད་ for the purpose of amusement or fun; ཀུ་རེའི་རིམ་པས་མི་དགའ་བ། केलिक्रमेण अरतिः not liking, disgusted with, amusements.

‡ ཀུ་ལ་ཀཱ་ *Ku-la-kā* कुलका a *Srin-mo* (goblin) that lived only on lotus flowers and lotus-honey, and resided in the fabulous island of *Ramamo* (*K. d.* ར *280*).

‡ ཀུ་ལན་ཏ་ *ku-lan-ta* कुलान्त the country inhabited by an aboriginal race of people (*Dus-ye.*).

‡ ཀུ་ལཱ་ལ་ *Ku-lā-la* for ཀུ་ཎ་ལ་ *Ku-ṇa-la*.

ཀུ་ལུ་ཏ་ *Ku-lu-ta* a place situated in the south-east of Kashmir, now called Nyûn-ti by Tibetans, by Hindus Kulu (*S. Lam. 19*).

‡ ཀུ་ཤ་ *ku-ça* 1. कुश, दर्भ the sacred grass used in certain religious ceremonies both by Brahmans and Buddhists;

Poa cynosuroides, a grass with long stalks and numerous pointed leaves: ཀུ་ཤས་ཚེ་བསྲུང་ལུས་སྟོབས་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད། the grass *kuça* ensures longevity and increases the strength of the body. 2. n. of a city (*K. du.* ཕ *152*).

Syn. ངན་སེལ་ *ñan-sel*; ས་གནས་ *sa-gnas*, བདུད་འདུལ་གདན་ *bdud hdul gdan*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱན་ *mchod sbyin rgyan*; གཙང་བྱེད་ *gtsañ-byed*; ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྩ་ *khrus-kyi rtsa*; རྩ་མཆོག་ *rtsa-mchog*; རྩ་དབང་ *rtsa-dwañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུ་ཤའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ *Ku-çaḥi groñ-khyer* कुशीनगरी (कुशिनारा) 1. Kus'ianagara, one of the thirty-six sacred places of the Buddhists, where Gautama Buddha is said to have breathed his last. 2. n. of Chakravartī Rāja (Supreme Ruler of the Universe); ཀུ་ཤ་ཆེན་པོ་ *Ku-ça chen-po* महाकुश n. of a Chakravartī Rāja.

ཀུ་ཤ་ན་ *ku-ça-na* n. of a flower; also n. p. མེ་ཏོག་ཀུ་ཤ་ན་ཙ་བ་སྲིན་པོའི་བུ་མོ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་གང་ནས་བཀོན། whence did you bring that Srin-po's daughter called Kusana flower (*Ḥbrom. 121*).

† ཀུ་ཤ་བནྡྷ་ *ku-ça-ban-dha* कुशबन्ध a gem which is said to possess the property of curing infectious diseases and plague.

† ཀུ་ཤ་ལ་ *ku-ça-la*=དགེ་བ་ *dge-wa* कुशल piety, holiness.

† ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ *Ku-ça-li*, also ཀུ་སཱ་ལི་ *ku-sā-li* कुशली, a Buddhist sage; the title of a Buddhist monk or priest who has acquired spiritual knowledge and is more devout than learned: སྔར་པཎྜི་ཏ་དང་ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ཟ་བ་ཕྱི་ནང་གཉིས་ཀ་ལ་ཡོད, པཎྜི་ཏ་ཟ་བ་ཕྱི་ནང་གི་ཤེས་བྱའི་གནས་ལ་མཁས་པ་ལ་ཟེར། ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ཟ་བ་སྤྲོས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བཅད་ནས་ནང་ལ་མཆོག་ཏུ་གནོན་པ་ལ་ཟེར་བ་ཡིན་གསུང་། ཡི་གེ་ལ་ལར་ཀུ་སཱ་ལི་ཟེར་འདུག། (*Yig.*). Generally there are among both Brāhmans and Buddhists those called Paṇḍita and Kuçali. The title of *Paṇ-ḍi-ta* is applied to one who is versed in intellectual science. Those who are called *Ku-ça-li* have attained a high spiritual development by abstraction from material or intellectual enjoyments. In some works it is called *Ku-sā-li.*

ཀུ་ཤུ་ *ku-çu* a kind of lime; a kind of fruit; an apple (*Jä.*); ཀུ་ཤུ་ཤིང་ *ku-çu çiñ* an apple tree; ཀུ་ཤུ་འབྲས་བུས་རྒྱུ་ལོང་འཁྲུག་འཛུགས་གཟེར་བཅོམས། the fruit of *Ku-çu* cures griping and acute pains in the intestines.

† ཀུ་ཤུ་ལུ་ *ku-su-lu* is a corrupt form of ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ *Ku-ça-li.*

† ཀུ་ཤུའི་ཁམས་ *ku-çuḥi khams* n. of a kind of blue flower, v. མཐིང་ *thiñ.*

Syn. དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག་ *dus-kyi me-tog*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་རྡོ་ *bya-khyuñ rdo*; མེ་ཏོག་སྨིག་སྨན་ *me-tog smig-sman*; མེ་ཏོག་ཟེ་ *me-tog ze*; གསལ་ལྡན་ *gsal-ldan* གསལ་བ་ཅན་ *gsal-wa-can* (*Mñon.*).

† ཀུ་ཤེ་ཤ་ཡ་ *ku-çe-ça-ya* कुशेशय a kind of lotus flower (*K. d.* ར *324*); a generic name for water-lily or lotus.

† ཀུ་ས་ར་ *Ku-sa-ra* कुसर an Indian paṇḍub who preached Buddhism in Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

† ཀུ་ས་ལི་བྷ་དྲ་ *Ku-sa-li bhadra* कुशलीभद्र n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun. 13*).

† ཀུ་སུ་མ་ *ku-su-ma* कुसुम 1. གུར་གུམ་ *gur-kum* saffron. 2. a flower (*Sman. 428*).

† ཀུ་སུ་ལི་ *Ku-su-li* a Buddhist exorcist; a Naljor or Buddhist *yogi* who carries a small hand-drum (called *damaru* which is generally made of a human skull) and a thigh-bone trumpet in his hands, and professes power of exorcising evil spirits,

ཀུ་སུ་ལུའི་སྤྱོད་པ *Ku-su-luḫi spyod̤-pa* the practice of the *Shaman* or Buddhist exorcists; ཀུ་སུ་ལུའི་སྤྱོད་པ་མཛད་པའི་ཚེ། (*A. 26*) when practising the rites of a *Ku-su-lu* exorcist.

ཀུ་སུ་ལུ་པ *ku-su-lu-pa* is a word of *Tantrik* mysticism, its proper Tibetan equivalent being གཅོད་པ *gcod̤-pa*, the art of exorcism. The mystic *Tantrik* rites of the *Avadhauts*, called *Avadhūtipa* in Tibet, exist in India.

ཀུ་སེ་རྫོང་ *Ku-se-ṟdsoṅ* n. of a fort and also that of a district in ཁམས *Khamṣ* (*S. kar.*).

ཀུ་བསྭོ *ku ḇswo* the shrill ejaculation *swo, swo*, &c., made at the time of sacrifice to the earthly gods, demi-gods and spirits by priests, &c., in Tibet: ལྷ་ཡི་དམག་ཚོགས་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པས་བསྐོར་ནས་ཀུ་བསྭོ་ཆེ the celestial troops in inconceivable numbers surrounding them gave vent to *ḇswo-ḇswo*.

‡ ཀུ་ཧུ *ku-hu* कुहु the cry of the Indian cuckoo; ཀུ་ཧུའི་མགྲིན་ལྡན कुहुकण्ठ the cuckoo, *i.e.*, the bird that cries '*koohoo*'; acc. to *Cs.* a kind of ring dove.

ཀུ་ཧྲང་ *ku-hraṅ* sheep and goats: གཤེན་པོ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་བོན་རྣམས་ཀུ་ཧྲང་དང་མ་ཧེ་དང་མཛོ་དྲེལ་རྔ་མོང་ལ་སོགས། (*G. Bon.*) among the followers of Shenrab the *Bon-po* of the *Ṟgyu* and *Ḫbraṣ-po* sects sacrifice sheep and goats, buffaloes, dzo, mules, camels, &c.

ཀུག *kug* crooked; a hook; གྲི་ཀུག *gri-kug* (the *kukri*), a curved knife; short sabre; ལྕགས་ཀུག *lcags-kug* an iron hook; ཉ་ཀུག *ña-kug* a fish-hook.

ཀུག་ཀུག་བྱེད་པ *kug-kug byed̤-pa* to bend, curve, clinch (a nail) (*Jä.*).

ཀུག་ཀུག *kug-kug* altogether crooked; ཀུག་པ་ཉིད *kug-pa-ñid̤* crookedness (*Cs.*).

ཀུག་རྩེ *kug-ṟtse* cuckoo in *W* (*Jä.*).

ཀུང་ཀུ་ན *Kuṅ-ku-na* possibly the province of Konkan in Western India (*S. Lam. 33*).

‡ ཀུང་ཀུམ *kuṅ-kuma* कुङ्कुम saffron. Tibetan གུར་གུམ is evidently a corruption of the Sanskrt word.

‡ ཀུཉྫ་ར *Kuñ-dsa-ra* कुञ्जर a fabulous silver mountain situated beyond the great sea and at a distance of 2,000 *yojana* to the south of *Ñima ḻdan*, where the sun never sets. It is full of precious stones, such as lapis lazuli, sapphire, &c., and on the sides of this mountain there grows a species of tree producing a race of men who live only one day; they are born at dawn, they begin to walk after daybreak, in the morning they are youths, towards evening they grow old, and at sunset they die (*K. d.* ར *276.*).

ཀུན *kun* परि, खा, निखिल, सर्व all, entire, the whole; སྤུ་ཡི་ཁུང་བུ་ཀུན་ནས། from all pores of the hair; དེ་དག་ཀུན all those; གཞན་ཀུན all the others; ཀུན་ཐམས་ཅད all, every one included; ཀུན་གྱི་ཐོས་པ་ལ in the hearing of all; མེ་ཏོག་འདི་ཀུན་བཀྲམ་པར་བྱ all these flowers should be strewn about; ཀུན་གྱིས་མཐོང་བ seen by everybody; དུས་རྣམ་པ་ཀུན or རྣམ་པ་ཀུན time without interruption; at all times; colloq. ཀུན་ལ *kun-la* means "everywhere."

Syn. ཐམས་ཅད *thamṣ-cad̤* all; སྣ་ཚོགས *ṣna-tshogṣ* various kinds; མ་ལུས *ma-luṣ* without leaving anything behind; ཟད་པར *zad̤-par* exhaustively; ལྷག་མེད *ḻhag-med̤* without remainder: ལུས་མེད *luṣ-med̤* nothing left (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཀུན་དཀྱིལ *kun-d̤kyil*, same as ཀུན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ *kun-gyi d̤kyil*, in the midst of all; in the middle of all; at the centre.

ཀུན་དཀྲིས *kun-ḏkris̱* (*kun-ṯi*) = ཉོན་མོངས *ñon-moñs̱* lit. that which binds all; misery, moral corruption, general corruptness, sin.

ཀུན་བཀྲམ *kun-ḇkram* (*kun-ṯam*) or ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ *kun-tu ḇkram* आकीर्ण strewn about, spread over.

ཀུན་སྐྱེ *kun-s̱kye*, same as ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱེ *kun-tu s̱kye* or ཀུན་ལ་སྐྱེ *kun-la-s̱kye* उपपत्ति, आसव, उद्भूत, भवरोह, grows everywhere: དབྱར་དུས་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱེ flowers grow everywhere in summer time.

ཀུན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད *kun-s̱kyed-byeḏ* = སྙིང་ *s̱ñiñ* the heart, mind (*M̱ñon.*).

ཀུན་སྐྱོ་བ *kun-s̱kyo-wa* or ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱོ་བ *kun-tu s̱kyo-wa* संकोच, उद्वसन, आक्षेप, to become penitent; to thoroughly regret: སེམས་ནི་ཉིན་མཚན་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱོ། his mind was filled with regret day and night.

ཀུན་སྐྱོད *kum-s̱kyoḏ* agitated, moved; agitation.

ཀུན་སྐྱོབ་གླིང་ *Kun-s̱kyob g̱liñ* n. of a monastery in Tibet.

ཀུན་ཁེབས *kun-khebs̱* आच्छादन, व्योमन् any cover; the all-encompassing cover, the sky.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ I: *kun-khyab* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam m̱khaẖ* आकाश, व्योमन् that which encompasses all things; the void space, the sky, the four quarters of heaven.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ II: = འཕྲོག་བྱེད *H̱phrog-byeḏ* हरि he that takes away misery; the all-pervading enemy; the snatcher; the lord of death.

ཀུན་འཁོར *kun-ẖkhor* v. ཀུན་བཟང་འཁོར་ལོ *kun-ḇzañ ẖkhor-lo*, a charm in the name of the Dhyani Buddha called Samanta Bhadra.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ་དཔལ་མོ *kun-kkyab ḏpal-mo* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-m̱khaẖ* the sky; n. of a goddess (*Yig. k. 16*).

ཀུན་འཁྱམས *kun-ẖkhyams̱* परिभ्रामक a wanderer; a beggar, a mendicant who goes to every door for alms.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན *Kun-m̱khyen* = ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ *thams̱-caḏ m̱khyen-pa* सर्वज्ञ, वैद्य the All-knowing; the Physician; an epithet of Buddha and also of the highest order of *Bodhisattva.*

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཀུན་གཟིགས *kun-m̱khyen kun-g̱zigs̱* omniscient and all-seeing, referring to the attributes of a Buddha or *Bodhisattva.*

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཀློང་ཆེན *Kun-m̱khyen ḵloñ-chen* a religious teacher of the *Ṟñiñ-ma* School who founded a sect of his own called *Kun ḏgaẖ lugs̱.*

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཆོས་སྐུ་འོད་ཟེར *Kun-m̱khyen chos̱-s̱ku ẖoḏ-zer* the Tibetan hierarch of *Sa-s̱kya*, who, at the request of *Khu-lugs̱*, the Chief of Horchen, first shaped the Mongolian alphabet.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཉི་མའི་གཉེན *Kun-m̱khyen ñi-maẖi g̱ñen* सर्वज्ञ सूर्यवंश an epithet of Gautama Buddha (*Yig. k. 83*).

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་དབྱིག་གཉེན *Kun-m̱khyen ḏbyig-g̱ñen* n. of a lama who was given the religious title of *Kun-m̱khyen*, the all-knowing.

ཀུན་འཁྲུགས *kun-khrugs̱* आकुल, वाप agitated; anxious: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་བ་ཀློང་ཀུན་འཁྲུགས། the waves of the sea were agitated.

ཀུན་འཁྲུལ *kun-ẖkhrul* परिभ्रम blunder; illusion; also adj. all-delusive; all-wandering.

ཀུན་གྱི་མཐའ *kun-gyi m̱thaẖ* the end or termination of all (merits): བསགས་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་མཐའ་ཟད་ཅིང་། བསྐྱང་བའི་མཐའ་ནི་འགྱེལ་བར་འགྱུར། the end of accumulation is expenditure; the end of rising is fall (*K. d.* ཝ *330*).

ཀུན་གྱི་གནས *kun-gyi-g̱nas̱* the basis or abode of all (miseries): ན་ཀ་འཆི་སོགས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཀུན་གྱི་གནས། the grounds of misery are disease, old age, and death (*K. d.* མ *333*).

ཀུན་གྱི་རྩ་བ *kun-gyi, ṟtsa-wa*, the root of everything; wisdom, divine knowledge. མཐོང་དང་མ་མཐོང་ཡོན་ཏན་འདི། ཀུན་གྱི་རྩ་བ་ཤེས་རབ་ཡིན། This seen or unseen talent has *Prajñā*

(absolute knowledge) for its basis, *i.e.*, the root of all things is wisdom (*prajña*) (*Ç. gya.*).

ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-gyis bkur-wa* he who is respected by all; a learned man, v. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས *kun-gyis phyag-byas* to whom all paid homage: འཇིག་རྟེན་ཀུན་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས་ཤིང་། *hjig-rten kun-gyis phyag-byas çiñ*, to whom the world has bowed (*K. d.* འ *113*).

ཀུན་གྲུབ *kun-grub*=ཟླ་བ་དགུ་པ *zla-wa dgu-pa* or སྟོན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *ston-zla tha-chuñ* the month of October (*Rtsii.*).

ཀུན་གླིང་ *Kun-gliñ*, same as ཀུན་བདེ་གླིང་ *Kun-bde gliñ*, the place or grove of all happiness; one of the four royal monasteries of Lhasa, this one being situated in the western suburbs.

ཀུན་དགའ *kun-dgah* आनन्द, संमोद amusement; great merriment or joy.

* ཀུན་དགའ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ་བཟང་པོ *Kun-dgahrgyal-mtshan-dpal-bzañpo* आनन्दध्वज the name of Saskya Pandita (ས་སྐྱ་པཎྜི་ཏ).

ཀུན་དགའ་སྙིང་པོ *Kun-dgah sñiñ-po* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet (*Loñ.* འ *12*).

ཀུན་དགའ་ནོར *Kun-dgah Nor* a lake in Mongolia (*Loñ.* ཇ *21*); probably the Gonga-nor (Egg lake). In Mongol *nor* =a lake.

ཀུན་དགའ་བ་འཛིན་པ *kun-dgah-wa hdsin-pa*=རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po-che* n. of a precious article or gem (*K. d.* ར *294*).

ཀུན་དགའ་བོ *Kun-dgah-bo* आनन्द the personal attendant and cousin of Buddha.

ཀུན་དགའ་འབར *Kun-dgah-hbar* n. of the son of *Kun-dgah sñiñ-po*, one of the chiefs of *Sa-skya* who visited India to study Buddhism (*Loñ.* འ).

ཀུན་དགའ་འཛིན་པ *Kun-dgah hdsin-pa* a mountain in Uttara Kuru, the fabulous continent of the north (*K. d.* ར *318*).

ཀུན་དགའ་གཞོན་ནུ *kun-dgah gshon-nu*=ཧུ་སུ *hu-su* coriander (*Sman. 428*).

ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *kun-dgah ra-wa*=གླིང་དགའ *gliñ-dgah* आराम a grove; any pleasure-grove containing groups of trees, flower beds, artificial lakes, garden houses, shady walks, &c., often surrounded by a wall or fence.

ཀུན་དགའི་དབང་མོ *kun-dgahi dwan-mo* an address of courtesy for ལྷ་ལྕམ་གྱི་རིགས ladies of the class of Lhacham—her grace or ladyship: ཡིད་འཕྲོག་ཀུན་དགའི་དབང་མོ་མཆོག་གི་དྲུང་དུ། "at the (feet) of her charming ladyship" (*Yig. k. 49*).

ཀུན་མགྱོགས *kun-mgyogs* आवेग speed; also as adv. speedily, at full speed.

ཀུན་འགེབས *kun-hgebs*=ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* परिवास the sky; that which covers all; the all-covering.

ཀུན་འགོག *kun-hgog* that which hinders physical or moral growth.

ཀུན་འགྲོ I: *kun-hgro*, v. ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah*, the sky (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་འགྲོ II: snake, v. སྦྲུལ *sbrul* a serpent (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་འགྲོ་འབད *kun-hgro hbad* आभोग to be assiduous: ལས་བྱ་བ་ཀུན་ལམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་ལ་འབད assiduous in the manner of performance.

ཀུན་འགྲོའི་སྲོལ *kun-hgrohi srol*=ལམ *lam* a road, passage (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཅིངས *Kun-ciñs* सन्तापित 1. that pains, ties or entangles all at all times. 2. अनङ्ग the God of Love; also for ཀུན་ཏུ་ཅིངས *kun-tu ciñs*: ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱི་ཞགས་པས་ཡིད་དུས་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཅིངས། by the fetters of misery the mind is always fastened down.

ཀུན་བཅོམ་ *Kun-bcom* आहर, यम 1. vanquished; suppressed, fully put down. 2 the vanquisher or killer of all; the lord of death. 3. n. of a son of a Brahmaṇ of Ujjayani (*S. leg.*).

ཀུན་ཆུབ་ *kun-chub* ཤེས་རབ་ *çes-rab* all-perfection; wisdom; divine knowledge (*K. d.* ཕ *26*); ཀུན་ཆུབ་པ་ सर्वगत he that has comprehended everything.

ཀུན་མཆོག་ལྡན་ *kun-mchog-ldan* or རྣམ་ཀུན་མཆོག་ལྡན=དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་ (*Mñon.*), श्रीकालचक्र, the *Tantrik* doctrine of Kālachakra.

ཀུན་འཇུག *kun-hjug* for ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པར་འཇུག། कारयं, संचार bringing together; putting in harmony with all.

ཀུན་འཇུག་ཕོ་ཉ *kun-hjug pho-ña* the messenger of harmony, that which harmonises or makes everything agreeable, hence= ཀ་ར *ka-ra*, sugar.

ཀུན་འཇོམས *Kun-hjoms* आखण्डल, आघातक 1. Indra, the subduer of all; that by which everything can be subdued or controlled. 2. *Yoga* or the contemplative concentration of the mind.

ཀུན་འཇོམས་མཆོག *kun-hjoms mchog* the chief all-subduing (elixir); དངུལ་ཆུས་བཙུད་ལེན་དང་གདོན་ཀུན་འཇོམས་མཆོག། is an excellent preparation of mercury, which subdues all evil spirits and diseases.

*ཀུན་སྙིང་ *Kun-sñiñ=Tāranātha.* (*Tā. 28.*)

ཀུན་ཏུ *kun-tu* unto all; in all; everywhere; in every direction: མེ་ཏོག་སྟེང་འོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ། flowers were strewn everywhere, above and below: ཚོང་ཟོང་ཕྱི་ནང་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ། articles of merchandise were spread in every place, inside and outside (the house). When used in reference to time, ཀུན་ཏུ *kun-tu* signifies: continually or perpetually; *dus kun-tu* same as དུས་རྒྱུན་དུ *dus rgyun-du* or དུས་རྟག་ཏུ, at all times, always.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྐྱེད *kun-tu bskyed* producing every where, all-producing, *i.e.*, imagination: ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོག་པས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྐྱེད། imagination is all-productive (*K. d.* ཕ *36*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྱམས *kun-tu hkhyams* wandering everywhere: སྲིད་པ་ཉམ་ངར་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྱམས། in the fearful world, *i.e.*, in the unhappy states of existence, he wanders about (*K. d* ཀ *169*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྲུགས *kun-tu hkhrugs* signifies གཡོ་འགྱུལ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྡང་བ convulsed; also convulsive, subject to agitation and shaking (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གས *kun-tu gas*=སྤང་རྒྱན་མེ་ཏོག *spañ-rgyan me-tog* or སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག (autumn flower), lit. the fully developed or blown; n. of a species of daisy which blossoms in autumn (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གོ་བ *kun-tu go-wa* विश्रुत well-known; well-understood; celebrated.

ཀུན་ཏུ་དགའ་བར་གྱུར་པའི་གླིང་ *Kun-tu dgah-war gyur-wahi gliñ* a fabulous continent situated 5,000 *yojana* beyond the Western Ocean of (*Jambudvīpa*) India, where there are lions that fly in space: some of the wild animals of that continent are said to live a thousand years (*K. d.* ར *280*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འགེངས་པ *kun-tu-hgeñs-pa* विश्वम्भर he that provides for the world, the All-Provider; Providence.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྱེད་པ *kun-tu hgyed-pa* संविभजति to be diffused; that which goes in every direction: སྤྲུལ་པ་དང་ཕོ་ཉ spiritual emanations; envoys: འོད་ཟེར་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྱེད rays of light went in every direction.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ=ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་བ *kun-tu rgyu-wa* आगम, आगमुक 1. lit. going everywhere. 2. as met. wind; a bird. 3. n. of a spirit.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *kun-tu rgyas-par byed-pa* परिस्फारयति to fully spread; to make plentiful everywhere; to make copious.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྒྲིབས *kun-tu bsgribs* eclipsed; darkness: ཉི་མ་དང་ཟླ་བའི་འོད་ཟེར་ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྒྲིབས་པའོ། the rays of the sun and moon were eclipsed.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཅུག་པ *kun-tu-bcug-pa* or ཀུན་བཅུག་པ *kun-bcug-pa* to put in; to employ, engage: སྣོད་འདི་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཅུག། put this vessel (or pot) to all uses.

ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆགས་པ *kun-tu chags-pa* श्रम, श्रान्त, विलग्न anxiety; yearning, clinging to: འདོད་ཡོན་ལ་སེམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆགས། the mind remains attached to its crooked desires.

ཀུན་འཇུག་པ *kun-hjug-pa*=སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ *sdug-bsnal-wa* misery, sufferings.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ་སྒྲོལ *kun-tu hjug-pa sgrol*=ལམ་བདེན་པ *lam-bden-pa* the truth about the way to *Nirvāṇa*, *i.e.*, out of misery.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་བྱེད *kun-tu hjug byed*=ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ *kun hbyuñ-wa* sin.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་བྲལ *kun-tu hjug-bral* निरोध freedom from sin, or འགོག་པ *hgog-pa*, entire stoppage of suffering.

Note.—The above four expressions are used in the higher spiritual terminology relating to *Bodhisattva* (*K. ko.* ཀ *235*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྟེན *kun-tu bsten*=དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ *dad-gus dañ ldan-pa* faith and reverence; also possessed of faith, respect, etc.

Syn. གུས་པ *gus-pa*; གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; གུས་པར་བྱེད *gus-par byed*; མངོན་པར་ལྡང *mñon-par ldañ*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu sems*; མོས་པ *mos-pa*; མོས་ལྡན *mos-ldan*; དད་ལྡན *dad-ldan*; དད་ཆགས་ཅན *dad-chags-can*; དད་པ་ཅན *dad-pa-can*; ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *phyag-byed-pa*; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད *she-sa byed* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཐོར *kun-tu hthor* अवकीर्ण strewn over, scattered, diffused, dispersed: མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཐོར། flowers were scattered over every place.

ཀུན་ཏུ་དོར *kun-tu dor* निरस्त perfect abandonment: ཉེས་པ་ཐམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་དོར། all faults should be entirely thrown out.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བདེ་བ *kun-tu bde-wa* समन्तसुख general happiness, prosperity; beatitude (*Spyod*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འདྲེས་པ *Kun-tu hdres-pa* n. of a river in the fabulous continent of Godāniya (*K. d.* ར *331*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གནས *kun-tu gnas* स्थिति, वसति stability; the all-abiding residence, that which remains at all times or everywhere.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བདུང་བ *kun-tu brduñ-wa* the burning rays of the sun; extremely painful; all-piercing.

ཀུན་ཏུ་གནོད་པར་གྱུར་པ *kun-tu gnod-par gyur-pa* समभिद् to do mischief everywhere.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བ *kun-tu snañ-wa* समन्ताभास 1. the sun; n. of a Buddha. 2. all-illumined, all-enlightened.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱད *kun-tu spyad* an usual duty, habitual work; as a vb. to practise: དགེ་བ་དུས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱད། practise righteousness or religious acts at all times.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པ *kun-tu spyod-pa* free or unbridled behaviour: described as བྲམ་ཟེའི་སྤྱོད་ཚུལ the Brāhmaṇical conduct (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྲས *kun-tu spras* भाभूषायित dressed in every way; adorning the body with precious ornaments.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྦྱོར་བ *kun-tu sbyor-wa*=ཐམས་ཅད་སྤངས་པ giving up everything (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་མིག་ལྡན *kun-tu mig-ldan* (lit. with eyes everywhere), described as ནོར་བུའི་ལྗོན་ཤིང་, n. of a fabulous tree on which grow glittering gems; also a plant or tree in full bloom; འདི་ཕལ་ཆེར་ལྷ་དང་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་གྱི་ཡུལ་དང་བྱང་སྒྲ་མི་

སྙན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ན་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་ནོ། this (kind of tree) is generally to be found in the lands of gods, demi-gods, and in the continent of Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ཧ *16*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས *kun-tu rmoṅs* the all-stunning, all-obscuring; darkness of mind; ignorance: ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་པའི་དགྲ་འཇོམས་མཚོན་ཆ་ཡི, ཐབས་ཚུལ་མན་ངག་སྟོན་པའི་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག། O, best of friends who guideth me in precepts, morals, resources, the weapons for vanquishing the all-obscuring enemy!

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *kun-tu rmoṅs-byed-kyi mdaḥ* सम्मोहन the all-stupefying fascination; n. of one of the arrows of Cupid.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཛིན་མ *Kun-tu ḥdsin-ma* अवधारणी holding to all or everything; n. of a goddess.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ *Kun-tu bzaṅ-po* 1. समन्तभद्र lit. good to all and everywhere and at all times; n. of the first *Dhyāni Bodhisattva*, the equivalent of Samanta Bhadra; the *Khamuga-Sain* of the Mongols. 2. in the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect, n. of the first or Ādi Buddha.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་མོ *Kun-tu bzaṅ-mo* समन्तभद्रा 1. is a female figured in conn ection with the foregoing *Bodhisattva*. 2. a kind of flower growing on the Sumeru Mountain (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གཟིགས *Kun-tu gzigs* he who sees all things and everywhere by his divine eye of knowledge; n. of a Buddha, also that of the *Bodhisattva* Avalokitesvara.

ཀུན་ཏུ་ཧུར་ཧུར *kun-tu ḥur-ḥur* संरवण a great noise or uproar heard everywhere; the rattling of thunder; also the noise of wind or rain.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འོ་མ *kun-tu ḥo-ma*=སི་ཛ་ཛུ *si-dsa-dsu* (*Mñon.*) n. of a tree with milky sap.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འོད *kun-tu ḥod* समन्तप्रभा fully enlightened; ས་བཅུ་གཅིག་པ *sa bcu-gcig-pa* the eleventh stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་འཁྲུགས *kun-tu rab-tu ḥkhrugs* lit. very much agitated; n. of the six descriptions of earthquake (*K. d.* མ *259*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་འགུལ *kun-tu rab-tu ḥgul* lit. moving and shaking very greatly; n. of a form of earthquake.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ཆེམ་ཆེམ *kun-tu rab-tu chem-chem* प्रगर्ज्जित lit. roaring all about; n. of a kind of earthquake.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ཧུར་ཧུར *kun-tu rab-tu ḥur-ḥur* loud and fearful rattling or roaring; n. of one of the six forms of earthquake in which sound comes out of the sea and the mountains.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་གཡོས *kun-tu rab-tu gyos* lit. everywhere all shaken very much; n. of universal earthquake in which the mountains and the oceans are moved profoundly.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག I: *kun-tu rig* आवेद=རྣམ་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག་པ all-knowing; omniscient; n. of a deity.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག II:=ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* wisdom (*K. d.* ཕ *26*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསལ *kun-tu gsal* आदीपक, आभा, आभास, the sky; clear inside and outside; very clear, lucid, illuminated.

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསུང་ *kun-tu gsuṅ* a flower mentioned in the Kahgyur (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསོ *kun-tu gso* to heal everyone or repair everything; the healer of all.

ཀུན་གཏུམ *kun-gtum* चण्डाल lit. very fierce; དམངས་རིགས *dmaṅs-rigs* n. of lowest caste in India.

ཀུན་བཏུས *kun-btus* समुच्चय n. of a religious work which is full of extracts taken from different sacred books (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་རྟོག *kun-rtog*, same as རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog* विकल्प, संकल्प, संस्कार, fancy, illusory associations.

ཀུན་བརྟགས *kun-brtags* परिकल्पन ideas and associations.

ཀུན་བརྟགས་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད *kun-brtags-pahi mtshan ñid* परिकल्पितलक्षणम् one of the three signs, characteristics or *lakṣaṇa*, v. མཚན་ཉིད *mtshan ñid*.

ཀུན་བརྟན *kun-brtan* अवहेला 1. support. 2. negligence.

ཀུན་བསྟེན *kun-bsten* आराधना reliance; resignation; service or adoration.

ཀུན་མཐོང་གི་མཚོ *Kun mthoñ-gyi mtsho* a fabulous fresh-water lake in the land of the *Lha-ma-yin* or *Asura*, situated at the centre of their chief city Shubhra Mālikā. It is said to be five *yojana* on each side. When the *Lha* fight with the *Lha-ma-yin* the signs of victory or defeat are said to be reflected on its surface.

ཀུན་དང་འཁོན་པ *kun-dañ hkhon-pa* quarrelling with all: ནག་པོའི་མཆུ་ཅན་ཀུན་དང་འཁོན་པར་བྱེད། a person whose lips are black quarrels with everybody (*Tan. d. 217*).

ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པ *kun-dañ mthun-pa* = ཐམས་ཅད་དང་མཐུན་པ harmonious, concordant; agreeing or in harmony with all.

ཀུན་དོན *kun-don* सर्वार्थ the public weal, general interest, cause of all.

ཀུན་སྡྲིལ་བ *kun-dril-wa* = ཚང་མ་བསྡོམས་པ *tshañ-ma bsdom-pa* all taken together.

ཀུན་གདུང *kun-gduñ* आविद्ध, अनङ्ग that afflicts all; the all-burning one; Cupid.

ཀུན་བདག *Kun-bdag* विश्वपति, विश्वात्मा the Lord of All. འཇིག་རྟེན་ཀུན་བདག the Soul of the World; the Supreme Lord of the World.

ཀུན་བརྡུང *kun-brduñ* 1. an oppressor; a tyrant: སྐར་རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྐབས་སུ་སྦྱོར་བ་བཅུ་དྲུག་པ་ཀུན་བརྡུང 2. In astronomical calculations the sixteenth conjunction is called *Kun-brduñ*.

ཀུན་འདར *kun-hdar* अवधूति the pulse that always beats = རྩ་དབུ་མ *rtsa dvu-ma* n. of the central artery.

ཀུན་འདྲེན *Kun-hdren* the Supreme Leader; he who leads all into the way of deliverance; epithet of Buddha.

ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas*, same as ཀུན་ལས *kun-las* समन्त or समन्ततः from every place or direction; round about; wholly, thoroughly: ཕྱོགས་མཚམས་ཀུན་ནས་རྭ་བས་བསྐོར། in every direction it was surrounded by railings; ཀུན་ནས་འདོད་པ། to wish from the bottom of the heart.

ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིགས་པ *kun-nas dkrigs-pa* entirely darkened: ཆར་སྤྲིན་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིགས rain-clouds have darkened all quarters.

ཀུན་ནས་སྐྱེ *kun-nas skye* समन्तज, उत्पादन produced or grown everywhere (like grass).

ཀུན་ནས་འཁུམས *kun-nas hkhums* कुङ्कुम; = གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* saffron (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་འགེགས *kun-nas hgegs* = བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང a residence that is closed on every side, a sanctum; residence of a queen; a convent (*Mñon.*).

Syn. འཁོར་བའི་ཁྱིམ *hkhor-wahi khyim*; ས་སྤྱོད་མ་གནས *sa-spyod-ma gnas*; སྲུང་མ་ཅན *sruñ-ma-can*; དག་པའི་མཐའ་ཅན *dag-pahi mthah-can*; གཙང་གནས *gtsañ-gnas*.

ཀུན་ནས་འགྲོ *kun-nas hgro* सङ्गति communion.

ཀུན་ནས་རྒོད *kun-nas rgod* = བཤད་གད *bshad-gad* to laugh out (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྒོའི་ལེའུ་ཤེས་པའི་མདོ *Kun-nas sgohi lehu shes-pahi mdo* समन्तद्वारपरिच्छेदो नाम सूत्रम् the "*Sûtra* on the door or entrance from all quarters," *i.e.*, of free entrance (*K. ko.* ཁ *287*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲིབ་པར་བྱེད *kun-nas sgrib-par byed* आच्छादयति to over-shadow all round, to put into shade in all directions.

ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ *kun-nas ñon-moṅs-pa* संक्लिष्ट made very miserable; pained, distressed; ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་མེད་པ། entirely free from misery (*Ḥbum.* ཀ *239*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྙེམས *kun-nas sñems* आस्कन्दन, अवलिप्त very haughty; arrogant.

ཀུན་ནས་བཏགས་པ *kun-nas btags-pa* उपश्लिष्ट, संस्यूत fastened or tied up on all sides.

ཀུན་ནས་བཏུས་པ *kun-nas btus-pa* संयुक्त, समुच्चय collected from everywhere; extracted or taken from every work.

ཀུན་ནས་འདུད་པ *kun-nas hdud-pa* आनम्र venerated by everybody or everywhere: ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་ཀུན་ནས་འདུད་པ། to reverence in every manner with body, speech, and heart.

ཀུན་ནས་ལྡང་བ *kuñ-nas ldañ-wa* पर्युपस्थान, समुत्थान raised from every place; set up well; got-up: ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ནས་དགྲ་ལྡང་བར་བྱེད། the enemies rose up in all directions.

ཀུན་ནས་སྡུད་པ *kun-nas sdud-pa* समाहार collected from every place; brought together from every place.

* ཀུན་ནས་སྣང་བ *kun-nas snañ-wa* = རྒྱལ་བ *rgyal-wa* the all-illuminator (*Schr.*).

ཀུན་ནས་འཕགས་པ *kun-nas hphags-pa* समुद्गत sprung from everywhere.

ཀུན་ནས་བྲིས *kun-nas bris* चित्र, उल्लिखित perfectly painted, described, delineated, referred to.

ཀུན་ནས་བླངས *kun-nas blañs* taken from every place.

ཀུན་ནས་འབར *kun-nas hbar* सन्तापक, सन्तापित inflamed; ablaze: མེ་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ནས་འབར་བ fire broke out in every direction.

ཀུན་ནས་སྦྱོར་བ *kun-nas sbyor-wa* संयोजन to combine; combination; སྨན་ཀུན་ནས་སྦྱོར་བ to compound or mix up medicines.

ཀུན་ནས་བརྩེགས་པ *kun-nas brtsegs-pa* अवकुटित built up everywhere; piled up; erected.

ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས *kun-nas mdses* illuminated; very beautiful: ཟླ་བའི་མཚན་ཉིད་ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས། the signs or charms of the moon are exquisitely fine; མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས་ཤིང་ཉམས་དགའ་བ། (the garden) from its collection of flowers was lovely and pleasant (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་བཟང་ *kun-nas bzañ* गम्भारि, गम्भारिका = དཔལ་གྱི་ལོ་མ *dpal-gyi lo-ma* n. of a tree the leaves of which are sweet.

Syn. ལོ་མ་མངར *lo-ma mñar*; ལོ་མ་བཟང *lo-ma bzañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་བཟོད་པ *kun-nas bzod-pa* all-forgiving; very patient (*K. d.* ར *68*).

ཀུན་ནས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསྐོར་བ *kun-nas yoñs-su bskor-wa* entirely besieged, shut up entirely, surrounded on all sides.

ཀུན་ནས་གཡེངས *kun-nas gyeñs* समुद्धत, समन्तपरिच्छिन्न thoroughly; very excited: སེམས་ཀུན་ནས་གཡེངས་པ། the mind agitated (not being fixed on any subject).

ཀུན་སྣང་འབར་བ *kun-snañ hbar-wa* = ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར *ñi-mahi hod-zer* all-illuminating rays; the rays of the sun (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་སྤངས *kun-spañs* सर्वत्यागी; བྱ་བཏང་ *bya btañ* all-abstracted: अवधुत्; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ་ཀུན་སྤངས་པ། one who has left off all the concerns of this world; he who has renounced all worldly matters, acts and concerns; an epithet of Buddha.

ཀུན་སྤངས་ཆེན་པོ *kun-spañs chen-po* = སྨྲེས་ཆེན the all-renouncer; an ascetic; a hermit: ཚེ་གཅིག་སངས་རྒྱས་སྒྲུབ་པའི་ཀུན་སྤངས་ཆེན་པོའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ before the feet of the Arch Renouncer who in one life has attained to Buddhahood.

ཀུན་སྤྱད *kun-spyad* 1. समुदाचार, धर्म्म, समय that which is to be practised at all times. 2. customary or habitual work; habit.

ཀུན་སྤྱོད་ངན་པ *kun-spyod ṅan-pa* कृष्णब्राह्मण a black or fallen Brāhman; bad habits, vicious acts or professions.

ཀུན་སྤྱོད་མཚུངས་མ *kun-spyod mtshuṅs-ma*= གྲོགས་མོ *grogs-ma* a sweetheart, mistress (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ཕན་བདུད་རྩི་དབང་པོ *kun-phan bdud-rtsi dwaṅ-po*= ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon (*Yig. k. 16*).

ཀུན་བོར *kun-bor* all-renouncer: གཉེན་དང་ནོར་རྫས་ཡུལ་འཁོར་ཀུན་བོར། he cast off relations, wealth, properties, realm and all (*K. d.* མ *333*).

ཀུན་བྱེད་རྒྱལ་པོ *kun-byed rgyal-po* 1. སྔོ་སྨན་སྤང་རྩི *sño sman spaṅ-rtsi* a medicinal vegetable growing in the grass in Tibet. 2. in the terminology of the Nying-ma sect, the སེམས (mind) is called *kun-byed rgyalpo*, the chief agent, the prince of all doings.

ཀུན་འབྱུང་ *kun-hbyuṅ*= ཉོན་མོངས समुदय all-growing; misery; sin.

ཀུན་སྦྱོར *kun-sbyor* libertinism (see ཀུན་ཏུ་རུ *kun-tu-ru*).

ཀུན་མོས་དྲི་བཟང་བཞོན་པ་ཅན *kun-mos dri-bzaṅ bshon-pa-can*= དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ *dri-shim-po* sweet perfume.

Syn. འདོད་པའི་དྲི *hdod-pahi-dri*; སྣ་ཚིམ་བྱེད *sna-tshim-byed*; ངད་བཟང *ṅad-bzaṅ*; རིང་དུ་ཁྱབ *riṅ-du khyab*; ལེགས་པར་ཐུལ *legs-par thul* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་རྨོངས *kun-rmoṅs* सम्भ्रम error; the all-blundering (*A. K. 72*).

ཀུན་འཛིན *kun-hdsin* सञ्चर, सञ्चा the all-containing; that which holds everything in itself.

ཀུན་རྫོབ་བདེན་པ *kun-rdsob bden-pa* संवृतिसत्य conditional or dependent truth; acc. to *Was.* subjective truth.

ཀུན་གཞི *kun-gshi*= སེམས་ཉིད *sems-ñid* आलय basis; the mind (*Mṅon.*); ཀུན་གཞི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ आलयविज्ञान= अहमास्पद ज्ञान consciousness of self; literally the primary cause of all things, the basis of all; the soul, spirit: རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། དགེ་མི་དགེ་འཁོར་འདས་ཆོས་འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི་ཡིན་པའི་ཕྱིར "*gshi* is a philosophical term for *vijñāna*, soul, which is considered to be the basis of virtue, sin, worldly or spiritual existence, &c."

ཀུན་ཟ་མེ་ཏོག *kun-za me-tog*= སྤྱི་ཤུར་ཞེང་གི་མེ་ཏོག flower of the plant called *Spyi-shur*, which gives blue tint to water (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་གཟིགས *kun-gzigs* =ཀུན་ལ་བལྟ་མཁན who sees all; the All-seeing One; that is cognizant of all (*Loṅ.* ཁ *15*).

ཀུན་བཟང་ *Kun-bzaṅ* समन्तभद्र the all-good; epithet of Buddha; a *Bon* sage and teacher.

ཀུན་བཟང་འཁོར་ལོ *Kun-bzaṅ hkhor-lo* a metrical arrangement in several squares resembling a chess-board and sometimes forming an acrostic.

ཀུན་བཟང་གླིང་ *Kun-bzaṅ gliṅ* n. of a place of pilgrimage in Tibet (*Deb.* ག *43*).

ཀུན་བཟང་རྣམ་གསུམ *Kun-bzaṅ rnam-gsum* the three good ones; the Supreme Deity of the *Bon* religion in Tibet who is explained as having three manifestations: (1) བདག་མེད་ཀུན་བཟང་ निरात्मक समन्तभद्र the impersonal God or Supreme Being, ཡེ་གྲོལ་ཡེ་སངས་རྒྱས་པ།, who from eternity has been free and all-perfect; (2) བདག་ཡོད་ཀུན་བཟང་། the personal God སེམས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་གནས་ལུགས་སོ། as manifest in the form of a sentient being (like Shenrab); (3) རྟེན་དུ་ཚོགས་པའི་ཀུན་བཟང་། the deity represented in symbol, *i.e.*, form; རིས་སུ་བྲིས་དང་འབུར་དུ་བཏོད་ལུགས་སུ་བླུག་པ། representations in painting, figures in relief or casts.

ཀུན་བཟོད་ *kun-bzod*= ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* सर्वसहा the all-enduring; a figurative name for the earth.

ཀུན་ཆོས་གཙང་བ *Kun-chos gtsañ-wa* a Buddhist sect with a few monasteries bordering on Yunnan.

ཀུན་རིག *Kun-rig* सर्वविद् all-knowing; n. of a god; a learned man.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; ཀུན་ཤེས *kun-çes*; ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-gyi bkur-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ལ *kun-la* सर्वत्र to every one, to all; to everywhere.

ཀུན་ལ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དབང་ལྡན་མ *kun-la bkra-çis dwañ-ldan-ma* she who gives blessings to all: དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་བཙུན་མོ་ཨུ་མའི་མིང་ a name of the goddess Umā, the wife of Mahes'wara (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ལ་ཁྱབ་བྱེད་སེར་པོ *kun-la khyab-byed ser-po* गोरोचना = གི་ཝང *ghi-wañ* (*Sman. 107*) a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or vomited in the shape of scidulæ by that animal; bezoar stone.

ཀུན་ལ་འཇུག *kun-la hjug* efficient; able to enter into anything: རིག་པ་སྦྱང་བས་རྩོམ་པ་ཀུན་ལ་འཇུག། the intellect being cultured becomes efficient in composing.

ཀུན་ལ་བདེ *kun-la bde* happiness to all.

ཀུན་ལ་ཕན *kun-la phan* useful or good to all.

ཀུན་ལ་འཕྲོད *kun-la hphrod* beneficial; agreeable to all: བ་མར་མར་གྱི་མཆོག་ཡིན་ཀུན་ལ་འཕྲོད། "cow butter being the best of butter is agreeable to all."

ཀུན་ལ་བཙེས་པ *kun-la btses-pa* injuring all, all-hurting, hurtful, obnoxious.

ཀུན་ལ་རེག *kun-la reg* उपस्पर्श meddling, meddlesome, touching everything.

ཀུན་ལས *kun-las* = ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas* सर्वतः from every place or thing; from all; than all.

ཀུན་ལས་བཏུས་པ *kun-las btus-pa* समहृत, समुच्चय selected or compiled from every book; n. of a book.

ཀུན་ཤེས་པ *kun çes-pa* सर्वज्ञ all-knowing; knowing all, omniscient.

ཀུན་ཤེས་པའི་ཤོ་གམ་པ *kun çes-pahi ço-gam-pa* a religious man who, being under moral discipline, has reduced his desires and requirements; lit. "an all-knowing tax-gatherer."

ཀུན་བཤད་པ *kun bçad-pa* स्वाख्यात well explained; preaching all the religions, one that preaches everywhere.

ཀུན་སེམས *kun-sems* संविद् to be conscious or cognizant of all things; to think at all times.

ཀུན་སློང *kun-sloñ* समुत्पाद, समुत्थान a general rising; rising from every direction or place; = སེམས་བསྐྱེད *sems-bskyed* चित्तोत्पाद conception; idea; the notion of a thing; a thought; དགེ་མི་དགེ་ཀུན་སློང་བའི་སེམས the mind which gives rise to thoughts of sins or merits, virtue or vice.

ཀུན་སློང་ཆེན་པོ *kun-sloñ chen-po* comprises the three ཆགས་སྡང་རྨོངས *chags-sdañ-rmoñs*, lust, anger and ignorance.

ཀུན་གསོད *kun-gsod* आवध all-killing, that which kills everybody or thing; the lord of death.

ཀུན་གསལ *kun-gsal* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* 1. the sky; that is fully clear, illuminated. 2. = ཉི་མ *ñi-ma*, the sun, the all-clearer.

‡ ཀུན་ཏ *kun-ta* कुत: from where? one from an unknown place; also interrogatively, come from where? It is used in mystic language (*K. g.* ཕ *26*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རུ *kun-tu-ru* the union of the two sexes, copulation (used only in mystic language) (*K. g.* ག *216*).

‡ ཀུན་ཐི་ར *kun-thi-ra* कुन्थिर n. of a bird: ཀུན་ཐི་ར་ལས་བྱས་པའི་བྱའུའི་ནང་དུ་བྱུང་བ་བཙུག་ནས་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འགྲོ་བར་བྱེད་དོ (*K. g.* ཙ *58*).

ཀུན་ད *kun-da* भ्रम 1. mistake, blunder, illusion (*Lex.*). 2. विभ्रमिका, कुन्द the blue jessamine, *Jasminum multiflorum* or *pubescens.*

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱེས *chu-skyes*; དགུན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་སྐྱེས *dgun-zla tha-chuñ skyes*; འདབ་མོའི་མཛོད *hdab mohi mdsod* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ད་བྱང་སེམས *kun-da byañ-sems* = དངུལ་ཆུ *dñul-chu* quicksilver (*Sman. 79*).

ཀུན་དུ་རུ *kun-du-ru* सुकुन्द, कुन्द sweet-smelling tree; a kind of incense; the resin of *Boswellia thurifera*; gum olibanum (*M. Wills.*).

Syn. སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པ *skyoñ-byed-pa*; མུ་ཀུན་ད *mu-kun-da*; ཀུན་དུ *kun-du* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་དུ་ལ *kun-du-la* = ཞིམ་བུ *shim-bu* a cat (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་དོང་ *kun-doñ* पलाण्डु onion.

ཀུམ་པ *kum-pa* crooked; shrivelled; ཀུམ་པ་ཉིད *kum-pa-ñid* contraction; ཀུམ་ཀུམ *kum-kum* very contracted.

ཀུམ་པོ *kum-po* cringing; one in a contracted posture; ཀུམ་པོར *kum-por* cringingly; contractedly.

ཀུམ་བྷ *kum-bha* कुम्भ = བུམ་པ *bum-pa* gen. an earthen jar; a vessel for water.

ཀུམ་བྷི་ར *kum-bi-ra* कुम्भीर n. of a srin-po (demi-god or demon).

ཀུར་ཏི *kur-ti* to hasten; ཀུར་ཏི་ལངས་འགྲོ *kur-ti lañs-hgro* to start or go off on any business; (in colloq. language) to start on an errand or mission early in the morning without having even a cup of tea.

ཀུལ་ཀར *Kul-kar,* also ཀུལ་དཀར *kul-dkar,* n. of a place in Tsang; a kind of shield manufactured in *Kul-kar*: ཀུལ་ཀར་ཕུབ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཡི་ཁྱད་དུ་འཕགས the shield manufactured at *Kul-kar* is of superior quality (on account of its superior metal); ཀུལ་དཀར་ཕུབ་ནི་རབ་ལ་ཞོ་ལྔ་རྫི as to the *Kul-dkar* shield it costs five *sho* for the best.

ཀེ *ke* numeral for 91; *ke-pa* the 91st (volume).

ཀེ་ཀ *ke-ka* in the dialect of *Hphan-yul* for སྐྱ་ཀ *skya-ka,* a magpie.

ཀེ་ཀཱ་པི་ནོ *Ke-kā-pi-no* केकापिन a country west of Jambudvīpa of romantic scenery, said to be filled with gardens, dales, fountains, cascades, etc., and intersected with streams, and inhabited by a race of very handsome men who eat red rice (*K. d.* ར *179*).

ཀེ་ཀིའི་སྒྲ *ke-kihi-sgra* the cry of the peacock (*Schtr.*).

ཀེ་ཀེ་རུ *ke-ke-ru* कक्कतर or कर्केतन a white precious stone.

ཀེ་རྒྱུང *ke-rgyuñ* a charm of the *Bon* deity called *Çen-sras mi mgon rgyal-po*: ཀེ་རྒྱུང་ང་ནི་ཕྱོགས་ཞི་ཕྱ་པ་དུ། ཀེ་རྒྱུང་སྲད་དོ་ཕྱར་བཞི་ཕྱ་པ་དུ (*D. R.*).

ཀེ་ཏ་ཀ *ke-ta-ka* from केतक 1. a gem which has the property of purifying water; its Tibetan name is དྭངས་བྱེད or སྦྱང་བྱེད, the purifier. 2. a great mountain situated north of the great forest plain beyond the north bank of the river Sita. Its peaks are described as very grand in appearance. It contains mines of gold and silver, and round its peaks are four fabulous lakes which at all seasons remain filled with lotuses and lilies. The ruler of this country in ancient times was *Vaiçravana,* whose army consisted of amazons of great beauty and valour (*S. Lam.*).

† ཀེ་ཏ་ར་ *Ke-ta-ra* a mountain, probably Kedara (केदार); part of the Himalaya (*Jä.*).

† ཀེ་ཏུ *Ke-tu* 1. a fabulous planet in Brāhmaincal as well as in Tibetan astrology. In Tibet the name *Ke-tu* is generally applied to comets, called also དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང (lit. the long smoke-tailed). 2. a fiery meteor; a shooting star; the descending node. 3. n. of a demon.

ཀེ་ནེའི་བུ *Ke-nehi-bu* n. of a sage of the time of Gautama the Buddha (*K. du.* ཀ *54*).

ཀེ་བྱེད *Ke-byed* Kārtika, the god of war (*Schtr.*).

ཀེ་རྩེ་བ *Ke-rtse-wa* n. of a *Bon* teacher: བོན་པོ་ལ་ཀེ་རྩེ་བ་གདན་དྲངས (*Deb.* ཀ *6*) the *Bonpo* priests invited *Ke-rtse*.

ཀེ་ཚེགས *Ke-tshegs* a *Nāga*; the quarter where it resides during a certain astrological period is considered inauspicious.

ཀེཨུ *Kehu* 1. a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*). 2. गृञ्जनक in classical Tibetan a kind of garlic. 3. a cavern, den, hollow place (*Cs.*).

ཀེཨུ་རྩེ *Kehu-rtse*, also ཀེ་རྩེ *ke-rtse*, a jacket made in the Chinese fashion; in Chinese *kwa-tzu*.

ཀེཨུ་ཚང *Kehu-tshañ* (in Chinese *K'u-ts'ang*, "a treasury; a store-house") n. of a sacred rock-cavern.

ཀེཨུ་རི *Kehu-ri* n. of a female deity of fearful mien.

ཀེཨུ་ལི *Kehu-li* the Tibetan and Mongolian name for Corea. In Chinese Kaoli.

ཀེཨུ་ལེ *kehu-le* ཀེཨུ་ལེའི་རྒྱ customary seal (*Jä.*).

ཀེཨུ་ཤ་ཡ *kehu-ça-ya* (from *kaṣāya*) celestial robes; robes worn by the gods (*K. my.* ཀ *7*).

ཀེ་ཡ *ke-ya* wickedness: ངན་སེམས་ཀྱི་ཀེ་ཡ་ནག་པོའི་རྩ་བ་འཐོན་པས the root of wickedness of a bad heart (*i.e.*, envy) having sprung forth (*J. Zañ.*).

† ཀེ་ཡུ་ར་ཀ *Ke-yu-ra-ka* केयूरक 1. a kind of grass used in ancient times in making garments for a *Bhikṣu* (*K. du.* པ *388*). 2. n. of a *Gandharva*.

ཀེ་རུ *Ke-ru* 1. n. of a place and monastery in the district of Hon in Yar-lung (*J.Zañ. 217*). 2. སྲན་མ *sran-ma* a species of peas: ཆུ་གཏོར་བཏང་ནས་ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཁྲིད་ནས་སྲན་མ་ཀེ་རུའི་ཚོད་མ་ཕོར་གང་དྲངས། after casting water in oblation, he conducted (him) inside the house and served him with a cupful of pea-soup (*Deb.* ཀ *35*).

ཀེ་རེ *Ke-re*, v. ཀྱེ་རི *kye-ri*.

ཀེ་ལ *Ke-la* རིགས་རུས་ཤིག་གི་མིང་། n. of a tribal clan (*Yig.*).

ཀེ་ལ་ཀ *ke-la-ka* = སྒ་སྐྱ *sga-skya* ginger (*Sman. 267*).

† ཀེ་ལ་ཤ *ke-la-ça* = ཀཻ་ལ་ཤ *kai-la-ça* རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཏི་སེ། कैलास the king of mountains *i.e.*, Kailasa in the Himalayas.

ཀེ་ལན *Ke-lan*, prob. corruption of དགེ་ལྡན, follower of Tsongkhapa (*Huc*, vol. II).

ཀེ་ལེ *Ke-le* n. of a fabulous place or country: ཀེ་ལེ་མི་ཤ་ཟན་གྱི་ཡུལ the country of cannibals, Ke-le (*D. R.*).

ཀེ་ཤ *ke-ça* केश hair; mane; ཡི་གེ་ཀེ་ཤ་ཅན letters which are surmounted with

double *e* sign called *ḫgreñ-bu* or *o* sign called *naro*. Signs for long accentuation are also called *ke-ça*.

* ཀེ་ཤ་ར *ke-ça-ra* केशर mane (*Schr.*).

‡ ཀེ་ཤུ་ཀ *Ke-çu-ka* a plant, perhaps *Arum colocasia*, with edible roots; also किंशुक, v. ཀིང་ཤུ་ཀ *Kiñ-çu-ka* (*Ḫbum.* ཀ *17*).

‡ ཀེ་ས་ར *Ke-sa-ra* केसर 1. the hair; the mane of the lion. 2. the hairy filament of the lotus; a celestial flower; saffron.

ཀེག *keg* = བར་ཆད *bar-chaḍ* danger; accident, v. ཀག *kag*.

ཀེག་མ *Keg-ma* = ཀག་མ *kag-ma* (*Lex.*).

ཀེང་རུས *Keñ-ruṣ* कङ्काल skeleton.

‡ ཀེང་ཤུ་ཀ *Ken-çu-ka* an evergreen tree, *i.e.*, of the colour of the parrot (*Ñag. 3*). This is evidently a corruption of किंशुक.

ཀེར་ཀོ *Ker-ko* a cymbal; a musical instrument: ཅང་ཏེའུ་དང་ཀེར་ཀོ་དང་གླིང་བུ་དང་ (carrying with him) a hand-drum, a cymbal, a pipe (flute) (*K. g.* ཏ *2*).

ཀེར་གྱིས *ker-gyiṣ* suddenly (*Sch.*).

ཀེར་བ *Ker-wa* to raise; to lift up; གནམ་ལ་མཛུབ་མོ་ཀེར་བ། to point the fingers towards heaven.

ཀེར་ལངས *ker-lañṣ* समुत्थित suddenly stood up: ཀེར་ལངས་ནས། "suddenly standing erect and still (like a tree") (*Ñag. 3*).

ཀེར་ལེབ་སྒུར *ker leb sgur* metaph. for horse, sheep and yak: ཀེར་ལེབ་སྒུར་གསུམ་གྱི་ནང་ནས་ཀེར་སྒུར་གྱི་འབབ། the tax (in kind, *i.e.*, one in a hundred) on horse and yak from among the three kinds of cattle (*Ṟtsii.*).

ཀེལ་མག *Kel-mag* possibly indicates the *Kalmuk* Tartars.

‡ ཀཻ་ཏ་ཀ *Kai-ta-ka* n. of a mythological demon.

ཀཻ་ནེ་ཡ *Kai ne-ya* कैनेय a rishi or sage; also patronymic of Rāvana (*K. d.* ཕ *186*).

ཀཻ་ལ་ཤ *Kai-la-ça* कैलास = རི་བོ་གངས་ཅན *Ri-wo gañṣ-can* the huge snowy mountain on the north shore of the Manasarowara lake called Gang Ti-se by the Tibetans and Kailāsa by the Indians.

ཀོ I: *ko* num. 121; ཀོ་པ *ko-pa* the volume marked with the letter ཀོ *ko*, or the 121st volume.

ཀོ II: ནི an expletive meaning: same, the same, very; as in འདི་ཀོ *ḫdi-ko*, the same; as འདི་ནི *ḫdi-ni*, this very: རྣམ་བཞག་འདི་ཀོ་ཙམ་པར། "these same classifications": དེ་ཀོ *de-ko* = དེ་ནི *de-ni* that very.

ཀོ III: all, whole; quite, entirely, altogether (*Schtr.*).

ཀོ་བ *ko-wa* 1. hide, leather—that derived from yaks, buffaloes and horses as distinguished from *pagṣ-pa* the skins of sheep, goats, foxes, &c. 2. colloq. for *ko-gru* a hide-boat.

ཀོ་ཁུག *ko-khug* a leather purse; a little leathern money-bag.

ཀོ་ཁྲོལ *ko-khroḻ* (*ko-ṭhoḻ*) a sieve made of hide-strips or strings to clean peas, barley grain, &c., of gravel, &c.: ཀོ་བའི་ཁྲོལ་མ་སྲན་ནས་ཚགས་པ་ལ། (*Ṟtsii.*) for a hide-sieve for sifting peas and barley (*i.e.*, price for).

ཀོ་གྲུ *ko-gru* (*ko-ḍu*) a hide-boat a boat made of the entire hide of a *yak*; a skin coracle.

ཀོ་བཏུམ *ko-ḅtum* hide-packing. This is said to be a criminal punishment in

Central Tibet, varying in severity, *e.g.*, ལག་པ་ཀོ་བཙུམ when the culprit's hands are cut off, the stumps sewed up in leather and the poor wretch thrown as a beggar upon public charity, &c. (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཐག *ko-thag* strap; thong.

ཀོ་ཐུད *ko-thud* a kind of tea, probably so called on account of being sold packed in hide cases; an inferior tea: སེ་སེ་ཕུར་མེད་པའི་ཀོ་ཐུད་ལ། (*Rtsii.* 74) "to the cost of pressed brick-tea."

ཀོ་ཐུམས *ko-thums* packed up in hide; གསེར་སྲང་སུམ་ཅུ་ ཡོད་པའི་ཀོ་ཐུམས་ཤིག a leather package containing 30 ounces of gold: གསེར་གྱི་ཀོ་ཐུམས་བརྐུས་ནས་ཕྱི་ཁུང་དུ་སྦས having stolen a bag containing gold, (we) concealed it in a marmot's (ཕྱི་བ a marmot) hole.

ཀོ་འཐགས *ko-hthags* a small instrument of leather to weave lace with (*Cs.*).

ཀོ་གདན *ko-gdan*, pronounced *kom-gdan*, skin-rug or seat; a piece of leather put under the saddle (*Sch.*): སྐྱི་འབྱར་ཀོ་གདན་ཀོ་སྐྱེབས་འདུ་བ་རེར for each tanned skin-rug or leather folding used for cushions (three *tañka*) (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་མདའ *ko-mdah* an arrow bound with hide: བྱང་གི་ཀོ་མདའ, the hide arrow used in the north (of Tibet).

ཀོ་ལྡིང་ *ko-ldiñ* a vessel or basin made of hide to keep or cleanse oil or lime-wash: ས་རྩི་གསོལ་བའི་ཀོ་ལྡིང་རེར (*Rtsii.*) for each hide vessel for holding *sa-rtsi* (such and such a price).

ཀོ་ལྤགས *ko-lpags* hide; also tanned skin; ཀོ་ལྤགས་ཀྱི་གཞི चर्मवस्त्र hide or leather material or stuff included in the fourteen materials prescribed for clothing to be used by Buddhist monks.

ཀོ་ལྤགས་མཁན *ko-lpags mkhan* = ལྷམ་མཁན *lham-mkhan* चर्मकार worker in hide and leather; a shoe-maker.

ཀོ་སྤྱིན *ko-spyin* (*ko-pin*) glue: ཀོ་སྤྱིན་རྡོག་ལེབ་རེར for each stick or cake of glue (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་ཕོངས་ *ko-phoñs* guitar (gen. made of thin belly-skin of a cow) (*Ld.*); it is tuned in three-fourths (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཕོར *ko-phor* a cup made of leather and painted to look like a wooden cup; ཀོ་གཞོང *ko-gshoñ* a basin made of hide.

ཀོ་བ་མཁན *ko-wa mkhan* a tanner; the steersman of a hide boat.

ཀོ་བ་མཉེད་མཁན *ko-wa mñed-mkhan* a tanner.

ཀོ་བ་བྲག *Ko-wa brag* སྟོད་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a district in Upper Tibet: དེ་ནས་སྟོད་ལུང་ཀོ་བ་བྲག་ཏུ་ཕྱིན then he visited *Ko-wa brag* in *Stod-luñ* (*Lha. kah.* 23).

ཀོ་བུབས *ko-bubs* an entire skin: ཀོ་བུབས་རེ་ལ་ཉིད་མར་མཁར་ཉག་གསུམ་རེ an entire skin of a sheep holds three *khar-ñag* measure of good butter (*Rtsii.* 74).

ཀོ་འབུགས *ko-hbugs* an awl; a three-sided needle for sewing leather (*Sch.*).

ཀོ་འབོ *ko-hbo* itch scab; ཀོ་འབོ་ནད་ཅན scabby. In Sikkim a measure for rice or barley made of hide.

ཀོ་སྦྲགས *ko-sbrags* a hide filled with butter; the whole package is so called.

ཀོ་ཚལ *ko-tshal* pieces of leather or hide: ཀོ་ཚལ་དང་སྦྲང་མར་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཀོ་བ་རེར for each skin of butter and honey, &c., with hide wrapping (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་རློན་གཏུམས *ko-rlon gtums* packed in a fresh skin: མི་ཀོ་རློན་གྱིས་གཏུམས་པ་དེ་དང་ཅོར་ལྷོད་ལྷོང་འདྲ་ཡང་བསྐམས་ནས་འཁྱུག་སྟབས་མེད་པར་བཞམས་ནས་ན་ཚ་བསྐྱེད like a man packed in a fresh skin, or anything packed or fastened with raw hide which becomes shrivelled when the skin dries and illness is induced.

ཀོ་རུལ *ko-rul* a rotten hide.

ཀོ་ལ *ko-la* a grub which breeds in hides; a kind of hide-moth; ཀོ་ལ་སྲུག་མ་ཤའི་འབུ་འདི་ཤིག་ཤིག་གི་རིགས་ལྟ་བུ། the *Kola* moth, something like a species of vermin in flesh (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་ཤམ་པ *ko-çam-pa* (*Lex.*) one dressed in skin or having a skin for his under-clothing, v. ཀོམ་པོ *kom-po.*

ཀོ་ཀ *Ko-ka* a place in Bengal where in ancient times many *Tantrik* adepts lived (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀ་ལི་ཀ *Ko-ka-li-ka* कोकालिक a Bhikṣu of the Buddha's time who sided with Devadatta (*K. d.* ཤ *247*).

ཀོ་ཀི *Ko-ki* a wild mountainous country east of Bengal in the Chakma and Hamsavati countries which are east and south-east of Haribhadra (Manipur) (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀི་ལ *Ko-ki-la* कोकिल the Indian cuckoo, in books described as a bird that sings sweetly (*K. du.* ཕ *99*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀི་ལཀྵ *ko-ki lakṣa* n. of a tree (*Mñon.*).

ཀོ་ཀོ *Ko-ko* (variously spelt ཀོ་སྐོ *ko-ṣko,* ཀོས་ཀོ *koṣ-ko* ཀོས་སྐོ *koṣ-ṣko*) 1. जोड़ the chin; also occasionally the throat or the neck: ཀོ་སྐོ་འདེགས་པ=མགྲིན་པ་འདེགས་པ to raise the chin (*Ñag.*) [see ཀོས་ཀོ]. ཀོས་ཀོ་མེད་པ chinless, or one with a small chin: ཀོ་སྐོས་ཕྲུང་ एकजोड़ with a slightly perceptible chin; ཀོ་སྐོ་ཕག་གི་ལྟ་བུ सूकरजोड़ a chin like that of a pig; pig-faced (no chin) "beneath the chin." ཀོས་ཀོའི་འོག་མ चिबु or चिबुक the lower part of the chin. 2. a Tibetan of mixed breed, *i.e.*, born of a Chinese father and a Tibetan mother.

ཀོ་ཀོ་ཐང་མ *Ko-ko thañ-ma* a country in or near Ceylon (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཀྱ *Kokya* पवित्र pure (*Lexx.*).

ཀོ་ཁྲད *Ko-krad* (*ko-ṭeh*) 1. ལྷམ་གྱི་ཨ་ཁྲད *lham-gyi ākrad* the worn out leather of old shoes and boots; 2. also a leather-shoe (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་སྐོ *ko-ṣko* ཀོ་ཀོ *ko-ko*=མགྲིན་པ neck: ཀོ་སྐོ་འདེགས *ko-ṣko hdegṣ*=མགྲིན་པ་འདེགས *mgrin-pa hdegṣ* raise the neck (*Ñag. 4*).

ཀོ་ཉ *Ko-ña* ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང *yul-shig gi-miñ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཀོ་ཉོན་ཙེ *ko-ñon-tse,* also ཀོ་ཉོལ་ཙེ *ko-ñol-tse* or ཀོ་ལོན་ཙེ *ko-lon-tse,* the kernel of the pine-apple (*Cs.*); more particularly the edible seed of the *Neosa*-pine growing in the valley of the Sutlej; it is also called སྐན་ཉན་ཙེ *ṣkan-ñan-tse* in *Kunawar* (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཏན *ko-tan*=ཁྲག *khrag* blood in mystic language (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་པ *ko-tam-pa* རི་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a mountain (*K. dun. 17*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་པའི་རས *ko-tam-paḥi-raṣ* कोतम्बक one of the 41 materials of clothing permissible to Buddhist mendicants; a kind of grass formerly used in making clothes (*K. du.* པ *388*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་བྷག *ko-tam-bhag* same as above.

ཀོ་ཏྲ་པ *ko-tra-pa* कोद्रव, माड़्व, in vulg. Nepalese *Kodu,* a kind of millet largely used in Sikkim for making *murwa* beer; it is mentioned in *K. d.* ར *333.* A species of grain eaten by the poor; *Paspatum scrobiculatum.*

ཀོ་ཏྲོག་ཅན *ko-ṭrog-can* མི་ཀྲོག་ཀྲོག *mi krog krog* applied to a thoughtless, childish man (*K. d.* ཡ *362*).

ཀོ་ཐ *ko-tha* कोठ, कुष्ठ a kind of leprosy (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཐལ *ko-thal* cinders, ashes; ཀོ་ཐལ་དུ་བྱས་པ *ko-thal-du byas pa* to be reduced to ashes: ཀོ་ཐལ་འཐོར་བར་གྱུར་པ *ko-thal hthor-war gyur-pa* scattered about ashes.

† ཀོ་དཱ་ལ *ko-dā-la* कोदाल or कोदालक a tree growing in the mountain called ཁུ་བྱུག་རི Kokila Parvata (*K. d.* ར *274*).

ཀོ་པང་ཙེ *ko-pañ-tse* a sort of tea (*Schtr.*); usually called *Capinze* (*Schtr.*).

ཀོ་བི་ད་ར *Ko-bi-da-ra* कोविदार the tree of paradise on which grows the *Pārijāta* flower; also a tree the flower of which is pretty and of sweet scent, probably *Bauhinia variegata* (*K. my.* ཀ *20*); ཀོ་བི་ད་ར་ཀ कोविदारक an abode of the gods (*K. du.* ད *310*).

ཀོ་བོ *Ko-bo* prop. n. of a country (*Vai. kar.*).

ཀོ་བྲག་པ *Ko-brag-pa* prop. a sect of *Tantrik* Buddhists; also its founder: ཀོ་བྲག་པ་བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱིས་བལ་པོ་ནས་བི་བྷཱུ་ཏི་ཙནྡྲ་དིང་རིར་སྤྱན་དྲངས་ནས་ཕྱིས་སྟོད་མྱང་སྟོད་དུ་ཀོ་བྲག་དགོན་པ་བཏབ། (*J. Zañ.*) *Bsod-nams rgyal-mtshan* of *Ko-brag* brought Vibhūti Chandra from Bal-po (Nepal) to Ding-ri and later on founded the monastery of Ko-brag in Upper Myañ.

ཀོ་མ *ko-ma* a bird (*Vai. sñ.*).

ཀོ་ཙེ *ko-tse* ཇ་བརྒྱད་པ *ja brgyad-pa* the Chinese name for the brick-tea used by the common people of Tibet. It is called *ja brgyad-pa*, the eighth or the inferior quality of tea (*S. kar. 80*).

ཀོ་ཝགས *ko-wags* is meant to express the voice of a raven (*Jä.*).

† ཀོ་རནྡོ *Ko-rando* कोरण्ड prop. a country, said to be in the fabulous Western Continent of Godāniya (*K. d.* ར *331*).

† ཀོ་ར་བ *Ko-raba* कौरव the descendants of Kuru; their party; n. of a country in the east (*K. d.* ར *267*).

ཀོ་རེ *ko-re* or ཀོ་ར *ko-ra* cup for drinking; ཤིང་ཀོར *çiñ-kor* wooden cup which every Tibetan carries with him in the pocket of his great coat next to his bosom; ཤེལ་ཀོར *çel-kor* a drinking glass.

ཀོ་ལའི་འདབ *ko-lahi hdab* = གླང་པོའི་པི་པི་ལིང *glañ-pohi pi-pi liñ* plantain leaf (*Mñon.*).

ཀོ་ལོང I: *ko-loñ* annoyance; dissatisfaction; the jealousy of demi-gods or of *Nāga*, &c.: ཀོ་ལོང་དུ་ང་ཕྲག་དོག་མ་བྱེད་ཤིག། "pray do not out of dissatisfaction be jealous of me." In saying grace at meal time the Gods are exhorted by the lamas not to be spiteful, jealous or angry, &c.: ཇོ་བོ་ལ་ནི་སྡང་མི་མངའ་བས་ཀོ་ལོང་ལ་སོགས་པ་གང་ཡང་མི་མཛད་པར། the Lord (Atis'a) not being actuated by any spite did not express any dissatisfaction, &c. (*A. 58*).

ཀོ་ལོང II: is a dubious word (*Schtr.*); ཀོ་ལོང་བ *ko-loñ-wa* to hate, envy; but in a passage in *Mil.*, where the connection admits of no doubt, *ko-loñ mdsad-pa* must be taken = disdain (*Jä.*). In Amdo ཀོ་ལོང *ko-loñ* = dispute, fight.

† ཀོ་ཤ་ལཱ *Ko-ça-lā* कोशला mythical river east of Jambudvīpa (*K. d.* ར *267*).

† ཀོ་ཤི་ལཱ *Ko-çi-lā* कोशिला a certain king of birds (*K. my.* ཀ *18*).

† ཀོཎྜི་ཉ *Koṇḍi-nya* कौण्डिन्य the son of Upāyamatī; in Tib. ཐབས་ལྡན་མ n. of a Muni or sage; n. of a grammarian; a patronymic of the poet Jayadeva.

✝ ཀོ་ཤམ་བི *Ko-çam-bi*, also written ཀོའུ་ཤམ་བི *Kohu-çam-bi* कौशाम्बी, the city of flowers; n. of an ancient city situated on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab, in the vicinity of Kurrah; acc. to *Ñag. 3* Vatsapattana.

✝ ཀོ་ཤི་ཀ *Ko-çi-ka*, also written ཀོའུ་ཤི་ཀ *Ko-hu-çi-ka* कौशिक. 1. an epithet of Indra; n. of a drug. 2. n. of the *Vatica Robusta*; n. of a teacher; an owl; a patronymic of Vis'vāmitra, who was the grandson of Kus'ika; n. of a river, river Kosi (*K. d.* ར *267*).

Syn. ན་གུ་ལེ *na-gu-le*; སྦྲུལ་ཁས་སྡིགས་པ *sbrul khas sdigs-pa*; དྲང་སྲོང་མཛོད་ཤེས *drañ-sroñ mdsod çes* (*Ñag.*).

✝ ཀོ་ཥ་ཋི་ལ་ཆེན་པོ *Ko-ṣa-ṭhi-la chen-po* महाकौष्ठिल n. of a *Çrāvaka* attendant of the Buddha (*K. my.* ཀ *428*).

✝ ཀོ་ས་ལ *Ko-sa-la* कोसल, कोशल n. of a part of Ancient Oudh which in the Buddha's time was ruled by King Prasenajit.

ཀོག་པ I: *kog-pa* 1. a cover; ཀོག་ཤོག *kog-çog* the paper-cover of a letter; an envelope (*Yig. k. 2*): ཀོག་ཤོག་ལ་གཙང་ཟུམ་ཀྱག་དགོས the cover or envelope (of a letter) should be neat and clean. ཇ་ཀོག *ja-kog* a hide case in which tea is packed is usually called *ja-ko*; མར་ཀོག *mar-kog* a skin of butter: མར་གྱི་ཀོག་དང་ཆུ་རྡོ་ཇི་བཞིན་དུ། (*S. leg.*) "like a stone in water or package of butter." ཤུན་ཀོག *çun-kog* shell, rind; ཕྱི་ཡི་ཀོག *phyi-yi-kog* exterior shell; bark. 2. the name ཀོག་པ *kog-pa* is applied to an old man after the age of 85 (*Rtsa shuñ.*).

ཀོག་པ II: 1. vb., to splinter off, to chip; ཀོག་ལང་བ to rise suddenly and run away (*Jä.*). 2. ཀོག་པ་ཤུ་བ *kog-pa çu-wa* to peel, pare off.

ཀོག་ཙེ *kog-tse* जाल a net: acc. to (*Ñag.*) བྱ་དང་རི་དྭགས་བཟུང་བྱེད་རྒྱམས་ཀྱིས། "a net or snare to catch birds or wild animals."

ཀོང་ I: *koñ*, also ཀོང་ཀོང་ *koñ-koñ*, concave; excavated; crooked; bent; warped. ས་ཀོང་ཀོང་ *sa koñ-koñ* undulating ground; ཀོང་པ་ཉིད *koñ-pa-ñid* concavity.

ཀོང་ II: ཀོང་པོ *Koñ-po*, also སྐོང་བུ *skoñ-bu* गर्भेश 1. cup; crucible. 2. the country of ravines, n. of a province of Tibet lying to the south-east of Lhasa and east of Tse-thang. ཀོང་གསུམ *Koñ-gsum* त्रिगर्त the three divisions of *Koñ-yul*; also n. of a kingdom in Ancient India which was ruled by King Susarmā. ཀོང་སྐེད *Koñ-sked* a kind of sash or waist-band of fine wool manufactured in *Koñ-po*; ཀོང་མདུང *koñ-mduñ* a kind of spear manufactured in *Koñ-po* (*Jig. 32*); ཀོང་སྤང་ *koñ-pañ* planks brought from *Koñ-po* (*S. kar. 179*); ཀོང་སྤྲེལ *koñ-sprel* an ape from *Koñ-po*; the name of an individual who made a donation to aid in repairing the monastery of Samye. ཀོང་བཟོ *kon-bzo* a kind of armour or weapon manufactured in *Koñ-po*.

* ཀོང་ཀུན *koñ-kun* कोंकण n. p. (*Schr.*).

ཀོང་ཁྲུ *koñ-khru* (*koñ-ṭhu*) a kind of yellow satin: གོས་ཀོང་ཁྲུ་སེར་པོ་ཕྲུག་གཅིག (*S. kar. 180*) a piece or roll of yellow satin for a gown.

ཀོང་ཇོ *Koñ-jo*, in Chinese *Kung-chu*, a princess; the Tibetan name of the daughter of Emperor Tai-tsung, who was married to King *Sroñ-tsan Sgam-po*, རྒྱ་ནག་ཡུལ་ནས་རྒྱ་བཟའ་ཀོང་ཇོ *Koñ-jo*, from China; the Chinese spouse Koñ-jo (*Loñ.* ཞ *5*).

ཀོང་བུ *Koṅ-bu* a small cup-shaped brass or copper oil-burner; མཆོད་ཀོང *mchod-koṅ* an offering bowl, a cup for offering pure water to any divinity; སྣག་ཀོང་ *snag-koṅ* ink-stand, generally for black ink; མཚལ་ཀོང *mtshal-koṅ* ink-stand for red ink or vermilion; བླུགས་ཀོང *blugs-koṅ* casting mould, crucible; གསེར་ཀོང *gser-koṅ* a gold cup or oil-burner placed before Tibetan deities; བྱེ་ཀོང་ *bye-koṅ* bowl of sand.

ཀོང་མོ *koṅ-mo* गर्त a cave; a ditch.

ཀོད *Kod* boiled: ཇ་དེ་ཀོད་ནས་ཀ་ར་བྲམ་པོ་ལྔ་བྱིན་པས་ཇོ་བོ་དགྱེས *ja de kod-nas ka-ra bram-po lṅa byiṅ-pas Jo-wo dgyes* (*A. 95*) the tea having been boiled (prepared) and given with five lumps of sugar, the *Jo-wo* was gratified.

ཀོན་པ *kon-pa*, also called ཀོན་པ་གབ་སྐྱེས *kon-pa gab-skyes*, the name of a plant that grows in solitary places, generally in the clefts of rocks. This medicine, *kon-pa gab-skyes*, is used in Tibet for stopping hemorrhage.

ཀོབ་ཀོབ *kob-kob*, same as ཀབ་ཀོབ *kab-kob*, the noise or sound produced from the stretching of hides.

ཀོམ་པ *kom-pa* to tan (skin).

ཀོམ་གདན *kom-gdan* a seat made of tanned skin.

ཀོམ་པོ *kom-po* skin which has been made soft and pliable by tanning; leather.

ཀོམ་ཤིང་ཀོང་ཇོ *Kom-çiṅ koṅ-jo* the princess Kom, the youngest daughter of Wen Chung, the fifth Emperor of the Tang dynasty. She was married to King Me Agtshom (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཀོར *kor*, same as སྐོར *skor*. 1. is used as a ཚིག་ཕྲད or auxiliary particle used in the manner of an affix, as in སྟོད་ཀོར *stod-kor*, which signifies a cloth that surrounds or covers the upper part of one's body; hence སྟོད་ལེ *stod-le* a kind of half jacket worn by children and also by lama dancers; ཀླད་ཀོར *klad-kor* the circular dot put over the head of certain letters to signify the letter མ *ma*. 2. anything that has been cut out by the hand or a lathe, such as ཤིང་ཀོར *çiṅ-kor* a wooden cup; རྫ་ཀོར *rdsa-kor* an earthen cup or vessel turned out. 3. n. of a place; ཀོར་ནི་རུ་པ *Kor-ni-ru-pa* n. of a great lama who was a native of the place called *Kor*. (*Deb.* ག *11*).

ཀོར *kor* also occurs in ཐན་ཀོར *than-kor*, ཉེན་ཀོར *ñen-kor*, འོད་ཀོར *ḥod-kor*, པད་ཀོར *pad-kor*, གདུབ་ཀོར *gdub-kor*, &c.

ཀོར་ཀོར *kor-kor* coiled: ཐག་པ་ཕུར་པ་ལ་ཀོར་ཀོར་བྱས། "a string was wound round the (exorcist's) dagger (*Vai. sñ. 82*).

ཀོར་བཟོ *kor-bzo* lit. of round make; a kind of shield of round shape (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོལ a colloq. form of ཀོར.

ཀོལ་བའི་ལམ *kol-wahi lam* = ལམ་ངན་པ *lam-ṅan-pa*, a bad road (*Mṅon.*).

ཀོལ་ས *kol-sa*, v. འགོལ་ས *ḥgol-sa* or གོལ་ས *gol-sa*.

ཀོས་ཀོ *kos-ko* ओष्ठ the chin. This word is also applied to the throat and even to the wind-pipe.

ཀྱ་ལ *Kya-la* (also called སྐྱ་ལ) petty; n. of a petty state in Tibet, the chief town of which is སྐྱ་ལ་སེང་གདོང་ (lit. the lion-face), where the Tsang-po, it is said, enters a rocky chasm in the mountains.

ཀྱ་ཨན་ *Kya-an* n. of a large fort in Tibet (*Dsam. 32*).

ཀྱག *kyag* or ཀྱག་ཀྱག *kyag-kyag* 1. throwing obstacles in the way of another's work out of spite. 2. thick; run into clots; ཀྱག་པ་ཉིད *kyag-pa ñid* thickness (*Cs.*).

ཀྱག་ཀྱོག *kyag-kyog* or ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག *kyog-kyog* वक्र curved; crooked; not straight.

ཀྱང་ I: *kyañ*, also ཀྱང་ཀྱང *kyañ-kyañ* or ཀྱང་པོ *kyañ-po*, 1. straight; right; very straight (*Cs.*). 2. slender as a stick (*Jä.*).

ཀྱང་ II: अपि च 1. and; and also; though; although; too; yet more; used instead of དང་ *dañ* enclitically after the letters ག་ད་བ་ས. In composition the word ཀྱང་ is placed between the subject and the predicate, for example :—མཛེས་ཀྱང་མཛེས་ལ་སེམས་ཀྱང་བཟང་ he was beautiful and his mind was also good. In the sense of "though" ཀྱང་ follows the first or contrasted verb :—གདོང་པ་མཛེས་ཀྱང་ལུས་པོ་ཀྱོག "though his face was handsome yet his body was crooked." འདི་ནི་མཛེས་ཤིང་འོད་ཀྱང་འཕྲོ། this being handsome also sheds lustre. 2. since, since that; then, therefore; likewise; whereas.

ཀྱང་ཀྱོང *kyañ-kyoñ* indolent, lazy, idle (*Jä.*).

ཀྱར་པོ *kyar-po*, also ཀྱར་ཀྱར *kyar-kyar*, flat, not globular (*Cs.*).

ཀྱར་ཀྱོར *kyar-kyor* still feeble as a convalescent after disease (*Jä.*).

ཀྱལ I: *kyal*, resp. ཞལ་ཀྱལ *shal-kyal*, a joke; also a comic or jocular look : ལན་ཅིག་ཞལ་ཀྱལ་དུ་མཛད་དེ། (*A. 113*) once having a jocular smile on his face.

ཀྱལ II: also ཀྱལ་ཀྱལ *kyal-kyal*, sometimes written as རྐྱལ་རྐྱལ *rkyal-rkyal*, long and flat, not globular. Described in (*Ñag.*) དོན་ཟ་སྡོང་པ་འཁྱུག་འཁྱུག་ཅེ་བའི་དོན། like straw, hollow and devoid of meaning; worthless.

ཀྱལ་ཀ *kyal-ka* केलि, प्रलाप joke, jest, tricks: ཀྱལ་ཀའི་ཚིག *kyal-kahi tshig* केलिवचन, རྩེད་མོའི་ཚིག *rtsed-mohi tshig* playful word.

ཀྱལ་པ *kyal-pa* vain, idle talk, nonsense.

ཀྱལ་ཀྱོལ *kyal-kyal* poor; ill-conditioned.

ཀྱི *kyi* 1. This syllable is primarily an inflecting affix attached to nouns, adj., participles, &c., indicating the genitive case. This affix takes the form ཀྱི only after the final letters ད, བ, or ས, and is varied to གྱི where the word to which it is attached ends in either ན, མ, ར, or ལ, and to གི where the preceding final is ག or ང, or simply to འི if the final happens to be a vowel. Ex.: བོད་ཀྱི of Tibet, Tibetan; ལམ་གྱི of the way; བྱང་གི of the north; འགྲོ་བའི་ཚེ at the time of going. Sometimes, moreover, it is elided altogether, as in བོད་སྐད Tibetan language. 2. It is annexed to verbal roots (with the same variations of form) after the manner of a continuative particle and imparting the gerundial sense, but by some modern writers used as a finite verb. Gerundially it generally implies an antithesis which may be expressed in English by "though" followed by "yet": བུ་མོས་ཁོ་ལ་བོས་ཀྱི་མགོ་སྐྱུར་བ་མེད་ལམ་དྲང་འགྲུལ་ཡོད though the girl called to him, yet he went on the straight way without turning his head. As affix to a finite verb it is frequent in the writings of Padma Jungnas and Milaraspa, and is also used in the *C.* colloquial. Attached to the verbal root it may also carry the sense of

"as much as," "as far as": ལམ་འདི་སེམས་ལ་ངེས་ཀྱི་བ་གླང་གི་རྗེས་སུ་སོང་ as far as he remembered this road, he followed the ox. 3. ཀྱི connecting the auxiliary verb with the verbal root forms a much-used present tense: ཉལ་ཀྱི་ཡོད I am lying down. But here the final vowel does not often take the simple *i* (ི), *e.g.*, ལྟ་ཀྱི་འདུག is seeing; still we have in books ཟ་ཟའི་འདུག is eating food. [*N.B.*—The use with the instrumental form ཀྱིས will come under that article.]

ཀྱི་གློང་ *kyi-gloṅ* the elbow.

ཀྱི་ལྕེ *Kyi-lce* n. of a medicinal plant, *Gentiana decumbens.* The white species of this plant called ཀྱི་ལྕེ་དཀར་པོ *kyi-lce dkar-po* is in repute for biliousness. The blue called ཀྱི་ལྕེ་སྔོན་པོ *kyi-lce sṅon-po* heals swelling in the throat or glands (*Med.*).

ཀྱི་བུན *kyi-bun* a chill; a feeling of cold (*Sch.*).

ཀྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་སྔོན་པོ *kyi-liṅ chu-rta sṅon-po*= དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* quicksilver (*Smān. 118*).

ཀྱི་ཧུད *kyi-hud* हा वत, हाहा, हा कष्ट, धाहा 1. interj., the sound of weeping, lamentation; an expression of grief, sorrow or loss; Alas! Ah! ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཟེར་བ *kyi-hud zer-wa* हाहा वत expressing deep sorrow or lamentation. 2. one of the eight cold hells of the Buddhist purgatory.

ཀྱིག་རྩེ *kyig-rtse* unburnt brick (*Sch.*).

ཀྱིང་ *Kyiṅ* n. of a people living in the east of Asia (*Yig. 8*).

ཀྱིང་སེར་རླུང་ *kyiṅ ser-rluṅ* a violent wind with hail: acc. to *Jä.* also ཀྱ་ས *kya-sa*, onomatopoetic word; a blowing wind.

ཀྱིན *kyin* a verbal termination used alternatively with གྱིན *gyin* and གིན *gin* and after a vowel; ཡིན *yin* denoting a partic. pres. like the English '*ing*': གླུ་འདེབས་ཀྱིན་སོང proceed on your way singing! With ཡོད *yod* or འདུག *hdug* it forms a periphrastical present tense: སྨོན་ལམ་འདེབས་ཀྱིན་ཡོད *smon-lam hdebs-kyin yod* he is praying (just now) (*Jä.*). Most probably the common present form in *kyi*, *gi*, &c., is an excised form of this use, *e.g.*, ཡོང་གི་འདུག is coming; ལྟ་ཀྱི་རེད is looking.

ཀྱིར *kyir*, also ཀྱིར་ཀྱིར *kyir-kyir*, round; circular; a disk; a round thing; ཀྱིར་བ་ཉིད *kyir-wa-ñid* roundness.

ཀྱིས *kyis* by, with; the sign of the instrumental case, used after the letters ད, བ, or ས, and generally indicating the personal subject of the action. It is called the བྱེད་པ་པོའི་སྒྲ *byed-pa pohi sgra* (the term of the doer). Gerundially *kyis* is annexed to a verbal root to render clauses which in English would be introduced with "by," "from," &c., *e.g.*, རལ་གྲིས་མཆིན་པ་ཐིགས་ཀྱིས་བསད་དོ from the sword having pierced the liver, he was slain. Of course the prep. "from" might be omitted here. Again our "because" is often an appropriate opening to clauses terminated in ཀྱིས; གྱིས, &c.: འགོང་པོ་བྱུང་ཀྱིས་ཁོས་ཐལ་སོང the demon coming, he turned aside; or, because the demon came, he, &c.

ཀྱུ *kyu* अङ्कुश a hook; ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* iron hook; an angle; a fishing hook; ཞབས་ཀྱུ *shabs-kyu* (*i.e.*, the foot-hook) a mark fixed at the foot of a letter to signify the vowel 'u' and written as ུ

ཀྱུར་ཀྱུར *kyur-kyur* twittering; the cry of a small bird: བྱིའུ་ཅོ་ག་ཀྱུར་ཀྱུར་སྒྲོག *byihu coga kyur-kyur sgrog* the swallow twitters.

ཀྱེ *kye* हे, भो: the vocative sign; O! Holla! ཀྱེ *kye* is called འབོད་པའི་སྒྲ *hbod-pahi sgra* or interjection—the word of invocation or calling: ཀྱེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ། O great King! ཀྱེ་ནོར་བུ་པདྨ O lotus-gem (Chenraisi).

ཀྱེ་ཀྱེ *Kye-kye*, also written ཀྱེ for abbreviation; conveys the same meaning as ཀྱེ.

ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Kye-rdo-rje* हे वज्र n. of a terrific *Tantrik* deity.

ཀྱེ་ག *kye-ga* n. for the magpie.

ཀྱེ་ཕང་པ *Kye-phań-pa* n. of an idol of the Nying-ma sect, consisting, like most of the popular idols in Tibet, of an enchanted stick or log decked with rags, but much dreaded and said to be identical with *Pe-dkar Gyalpo* (*Jä.*).

ཀྱེ་མ *kye-ma* हा वत (interj.) Alas! An expression of surprise with sorrow, also of misery; ཀྱེ་མ་མ་ལ *kye-ma-ma-la* अहो वत but oh! an interjection expressive of desire for compassion or fatigue: ཀྱེ་མ་མ་ལ་གླང་པོ་འདི *kye-ma ma-la glań-po hdi* alas this elephant! (*A. K. 1-36*).

ཀྱེ་རེ *kye-re* or ཀེ་རེ *ke-re*, also ཀྱེར *kyer*, upright, erect; ཀྱེ་རེ་བ *kye-re-wa* or ཀྱེ་རེ་ཉིད *kye-re-ñid* the act of standing erect.

ཀྱེ་ཧུད *kye-hud* (interj.) अहो, हा कष्टं Alas! Woe! Ah! What misery! An expression of grief or pain; ཀྱེ་ཧོ *kye-ho* What oh! Holla! ཀྱེ་ཧོ་ཀ་ཡེ་འབོད་པའི་ཚིག། *kye-ho* and *kwa-ye* are exclamatory words.

ཀྱོ་བ *kyo-wa* अङ्कुश a pointed iron-hook; a large pin to pierce with.

ཀྱོ་རང *kyo-rań*, v. ཀྱོ་བ *kyo-wa*.

ཀྱོག *kyog*, also ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག वक्र, crooked, bent, winding, curved: མགོ་བོ་ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག་བྱས། having turned his head (sideways). ལམ་ཀྱོག *lam-kyog* a winding or surpentine road; a zig-zag.

ཀྱོག་པོ *Kyog-po* वक्र crooked; ཀྱོག་པོར *kyog-por* crookedly, not straight: རི་དགས་ཕྱིངས་རྣམས་མགྲིན་པ་ཀྱོག་སྟེ་བྲོས་སོང་ (*Pag. 133*) the wild animals that conceal themselves bending their necks ran away.

ཀྱོང I: *kyoń* or ཀྱོང་ཀྱོང *kyoń-kyoń* 1. बिल hollow; cavity; the hollow of a dish or tray; cognate to ཁོང *koń*. 2. obstinate; unmanageable (*Jä.*). 3. hard, as in ཆུ་ཀྱོང་པོ, hard water; evidently a colloq. form of ཆུ་སྐྱོང་པོ.

ཀྱོང II: or ཀྱོང་བུ *kyoń-bu* a small shovel, scraper; ཀྱོང་ཁ *kyoń-kha* quarrel (*Sch.*).

ཀྱོམ *kyom* flexible but without elasticity; flabby, loose, lax.

ཀྱོམ་པ *kyom-pa* soft and tough; ཀྱོམ་པ་ཉིད *kyom-pa-ñid* pliancy; toughness.

ཀྱོམ་ཀྱོམ *kyom-kyom* of irregular shape, not rectilinear (*Jä.*).

ཀྱོར *kyor* or ཀྱོར་ཀྱོར *kyor-kyor* weak, feeble, unfortified (*Cs.*).

ཀྱོལ *kyol* or ཀྱོལ་ཀྱོལ *kyol-kyol*=ཀྱོར *kyor*.

ཀྲ *Kra* (*ta*) for ས་ཀྲ, ཀྲ་བཙུགས *kra-btsugs* established a Dharmas'ālā (*A. 61*).

ཀྲ་མ་ཤར་ཥ *kra-ma çar-ṣa* n. of a kind of precious stone: "པད་མ་ར་ག་འི་ཁང་བརྩེགས་རས་མཛེ་བ་ཀྲ་མ་ཤར་ཥའི་བ་གས། (*Rtsii. 41*) a house built of ruby made lofty with a dome of *krama çarṣa*.

ཀྲག *krag* (*tag*)=བྲག *brag*, signifying rock.

ཀྲང་ངེ་ *krañ-ñe* (*ṭang-ñe*) standing; ཀྲང་ངེ་བ or ཀྲང་ངེ་བ་ཉིད an upright posture; ཀྲང་སྡོད་པ *krañ-sdod-pa* to stand.

ཀྲང་ནང་ *Krañ-nañ* (*ṭang-nang*) a gallery round a house; a covered passage; evidently an incorrect form of སྣང་ནང་.

ཀྲང་བ *krañ-wa* (*ṭang-wa*), prob. wrongly written for དྲང་པོ་བྱེད་པ, to make straight.

ཀྲད་འཁོར *krad-hkhor* (*ṭé-khor*) a ring used in the exercise of archery as a butt for arrows; a mark; a target.

ཀྲད་རྒྱུན *krad-rgyun* (*ṭé-gyün*) a piece of long narrow leather to mend shoes with; acc. to *Cs.* a long narrow piece of leather to fasten the sole to the upper leather of a shoe or boot.

ཀྲད་པ *krad-pa* (*ṭé-pa*) a shoe; a covering for the feet of the lower classes of people; a leathern half-boot; ཀྲད་ལྷན *krad-lhan* a patch for shoe.

ཀྲན་མ *kran-ma* (*ṭan-ma*), colloq. for སྲན་མ *sran-ma*, peas.

ཀྲབ་ཀྲབ *krab-krab* (*ṭab-ṭab*) = འཁྲབ་པ dancing or stamping of the feet: རྐང་ལག་ཀྲབ་ཀྲབ་བྱེ་འཁྲབ་པ (his) legs and arms moved as in dancing. According to *Ñag.* ཀྲབ་ཀྲབ is equivalent to ལེབ་ལེབ, flat.

ཀྲམ *kram* (*ṭam*) cabbage; ཀྲམ་མངར sweet or fresh cabbage; ཀྲམ་སྐྱུར *kram skyur* cabbage-pickle; cabbage soaked in vinegar.

‡ **ཀྲི་ཀ་རུ་ཀ** *Kri-ka-ru-ka* कृकवक n. of a monastery in ancient Behar which was also known by the names of Samudra Gupta and Kusumapuri (*A. 60*).

‡ **ཀྲི་ཀ་ལཱ་ཥ** *kri-ka lā-ṣa* कृकलास a small lizard.[2] There is an account of this animal being once offered as a burnt sacrifice to the gods (*K. d.* ཡ *214*).

‡ **ཀྲི་ཀྲི** *Kri-kri* क्रिक्रि, कृकि n. of a Buddhist king of Benares who is said to have patronized Buddha Kās'yapa. In the Chinese version of the Vimala-kīrti-nirdes'a sûtra, he is called Kṛpin, the kind and merciful.

ཀྲི་ཁ *kri-kha* (*ṭi-kha*) the magpie; the white-breasted magpie; colloq. called *kya-ka* in Tibet.

ཀྲི་བ་ཤའི་གདོང *Kri-wa shahi-gdoñ* n. of a place in Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

ཀྲི་མི *kri-mi* (*ṭi-mi*) = བྱ་གག *bya-gag* 1. the grey duck (*Mñon.*). 2. कृमि a worm.

ཀྲི་ཡ *kriya* क्रिया; ཀྲི་ཡ་ཐུབ་པའི་རྒྱུད the ritualistic part of Sambhawa mysticism: དེ་ཀྲི་ཡའི་སྔགས་དྲག་ཕྱག་དྲུག་གིས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ། (*A. 74*) the *kryā man-tra* having been performed by the six-armed deity.

ཀྲི་ཤོང་བ་རོ *Kri-çoñ-ba-ro* n. of an individual who did some service to Atis'a during his journey to Tibet through Nepal (*A. 142*).

ཀྲིག་ཀྲིག *krig-krig* (*ṭig-ṭig*) = ནན་ནན to beat or press with the hand or feet; to make the sound *ṭig-ṭig*.

ཀྲིག་གི *krig-gi* (*ṭig-gi*) straight: ལྕགས་ཀྱི་མདའ་ནི་ཀྲིག་གི་བཟང་ནས། the iron arrow when quite straight being good (*D.R.*).

ཀྲིག་ཆགས་མེད་པ *krig-cags med-pa* ཐར་ནས་ལུགས་སྲོལ་མེད་པ་འམ་དོན་དག་མེད་པ། not customary or purposelessly; for nothing: རྒྱུན་དུ་སོག་པོའི་རིགས་ཀྲིག་ཆགས་མེད་པའི་ཞུ་ཞུ་ཡོད་པར། Mongol tribes without adhering to custom would always be making prayers (*D. çel.10*).

ཀྲིང་ཀང་ *kriṅ-kaṅ* (*ṭiṅ-kaṅ*) a weapon like the spear; a forked spear: མདུང་དང་ཀྲིང་ཀང་འདུ་བ་སོ་བཅས་རེར། (to the cost of) a spear and lance with saw-like teeth (*Rtsii.*).

ཀྲིང་བག་སྐྱོ *kriṅ-bag-sgyo* (*ṭiṅ-pag-gyo*) glue or paste made of flour.

ཀྲིན་ནད *krin-nad* (*ṭin-ne'*) the colic.

ཀྲིཥྞ *Kriṣṇa* कृष्ण n. of sculptor; an image-maker during Atis'a's time about 1000 A.D. (*A. 121*).

ཀྲིཥྞ་སཱ་ར *Kriṣ-ṇa-sā-ra* कृष्णसार the spotted antelope (*Jä.*); a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a *Bodhisattva*. The skin of this animal is used by Hindus and Buddhists alike to sit upon; the Tibetan lamas attach much sanctity to this antelope and its skin.

ཀྲུ་ཀྲུ *kru-kru* (*ṭu-ṭu*) (*W.*) wind-pipe (*Jä.*).

+ ཀྲུ་ཀྲུ་ཏྲིས *kru-kru triṣ* (*ṭu-ṭu ṭi*) चित्रक a kind of yellow chintz resembling satin of great value, formerly highly prized in India and Tibet. It is called ལྷུང་ནང་རྒྱ་སེར་གོས་རེན.

ཀྲུ་ར *kru-ra* (*ṭu-ra*) = དམངས་རིགས *dmaṅṣ-rigṣ* the vulgar, or the lowest class of people in the mystical language (*K. g.* ཕ *28*).

ཀྲུང་ཀྲུང་སྒྲ་ཅན *Kruṅ-kruṅ ṣgra-can* (*ṭuṅg-ṭuṅg-ḍa-can*) n. of a country (filled with the cry of storks or cranes) said to have been visited by the Buddha (*K. du.* ཕ *302*).

ཀྲུང་ཐང་ *Kruṅ-thaṅ* the chief Chinese minister who was resident in Tibet when Abbé Huc visited Lhasa; an official of his class (*Yig. k. 38*). Probably an error for *Chung t'ang*, a title borne by certain high officials in China.

ཀྲུམ་པ *krum-pa* (*ṭum-pa*) broken in the edge or side or nibbled, but not entirely broken to pieces.

ཀྲུམས *Krumṣ* (*ṭum*) meat: in polite language it is called གསོལ་ཀྲུམས (*soḷ-ṭum*), the meat that is offered to a respected person.

ཀྲེ་ཉག *Kre-ñag* (*ṭe-ñag*) n. of a place in Kham.

ཀྲེ་ནག *krag-nag* (*ṭe-nag*) the spout of a kettle (*Sch.*).

ཀྲེ་པ *kre-pa* (*ṭe-pa*) the forehead; also a colloq. spelling for དཔྲལ་པ *dpral-pa*, the forehead.

ཀྲེ་བོ *Kre-ḅo* (*ṭe-o*) n. of a place in Kham.

+ ཀྲོ་དྷ་ན *kro dha-na* क्रोधना = བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ a fierce woman; an amazon (*Mṅon.*).

ཀྲོག་ཀྲོག *krog-krog* (*ṭog-ṭog*) a kind of sound produced by the grinding of hard or brittle objects together: ཊོག་ཊོག་ནི་སྒྲ་སྐད "*ṭog-ṭog* is a sound" (*Ñag.*); *ṭog-ṭog* is an onomatopoetic word meaning a grating sound.

ཀྲོང་ *kroṅ* (*ṭoṅ*) erect; standing: ལུས་ཧྲད་ཀྲོང་། the body erectly stood.

ཀྲོང་ཀྲོང *kroṅ-kroṅ* (*ṭong-ṭong*) standing; posing still and erect: སློབ་མ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་མཐོང་བར་ལྷ་དངོས་སུ་ཀྲོང་ཀྲོང་ལྷུན་ཐུབ་པ། (*A. 27*) "while the two pupils were looking on, the deity was able to appear erect as if in life." When used of persons, it means also standing on one's knees; kneeling in an upright position (*Jä.*).

ཀྲོང་རྩེ kroñ-r̲tse (ṭoñg-tse) n. of a kind of round writing anciently used in China: དེ་དུས་ཀྱི་ཡི་གེ་ནི་ཀྲོང་རྩེ་ཞེས་པ་འཁོར་ཡིག་ཡིན་པ་ལ། the characters of that time were circular letters called *Toñg-tse*. The word ཀྲང་རྩེ *kroñ-r̲tse* seems to be a corruption of the Chinese *tang-ch'ien*, copper cash. Tibetans say ཊང་ཙེ་བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ "a hundred cash."

ཀྲོན་ཀྲོན *kron-kron* (ṭon-ṭon) in *W.* hanging; dangling.

ཀླ་རྩི *k̲la-r̲tsi* musk: कस्तूरी this is an incorrect spelling of the word གླ་རྩི *gla-tsi.*

ཀླ་ཀློ *k̲l-k̲lo* म्लेच्छ, तुरुष्क, तीवर, अनार्य 1. a barbarian: ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཀླ་ཀློ་དུད་འགྲོ་ཀླུ། *kyi-h̲ud̲ gla-glo dud̲ h̲gro k̲lu* (*Zam. 2*) "Alas, the Mleccha, the beasts, and the *Nāga*!" 2. any Musalman of India, a Hwi-hwi or Hwi-tse in China. 3. a nation without laws; a barbarous, uncivilized race.

ཀླ་ཀློ་ཁ *k̲la-k̲lo-kha* = ཟངས *zañs̲* copper (*M̲ñon.*).

* ཀླ་ཀློ་རྣམས *k̲la-k̲lo r̲nams̲* म्लेच्छाः the barbarians (*Schr.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཁ *k̲la-k̲loh̲i kha* म्लेच्छमुख a Musalman's mouth; = ཁ་ཆེ *kha-che* "a wide mouth-man," *i.e.*, a Musalman of Kashmir.

* ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཆོས *k̲la-k̲loh̲i chos̲* म्लेच्छधर्म (*Schr.*) "religion on the lips."

ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཏིག་ཏ *k̲la-k̲loh̲i tig-ta* several bitter roots growing in the sub-Himālayan regions; one is also called སྨན་གྱི་ཏིག་ཏ *Gentiana cheretta* (*M̲ñon.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་སྤོས *k̲la-kloh̲i s̲pos̲* = སྒོག་པ garlic (*M̲ñon.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་འཕེལ *k̲la-k̲loh̲i h̲phel* यवनवर्द्धन, तुरुष्कवर्द्धन n. of a Turuṣka (Tartar) King; lit. growth of the *Yavana* or the *Mleccha*;

ཀླ་ཀློའི་བྱེ་བྲག *k̲la-k̲loh̲i bye-brag* तुरुष्क विशेष a tribe of Turuṣka; a Tartar.

ཀླག་ཅོར *k̲lag-cor* कोलाहल, ध्वनि clamour, noise: ཀླག་ཅོར་ཆུང་བ less noisy: ཀླག་ཅོར་མང་དུ་བྱས་པ་དང་། "having made a row about."

ཀླག་པ *k̲lag-pa* 1. अध्ययन study, reading; ཀླག་པའི་སློབ་དཔོན། पाठाचार्य a teaching professor, a teacher: ཀླག་པའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་པ། "has completed his vow of study" (*A. K. 30*), v. ཀློག་པ *k̲log-pa* to read, peruse; ཀླགས *klags* पठित, is pret. of ཀློག་པ. 2. अवतार to incarnate: ཀླགས་ལྟ་བ अवतारप्रेक्षिन् waiting for or expectant of one's advent or incarnation; in Aṣṭa. अवतारप्रेक्षिन् "one who finds fault with"; ཀླགས་མི་ཁུགས = ཀླགས་མི་རྙེད not incarnated or obtained an incarnated state: སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་ནས་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་ལ་ཀླགས་མི་རྙེད་དོ། "there cannot be transmigration from one to another state of emptiness." (This is in reference to the eighteen states of *Sūnyatā.*)

ཀླགས *k̲lags̲*, v. ཀློག *k̲log.*

ཀླད *k̲lad̲* ཀླད་ཅེས་པ་གོང་ངམ་སྟེང་དུ་ཞེས་པའི་དོན། 1. "the word *k̲lad̲* means above or upward" (*Ñag.*); ཀླད་ལ་བསྐོར་ནས revolving round overhead (*A. 155*). 2. मस्तिष्क, मस्तक head; brain; it is also written as ཀླད་པ ཀླད་ཀོར, same as ང་རོ, a dot or cypher placed on the top or head of a letter to denote the abbreviation of the letter མ *ma*, which is commonly used in writing and occasionally in printing. 3. first; ཀླད་ནས from the first: གཅན་གཟན་སེང་གེའི་ཕྲུ་གུ་དེ། སྡེར་ཆགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀླད་ནས་འཛོམས as to lion's cubs, their claws are prominent from the first.

ཀླད་རྒྱ *k̲lad̲ r̲gya* membrane covering the brain; *pia mater*; ཀླད་རྒྱུས་ལྷ་པ the bloody marrow in the bones (*Schr.*); ཀླད་སྒོ *k̲lad̲ s̲go* the fontanel in the infant cranium (*Schr.*).

ཀླད་ཆུང་ *klad chuṅ* the cerebellum; ཀླད་གཞུང་ *klad gshuṅ* the spinal marrow; ཀླད་གཟེར་ *klad gzer* painful pricking sensation in the brain; ཀླད་ཤུབས་ or ཀླད་ཤུ the thin covering of the brain.

ཀླད་ཐོ་ *klad-tho* the top length of a Tibetan tent, *i.e.*, the distance between its two poles.

ཀླད་དོན་ *klad-don* lit. signifies the meaning of the text or the original work, but is gen. used as a term for the Sanskrit names or expressions which head almost all the religious books of Tibet. The work *Mṅon.* makes ཀླད་ synonymous with ཀླད་རྒྱས་ the amplification of the original text.

ཀླད་པ་ *klad-pa* उपरि what is uppermost; ཀླད་མ་ *klad-ma* आदि priority, beginning, top.

ཀླད་པ་འགེམས་པ་ *klad-pa hgems-pa* lit. whose brains have become confounded; to stun; to surprise; to confound; to overthrow in argument.

ཀླད་བཟོ་ *klad-bzo* the making of the outer side of anything: ཀླད་བཟོ་སྦུག་ཐེར་སྐབས་དང་བསྟུན་པར་བྱ། *klad bzo sbug ther skabs daṅ bstun-bar bya* this outer covering and the flannel within must be made to fit in their size (*Yig. 22*).

ཀླན་ཀ *klan-ka* उपालम्भ censure, blame; ཀླན་ཀ་མི་འཚོལ་བ *klan-ka mi htshol-wa* one not seeking brawls: གཞན་ལ་སྐྱོན་འཚོལ་བ་ལ་ཀླན་ཀ་འཚོལ་བ་ཟེར་ casting imputations against another is called *klan-ka htshol-wa*; རྩོད་པ་བསྐོད་པ་ལ་ཡང་ཀླན་ཀ་ཟེར་ also fomenting a dispute is called *klan-ka*; ཀླན་ཀ་འཚོལ་བ=ཀླན་ཀ་བསམས་པ; उपालम्भप्रिय one who seeks brawls; ཀླན་བྱེད་པ་ or ཀླན་ཀ་བྱེད་པ་ or ཀླན་ཀ་འདེབས་པ་ or སྐུར་ཀླན་ to censure, blame.

ཀླན་པ *klan-pa* 1. revenge; wrong avenged; to wreak vengeance for: བྱ་རོག་གིས་འུག་པ་ལ་ཤ་ཀླན་པ་ཞེས་པས་ལེན་པའི་དོན (*Lo. 9*) the crow revenges itself upon the owl by what is called flesh-revenge.

ཀླན་བྱ *klan-bya* part to be mended or to be patched.

ཀླམ་པ *klam-pa* स्थूलकम्बल a thick blanket; also a *pagri* or turban used by Tibetans when travelling: ཀླམ་ཞེས་པ་མགོ་ལ་དཀྲི་རྒྱུའི་རས་རིང་བའི་མིང་ (*K. du.* ཕ *121*) *klam* the term for a long piece of cloth which is tied round the head.

ཀླལ་བ *klal-wa*=བསྒྱིངས་པ *bsgyiṅs-pa* or བྱ་བསྙངས་པ *bya bsñaṅs-pa* विजृम्भण, yawning; to yawn.

ཀླས *klas* उत्त, उत्र copious, abundant; an equivalent of ཡས *yas*, beyond, apart, as in འབྱམས་ཀླས, མཐའ་ཀླས *mthaḥ klas* or མཐའ་ཡས (अनन्त). In this case ཀླས may be taken to mean "without,' and is an equivalent of the Sanskrit अ.

ཀླིང་མ *kliṅ-ma* or གླིང་མ पुलिन, the margin of a river or lake.

ཀླུ I: *klu* नाग n. of a kind of flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

ཀླུ II: नाग, तक्षक, नमुचि, द्विजम्मन् 1. the Indian *Naga*, that is, a demi-god having the human head and the body of a serpent, which is generally supposed to live in fountains, rivers, and lakes. The *Lu* are also believed to be the guardian of great treasures under-ground; they are able to cause rain and certain maladies, and become dangerous when angry. 2. a serpent or any snake in general.

ཀླུ་ཀུན་ཏུ་དགའ་བའི་ཟློས་གར་ *klu kun-tu dgaḥ-waḥi zlos-gar* the drama of Nāgānanda;

ཟློས་གར་གྱི་ སྟན་བཅོས་ དགའ་བའི་ ལྷས་མཛད་པའི་མིང་། a dramatic treatise by Harsadeva (*Yu-sel. 230*).

ཀླུ་ཁང་ *klu-khañ* the residence of the *Lu* or serpent gods. An imaginary palace supposed to exist at the bottom of the sea or of some lake where the *Nāga* reside: ཀླུ་ཁང་སྐྱེད་ཚལ་ཐུགས་སྤྲོ་ལས་གཟིགས་སོ (*Jig.*) saw the palace of the *Lu* and their grove with delight.

ཀླུ་གླང་ནག་པོ་བ་རུ་ཅན *klu-glañ nag-po ba-ru can*=སྡིག་སྲིན the crab which is called by the Tibetans "bull-horned black *Lu*" (*Sman. 144*).

* ཀླུ་རྒྱལ *klu-rgyal* नागराज (*Schr.*).

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དཀར་པོ་དུང་སྐྱོང་ *Klu-rgyal dkar-po duñ-skyoñ* नागराज-शुभ्र-शङ्ख-पाल n. of a certain *Nāga Rājā* or a serpent demi-god called the White Protector of Conch Shells: ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དཀར་པོ་དུང་སྐྱོང་དང་འཛིན་པ་ལག་མང་སོགས the *Lu* ruler called white S'ankhapāla and S'ankhadhara Bahu Pāṇi, the deity with many arms, and others (*Rtsii. 44*).

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་མཐའ་ཡས *klu-rgyal mthah-yas* अनन्त infinite; the king of the snakes described in Hindu mythology (*Mñon.*); one of the eight ཀླུ་ཆེན *klu-chen*, great *Lu*.

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་རིགས་ལྔ *klu-rgyal rigs-lña* the five classes among the *Naga Rājā* or *Lu* kings residing in the fabulous world of the snakes.

ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ *Klu-sgrub* (*Lu-dub*) नागार्जुन the expounder of the Madhyamika school of Buddhist philosophy.

ཀླུ་ཆེན་བརྒྱད *klu-chen brgyad* the eight chiefs of the Lu or Naga are མཐའ་ཡས अनन्त; འཇོག་པོ तक्षक; ནོར་རྒྱས वासुकी; དུང་སྐྱོང་ शङ्खपाल; པད་མ पद्म; པད་མ་ཆེན་པོ महापद्म; སྟོབས་ལྡན बलवत्; རིགས་ལྡན कुलीन, कुलिक.

ཀླུ་འཇོག་པོ *klu hjog-po* तक्षक the class of *Lu* or *Nāga* called *Takṣaka*.

ཀླུ་ཐེབས *klu-thebs* the coming forth of the *Lu* in summer from their retreats. This time is fixed in Tibetan almanacs for worshipping them: དབྱར་ས་སྟེང་དུ་ཀླུ་འོང་བ་ལ་ཀླུ་ཐེབས་ཟེར *db yar-sa steñ-du klu hoñ-wa la klu-thebs zer* the coming upwards of the *Lu* from their retreats in summer is called ཀླུ་ཐེབས *klu-thebs*.

ཀླུ་ལྡོག *klu-ldog* the retiring of the *Lu* to their abodes in the nether regions is called ཀླུ་ལྡོག *klu-ldog*, which time is generally calculated by the Tibetan astrologers to fall in December.

ཀླུ་མཐར་བྱེད *klu mthar byed* शेषनाग the chief patriarch of the *Nāga*; also नागान्तक, which is a name of the Garuḍa bird.

ཀླུ་དུག *klu-dug*=སྦྲུལ་འབུམ་ལྡ་བའི་ཕུ་ནོ་ཅན། དུག་ངན་པ་ཞིག་གི་མིང 1. n. of an indolent poison. 2. n. of a very venomous snake (*Smañ. 350*).

ཀླུ་དུག་ཅན *klu dug-can* poisonous snakes.

ཀླུ་གདོན་འཇོམས་བྱེད *klu-gdon hjoms-byed*=རྒྱལ་པོ་སྨུག་པོ *rgyal-po smug-po* lit. that which destroys poison or kills *Lu* demons=གླ་རྩི musk (*Sman. 333*).

ཀླུ་བདུད་རྡོ་རྗེ *klu-bdud rdor-je* n. of a medicinal plant which is believed to have the property of healing all sorts of diseases caused by *Lu* or malignant spirits.

ཀླུ་མདུད *klu-mdud* prob. *Codonopsis ovata* (*Jä.*) also ཀླུའི་གནོད་པ *kluhi gnod-pa* cures all kinds of arthritis and rheumatism (*W.*).

ཀླུ་སྡིངས *klu-sdiñs* नागसानु the peaks or flanks of a mountain where snakes reside.

ཀླུ་ནད *klu-nad* नागरोग, कुष्ठरोग the disease caused by the *Lu* or leprosy.

ཀླུ་གནས *klu-gnas* नागह्रद the abode of the *Lu*.

*ཀླུ་བོད *klu-bod* नागाह्वय one of the disciples of Nāgārjuna (*Schr.*).

*ཀླུ་བྱང *klu-byaṅ* नागबोधि an epithet of Nāgārjuna and also that of one of his disciples.

ཀླུ་དབང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *klu-dwaṅ-gi rgyal-po* a Buddha ruling over the *Lu*, usually depicted with 4 attendant *Bodhisattva* (*Grüb. 109*).

ཀླུ་འབུམ *Klu-hbum* n. of a section of the *Sgomáṅ* division of the monastery of དཔལ་ལྡན་འབྲས་སྤུངས *Dpal-ldan Hbras-spuṅs* (Daipung near Lhasa): དཔལ་ལྡན་འབྲས་སྤུངས་སྒོ་མང་པའི་ཁམས་ཚན། ཧོར་གདོང་བསམ་བློ་ཀླུ་འབུམ། the Gomang sections of Daipung Monastery are the Hordong, Sam-lo and Lubum; n. of a treatise on a hundred thousand *Nāga*.

ཀླུ་འབུམ་ཁྲ་བོ *klu-hbum khra-bo* 1. n. of a religious work among the *Bon-po*. 2. ཁྲ་བོ *khra-bo* means "mottled." There are also ཀླུ་འབུམ་དཀར་པོ *klu-hbum dkar-po*, ཀླུ་འབུམ་ནག་པོ *klu-hbum nag-po*. *Klu-hbum*, originally a hooded snake, *cobra di capello*; the mythological sense, however, is only understood in Tibet, where every child knows and believes in *Lu* or Nāgas, &c., cobras being unknown.

ཀླུ་མེས *klu-mes* བླ་མ་ཞིག་གི་མཚན། (*Deb. 46*) n. of a lama of Tibet.

ཀླུ་མོ *klu-mo* a female serpent; also a serpent demoness.

ཀླུ་མོ་མུ་ཏིག་ནུ་ཞོ་ཅན *klu-mo mu-tig nu-sho-can* n. of medicinal plant used for wounds or sores. Its flowers are of garnet colour; when they are plucked there oozes out a milkish sap which is said to possess healing power (*Sman. 350*).

ཀླུ་སྨན *klu-sman* n. of a medicine.

ཀླུ་གཟུགས *klu-gzugs* the body or likeness of a snake; also a *Lu* in the body of a snake; anything with the body or in the guise of a snake.

ཀླུའི་སྐད *kluhi skad* the language of the *Nāga*; according to some Tibetan authors this is the Nāgari language of India which they identify with the Prākrit. According to the earliest historians of Tibet ཀླུའི་སྐད *kluhi skad*, *i.e.*, the *Nāga bhāṣā*, was the language of the Chinese: རྒྱ་ནག་པ་ཀླུ་ལས་ཆད་པས *Rgya-nag-pa klu-las chad-pas*, ནཱ་ག་ཀྲི་ཏ་ཀླུའི་སྐད་དུ་སྨྲ། the Chinese having *originated* from the serpent demi-gods, speak the *Nāga kṛta*, the language of the *Lu*. ནཱ་ག་ཀྲི་ཏ *nāga kṛta* is distinguished from the Sanskrit language which is called *Deva bhāṣā*, the language of the gods. *Nāga-kṛta* means corrupt language and *Sans-kṛta* means refined language.

ཀླུའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *kluhi groṅ-khyer* नागनगरी, भोगवती the mythological city of the *Nāga* in the nether world ruled by King S'eṣa.

ཀླུའི་འཇིག་རྟེན *kluhi hjig-rten* नागलोक the nether world or region inhabited by the *Lu* or *Nāga*.

ཀླུའི་དུག་བཅོམ *Kluhi dug-bcom* n. of a fabulous sea which lies beyond a great sandy desert. The *Lu* chieftain *Stobs-ldan* (*Balarán*) resides there and excites dissensions among living beings (*K. d.* ར *335*).

ཀླུའི་གདེངས་ཀ *kluhi gdeṅs-ka* the hood or neck of a *Nāga* or of a serpent.

*ཀླུའི་སྡེ *Kluhi-sde* नागसेन (*Schr.*) n. of the celebrated Buddhist sage who answered the interrogations of King Menander (of Milinda Pannha); one of the eighty Buddhist saints of the northern school.

ཀླུའི་གནོད་པ *kluhi gnod-pa* or ཀླུའི་སྐྱོན *kluhi skyon*, plague; a disease of unknown origin;

maladies supposed to be originated from the malignity of the serpent demi-gods.

* ཀླུའི་བྱང་ཆུབ *kluhi byañ-chub* नागबोधि (*Schr.*).

ཀླུའི་སྦྲུལ *kluhi sbrul* पन्नग a class of very venomous snakes.

ཀླུའི་ཡི་གེ *kluhi yi-ge* नाग अक्षर acc. to *Cs.* the Chinese character; acc. to some authors the *Nāgarī* character.

* ཀླུའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *klui bçes-gñen* नागमित्र (*Schr.*) n. of a Buddhist saint.

ཀླུ་ཡི་སྐད *klu-yi skad* नागभाषा the language of the *Nāga*: ལེགས་སྦྱར་གྱི་སྐད་དང་ཡང་ན་ཀླུ་ཡི་སྐད་དུ་གསུངས་ན་གོ་གསུངས། it is said that (he) understood (it) when related in the Sanskrit or in the language of the *Nāga*.

ཀླུ་ཡི་འཁྲི་ཤིང *klu-yi hkhri-çiñ*=མོ་མའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང n. of a leafy creeping plant (*Mñon.*).

ཀླུ་ཡི་ལྕེ *klu-yi lce*=ཞལ་དྲིས་སྨན lit. the snake's tongue; n. of a plant used in medicine.

Syn. སྔོ་སངས་འཁྲི་ཤིང *sño-sañs hkhri-çiñ*; སྔོ་སངས་མཐའ་ཡས *sño-sañs mthah-yas*; མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ *mthah-yas rtsa*; བ་གླང་བསྲུང *ba-glañ bsruñ*; མེ་ཏོག་ཕྲ་མོ *me-tog phra-mo* (*Mñon.*).

ཀླུ་ཡི་གཞི *klu-yi gshi*=ས་གཞི the earth (*Mñon.*).

ཀླུ་ཤིང *klu-çiñ* नागवृक्ष lit. the snake-tree; सुवर्णवल्क the tree of golden bark.

Syn. བུམ་ཅན *bum-can*; སྐྱེས་བུ་མཐོ *skyes-bu mtho*; ལྷའི་འདབ *lhahi hdab*; ལྷའི་ལྕུག་མ *lhahi lcug-ma*; སེང་གེ་སྐྲོད *señ-ge skrod*; ཀླུའི་མེ་ཏོག *kluhi me-tog*; གེ་སར་མར་པོ *ge-sar mar-po*; ཀླུ་སྐྱེས *klu-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

The names of some species of trees called *nāga vṛkṣa* are the following:— ཚད་ལྡན་འདབ་མ *tshad-ldan hdab- ma*; མེ་ཏོག་རྩེ *me-tog rtse*; ས་སྲུང *sa-sruñ*; ཀླུའི་མཚན *kluhi mtshan*; སོག་ལེ་སྒྲིབ *sog-le sgrib*; ཤུན་པ་དྲི་ཞིམ *çun-pa dri-shim*; རྩ་བ་མང *rtsa-wa mañ*; སའི་ཛམ་བུ་ཀ *sahi dsam-bu-ka* भूमिजम्बुक, the plant *Flacourtia spadia* (*Mñon.*).

ཀླུ་གཤེད་གསུམ *klu gçed gsum* the names of three medicines, viz., སྡིག་སྲིན *sdig-srin*, ཞལ་ནག *shal-nag* and བྱང་ནག *byañ-nag* (*Sman. 450*).

ཀླུང *kluñ* a valley; river; ཆུ་ཀླུང *chu-kluñ* नदी a river in general; ནགས་ཀླུང *nags-kluñ* a river passing through wooded tracts; the name ཀླུང *kluñ* is seldom applied to small streams or rivulets.

ཀླུང་རྒྱུན *kluñ-rgyun* a stream, current; ཀླུང་རྒྱུན་ལྟར like the flow of a river.

ཀླུང་སྒོག *kluñ sgog* a kind of garlic growing wild on the margins of rivers in Tibet: ཀླུང་སྒོག་མཛེ་ཡི་རྨ་གསོ་སྐྲངས་ཆུ་སྐེམ། wild garlic cures leprous sores and dries up the fluids in swellings (*Med.*).

ཀླུང་རྟ *kluñ-rta* (in ནག་རྩིས *nag-rtsis* the art of divination)=རླུང་རྟ *rluñ-rta*.

ཀླུང་ཕྱུགས *kluñ-phyugs* cattle living in the lower table-lands of Tibet. This term is also applied to the yaks which are kept in the lower plains of Tibet: ཀླུང་ཕྱུགས་སོ་གཉིས་ཡན་གྱི་ཀོ་བ་རེར། *kluñ-phyugs so-gñis yan-gyi ko-wa rer* "for (*i.e.*, the price of) each hide of cattle of two teeth," (*i.e.*, above two years old) (*Rtsii.*).

ཀླུང་འབབ་པ *kluñ hbab-pa* the rushing of a hill torrent; the flowing of a river.

ཀླུང་མ *kluñ-ma* a river.

ཀླུང་ཚག *kluñ-tshag* a yak of the valley; རི་ཚག *ri-tshag* a hill yak—a yak belonging to the higher elevations and hill-tops of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཀླུང་ཤོད *Kluñ-çod* n. of a place in the uplands of འབྲི་གུང (*Diguñ*) situated to the north-east of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ *12*).

ཀླུང་ཤོས་ kluṅ-çoṣ a kind of plant growing on the margins of rivers in Tibet, and said to be efficacious when applied to sores: ཀླུང་སྒོག kluṅ-sgog garlic of the valley.

ཀླུངས I: kluṅṣ this term is applied to the astrological results arrived at by computing one's age in reference to that of one's parents by consulting their horoscopes. It occurs in the *Vaidurya Karpo* in expressions such as ཕ་ཀླུངས, མ་ཀླུངས། *pha-kluṅṣ, ma-kluṅṣ.*

ཀླུངས II: cultivated lands; a field: ཀླུངས་སུ་སྐྱེ *kluṅṣ-su ṣkye* grow on cultivated soil: དཀར་མདངས་ཀྱི་ཀླུངས་ཚང་མ *Dkar-mdaṅṣ-kyi kluṅṣ tshaṅ-ma* all fields belonging to *Dkar-hdaṅṣ.*

+ ཀླུབ་པ *Klub-pa*, pf. ཀླུབས་པ *klubṣ-pa*, 1. to cover the body with ornaments (*Jä.*); to put on luxuriously (*Cs.*): གསེར་ལེབ་རྟ་ཤིང་དག་ལས་ལེགས་གྲུབ་པའི་སེང་ཁེབས་རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་མ་གསུམ་དུ་ཀླུབས *gser leb rta çiṅ dag-laṣ legṣ grub-pahi seṅ-khebs rab hbriṅ tha-ma gsum-du klubṣ* (*Jig.*). 2. to set up (a tenant). 3. n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

ཀླུས་བོད *Kluṣ bod* नागाह्वय, *Nāgā-hvaya*, one of the 28 Buddhist sages mentioned in the *M. V.*

ཀླུས་བྱང་ཆུབ *Kluṣ byaṅ-chub* नागबोधि, *Nāga Bodhi*, one of the chief disciples of Nāgārjuna. His essence is supposed to have been embodied in the late Kusho Seng-chen of Tashi-lhünpo.

ཀླས *klaṣ* a rack for clothes, clothes-horse.

ཀློག་པ *klog-pa* to read, imp. ཀློགས་ཤིག *klogṣ-çig* also ལྷོགས་ཤིག *lhogṣ-çig* do read, pf. ཀླགས་པ *klagṣ-pa* or བཀླགས *bklagṣ*, fut. ཀླག *klag* or བཀླག *bklog*, བཀླག་པར་བྱ *bklag-par-bya* ཀློག་པར་བྱེད *klog-par-byed* is reading; ཀློག་པར་བྱེད་པ *klog-par byed-pa* the act of reading, the causing to be read; ཀློག་བྱ *klog-bya* anything to be read; ཀློག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *klog-tu hjug-pa* to begin or cause one to read; ཀློག་པ་པོ *klog-pa po* or ཀློག་མཁན *klog-mkhan* a reader; ཀློག་གྲྭ *klog-grva* a reading school, a school for reading; དཔེ་ཆ་སོགས་ཀློག་པ *dpe-cha sogṣ klog-pa* reading books, &c. ཀློག་འདོན *klog-hdon* to read aloud; ཀློག་བྱང *klog-byaṅ* श्रुत-निका well-read, accomplished in reading, a scholar; ཀློག་པ་ཡང་ཀློག་པ *klog-pa yaṅ klog-pa* to read again.

ཀློག་ཐོབ *Klog-thob* n. of a *Bodhisattva* (*K. ko.* ཅ *50*).

ཀློང་ *kloṅ* I: or ཀློང་བ *kloṅ-pa* आवर्त extent; mass, bul , body; depth, abyss. Also a wave or any undulating thing: ཀློང་དང་བཅས་པ संवर्त with opening or reverting folds or coils as in a conch shell.

ཀློང་ II: this word either alone or in combination with ཡངས *yaṅṣ* is generally used to express the idea of vastness, infinitude or immensity. It also signifies "space" as a definite expanse, being in a measure synonymous with དབྱིངས *dbyiṅṣ*: ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཀློང་ཡངས the immensity or profoundness of *Dharma*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས धर्मधातु the expanse of matter or infinitude of phenomena; སེམས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཀློང་ the depth or amplitude of the mind: རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་དབང་ཆོས་སྐུ་ལྷ་ལམ་མཐའ་བྲལ་ཀློང་ཡངས་ན, རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣལ་འབྱོར་ལོངས་སྐུ་ལྔ་ལྡན་ནམ་མཁའི་ནོར་བུ་རུས། this spiritual being of Dorje chang developes in the wide boundless sphere of the gods into that jewel of the heavens which comprises the five illusive bodies of Dorje Naljor (*Nāro. 1*).

ཀློང་ III: centre or middle; = དབུས *dbuṣ* or དཀྱིལ *dkyil* as in དབའ་ཀློང *dbah kloṅ* or

རྦ་ཀློང r̲ba-k̲loñ the eddy or whirlpool caused by རྦ r̲ba or དབའ d̲bah̲, the waves; དབའ་ཀློང་ d̲bah-k̲loñ or རྦ་ཀློང་ r̲ba-k̲loñ is also used to signify r̲ba-r̲lab̲s̲, a wave, billow.

ཀློང་འཁོར kloñ-khor a whirlpool or eddy (*Mñon.*).

✠ ཀློང་ IV: ཀློང་དུ་གྱུར་པ k̲loñ-du gyur-pa has the meaning of དབང་དུ་གྱུར་པ, under one's subjection or power; is equivalent to अवबोध fully comprehended; overpowered. It is also used to signify perfection in mystic arts, as Jäschke renders it "a soaring into mystic perfection." The work ངག་འགྲེལ explains it in the following manner: ཡོངས་སུ་རྫུབ་པའམ་འདུས་པ་ལའང་འཇུག། "it is also applied (to mean) whatever has arrived at complete perfection or become concentrated into one."

ཀློང་ཆེན *K̲loñ-chen* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet who was also called ཀློང་ཆེན་རབ་འབྱམས་པ.

ཀློང་སྡེ *k̲lon-s̲de* a division of the Buddhist writings of the མན་ངག उपदेश class, the introduction of which is attributed to *Lo-tsava* Vaira-tsana. བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་འདིར་མན་ངག་རྫོགས་པ་ཆེན་པོར་གྲགས་པ་ལ་སེམས་སྡེ་དང་ཀློང་སྡེ་དང་མན་ངག་སྡེ "in this country of Tibet (in books) known as the great *Man-ñag r̲dsogs̲-pa*, there are the *Sems̲* section, the *L̲oñ* section, and the *Man-ñag* section" (*Deb.* ཀ *3*).

ཀློང་མ་དཀྱེལ *k̲loñ-ma d̲kyel̲* 1. of great capacity. 2. कुक्षि the cavity of the abdomen.

ཀློངས་པ *k̲loñs̲-pa* लुठित, same as དཀྲུགས་པ *d̲krugs̲-pa*.

ཀློངས་རག *K̲loñs̲ rag* n. of a place in Tibet; ཀློངས་རག་གྲུ་ཁ the ferry at *K̲loñs̲-rag* (*Yig.*).

ཀློན་པ *k̲lon-pa* to mend, to patch shoes, &c; ཀློན་པ་པོ a cobbler, mender of shoes.

ཀྵ *kṣa* in mystic language the term signifies an evil spirit.

ཀྵ་ཡ *kṣaya*, pronounced in Tibetan as ཤ་ཡ, क्षय *phthisis pulmonalis*; but according to the Tibetan pathology ཀྵ་ཡ་ནག་པོ denotes a bilious disease, prob. black jaundice (*Jä.*). The symptoms of the disease *kṣa-ya*, as described in the medical works of Tibet, are as follows: མཁྲིས་པ་ལུས་ལ་ཁྱེར་ནས་ཟ་འཕྲུག་བྱེད། པགས་མདོག་སྔོ་ནག་སྐྲ་དང་སྨིན་མ་འཇིག་ཤེད་མེད་ཤ་སྐམ་སེན་མོ་ནག་ཐིག་ཆགས་པ་འོང་ "the bile having permeated the body, itching is set up, the skin becomes greenish-black in colour, the hair and the eyebrows fall off, loss of strength, shrivelled flesh, and black spots on the nails, will be produced" (*Med.*).

ཀྵ་སུ་ར *kṣa-su-ra* a kind of precious stone resembling crystal; it is very rare in Tibet: ཀྵ་སུ་ར་ནི་ཤེལ་དང་སྟང་ཟིལ་དངོས་རེ་རེ་ཙམ་ལས་བོད་དུ་འབྱུང་མི་འགྱུར as to Kṣasura, that crystal and the genuine s̲tañ-zil stone do not occur in Tibet except singly (*Yig.*).

དཀག་པ *d̲kag-wa* constipation; obstructed bowels.

✠ དཀན *D̲kan* I: तालु, acc. to *Ñag.* the palate, the roof of the mouth; ཡ་དཀན the upper part of the palate; མ་དཀན the lower part of the palate; དཀན་གཤེར cleft palate; དཀན་གྱི་ཡི་གེ तालव्यवर्ण the palatal letters; དཀན་གཏོག जिह्वास्फोटक an abscess in the palate; དཀན་ནད any disease of the palate.

དཀན II: is sometimes used in the place of གྱེན *gyen*, steep or up hill; དཀན་གཟར་པོ

ḍkan gẓar-po a steep declivity; precipice (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀའ་ *Ḍkaḥ*, དཀའ་བ *ḍkaḥ-wa* or དཀའ་བོ *ḍkaḥ-ḅo* कष्ट, कठोर 1. hard, difficult; used as adj. གོ་དཀའ་བ hard to understand; རབ་ཏུ་དཀའ་བ very hard or difficult. 2. pains, exertions, sufferings; དཀའ་བ་མེད་པར་ཐོབ་པ अकष्टलाभ gain without pain or exertion; དཀའ་བ་མེད་པ without hardship or difficulty; འགྲོད་དཀའ་བ difficult of access; སྒྲུབ་དཀའ་བ *sgrub ḍkaḥ-wa* hard to accomplish or to perfect; fig. to propitiate; བརྗོད་དཀའ་བ hard to express or describe; རྙེད་དཀའ་བ difficult to find; བྱ་དཀའ་བ hard work, or hard to do; དཀའ་བ་ཉིད कष्टत्व difficulty; དཀའ་བྱེད་པ दुष्करकारक one who accomplishes a difficult or hard task.

དཀའ་འགྲེལ *ḍkaḥ-ḥgrel* पञ्जिका lit. difficulties explained; a commentary; explanation of difficulties (*Jä.*): ཚིག་དོན་གོ་དཀའ་བ་འགྲེལ་པས་བཀྲོལ་བ meanings of terms which are difficult to understand are explained in a commentary (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀའ་བཅུ *ḍkaḥ-ḅcu* दशकष्ट ten ascetical hardships; a Buddhist scholar who has acquired such great proficiency in sacred literature as to be able to interpret the meanings of a term in ten different ways.

དཀའ་ཐུབ I: *ḍkaḥ-thub* तपस्या; also श्रमण, यति, विप्र, प्रव्रजित, asceticism, also penance; an ascetic, one who is able to stand hardships or privations: དཀའ་ཐུབ་ལུས་ནི་ཆེ་བ་དང་། མཛེས་མ་གཅིག་པུར་ཉལ་བ་དང་། དཔའ་བོ་རྨ་མཚན་མེད་པ་སྟེ། འདི་གསུམ་ཡིད་མི་ཆེས་པའི་རྒྱུ། "that an ascetic's body should be fat, that a pretty woman should sleep by herself, and that a hero should be without wound-scars—these three are things the mind does not credit."

དཀའ་ཐུབ II: a name for the first month of the Tibetan calendar (*Ṛtsii.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཀྱི་གནས *Ḍkaḥ-thub-kyi gnaṣ* तपोवन the residence of an ascetic; a hermitage.

དཀའ་ཐུབ་དགྲ *ḍkaḥ-thub-ḍgra* = འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག། (lit. the ascetic's enemy) a name of the god of love (*Mñon.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *ḍkaḥ-thub-can* = ཉོན་མོངས་པ *ñon-moñṣ-pa* तपस्वी, तपोधन one who undergoes asceticism; a hermit; one who having renounced the worldly life has retired to solitude; an epithet of the Hindu deity Mahes'vara.

Syn. སྤང་སྤོས *ṣpañ-ṣpoṣ*; སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can*; དྲིའི་སྲས་པོ *ḍṛiḥi-sṛaṣ-po*; འབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་པ *ḥbyuñ-poḥi ral-pa* (*Mñon.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་པ *ḍkaḥ-thub ṣpyoḍ-pa* the practices of an ascetic or hermit; དྲང་སྲོང *drañ-sroñ* a rishi (*Mñon.*); དཀའ་ཐུབ་ལ་འགྲོ་བ to embrace the life of an anchorite; དཀའ་ཐུབ་མེར་པོ = གུར་གུམ saffron (*Sman. 351*); དཀའ་ཐུབ་གསལ तपःप्रकाश one whose asceticism or penitence is either visible or exemplary.

དཀའ་ཟློག་བླ་མ *Ḍkaḥ-zlog ḅla-ma* n. of a snowy mountain; it is generally applied to རི་བོ་གངས་ཅན *Ri-ḅo gañṣ-can* (*Mñon.*).

དཀའ་ཟློག་མ *Ḍkaḥ-zlog-ma* n. of the Goddess གཽ་རི *Gau-ri* (*Mñon.*).

དཀའ་ལས་ཆེ་བ *ḍkaḥ-laṣ che-wa* very difficult; དཀའ་ལས་མེད་པ free from difficulty; easy.

དཀར I: *ḍkar* in compounds = དཀར་པོ *ḍkar-po* white; grey.

དཀར II: sincere; དཀར་མི་ཐུབ not confessing one's guilt; not exonerated; not making a clean breast of anything.

དཀར་སྐྱ *ḍkar-ṣkya* पाण्डर light grey: དཀར་སྐྱ पाण्डु pale; white.

དཀར་ཁང *ḍkar-khañ* a lighted house; also a store room (*S. kar. 66, 178*).

དཀར་ཁུང་ *dkar-khuṅ* = སྐར་ཁུང་ window, a sky-light; a hole in the wall of a house for the entrance of light.

དཀར་ཁྱུག *dar-khyug* anything streaked or ornamented with diverse colours.

དཀར་ཁྲིགས *dkar-khrigs* (*kar-thig*) white; shining; bright; glittering; brilliant.

དཀར་གོང *dkar-goṅ* 1. a kind of white clay; porcelain clay. 2. same as མེ་རྡོ *me-rdo* flint: དཀར་གོང་སྲིན་འདོན་གདོན་དུག་ལ་ཕན། white-clay is useful to expel worms and for the poison of evil spirits.

དཀར་རྒྱ *dkar-rgya* rose-coloured; pale pink.

དཀར་རྒྱན *dkar-rgyan* white ornament; the butter used in painting offerings made of barley flour or rice to the gods: ཞལ་ཟས་དཀར་རྒྱན་མར cakes that are painted white and red with (coloured) butter (*Rtsii.*).

དཀར་བཅུད་གསུམ *dkar-bcud-gsum* the triple white elixir, *i.e.*, the cream from the milk of the female yak, ewe, and cow : འབྲི་ལུག་བ་གསུམ་གྱི་འོ་མ་འདྲེས་པའི་ཁཎྜ་ "*Khanda* is the mixed milk of the female yak, ewe and cow."

དཀར་ཆག *dkar-chag* सूचिलिपि 1. an index; register. 2. whitish; grey. 3. morally good; standing on the side of virtue; sincere; candid.

དཀར་ཆབ་ཆབ *dkar-chab-chab* = དཀར་ཅེམ་ཅེམ or འོད་ཟེར་དཀར་ཅེམ་མེ glittering white rays.

དཀར་ཆུང་ལྷ་ཁང *Dkar-chuṅ lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

དཀར་ཉེ *dkar-ñe* = དཀར་བའི་ཉེ་བ a true friend; one who has come over to one's side out of sincere good will; a friendly relation.

དཀར་སྟིང་ཆ་ངམ *Dkar-stiṅ cha-ṅam* n. of a place in Kham near *Ri-wo-che*. (*Lon.* ཀ *29*).

དཀར་ཐག *dkar-thag* the string of a bow: དཀར་ཐག་གཡོན་ཆ་འཁྲིགས་རག་མ་རེར་འབྲུ། (*Rtsii.*)

དཀར་དྲོ *dkar-dro* milk and curd: གོང་གི་རིན་ཐང་མཉམ་པའི་དཀར་དྲོ་བྱ། it will make milk and curd of equal value with the above (*Jig. 30*).

དཀར་ལྡན *Dkar-ldan* गौरी lit. the fair one; the Goddess Gauri, the wife of S'iva.

དཀར་པོ *dkar-po*, also དཀར་མོ *dkar-mo* शुचि, शुक्ल, धवल, अवदात, गौर, अर्जुन, शुभ, पण्डित 1. white; pure; fair; a qualification, talent, enlightenment; (sometimes) wise. 2. दूर्वा, silver; *dub* grass; a learned man; purity: དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་མཐོང་བའི་ས། शुक्ल विदर्शना-भूमि। "complete enlightenment is a stage of insight." It is one of the stages of perfection of the *Hīnayāna* School.

དཀར་པོ་ཅིག་ཐུབ *dkar-po chig-thub* a kind of medicinal plant; also, its root, which is used to kill worms; དུག་སྣད་གཅན་སྲིན་འཇོམས། it draws out poisonous matter and subdues worms which infest one.

* དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་འཆར་བ *dkar-po rnams-par hchar-pa* सदभ्युदय (*Schr.*).

* དཀར་པོ་འབར *dkar-po hbar* श्वेतदीप्ति (*Schr.*) white lustre.

དཀར་པོ་སྦལ་རྒྱབ *Dkar-po sbab-rgyab* རྡོ་སྨན་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a medicinal stone (called "white frog's back") (*Mṅon.*).

དཀར་པོའི་བསྐལ་པ *dkar-pohi bskal-pa* श्वेतकल्प the enlightened age or *Kalpa*.

དཀར་ཕིགས *dkar-phigs* used in colloq. for དཀར་ཕིབས *dkar-phibs*.

དཀར་ཕིབས *dkar-phibs* a tower or dome built on pillars or on the roof of a house for commanding a view, generally in the Chinese style: དཀར་ཕིབས་ཆེན་པོར་ཀ་རིང་སེང་གེའི་ཁ in the great domed tower is the tall pillar with a lion's mouth.

དཀར་ཕྱོགས *dkar-phyogs* शुक्लपक्ष the light half of a month; the period from the new to the full moon; the innocent side in two contending parties; དཀར་ཕྱོགས་ལྷ the gods who belong to the side of virtue; དཀར་ཕྲེང་ *dkar-phreñ* n. of the mythical capital of the *Asura* (*Pag. 30*).

དཀར་བ *dkar-wa* शुक्ल white, v. དཀར་དཀར་བ་ཉིད शुक्लत्व whiteness: ཆོས་ལ་དཀར་བ་ཡོད་པས། "through sincerity in the doctrine"; "by piety" (*Pag. 30*).

དཀར་མི་བྱེད་པ *dkar-mi byed-pa* to plead innocence. Ñag. explains it as རང་ལ་ནག་ཉེས་པ་ཡོད་བཞིན་དུ་མནའ་སྐྱེལ་བསམ, to show by signs or by oath that he is not guilty.

དཀར་མིན *dkar-min* असित, श्यामल not white; black; dark; chaos; bent; crooked.

དཀར་མིན་བུ *Dkar-min-bu* the son of *Dkar-min*; the offspring of chaos: दक्ष an epithet of the son of Brahmā.

དཀར་མེ *dkar-me* = ཆོས་མེ *chos me* sacred fire; especially lamps lighted before deities: དཀར་མེ་སྡོང་རས་རིས་རིགས། the kind (of cloth) fit for wicks of lamps (lighted before the images of saints and deities) (*Rtsii.*).

དཀར་མེད་མ *Dkar-med-ma* གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ (*Mñon.*) a name of the queen of the *Yakṣa*.

དཀར་མོ *dkar-mo* 1. mutton; a sheep when slaughtered; དཀར་མོ་ལག་གཡས་དཀར་ཤ་ལག་པ་གཅིག a shoulder of mutton from the right side of a slaughtered sheep (*Rtsii.*); ཕྱག་གི་དཀར་མོ་ལག་པའི་གསོས mutton of sheep slaughtered by the hand (as distinguished from the meat of a dead sheep) (*Jig. 9*). 2. अपराजिता, कात्यायनी an epithet of the goddess Durgā. 3. white rice.

དཀར་དམར *dkar-dmar* light red or whitish red.

དཀར་རྩི *dkar-rtsi*, also spelt དཀར་རྩེ *dkar-tse* 1. lime; white-wash; white-paint. 2. a kind of coarse cotton cloth; lint: དཀར་རྩི་ཤ་རུས་ལ་ཉེན་ནད་འགོག་སྒྲིབ་བྱེད lint arrests decaying disease in the flesh and bone (*S. kar. 3*). 3. दुकूल, རས་དཀར་རྩི white muslin.

དཀར་རྩིས *dkar-tsis* or སྐར་རྩིས astrology: རྒྱ་གར་ནས་བོད་དུ་དར་བའི་རྩིས་ལ་དཀར་རྩིས་ཟེར the system of reckoning introduced in Tibet from India is called *dkar-rtsis* (*D. çel. 8*).

དཀར་རྩེར་བ *dkar rtser-wa* very white or fair: རྟ་པ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་དཀར་རྩེར་བ་ཞིག། a young maiden of very fair complexion on horseback (*A. 135*).

དཀར་འཛིན *dkar-hdsin* the female breast; teats.

Syn. འདོད་པའི་སྨྱོས་བུམ *hdod-pahi myos-bum*; ལང་ཚོའི་མཚན་མ *lañ-tshohi mtshan-ma*; འོ་མ་འཛིན *ho-ma hdsin*; ལོགས་སྐྱེས *logs-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

དཀར་མཛོད *dkar-mdsod* a dispensary.

དཀར་འོད *dkar-hod* = སྲིན་བུ་མེ་ཁྱེར fire-fly (*Mñon.*).

དཀར་ཡོལ *dkar-yol* procelain (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀར་གཡེང་ *dkar-gyeñ* is explained as ཁྲིམས་ཞིབ་ཆ་བྱེད་པ a trial or investigation under law.

དཀར་སངས *dkar-sañs* pure white; also དཀར་སེང་ངེ་བ or དཀར་པོ་དཀར་ཐུང་ very white.

དཀར་སེང་ངེ་བ *dkar-señ-ñe-wa* = སྒྲ་ཆོམ་མེ་བ, v. དཀར་སངས.

དཀར་སོབ་ཡང་བའི་འོད་ཅན *dkar-sob yañ-wahi hod-can* = ཅོང་ཞི alabaster (*Sman. 353*).

དཀར་གསལ *dkar-gsal* fair; white; light.

དཀར་གསུམ *dkar-gsum* the three white things, viz., curd, milk and butter (*A. 143*).

✢ དཀུ *dku* कुक्षि; = ལུས་ཀྱི་རྩ་ཟུར (*Lex.*) the side of one's body: དཀུ་ནི་དཔྲི་མགོ་ཡི་གོང་ཙམ་རྩིབ་མ་ཕྲང་ངུའི་བར། ལུས་ཀྱི་གཡས་གཡོན་གང་རུང་། *dku* is towards the small ribs just above the

hip, whether on the right or left of the body; དཀུར or དཀུ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to carry a thing at one's side (*Zam.*); དཀུ་བརྡོལ་བ to open the side; དཀུ་ལྕི a heavy feeling in the side, as a symptom of pregnancy; དཀུ་ནད *dku-nad* apparently a disease of the kidneys (*Jä.*); དཀུ་ཟླུམ *dku-zlum* round and plump buttocks; the cavity of the abdomen (*Jä.*); དཔེར་ན་དྲིལ་བུ་དཀུར་བརྟེན་སོགས། for example a bell resting on its side (*Ñag.*).

དཀུ་མཉེ *dku-mñe* आसन a rug to sit upon; a seat.

དཀུ་ལྟོ *dku-lto* contrivance, stratagem; craft; trick, especially if under some pretext one person induces another to do a thing that proves hurtful to him (*Jä.*); དཀུ་ལྟོ་བྱེད་པར using a stratagem.

དཀུ་སྟེ *dku-ste* = ལྷག་སྟེ शेष remaining; in excess.

+ **དཀུ་བ** *dku-wa* stench; putrid smell: དཀུ་བ་ནི་དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པའམ *Dku-wa* signifies anything that is not of agreeable smell; དྲི་ཆ་བ་ལ་དྲི་མ་དཀུ་ཟེར the smell of that which is putrid is called *dku-wa*. དཀུ་བ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ the five kinds of *dku-wa*, *i.e.*, objects with bad strong smell, are the following:—སྒོག་པ garlic; ཙོང onion; རྒྱ་སྒོག Chinese garlic; རི་སྒོག the hill or Tibetan garlic; and ཤིང་ཀུན asafœtida. The use of these five are forbidden to the Buddhist *Bhikṣu* (*K. d.* ཕ *115*).

དཀོན *dkon* དཀོན་པ दुर्लभ 1. adj. rare, scarce; hard to acquire: ལོ་འདི་ལ་ཆར་པ་དང་འབྲུ་དཀོན། this year rain and grain are scarce; དེང་སང་བོད་ཇ་ཤིན་ཏུ་དཀོན་པ་འདུག། just now Tibetan tea is very rare; འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་དཀོན་ནོ exceedingly rare in the world; འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་དཀོན་པར་བཟང་ངོ། it is of a quality rarely to be met with in the world; ཁྱོད་འདྲ་བ་མཐོང་ན་དཀོན་རྒྱ་མེད། to see a person like you is nothing particularly rare; ལྕེ་བདེ་མོ་ལ་ལྷ་ཆོས་དཀོན with a prattler religion is scarce (*Jä.*). དཀོན་པ་ཉིད rarity; དཀོན་ནོར valuable property; riches; rare things. 2. sbst., a rarity. There are said to be seven *dkon* or rarities.

དཀོན་མཆོག *dkon-mchog* रत्न any precious object; anything very excellent or best of its kind. The oldest forms of this word are—དཀོན་དང་ཅོག or དཀོན་ཅོག. དཀོན་མཆོག means དཀོན་པའི་མཆོག, the chief of rarities, the rarest being or object, the Supreme Being: སྤྱིར་འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ནི་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྙེད་དཀའ་ཞིང་དཀོན་པ་ཡིན། དཀོན་པ་དེ་ལས་ཀྱང་ཤིན་ཏུ་དཀོན་པས་ན་དཀོན་པའི་མཆོག། "in general in this world a precious jewel difficult to procure is a rarity; that which is much rarer still than any rarity is *dkon-chog*." A precious gem of the rarest kind is useful only for worldly purposes; but Buddha, his church, and creed, are of use to all living beings, both here and hereafter, for increasing and ensuring their happiness. Apart from Buddhism, the Tibetans appear to have possessed the conception of the Supreme Deity in the term *Dkon-mchog*. This term, དཀོན་མཆོག, is used in Tibetan writings for each member of the Buddhist triad—Buddha, Dharma, and Saṅgha—separately, as also for the three collectively; in the latter case often with *gsum* annexed. Mr. W. W. Rockhill has condemned the use of this word by Christian missionaries to signify "God." But Jäschke has elaborated on the subject as follows:—"Buddhism has always sought the highest good not in anything material, but in the moral sphere, looking with indifference, and indeed with contempt, on everything merely relating to matter. It is not, however, moral perfection, or

the happiness attained thereby, which is understood by the 'most precious thing,' but the mediator or mediators who procure that happiness for mankind, viz., Buddha (the originator of the doctrine), the doctrinal scriptures and the corporate body of priests, called त्रिरत्न, *ḏkon-m̱chog gsum.* Now, although this triad cannot, by any means, be placed on a level with the Christian doctrine of a triune God, yet it will be easily understood how the innate desire of man to adore and worship something supernatural, together with the hierarchical tendency of the teaching class, have afterwards contributed to convert the acknowledgment of human activity for the benefit of others (for such it was undoubtedly on the part of the founder himself and his earlier followers) into a devout, and by degrees idolatrous, adoration of these three agents, especially as Buddha's religious doctrine did not at all satisfy 'the deeper wants of the human mind, and its author himself did not know anything of a God standing apart and above this world. For, whatever in Buddhism is found of beings to whom divine attributes are assigned, has either been transferred from the Indian and other mythologies, and had, accordingly, been current among the people before the introduction of Buddhism, or is the result of philosophical speculation that has remained more or less foreign to the people at large. As, then, the original and etymological signification of the word is no longer current, and as to every Tibetan '*Ḏkon-m̱chog*' suggests the idea of some supernatural power, the existence of which he feels in his heart, and the nature and properties of which he attributes more or less to the three agents mentioned above, we are fully entitled to assign to the word *Ḏkon-m̱chog* also the signification of God, though the sublime conception which the Bible connects with the word, viz., that of a personal absolute Omnipotent Being, will only with the spread of the Christian religion be gradually introduced and established."

དཀོན་མཆོག་ཀུན་འདུས *ḏkon-m̱chog kun-ẖdus* the three gems, *i.e.*, *Buddha*, *Dharma* and *Saŋgha* collectively: བླ་མ་ནི་དུས་གསུམ་སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་འདུས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད *lama* is the essence of all the Buddhas of the three ages massed together; སྐུ་དགེ་འདུན་གསུང་དམ་ཆོས་ཐུགས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་རྟེན་ལྔ་དཀོན་མཆོག་ཀུན་འདུས། the image represents the church; the scriptures represent the heart, *i.e.*, the *Dharma*; and the holy relics (symbolical of the spirit of Buddha) complete the three gems.

དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་མཆོད་པ the service or worship of the *Ḏkon-m̱chog*.

དཀོན་མཆོག་འབྱུང་གནས *Ḏkon-m̱chog ẖbyuñ-gnas* रत्नाकर a name of the first of the nine stages of *Samādhi* or ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན the meditations of a *Bodhisattva*.

དཀོན་མཆོག་བརྩེགས་པ रत्नकूट a Sanskrit work on the names and attributes of Buddha, in one hundred chapters, out of which forty-nine chapters were translated into Tibetan; of these forty-nine only six are now extant in Tibet. The entire work was translated into Chinese by Jñāna Gupta, A.D. 589-618.

དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ *ḏkon-m̱chog gsum* त्रिरत्न the three *Ratna* or Precious Ones. The Buddhist triad are—(1) *Sañs-rgyas ḏkon-m̱chog* Buddha most rare; (2) Dharma, called *Dam-chos ḏkon-m̱chog*, the holy Doctrine most rare; (3) *Ḏge-ẖdun ḏkon-m̱chog*

body of priests most rare. Colloq. the phrase is frequently used as an exclamation quite in the sense of our "God knows!"

*དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་འབངས་ *dkon-mchog gsum-gyi hbañs* त्रिरत्नदास (*Schr.*) lit. a servant of the three gems, *i.e.*, a devout Buddhist; n. of an individual.

དཀོན་གཉེར་ *dkon-gñer* = སྐུ་གཉེར་ a priest who is in charge of a Buddhist chapel or temple and performs the daily services to the deities contained in it. The *Sku gñer* is also called *Am-chod*: ཨམ་མཆོད་དཀོན་གཉེར་བསྐངས་རྒྱུན་པ་སོགས་སོག་སོ་ཆར་ཅན། the priests and image-steward and others who continually officiate get the customary allowances (*Rtsii.*).

དཀོན་པོ་ *dkon-po* or དཀོན་མོ་ rare, scarce; dear, precious.

+ དཀོན་བུ་ *dkon-bu* a wreath; མེ་ཏོག་གི་དཀོན་བུ a flower wreath.

+ དཀོར་ *dkor* = ཛས་ द्रव्य, *dkor* is resp. for ནོར, substance, wealth, riches, property: དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དཀོར་ the property of the church or that of a monastic congregation; མཆིལ་དཀོར foundation, endowment of a monastery; ཡང་དཀོར་ additional or occasional gifts for the support of a religious institution; ས་དཀོར་ landed endowments of a monastery or religious institution.

དཀོར་བདག་ *dkor-bdag* lit. the owner of property. It generally signifies the spirit or demi-god who is supposed to be the custodian of the images of all Buddhist deities, scriptures, symbols; in short, of all church and sacerdotal properties. In this sense the demon called *Pehar rgyal-po* of Sam-ye is a *Dkor-bdag* or custodian of religious property.

དཀོར་ནོར་ *dkor-nor* church property or general wealth: ལྷན་སྒྲུབ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་དཀོར་ནོར་ཕྱོད་ལ་མངའ། (*D. R.*) you possess accumulated wealth and church-property.

དཀོར་པ་ *dkor-pa* a treasurer (*Cs.*); one in charge of the endowments and properties of a temple or monastery.

དཀོར་བླ་ *dkor-bla* or དཀོར་གྱི་བླ་ a lama who appropriates sacred property to himself (*M. V. 66*).

དཀོར་མ་འབགས་ *dkor-ma-hbags* not misappropriating the treasures, stores, etc., of the church: སྨོས་དུ་ཆང་གསོལ་དགེ་འདུན་དཀོར་མ་འབགས། do not take wine for drink nor embezzle the property of the priesthood (*Kathañ. 115*).

དཀོར་མཛོད་ *dkor-mdsod* is a general name for wealth or property and hence is frequently used to signify ཕང་མཛོད་ཀ treasury; treasure-chest (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀོར་རྫོགས་ *Dkor-rdsogs* n. of a monastery in Southern Ladak, situated 16,000 feet above the sea level.

+ དཀོར་ཟས་ *dkor-zas* = ནོར་ཟས་པ་ spendthrift (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀོར་རིགས་ *dkor-rigs* वित्त, धन different properties belonging to a monastery.

དཀོལ་པ་ *dkol-pa* आर्त struck by calamity; afflicted; one in suffering.

+ དཀོས་ཐག་ *dkos-thag* = ཉམས་ཐག 1. आर्त suffering, affliction. 2. उच्चाटन exciting disgust.

དཀྱར་ *dkyar* any appliance for crossing snow or glaciers. Stocking boots (*Sch.*). The *dkyar* used by the Tibetans and the Sharpa Bhutias of Nepal in crossing glaciers is a light circular disk of wood about a foot in diameter, with four holes through which strings are passed to fasten

it to the knee. In climbing up and walking down the snowy sides of mountains, these boards are attached to the soles of the felt boots and are of great assistance to the traveller, preventing the feet from sinking in the soft snow.

དཀྱིལ *dkyil* དབུས or མཐིལ मध्य the middle, centre; तल bottom, base; དཀྱིལ་ནས *kyil-nas* from the middle or centre; from amidst; from the bottom; དཀྱིལ་མ the middle one; the central one; དཀྱིལ་ཆེ་བ=ཁོང་ས་ཡངས་པར་ हृष्ठ, चतिक with wide base; spacious interior; comprehensive understanding; also quick comprehension.

དཀྱིལ་དཀྲུངས *dkyil-dkruṅs* पर्यङ्क, परका, परिकर a cross-legged posture: དཀྱིལ་མོ་དཀྲུང་བཅས་ཏེ पर्यङ्कमाभुज्य sitting in a cross-legged posture for mystic meditation.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dkyil-ḥkhor* मण्डल, परिवेश, नेमि 1. circle; circumference; globe; disk: ཞལ་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the disk of the face (मुख-मण्डल); the full or whole face. 2. especially used as the equivalent of the Sanskrit *Maṇḍala*, the magic diagrams or figures formed of grain or other materials which are "offered" to deities in Tantrik Buddhist rites. In *Tantrik* rites diagrams representing supposed mansions of certain celestial *Bodhisattva* and called དཀྱིལ་འཁོར are traced on the ground or on paper. The respective places assigned to the different minor deities are painted in different colours in the design, and the central place in the diagram is occupied by the tutelary deity himself, to whom the rest are subordinate. 3. region, sphere; surroundings; suburb. According to the Buddhist cosmogony there are ས་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of earth, ཆུ་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of water, the ocean, རླུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *rluṅ-gi-dkyil-ḥkhor* the atmosphere, མེ་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of fire; each forming a stratum over the other. The upper stratum, *i.e.*, that which is beyond the atmosphere, is called the sphere of fire or light.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྲུ་བཞི་པ *dkyil-ḥkhor gru-bshi-pa* a quadrangle; square; a certain mystical figure; diagram or model. The expression རྟེན་དང་བརྟེན་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བསྟན་པ means the gods who constitute the རྟེན assembly in the *Vimāna* or གཞལ་ཡས་ཁང, *i.e.*, superb mansion represented.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བཀོད་པའི་མདོ is a description of the eight mansions of eight imaginary Buddhas (*K. d.* ༣ *72*). Whoever utters the names of these Buddhas or hears the aphorisms about them is liberated from dangers caused by evil spirits, snakes, &c. By remembering and repeating them, even brigands, not to speak of kings, are said to be able to make the weapons of their enemies ineffectual against themselves.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཅན *dkyil-ḥkhor-can* मण्डलवत् anything that has a circular and mystical figure on it; also any *Tantrik* deity placed to be worshipped on the plane of his fancied celestial mansion traced on the ground.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ལྡིང *Dkyil-ḥkhor-ldiṅ* n. of the grand central temple of Buddha at Lhasa, popularly known as Kinkhording.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གསུམ *dkyil-ḥkhor gsum* त्रिमण्डल three cycles (of offerings): (1) རང་བཞིན་དལ་གྱི་དབྱིངས་ནས་ལྷུན་གྱི་གྲུབ་པ་དང the cycle of offerings for the Bon gods sprung out naturally in course of time; (2) སྙིང་རྗེ་འཛིན་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་མཁའ་ལ་ཡིད་ཀྱིས་བསྒོམ་པ་དང། the celestial mansion for contemplation formed in the sky (to imagine an aerial castle); (3) འདུས་བྱས་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ས་ལ་རྒྱུས་ཀྱིས་སྦྱར་བའོ། the mansions of gods

designed on the ground for placing the offerings to them (*B. Nam.*).

དཀྱུ་རྟ *dkyu rta* or དཀྱུ་བའི་རྟ *dkyu-wahi rta* a race-horse.

དཀྱུ་པ *dkyu-pa* in Ladak: to lose colour by washing; perhaps more correctly སྐྱག་པ.

+ དཀྱུ་བ *dkyu-wa*=རྒྱུ་བ 1. to run a race; དཀྱུ་སར་དཀྱུས *dkyu-sar dkyus* = རྒྱུག་སར་རྒྱུགས running a race; བང་རྒྱུགས galloping: དཔེར་ན་རྟ་རྒྱུག་ས་ལ་རྒྱུགས་པ། (*Ńag. 5*) "for example running a race on horseback." 2. to wring out; to filter (*Sch.*). 3. to caper about (*Jä.*); དཀྱུ་བྱའི་རྟ *dkyu-byahi rta* a race-horse.

དཀྱུ་ས *dkyu-sa* a race-course; the race ground (*Cs.*).

+ དཀྱུད་པ *dkyud-pa*=བརྗེད་པ to forget; བརྩེ་བས་མི་དཀྱུད་པའི་གསུང་ཕྲིན། an affectionate letter to prevent one being forgotten or a letter which love will not forget (*Yig. k. 37*).

དཀྱུས *dkyus* आयत 1. length; lengthwise. 2. untruth; also adj. untrue; spurious (*Jä.*). 3. bold, insolent (*Sch.*). In lexicons it is synonymous with the term གཞུང་ *gshuń*, meaning "lengthwise." In weaving, the threads that are stretched lengthwise are called དཀྱུས་ཐག *dkyus-thag* (the woof) and those that pass them crosswise are called སྤུན་ཐག *spun-thag*: དེ་སྟེང་བཞུགས་ཁྲི་པད་གདན་རྡོ་ཅིག་ དཔངས་ལ་ཁྲུ་དོ་མཐོ་གང་། དཀྱུས་ལ་རྒྱུགས་འདོམ་གསུམ་རེ། (*S. kar. 134*) upon that stood the throne constructed of stone, having a lotus cushion, in breadth two cubits and a span, in length three running fathoms.

དཀྱུས་དཀར *dkyus-dkar* a porcelain cup of inferior quality; a common porcelain cup.

དཀྱུས་ཇ *dkyus-ja* common or inferior tea. Tea served to the public or to the congregation of monks in a monastery or in a religious service.

དཀྱུས་མ *dkyus-ma* प्राकृत common, vulgar, inferior; མི་དཀྱུས་མ *mi-dkyus ma* an ordinary man; one who is neither an official nor a religious man (*Ńag 5*): དཀྱུས་རམས་ཉག་རེ་འབྲུ (*Rtsii.*) "indigo of inferior quality is valued at so much per ཉ་ག or lb." དཀྱུས་བཏགས *dkyus-btags* a scarf of ordinary quality; དཀྱུས་བུར *dkyus-bur* treacle of inferior quality: དཀྱུས་བུར་སྒར་ཚུགས་རེར *dkyus-bur sgar tshugs rer* "coarse treacle for each thick lump" (*Rtsii.*).

དཀྱུས་མོ *dkyus-mo*=མགྱོགས་པ *mgyogs-pa* quickly, swiftly.

དཀྱུས་ཚད *dkyus-tshad* the dimensions of anything when measured lengthwise.

དཀྱུས་རིང *dkyus-riń*=འཛུན་རིང आयत, दीर्घ spacious; large; long.

+ དཀྱེལ *dkyel*=ཀློང *kloń* the compass, extent, bulk of anything: ནམ་མཁའི་དཀྱེལ the compass of the heavens: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དཀྱེལ the stretch of sea: དཀྱེལ་ཆེ=དཀྱེལ་ཆེ་བ spacious; of wide capacity (*Ńag. 5*).

དཀྱེལ་པོ་ཆེ *dkyel-po-che* acc. to *Sch.* is the Universe; defined as ཁང་ཡངས་པ the wide house(*Lex.*).

དཀྱོར་འབྱིན *dkyor-hbyin* वमन capable of being thrown down; impelled or driven on; also capable of being felled down.

དཀྲམ་ཀོ་འཐུག་པ *dkram-ko hthug-pa*=སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་ཆེ་བ *spyi-brtol che-wa* 1. अन्याय transgression. 2. adj. very impudent; impertinent.

བཀྲས་ལྗོངས *Bkras-ljoṅs*, abbr. of བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྗོངས (*Tashi jong*), n. of a district under *Lhun-grub Rdsoṅ* in Tibet.

དཀྲི *dkri* (*ṭi*) वेष्टन anything to wrap with; a tie; ཁ་དཀྲི a cloth to tie round the face or cover the mouth; muffler; ཤོག་དཀྲི vb., wrapping or winding up with paper; paper-wrapping; an envelope (*Yig. k. 2*).

+ **དཀྲི་བ** I: *dkri-wa* (*ṭi-wa*) in old Tibetan, to conduct one's pupil from one stage of learning to another stage; pf. དཀྲིས vb. a. (cf. འཁྲི་བ) in modern Tibetan, to wind; to wrap round about; དཀྲི་བ་པོ *dkri-wa-po* = དཀྲི་བར་བྱེད་མཁན one who wraps up; གོས་སོགས་དཀྲི་བར་བྱེད་པ to fold up clothes, etc.

དཀྲི་བ II: དཀྲི་བ་སྙེགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ *dkri sñegs-pa lta-bu* a snare, anything to entangle with; vb., to ensnare.

དཀྲིག *dkrig* (*ṭig*) personally: དཀྲིག་བཙར་ཕྱ་སྦྲོབས་མ་དེད་ཀྱང is same as ངོ་མ་ཡོང་ནས་ཕྱ་ཐག་མ་ཆོད་ཀྱང not having come personally, cannot reply or say decidedly.

དཀྲིགས I: *dkrigs* विस्मर, प्रसर a term for a thousand billions. The term དཀྲིགས་ཕྲག་ཆེན་པོ or དཀྲིགས་ཆེན་པོ महाविस्मर or महाप्रसर is used for a still larger number.

དཀྲིགས II: = འཐིབས dense; thickly-gathered: སྤྲིན་དཀྲིགས *sprin-dkrigs* (*Ṅag. 5*): = སྤྲིན་འཐིབས་པ gathering or condensing of clouds; also vb. darkened, obscured, dim, diffused: སོ་ཡི་འོད་ཟེར་མདུན་དཀྲིགས་པས (*A. K. ii. 47*) the flashing of his teeth bewildered them; དཀྲིགས་པར་འགྱུར་པར *dkrigs-par hgyur-par* grown dim; དཀྲིགས་པར་བྱེད་པར *dkrigs-par byed-pa* to obscure.

དཀྲིས་གྱུར *dkris-gyur* (*ṭi-gyur*) वृत surrounded, encircled, encompassed: དཔལ་གྱིས་དཀྲིས་གྱུར *dpal-gyis dkris-gyur* श्रीवृत encircled with glory.

དཀྲིས་པ *dkris-pa* परिवेष्टन 1. to surround, encircle, ensnare. 2. = བཅིངས་པ आवृत्ति to lie round; to wind up (*Mṅon.*): སེར་སྣས་ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིས *ser-snas kun-nas dkris* quite ensnared in avarice (*Jä.*).

དཀྲིས་ཕྲག *dkris-phrag* n. of a large number (*Ṅag. 5*).

དཀྲུ་བ *dkru-wa* (*ṭu-wa*) = དྲི་མ *dri-ma* पूति, मल abomination, pollution; also dirt, filth (*Lexx.*).

དཀྲུག་པ *dkrug-pa* (*ṭug-pa*) = སློང་བ *gloṅ-wa* मन्थ to disturb, to put in motion; the act of troubling, agitating, churning; to turn; to turn a lathe.

དཀྲུགས་པ *dkrugs-pa* = བསྲུབས་པ *bsrubs-pa* विलोड़ित, मथित, लुठित stirred up, agitated, troubled, ruffled, disturbed, confused; churned; turned (as in a lathe); confounded: དཔེ་ཆ་དཀྲུགས *dpe-cha dkrugs* the leaves of a book are confused or mixed up together; བག་ཆགས་ཀྱིས་དཀྲུགས་པའི་སེམས *bag-chags-kyis dkrugs pahi sems* a mind troubled with passion; རླུང་གིས་དཀྲུགས་པའི་ཆུ *rluṅ-gis dkrugs-pahi chu* water agitated by the wind.

དཀྲུགས་པ་པོ *dkrugs-pa-po* a confounder: ཕན་ཚུན་དཀྲུགས་པར་བྱེད་མཁན་གྱི་མི་དེ་ལ་དཀྲུགས་པ་པོ་ཟེར the man who causes confusion afar off and nigh is called *ṭug-pa-po*.

དཀྲུགས་ཡིག *dkrugs-yig* བོད་ཀྱི་ཡིག་རིགས་ཤིག་གི་མིང a kind of character used in Tibet which is puzzling.

དཀྲུམ་པ *dkrum-pa* (*ṭum-pa*) brittle; defined in *Lexx.* as དཀར་ཡོལ་ལྟ་བུ་རྡིད་ཆག་པ, breaking in the manner a porcelain vessel does.

+ དཀྲེ *dkre* (*te*) མོ་མཚན་གྱི་ཏོག लिङ्गकेतु the glans-penis.

དཀྲོག་པ *dkrog-pa* (*tog-pa*) = དཀྲུག་པ *dkrug-pa* 1. to churn; to agitate, mingle, trouble, &c.: ཞོ་དཀྲོག་པ *sho dkrog-pa* churning curds (for butter). 2. to rouse, scare up; to wag, *e.g.*, the tail (*Jä.*). Also = དཀྲོགས་པ *dkrogs-pa*, ཧོ་མ་དཀྲོགས་པ *ho-ma dkrogs-pa* to churn milk; acc. to *Ñag.* is equivalent to སྙོགས་པ *sñogs-pa.*

དཀྲོགས་སྐྱེས *dkrogs-skyes* (lit. anything produced from churning) butter (*Mñon.*).

དཀྲོགས་པ་པོ *dkrogs-pa-po* = དཀྲོགས་པར་བྱེད་མཁན *dkrogs-par byed-mkhan* one who churns.

དཀྲོགས་མ *dkrogs-ma*, v. སྲབས་མ *srabs-ma*, the churning rod; also said to = whey (*Mñon.*).

དཀྲོང་བསྐྱེད *dkroṅ-bskyed* (*tong-ke*) क्षणोत्पाद of instantaneous birth; instantaneous perception. Acc. to *Lex.* in meditating on a certain deity, the act of perceiving him to be a reality instantaneously is called དཀྲོང་བསྐྱེད *dkroṅ bskyed.*

དཀྲོལ *dkrol* वादन; pf. and fut. of འཁྲོལ *hkrol*: དཀྲོལ་བ་པོ *dkrol-wa-po* is defined as "one who causes music to sound or be sounded."

བཀག I: *bkag* in བཀག་ལངས *bkag laṅs* the lid or cover of a trunk; the sides of a Tibetan leather-trunk. Defined in *Rtsii.* as མདུན་གཡས་གཡོན་གྱི་ཀོ་བ་ལེབ་གཉིས་པོ་ལ both the flat pieces of leather which are at the back and front on the right and left of a trunk.

བཀག II: प्रतिहत, निषिद्ध; pf. of འགོག་པ, obstructed, opposed; also prohibition, obstruction, hindrance.

བཀག་སྐོར་མེད་པ *bkag-skor med-pa* = འགོར་གཞི་མེད་པ without delay, as in sending anything; also without let or hinderance; བཀག་བགེགས་རུང་འགེགས not permissible and permissible, not fit and fit, unbecoming and becoming.

བཀག་ཆ་བྱེད་པ *bkag-cha byed-pa* to forbid; to put a hinderance (*Sch.*).

བཀག་སྡོམ *bkog sdom* prohibition; prohibiting one from passing by a road or from entering any garden or place.

བཀག་མོ་ཁེགས་པ *bkag-mo khegs-pa* not to be observant; to transgress, to trespass.

བཀང *bkaṅ* acc. to *Rdo. 46*, pf. of དགང་བ *dgaṅ-wa* पूरित, filled to the brim; full to the brim as in the case of a water pot; སྣོད་བཀང་བ *snod-bkaṅ-wa* a vessel filled up; གཞུ་བཀང་བ a bow with an arrow ready to shoot; འདོད་པ་བཀང་བ wish fulfilled. Acc. to *Jä.* pf. of འགེངས་པ, to fill, make full; and used in *W.* instead of འགེངས་པ.

བཀད *bkad* 1. set or placed in order; arrangement: མགོ་འཛུགས་པ same as མགོ་བཀད མགོ་སྤུའི་རིམ་པའམ་གྲལ་ལའང། ཐགས་ཀྱི་སྣལ་མ་ཕར་འགྲོའི་དུས་ཀྱི་སྤུན་འགྲོ་བ་དེ་དང། བཏགས་ཚར་བའི་སྣམ་བུའི་སྤུན་གྱི་རྗེས་འབུར་འབུར་ཡོད་པའི་མིང་ལ་ཡང་ཐགས་ཀྱི་བཀད་ཟེར། *mgo-spuhi rim-paham gral-lahaṅ, thags-kyi snal-ma phar hgrohi dus-kyi spun hgro-wa de daṅ, btags tshar wahi snam-buhi spun-gyi rjes hbur-hbur yod-pahi miṅ la yaṅ thags-kyi bkad zer* (*Ñag.*) the order or row (of plaits) in the hair of the head, the crosswise thread in the web of a cloth, also the ridge in the cross-wise texture of a blanket, are called the *bkad* of weaving.

བཀད་ནས *bkad-nas* having described; represented in any manner.

བཀད་ས *bkad-sa*, ཟས་ཀྱི་གཡོས་ས (*Ñag.*) 1. the place where barley, corn, &c., are parched; a bake-house, kitchen, cook's shop (*Cs.*). 2. acc. to *Ñag.* + བཀད་ས་ཉེ་རང་སྡོད་ས one's own home or residence.

3. open hall or shed erected on festive occasions (*Jä.*).

བཀན་པ *ḇkan-pa* 1. to up-root or turn up anything by applying a stick at its foot or root. 2. to bend: ལུས་ཕྱིན་དུ་བཀན (*Ńag.*) the body bent backwards: ལག་པ་བཀན to stretch the arm bending it upwards to pull anything. 3. ཡར་ཕྱུགས་ལྡོག་ཏུ་བརྩིས་པ་ལ་ཡང་བཀན་ཟེར counting up and then backwards is called *yang-bkan* (*S. del*). It is also applied to counting from right to left (*Vai. kar.*). 4. to put; to press; to apply (*Jä.*): རྐང་པ་རྩིག་པ་ལ་བཀན་པ to press one's foot against a wall. 5. to hold fast; to extend (*Cs.*).

བཀབ་པ *ḇkab-pa*, pf. of འགེབས་པ = བཙད་པ छन्न, प्रच्छन्न, to cover; to spread over.

བཀབ *ḇkab* a cover; a shelter.

Syn. ཁེབས *khebs̱*; གཡོགས *gyogs̱*; ཕྱིབས *byibs̱* (*M̱ńon.*).

བཀམ་པ *ḇkam-pa* pincers or nippers: བཀམ་པ་བཅུག་པ to hold or cut with pincers.

བཀའ *ḇkaẖ* I: (*Vai. kar. 60*) n. of a tribe in Tibet.

བཀའ II: शासन (*A. K. XXVI*), आज्ञा, वचन: primarily means simply "word" or "speech"; but being the honorific form it usually implies an order or command. When used of a sacred personage it means his advice or precepts as well as his authoritative words, *e.g.*, བླ་མའི་བཀའ the lama's injunction; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ the king's command; དཔོན་པོའི་བཀའ the order of the chief.

བཀའ III: also signifies, especially, the enunciations and pronouncements which have issued from the Buddha. They are said to be of three kinds; so སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བཀའ has three divisions:—

(1) ཞལ་ནས་གསུངས་པ *shal-nas̱ gsuńs̱-pa* precepts delivered by the Buddha personally.

(2) བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས་པ those conveyed through the attendant *Bodhisattva* and *S'rāvaka*, such as Subhūti, S'āriputra, &c., under inspiration from Buddha or by his sanction expressed or implied or revealed in such works as ལྷའི་ལྗོན་ཤིང *lhaẖi ljon-çiń* the celestial tree; རྔ་བོ་ཆེ་མདོ *rńa-bo che m̱do* the great drum *sūtra*. The precepts under this head are subdivided into—(1) སྐུའི་བྱིན་བརླབས the personal blessings (of the Buddha), also the blessings received from his enchanted image; (2) གསུང་གི་བྱིན་བརླབས the blessings derived from his teachings; (3) ཐུགས་ཀྱི་བྱིན་བརླབས the blessings of the spirit. This last again is subdivided into the following:—(1) ཐུགས་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱིས་བྱིན་བརླབས་པ the blessings of a contemplative heart as in the work called ཤེས་རབ་སྙིང་པོ *çes̱-rab s̱ńiń-po*; (2) ཐུགས་ཐུགས་རྗེས་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས་པ the grace of the spirit, as in གནོད་སྦྱིན་ལ་སོགས་པས་སྨྲས་པའི་སྔགས, the *Mantras* uttered by Noijin and other goblins; (3) ཐུགས་བདེན་པའི་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བྱིན་བརླབས་པ the blessings inherent in a truthful spirit or mind.

(3) རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes̱-su, gnań-wa* anything reproduced from memory by the successors of the Buddha under inspiration from him at the Buddhist convocation (*J. Zań.*).

Syn. ལུང *luń*; ངེས་པར་བསྟན་པ *ńes̱-par ḇstan-pa*; ཉེ་བར་བསྟན་པ *ñe-war ḇstan-pa*; གདམས་པ *gdams̱-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes̱-su ḇstan-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes̱-su gnań-wa*; ཉེ་བར་གནང་བ *ñe-war gnań-pa*; བཀའ་ལུང *ḇkaẖ-luń* (*M̱ńon.*).

བཀའ་བཀོད་པ *ḇkaẖ-ḇkoḏ pa* to publish, proclaim; also publication, proclamation.

བཀའ་བཀྱོན *ḇkaẖ-ḇkyon* according to *Ńag.* implies blaming; a verbal blow, reprimand, rebuke (given by a superior) (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བཀྲོལ *ḇkaẖ ḇkroḻ* (*ka-ṯol*) leave of absence.

བཀའ་སྐོར་མེད་པ *ḇkaḥ-ṣkor med-pa* = འགོར་གཞི་མེད་པར without delay.

བཀའ་ཁོལ *ḇkaḥ-khol*, གལ་ཆེ་བའི་བཀའ very important order (*Yig. 4*): བཀའ་ཆེམས་བཀའ་ཁོལ་མ the most important will of King Sroñ-ḇtsan sgam-po. This document having been discovered within one of the great pillars of Kinkhording temple in Lhasa is generally known by the name བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ.

བཀའ་འཁོར *ḇkaḥ-ḥkhor*, divided into *nañ-ḥkor* domestic servants; *bran-ḡyog* servants, menials; *phyi-ḥkhor* attendants; བཀའ་འཁོར་ཞུན་གཡོག those who wait for orders, attendants; དྲུང་འཁོར official clerks; also private secretaries and personal assistants of a high official; attendants in general.

བཀའ་ཁྱབ *ḇkaḥ-khyab* a decree, manifesto, edict; a general order.

བཀའ་ཁྲིམས *ḇkaḥ khrims* a law, commandment; བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་བཙན་པོ strict justice; severe punishment: རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་གཉན་པས by the cruel order of the king (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་པ *ḇkaḥ khrims-pa* a lawyer; a magistrate.

བཀའ་གྲོས *ḇkaḥ gros* (*ka-doi*) a conference, consultation; བཀའ་གྲོས་བྱེད आलोचनां करोति makes consultation; gives advice or counsel; gives instructions; བཀའ་ གྲོས་བྱེད་པ to give advice (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གྲོས་པ *ḇka gros-pa* (*ka-ḍoi-pa*) a counsellor; senator.

བཀའ་བགྲོ་བ *ḇkaḥ ḇgro-wa* सङ्गति debating; considering; taking measures for: ནང་བློན་བཅུ་དང་བཀའ་ཞིབ་ཏུ་བགྲོས་པ་ལ deliberating carefully with the ten confidential ministers.

བཀའ་འགྲོལ་བ *ḇkaḥ ḥgrol-wa* to dismiss; dissolve a meeting or a conference.

བཀའ་གླེགས *ḇkaḥ-glegs* = ཕྱག་བྲིས *phyag-ḇris* or བཀའ་ཤོག *ḇkaḥ-çog* a letter; an autograph: མགྲོན་གཉེར་མདུན་ཞུར་སྲོལ་བཟང་པོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་བཀའ་གླེགས་གནང་རྗེན་བཅས་གནང་བ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ། "great many thanks for the gracious letter with enclosures sent by the *Donñer* according to the good customs" (*Yig. k. 12*).

བཀའ་འགྱུར *ḇkaḥ-ḥgyur* is generally taken as a synonym for "the instructions and precepts of Buddha," and means literally "that which has become a command." This term is in fact the title of the great collection of the religious Buddhist writings (mostly, but not all, translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan) known as the Kahgyur. The Kahgyur is divided into seven series of books containing several hundred treatises, and consists properly of 108 volumes, though editions in 100, 102, and 104 volumes are also current.

བཀའ་རྒྱ་བཅུག་པ *ḇkaḥ-rgya ḇcug-pa* issuing of an official order; also the accumulation of gold, silver, and grain in a Government treasury.

བཀའ་རྒྱ་མ *ḇkaḥ rgya-ma* आज्ञापत्र, आज्ञालिपि in Hind. *Para-wana* 1. public order, permit, missive, communication, &c. 2. བཀའ་རྒྱ་མ་ནི་བཀའ་གསང་བ་ཅན (*Lex.*) in mysticism a secret precept; occult communication which is made only to the trusted few.

བཀའ་རྒྱུད I: *ḇkaḥ-rgyuḏ* succession or descent of the dogmatic principles of Buddha. The principal school of *Tantrik* Lamaism originating from Nāro Paṇ-chen of Magadha and alleged by Milaraspa to have been introduced by Mar-pa Lo-tsava in Tibet in the beginning of the 11th century A.D. Its different sects or branches are the following:—ཀརྨ་བཀའ་རྒྱུད *Karma Ḇkaḥ-rgyuḏ*, དགེ་ལྡན་བཀའ་རྒྱུད *Ḏge-ldan Ḇkaḥ-rgyuḏ*, དྭགས་པོ་བཀའ་རྒྱུད *Dwags-po Ḇkaḥ rgyuḏ*, འབྲི་གུང་བཀའ་རྒྱུད *Ḥbri-guñ Ḇkaḥ-rgyuḏ*, འབྲུག་པ་བཀའ་རྒྱུད *Ḥbrug-pa Ḇkaḥ-rgyuḏ*, ཤངས་པ་བཀའ་རྒྱུད.

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་ II : བཀའ་ཡི་རྒྱུད་ *ḇkaẖ-yi ṛgyuḏ*, *i.e.*, the line or thread of the word, *i.e.*, the oral tradition of the word of Buddha which is supposed to have been delivered through a continued chain of teachers and disciples apart from the written scriptures.

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་བསྟན་པའི་གསལ་བྱེད་ (lit. the illuminator of the doctrine of *Kahgyuḏ* School) a general designation of the chief lamas of the *Ḇkaẖ-ṛgyuḏ-pa* sect (*Yig. k. 67*).

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་ *Ḇkaẖ-ṛgyuḏ ṛnam-ṛgyal* the *Ḇkaẖ ṛgyuḏ*, Chief Lama whom the Mongol Chief Gushi Khan dethroned after overthrowing the power of *Sde-pa Gtsañ-pa* the ruler of Tsang and Ü in 1643 A.D. (*Loñ. 13*).

བཀའ་སྒྱུར་ *ḇkaẖ-ṣgyur* admonition and reprehension ; བཀའ་སྒྱུར་གནང་བ to issue an order ; to admonish ; བཀའ་སྒྱུར་བ to translate the words of Buddha, &c.

བཀའ་སྒྱུར་བཏང་བ *ḇkaẖ-ṣgyur ḇtañ-wa* to instruct a subordinate in a rough pointed manner, cautioning him against his faults ; to counsel against wrong practices.

བཀའ་སྒྲོག་པ *ḇkaẖ ṣgrog-pa* to publish an order; to proclaim or read an order or edict.

བཀའ་བསྒོ *ḇkaẖ ḇṣgo* आज्ञा 1. exhortation to the deity. When any one falls ill either naturally or from the supposed malignity of an evil spirit, he goes to a lama or a *Tantrik* priest and begs of him for a *ḇkaẖ ḇṣgo*—permission to invoke the deity. The lama touches the patient's head with the consecrated sceptre called *Dorje* (*vajra*), with the sacred dagger called the *phurbu*, a string of beads, an image of a Buddha or a deity or a holy book, and repeating some charms exhorts the deity to be propitious to the patient. Those who do not actually suffer from any kind of illness also ask for such protective religious measures. 2. commandment ; precept (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བསྒོས *ḇkaẖ ḇṣgoṣ* is pf. of བཀའ་བསྒོ *ḇkaẖ ḇṣgo*, a sentence passed.

བཀའ་མངགས་པ *ḇkaẖ mṅagṣ-pa* = ངག་གཏམ་བྱེད་པ to send verbal message ; to give a reply.

བཀའ་བཅུ *ḇkaẖ-ḇcu*, also བཀའ་བཅུ་པ *ḇkaẖ ḇcu-pa*, one who has observed the ten commandments of Buddha. The title of *Ḇkaẖ-ḇcu* is given to a Buddhist monk-scholar who has passed all preliminary examinations for a religious degree. There are two classes of བཀའ་བཅུ—those of *gleñ-ḇsreṣ* and *gsañ-phu* : a བཀའ་བཅུ of Tashilhunpo monastery is called *Ḇkaẖ-chen* on account of his superior prestige in religious study and practice.

བཀའ་གཅོག་པ *ḇkaẖ gcog-pa* to act against an order ; to disregard an express order or command : ཡབ་ཀྱི་བཀའ་བཅག་ཏུ་མེད the order of (one's father must not be disregarded) (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བཅོས *ḇkaẖ-ḇcoṣ* an abbreviation of བཀའ་འགྱུར་དང་བསྟན་བཅོས or the two great collections of Buddhist writings.

བཀའ་ཆེམས *ḇkaẖ-chemṣ* = ཞལ་ཆེམས resp. for ཁ་ཆེམས a great man's last will; a royal testament or will : བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ་ཞེར་སོགས་ལས། in the work called *Ḇkaẖ-chemṣ ka-kholṃ-ma*, etc. (*J. Zañ.*).

+ བཀའ་མཆིད *ḇkaẖ ṃchiḏ* = བཀའ་ལན or གསུང་སྒྲོས a command in reply resp., but also word or speech of a superior person. The term likewise signifies a conference, debate, &c. : བཀའ་མཆིད་ཇི་ལྟ་བུ་མཛད what conversation did he hold? བཀའ་མཆིད་དམ་པ་བདུད་རྩི་གསུང་དུ་གསོལ། "pray, let the nectar of pious conversation be uttered !"

བཀའ་ཉན་ *bkaḥ-ñan* **1.** obedient; dutiful; submissive; observant of command. 2. one's tutelary deity is also called his *bkaḥ-ñan*, because he carries out his protégé's behest; བཀའ་ཉན་ཅི་བགྱི=བྲན་གཡོག service; doing service (*Mñon.*).

བཀའ་ཉན་པ *bkaḥ ñan-pa* to obey; be obedient; བཀའ་མི་ཉན་པ to disobey; བཀའ་ཉམས་སུ་ལེན་མཁན an observer of orders or precepts.

བཀའ་གཉན *bkaḥ gñan* the cruel commander; acc. to *Lex. btsan-paḥi sa bdag*, "the mighty lord of the soil," is said to be a pre-Buddhist deity (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གཉན་པོ *bkaḥ gñan-pa* 1. severe retribution from guardian deities for defects in worshipping them; also the injury they do their devotees for impropriety in their conduct or language. 2. damnation into which both a teacher and his pupil fall for disclosure of secrets of their doctrine without authority.

བཀའ་གཉན་བརྗིད *bkaḥ-gñan brjid* a weighty command or injunction.

+ བཀའ་བཏགས *bkaḥ-btags*=ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ 1. a proclaimed order: ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ is also colloq. called བཀར་བཏགས *bkar-btags*. 2. नैमित्तविद् one versed in drawing omens; an astrologer (བཀའ་གཏོགས་པ) (*M. V. 61*).

བཀའ་རྟགས *bkaḥ-rtags* mark seal; precept; maxim (*Cs.*): བཀའ་རྟགས=ཕྱག་དམ (*Yig. k. 27*).

བཀའ་སྟོད *bkaḥ-stod* a subaltern; agent (*Sch.*)

བཀའ་ཐང *bkaḥ-thañ*=བཀའ་ལུང *bkaḥ-luñ* order; edict (*Jä.*); written order; command; commandment; precept (*Cs.*).

བཀའ་ཐམ *bkaḥ-tham*=ཕྱག་དམ *phyag-dam* or དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-phrug*, seal; chief seal: བཀའ་ཐམ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་གནང་རྟེན་གསུང་མདུད་ཕྱུར་འབྱོར received the letter containing the chief seal of the Grand Lama and enclosing a scarf with charmed knots (*Yig. k. 75*).

བཀའ་དྲག་པོ་ཕབ་པ *bkaḥ drag-pa phab-pa* to command sharply, hastily or severely (*Sch.*); to issue an ultimatum.

བཀའ་དྲིན *bkaḥ-drin*, resp. for དྲིན *drin* प्रसाद, a favour, kindness, grace, boon: བླ་མའི་བཀའ་དྲིན་གྱིས through the kindness of the lama.

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཅན *bkaḥ-drin-can*=བྱམས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ *byams-pa dañ ldan-pa* kind; gracious, benevolent (*Mñon.*).

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ *bkaḥ-drin-che* very gracious; (you are) very kind; the usual phrase for our "thank you," in acknowledgment of a kindness or favour—common in letters, &c.

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞུས་པ *bkaḥ-drin-che shus-pa* to say it is an act of great kindness; to acknowledge kindness; to thank.

བཀའ་དྲིན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *bkaḥ-drin rjes-su dran-pa* to remember a benefit or kindness received.

བཀའ་དྲིན་སྙིང་དཔྱངས *bkaḥ-drin sñiñ-dpyañs* to bear in mind or remember the kindness obtained of another person.

བཀའ་དྲིན་མཛད་པ *bkaḥ-drin mdsad-pa* to bestow a favour; to show kindness.

བཀའ་དྲིན་གསུམ་ལྡན *bkaḥ-drin gsum-ldan* possessed of or making use of the three graces or courtesies, viz.: (1) རིག་པ་བསླབ་པ teaching of the sciences; (2) མདོ་རྒྱུད་བཤད་པ explaining the aphorisms and the *Tantra*; (3) དབང་བསྐུར་བྱིན་རླབས་བྱེད་པ blessing and ordaining.

བཀའ་དྲིན་གསོལ་བ *bkaḥ-drin gsol-wa* to thank; to be grateful for favours.

བཀའ་དྲུང *bkaḥ-druñ* a secretary of state.

བཀའ་གདམས *bkaḥ-gdams* an advice; counsel; instruction from a high official.

བཀའ་གདམས་པ ***Bkaḥ-gdams-pa*** 1. an adviser (*Sch.*). 2. the reformed Buddhist

school of Tibet founded by འབྲོམ་སྟོན་པ་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས, the chief disciple of Atisha. It was divided into two stages: བཀའ་གདམས་རྙིང་ or བཀའ་གདམས་གོང་མ the earlier school from Bromston to Tsongkha-pa, and བཀའ་གདམས་གསར་པ or the modern school, said to be identical with that now called Gelug-pa, dating from Tsongkha-pa downwards. The earlier *Ḇkaḥ-gdams-pa* were distinguished for their elaborate ritual and for their power of propitiating deities. The members of the later *Ḇkaḥ-gdam-pa* have been remarkable for scholarship and linguistic erudition.

བཀའ་གདམས་ཕོ་བྲང་ *ḇkaḥ-gdams pho-brañ* the palace where the Grand Lama of Tashi-lhun-po resides.

བཀའ་མདའ *ḇkaḥ-m̱daḥ* a contraction for བཀའ་བློན་དང་མདའ་དཔོན *ḇkaḥ-ḇlon-dañ m̱daḥ-ḏpon*, minister and general (*Yig. k. 52*).

བཀའ་འདུས་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ *ḇkaḥ-ḥdus chos-kyi rgya-m̱tsho* a kind of ritualistic observance of the *Rdsogs-chen* sect of the *Ṟñiñ-ma* Buddhist School in which a particular deity with his followers is depicted.

བཀའ་འདོགས་པ *ḇkaḥ ḥdogs-pa* to make into law; to proclaim; a proclamation (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་འདོམས *ḇkaḥ-ḥdoms* = བཀའ་སྟོན་པ or བཤད་པ instruction; order.

བཀའ་སྡོད *ḇka-sdod*, also written as བཀའ་བསྡོད, one waiting for orders; an attendant on a superior; an aide-de-camp; one's guardian deity is also called by this epithet: བཀའ་སྡོད་གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད་ཀྱི་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ། (*A. 13*) "he who has propitiated the lord of death to serve him as his attendant spirit."

བཀའ་བསྡུ་བ *ḇkaḥ ḇsdu-wa* collection of the doctrine (*Jä.*); synopsis of the scriptures at the grand Buddhist convocations; also the convocations where the precepts of Buddha were promulged.

བཀའ་གནང་བ *ḇkaḥ gnañ-wa*, vb., to order, command, grant, permit; an order; permission: ངེད་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཙུན་མོ་ལ་བཀའ་གནང་བར་ཞུ I beg you will give her as a consort to our King of Tibet (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གནམ *Ḇkaḥ-gnam* = ཀ་གནམ a district in the east of Kong-bu; also n. of a district of Ngari Khorsum in Western Tibet.

བཀའ་ཕེབས *ḇkaḥ-phebs* a great man's order.

བཀའ་ཕྲིན *ḇkaḥ-phrin* (*ka-tin*) a message.

བཀའ་འཕྲིན *ḇkaḥ-ḥphrin* letter of command: བཀའ་འཕྲིན་བཀོད་པ to write or issue a letter containing instructions.

བཀའ་བབས I: *ḇkaḥ-babs* an injunction; a direction.

བཀའ་བབས II: *ḇkaḥ-babs* the fulfilment of a commission; also the lama or saint who is commissioned with some high duty. When a lama at the command of his spiritual instructor fulfils what was entrusted to him, he is said to be a *ḇkaḥ-babs*.

བཀའ་བབས་བདུན *ḇkaḥ-babs ḇdun* n. of a historical work on later Indian Buddhism by Lama Tārānātha.

བཀའ་བབས་བཞི *ḇkaḥ babs-ḇshi* the four commissioned ones (see བཀའ་བབས).

བཀའ་བམ *ḇkaḥ-bam* = བཀའ་ཤོག order; diploma: བཀའ་བམ་ངོ་བཟུས་ཡིག་རྟེན་སྙིང་དོན། the object of sending the autograph letter (*Ṟtsii.*).

བཀའ་བྲིས *ḇkaḥ-bris*, resp. བཀའ་ཤོག *ḇkaḥ-çog*, a letter; a written authority, generally in autograph: མགྲོན་གཉེར་མདུན་བཀའ་བྲིས་གནང་རྟེན་བཅས་ཕྱག་ཕེབས་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཀྱི་དཔལ་དུ་ཆེ། it is very gracious of you to favour me with your autograph and enclosure presented by the hand of the Don nyer (*Yig. k. 14*).

བཀའ་དཔང་ *bkaḥ-dwaṅ* = བློན་པོ a minister (*Mṅon.*).

བཀའ་འབབ་པ *bkaḥ-ḥbab-pa* the going forth of an order or edict (*Schr.*).

བཀའ་འབུམ *bkaḥ-ḥbum* the hundred thousand precepts; n. of a religious work.

བཀའ་བློ་བདེ་བ *bkaḥ-blo bde-wa* = བཀའ་བློ་གོ་བ *bkaḥ-blo go-wa*; ཅི་བྱས་ལ་ཉན་པ (*Ṅag.*) 1. attentive; executing an instruction or order with attention; one who is cheerful at heart owing to his attention to བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས. 2. one who easily understands what he is ordered to do; one who appreciates his superior's instruction. 3. ཚིག་བཟང speaking well; eloquent; བཀའ་བློ་མི་བདེ་བ *bkaḥ-blo mi-bde-wa* ཚིག་འབྱོར་བཟང one whose expression or delivery is not good.

བཀའ་བློན *bkaḥ-blon* or བཀའ་ཡི་བློན་པོ *bkaḥ-yi blon-po*, the name given to the four Cabinet Ministers who assist the Gyal-tshab or Regent in the administration of the Government of Tibet during the minority of the Grand Lama of Lhasa. The four Kālön must be laymen and are often military officers. Popularly they are styled Shāpé (ཞབས་པད): བཀའ་བློན་གཟིམས་ཤག *bkaḥ-blon gzims-çag* the residence of a *bkaḥ-blon*.

བཀའ་བློན་དྲུང་འཁོར *bkaḥ-blon druṅ-ḥkhor* the official staff of a Kālön.

བཀའ་བློན་བཞི *bka-blon-bshi* (particularly) the four ministers whom the 4th Manchu Emperor K'ien-lung (in Tibetan called *Lha-skyoṅ* Protected of Heaven) appointed to conduct the state affairs of Tibet. They were ཀུན་དགའ་བཞི་ནོ་ཡོན *Kun-dgaḥ-bshi No-yon*, ཚེ་རིང་དབང་རྒྱལ *Tshe-riṅ dwaṅ-rgyal* of *Gyaṅ Roṅ*, ཐོན་པ *Thon-pa*, and རྩེ་དྲུང་ *Rtse-druṅ* of *Po-ta-la*. These four governed the country for twenty-seven years from the year of the *iron-sheep* (*Loṅ. 16*).

བཀའ་བློན་གསུམ *bkaḥ-blon-gsum* the three ministers who conducted the Government of Tibet from the year of the *fire-horse* to the middle of the year of the *earth-ape*. Their names were:—བཀའ་བློན་ལུམ་པ་བ *bkaḥ-blon Lum-pa-wa*, བཀའ་བློན་ང་ཕོད་པ *bkaḥ-blon Ṅa-phod-pa* of *Koṅ-bu*, and བཀའ་བློན་སྦྱར་ར་བ *bkaḥ-blon Sbyar-ra-wa*.

བཀའ་མ *bkaḥ-ma* = དགོངས་གཏེར spiritual or intellectual heir-loom. This is a philosophical term of the *Rñiṅ-ma* School, meaning the descent of the *bkaḥ* (Buddha's word) in an unbroken succession or without being kept concealed for a period. One who has received such a succession, or any scripture that has come down to him in such a manner.

བཀའ་མང་ཐིམ་པ *bkaḥ-maṅ thim-pa* to contain many precepts or commands; one on whom there are instructions or commissions to perform.

བཀའ་གཙང་མ *bkaḥ gtsaṅ-ma* one whose morals are pure; one who has preserved his vows.

བཀའ་སྩོལ་བ *bkaḥ-stsol-wa*, pf. *stsal*, to speak; to say (where an honoured person is the spokesman); according to circumstances, to command, ask, beg, relate, answer, &c., especially in ancient literature, in which it is almost invariably used of Buddha and of kings speaking.

བཀའ་ཚོགས *bkaḥ-tshogs* = བཀའ་ལན *bkaḥ-lan* or གསུང་ལན a reply in the way of instruction: ནང་མའི་བཀའ་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་གསེར་ཆུ་མའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོང་པ་མཛད། "pray favour me with replies on internal affairs (uninterruptedly) like the flow of the river of gold" (*Yig. k. 15.*)

བཀའ་འཛིན *bkaḥ-ḥdsin* letter of authority or commission from Government (issued to one who is on the move or who is to

exercise some kind of power over the people) to afford facilities for travelling or for carrying out a mission: མི་ངེས་པའི་ཁྲིམས་ཟུང་དང་ཤུགས་ཟུང་རྩོར་ཕྱལ་ལ་བཀའ་འཇོན་སྣང་ས། (*Ḇtsü.*) a commission was issued to despatch hither a man who would frame settled laws and shew energy.

བཀའ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ *ḇkaḥ-ḇshin byed-pa* to do according to order; doing; ordered: བཀའ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ to be obedient; a faithful servant.

བཀའ་རབ་འབྱམས་པ *ḇkaḥ rab-ḥbyams-pa* a doctor of divinity among the monastic scholars of Tibet; one who has acquired the highest proficiency in the Buddhist sacred literature and is of pure morals.

བཀའ་རམས་པ *ḇkaḥ-rams-pa* one who has passed the highest examination in Buddhist metaphysics; one who has reached the highest of the 13 classes in the *Mtshan-ñid grva-tshañ*, the metaphysical school in the great monastic establishments of Tibet.

བཀའ་ལ་རྩི་བ *ḇkaḥ-la ṛtsi-wa* to give heed to or attend to an instruction or precept; to listen to any advice.

བཀའ་ལུང *ḇkaḥ-luñ* an order; a precept: བཀའ་ལུང་གནང་བ to command or give orders; to issue an injunction.

བཀའ་ལོག *ḇkaḥ-log* = གྲྭ་ལོག *grba-log* (*ṭa-log*) one who has given up his religious vows; a Buddhist monk turned out of his monastery for misconduct. In *Khams* he is called *ḇkaḥ-log*; in Middle Tibet *ṭa-log*.

བཀའ་ཤག *ḇkaḥ-çag* the court or council-house of the four *kālön* or ministers of Lhasa: བཀའ་རྒྱ་བ་འགྲོ་མི་རྣམས་ལ་བཀའ་ཤག་ནས་དེབ་སྐྱོད་སྐབས་རྩིས་ཁང་ནས་ཀྱང་བདའ་འཁྱོད་ཟུས། when the warrant officer registers the document at the court of *kālön* he should also verify it at the Account Office (*Ḇtsü.*).

བཀའ་ཤོག *ḇkaḥ-çog* any writing of authority from a superior; decree; diploma; passport; official paper or letter; བཀའ་ཤོག་རྫུན་མ *ḇkaḥ-çog ṛdsun-ma* a fabricated authority; spurious writing or deed; བཀའ་ཤོག་རིམ་སྐྱེལ *ḇkaḥ-çog rim ṣkyel* to circulate a passport or an official order; serial letters sent one after another.

བཀའ་གསལ *ḇkaḥ-gsal* = བཀའ་ཤོག order; official message: བཀའ་གསལ་རིམ་བསྐྱུད་མཛད་པ to send a message or express order one after another.

བཀའི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ *ḇkaḥi-ṛña-wo-che* proclamation by the beat of drum (*Yig. k. 18*).

བཀའི་ཅོད་པན *ḇkaḥi cod-pan* an instruction or precept to be received with perfect obedience; to value or honour an order; a command carried out with the same respect as that with which a man carries his own head-dress.

བཀའི་མདུན་བློན *ḇkaḥi mdun-ḇlon* resp. བློན་པོ *ḇlon-po* minister: གུས་ཆུང་བཀའི་མདུན་བློན་གྱི་མིང་འཛིན་བདག་དང་ལས་ཆ་སེར་སྐྱ་གཡོག་འཁོར་བཅས་ཁམས་སྙོམས my humble self bearing the title of state minister together with the circle of attendants, both lay and clerical officials, are in good health (*Yig. k. 6*).

བཀར *ḇkar* or བཀར་པ according to the law; to legalize; to make it into law (*Cs.*); to proclaim, publish (*Jä.*); བཀར་བསྒྲགས་པ निमित्तवेदन to publish; publication: བཀར for བཀའ་རུ.

ᅩ **བཀར་བ** 1. *ḇkar-wa* pf. of vb. དཀར་བ མ་སོར་བྱེ་བའི་དོན to separate, put aside, select, banish: གནས་ནས་བཀར་པ banished from his place. 2. to ask any question captiously; to make a peevish enquiry.

བཀལ་བ *ḇkal-wa*, pf. of འགེལ་བ, but in *W.* is the primary form of the verb meaning 1. to load; to burden; put a load on (*Cs.*): བལ་བཀལ་བ to load wool: ཁལ་བཀལ་བ

to load a beast of burden, &c.: ཁྲལ་བཀལ་བ to levy a tax. 2. pf. of འཁལ་བ to spin; སྐྱིམས་པ spun; twisted (*Ńag. 5*).

བཀལ་ཐགས *ḅkal-thags* a kind of stuff made of coarse goat-hair about nine inches in width: ར་སྤུ་ཉག་ལྔ་རེ་ལ་བཀལ་ཐགས་བྱས་པར། *ra spu ńag-lńa re la ḅkal-thags byas-par* with every five pounds of goat's hair to weave one blanket (*Ṛtsii.*).

བཀས *ḅkas*, contraction བཀའ་ཡིས instr. of བཀའ.

བཀས་པ *ḅkas-pa*=ཤེར་ཁ 1. crack, split, cleft. 2. pf. of འགེས་པ.

བཀུ་བ *ḅku-wa* 1. elixir, quintessence (*Cs.*); སྨན་བཀུ medicinal extract. 2. with pf. བཀུས་པ to make extract of a drug by drawing out the juice (*Lex.*); མར་བཀུ melted butter; བཀུ་བ་འབྱིན་པ to extract the spirit of; བཀུ་ཕྱུང་ *ḅku phyuń* spirit extracted (*Cs.*); སྨན་བཀུས་ཏེ་འོར་བ to extract medicine by infusion.

བཀུག་པ *ḅkug-pa* pf. of འགུགས་པ आकृष्ट, མདུན་དུ་བཀུག་པ, drawn or pulled forward; བཀུག་ཤོག summons (*Yig. 7*).

བཀུམ་པ *ḅkum-pa*, pf. of འགུམ་པ, but pres. in *W.* and according to *Lex.* fut. བཀུམ *ḅkum*, pf. བཀུམས་པ, to kill, to destroy; མཚམས་བཀུམ་པར་བགྱིར to cut off the edge; fix a boundary to.

བཀུར་སྟི *ḅkur-sti* भक्ति, सत्कार, सेवा, परिचर्या honour, respect, homage; mark of honour; respectful reception (by asking one to sit on a seat of honour); བཀུར་སྟི་མཆོད་པ *ḅkur-sti mchod-pa* to distinguish (a person) by marks of respect (*Zam.*); རང་ལ་བཀུར་སྟི་འབྱུང་དུས *rań-la ḅkur-sti ḥbyuń-dus* when honour is shewn to (one's self) yourself (*Jä.*); བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས *ḅkur-stis dregs* sense of honour; self-respect: མི་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་ལ་བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས་པ་ཡོད། *mi chen-po rnams-la ḅkur-stis dregs-pa yod* great men have the sense of dignity.

Syn. མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa*; རིམ་གྲོ *rim-gro*; བསྙེན་བཀུར *ḅsńen-ḅkur*; རི་མོར་བྱས *ri-mor byas*; ཞབས་ཏོག *shabs-tog*; ཞབས་འབྲིང་ *shabs-ḥbriń*; བཀུར་བ *ḅkur-wa*; ཉེ་བར་གནས *ńe-war gnas*; ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད *ńe-war spyod*; རྗེད་པ *rjed-pa* (*Mńon.*).

བཀུར་བ I: *ḅkur-wa*=མཆོད་པ 1. to pay homage or reverence; to esteem. མང་པོས་བཀུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ महासम्मत राजा literally "the king honoured of many" was the name of the first king of the world according to the Buddhist legendary account. 2. to carry; to fetch; to convey in *W.* being also pf. of འཁུར་བ; ཁོང་དུ་བཀུར་བ to carry upward.

བཀུར་བ II:=ཉེས་པ, གཞོང་མི་བཀུར་བ=ཁས་མི་ལེན་པ अनभ्युपगम to slander; to blashpheme; not to accept as true or correct (*Liç.* ཁ *4*).

བཀུར་བར་བྱེད་པ *ḅkur-war byed-pa* the act of respecting; to do honour; frq. to make reverence, to salute.

བཀུར་ཚིག *ḅkur-tshig*=བསྟོད་པའི་ཚིག *ḅstod-paḥi-tshig* words or expressions of honour, some of which are:—བསྔགས་ཧོས *ḅsńags-hos*; བསྔགས་པ་བརྗོད *ḅsńags-pa ḅrjod*; སྟོད་སྨྲ *stod-smra*; མཆོད་ཚིག *mchod-tshig*; མཐོ་བར་བྱ *mtho-war-bya*; སྟོད་པ་སྨྲ *stod-pa smra*; ཆེ་བརྗོད *che-ḅrjod*; མཆོག་གྱུར *mchog-gyur*; ཕུལ་བྱུང *phul-byuń*; རྨད་བྱུང *rmad-byuń*; ལེགས་བརྗོད *legs-ḅrjod*; ལེགས་སྨྲ *legs-smra*; གཟེངས་བསྟོད་པ *gzeńs-ḅstod-pa*; ཤིན་ཏུ་བཟང *çin-tu-ḅzań* (*Mńon.*).

བཀུར་ཧོས *ḅkur hos* worthy of respect; respectable.

བཀོག་པ *ḅkog-pa*. pf. of འགོག་པ.

བཀོང་བ *ḅkoń-wa*, pf. of འགོང་བ. When བཀོང *ḅkoń* is joined with ཐ to form the compound word ཐ་བཀོང it means ཐྲེགས་པ threat, menace.

བཀོད་ *bkod*=བསྐོས་ *bskos* to appoint; to raise to the throne.

བཀོད་པ *bkod-pa*, v. འཀོད་པ व्यूह, मण्डप, न्यास 1. sbst. གྲལ *gral* or སྒྲིག་པ arrangement; བཀོད་ལུགས order or arrangement; method of arranging; applied to mind, as in སེམས་ལ་བཀོད the meaning is meditation, समाधि, समाहित. 2. vb.=to build, arrange, plan, &c.

བཀོད་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་ अनन्तव्यूह of boundless or infinite design; the universe; n. of a great *Bodhisattva*.

བཀོད་པའི་གཙུག་གཏོར་ *bkod-pahi gtug-gtor*= རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ the prince of learning; science.

བཀོད་འདོམས *bkod-hdoms*=བཀོད་སྟོན་པ *bkod-ston-pa* (*Yig. k. 23*).

བཀོད་བལྟ *bkod-blta* (colloq. བཀོབ་ལྟ *bkob-lta*) the plan of an undertaking; design; plot.

བཀོད་ལྡན *bkod-ldan*=ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཅིག་པ *zla-wa bcu-gcig-pa* or དགུན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *dgun-zla hbriṅ-po* the eleventh month of the Tibetan year, sometimes corresponding with January (*Rtsii.*).

བཀོན་པ *bkon-pa*, pf. of འགོན་པ *hgon-pa*.

བཀོར་འདྲེ *bkor-hdre* seems to be a kind of goblin (*Jä.*).

བཀོལ་སྤྱོད *bkol-spyod* n. of a torment; torture from being boiled in water or oil: བྱོལ་སོང་བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *byol-soṅ bkol-spyod-kyi sdug-bsṅal* the sufferings of the damned through the torture of being boiled.

བཀོལ་བ *bkol-wa* occasionally pf. of འཁོལ་བ *hkhol-wa*, to boil; usually indicates འཁོལ་བ to bind to service; to employ; སྣོད་སྤྱད་བཀོལ་བ *snod-spyad bkol-wa* a boiling vessel; གཡོག་ཏུ་བཀོལ་བ *gyog-tu bkol-wa* to take into service; ཟུར་དུ་བཀོལ་བ to set aside; to keep out.

བཀྱལ་བ *bkyal-wa* 1. to talk nonsense (*Jä.*). 2. ངག་འཆལ་བ to rave in speech; to talk nonsense: བཀྱལ་བའི་ངག प्रलाप, सम्भिन्नप्रलाप, v. ཀྱལ་ཀ.

བཀྱིག་པ *bkyig-pa* in the colloq. of Tsang=འཁྱིག་པ *hkhyig-pa* to tie (by a rope); བཀྱིགས=བཅིངས་པ bound, tied, fastened (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྱེ་བ *bkye-wa*, pf. and fut. of འགྱེད་པ, but in *W.* is used as the only form of the verb=to send, despatch; to cause to come forth: ཕོ་ཉ་བཀྱེ *pho-ña bkye* despatched an envoy: འོད་བཀྱེ *hod bkye* sent forth rays: སྤྲུལ་པ་བཀྱེ *sprul-pa bkye* caused a form to emanate: སྟོན་མོ་བཀྱེ *ston-mo bkye* made an exhibition of.

བཀྱེད་པ *bkyed-pa*, pf. to bend back; recline (vb. nt.).

བཀྱོན་པ *bkyon-pa*=རྡུང་བ *rduṅ-wa* to beat (*Jä.*); བཀའ་བཀྱོན་པ resp. to chastise with words, to scold (*Jä.*). *Schtr.* mentions བཀྱོན་བཀྱལ་བ chiding.

བཀྲ་བ *bkra-wa* (*ṭa-wa*) cog. to ཁྲ་བོ चित्र, विचित्र variegated; beautiful, blooming (of complexion); glossy, well-fed (of animals); བཀྲ་ཆེན महाचित्र a great painting; བཀྲ་བར་འཛིན་པ चित्रकार a painter: བཀྲ་བའི་རི་མོ་ཅན with variegated figures; paintings: བཀྲ་བའི་འོད་དཔག་ཅན चित्रमेखला a radiant or illuminated zone or halo: བཀྲ་ཡར विमिश्र, विमश्र variegated; with shades of colour.

བཀྲ་བའི་སྐད་འབྱིན *bkra-wahi skad-hbyin* n. of the bird called *Garghoṅgata*; ག་གར་ཧོང་ག་ཏའི་མིང་། (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་བྱེད *bkra-byed*=རི་མོ་མཁན *ri-mo-mkhan* a painter (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་ཤིང་དམར *bkra çiṅ dmar* parti-coloured; on a red ground.

བཀྲ་ལམ་མེ *bkra-lam-me*=ཁྲ་ལམ་མེ glaring; in glare; ཐང་ཀ་བཀྲམ་པ་ལྟ་བུའི་མཛེས་པ་ལ་བཀྲ་ལམ་མེ་འདུག་ཟེར the beauty or effect produced by variegated colours as in a painting; the illumination of colours as set forth in a rainbow; hence splendour.

བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkar-çis* मङ्गल, भद्र रोचना, प्रती-र्थक, स्वस्तिक prosperity; blessing; good luck: འབངས་རྣམས་ལ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཤོག good fortune to my people! may they prosper! བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་ཆུ holy-water; consecrated water or consecrating water; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་མལ་ auspicious bed; nuptial bed (*Cs.*); བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་ཚིག་ words of blessing; benediction; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་གསོ་སྦྱོང་ *bkra-çis-kyi gso sbyoṅ* मङ्गल पोषध auspicious fasting; བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྲུང་བའི་གོ་ཆ *bkra-çis sruṅ-wahi go-cha* instruments used for insuring luck; sacrificial ceremony by which blessings are to be drawn down (*Jä.*); བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ propitious; lucky; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ལྟས good omens; lucky signs; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས་ *bkra-çis-pahi rtags* lucky configurations or semblances; happy omens; བཀྲ་ཤིས་མ मङ्गला n. of a goddess; the goddess of glory (*Jä.*); བཀྲ་མི་ཤིས་ misfortune; calamity; བཀྲ་མི་ཤིས་པ calamity; adj. wretched; unlucky.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་གླིང་ *Bkra-çis gliṅ* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Loṅ.* ཛ *25*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྒྱད་པའི་མདོ *bkra-çis brgyad-pahi mdo* n. of a short sutra in *K. d.* ཛ *76* which contains the names of eight Buddhas. Whoever recites it and meditates on the perfections acquired by the Buddhas escapes from the dangers of evil spirits and demons. Such a devotee can easily have admission into the courts of kings and address the highest authorities without let or hinderance. Remembrance of this effusion is believed to be a safeguard against bad dreams and also mishaps or accidents in war, and in repelling offensive weapons.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྒོ་མང་ *bkra-çis sgo-maṅ* n. of a monastery in Amdo.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན *bkra-çis-can* भगाव n. of an incense (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཆོས་རྫོང་ *Bkra-çis chos-rdsoṅ* the summer seat of the Government of Bhutan where the Dharma Raja resides. It is ordinarily called Tassisudon on English maps.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྗོད་པ *bkra-çis brjod-pa* मङ्गलोक्ति auspicious expression; a benediction.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་བརྒྱད *bkra-çis rtags-brgyad* the eight auspicious signs or emblems, viz.:—(1) རིན་ཆེན་གདུགས छत्ररत्न the precious or jewelled umbrella; (2) གསེར་གྱི་ཉ सुवर्ण मत्स्य the golden fish; (3) གཏེར་ཆེན་པོའི་བུམ་པ धनकुम्भ the pot of treasures; (4) པད་མ་བཟང་པོ पद्म the excellent lotus; (5) དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ दक्षिणावर्त शङ्ख the white conch-shell with whorls turning to the right; (6) དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུ श्रीवत्स the auspicious mark represented by a curled noose emblematical of love; (7) མཆོག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན ध्वज the chief standard of victory, *i.e.*, the emblem of royalty; (8) གསེར་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ स्वर्णचक्र the golden wheel.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་ཅན *bkra-çis rtags-can* possessed of auspicious marks: ལག་པ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་ཅན་ལྡན་པ་དེ། བུ་དང་ནོར་རྣམས་ཐོབ་པར་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། a glossy hand possessing auspicious lines will cause one to obtain both a son and wealth (*K. d.* ཀོ *217*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་དུང་ *bkra-çis duṅ*=དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duṅ-dkar gyas-ḥkhyil* दक्षिणावर्तशङ्ख a conch-shell with its whorls turning to the right instead of to the left (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. དུང་མཆོག *duṅ-mchog*; སྐྱེ་བ་ལྔ་པ *skye-wa lṅa-pa*; རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ *rgyal-po ḥkhyil-wa* दक्षिणावर्त (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྡན་ *bkra-çis ldan* स्वस्तिक, मङ्गलमय auspicious; lucky.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྫས་ *bkra-çis-pahi rdsas* मङ्गल द्रव्य, स्वस्तिक प्रकरण, स्वस्तिरूपक lucky articles.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ཡི་གེ *Bkra-çis-pahi yi-ge* n. of a kind of (mystic) writing which is considered auspicious.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *bkra-çis-par gyur-cig* मङ्गलं भवतु may you enjoy prosperity.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བྱེད་མ *bkra-çis byed-ma* = རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་མོ n. of a goddess (*K. g.* ད *112*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བླ་མ་ *Bkra-çis blama* 1. Tashi Lama, the name by which the Panchhen Lama of Tashilhun-po is known in India and Europe. 2. a lama priest who officiates at a marriage ceremony in Sikkim: བཀྲ་ཤིས་བླ་མས་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་གཏོར་མ་མནའ་མའི་མགོ་ལ་རྒྱལ་ཡོང་། the Tashi lama will touch with the auspicious offerings (for the gods) the head of the bride.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྩེ *Bkra-çis-rtse* (*Tashi-tse*) n. of a village in the district of *Stod-luñ* in Tibet.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྩེགས *Bkra-çis-bstsegs* (*Tashi seg-pa*) n. of a brother of King *Skyid-lde Ñimahi mgon*, who settled down in *Mñah-ris* in Western Tibet (*Loñ.* ཅ *8*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྩེགས་པའི་མདོ *bkra-çis btsegs-pahi mdo* n. of a work the reading of which produced auspicious occurrences.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྫས་བརྒྱད the eight lucky articles are—(1) མེ་ལོང mirror; (2) གི་ཝང medicinal concretion from the brains of elephant; (3) ཞོ curd; (4) རྩ་དུར་བ *Dub*-grass; (5) ཤིང་ཏོག་བིལ་བ the wood-apple; (6) དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ a right-whorled conch-shell; (7) ལི་ཁྲི *li-khri* vermillion; (8) ཡུངས་དཀར white mustard.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྫོགས་པ *bkra-çis rdsogs-pa* मङ्गलपूरण completion of an auspicious work or event.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ་ *Bkra-çis lhun-po* (Tashi-lhunpo) the seat of the Panchhen Rin-po-che, the second Lama in Tibet, ordinarily called Tashi Lama, ranking next to the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. The grand monastery of this name adjoining the town of Shiga-tse in Tsang harbours 4,880 monks, presided over by the Tashi Lama.

བཀྲག *bkrag* (*tag*) འོད་ལྷོང་ལྷོང་མདངས་ཡོད་པ *hod lhoñ-lhoñ mdañs yod-pa* 1. dazzling brightness; lustre; མདངས *mdañs* also བཀྲག་མདངས, *e.g.*, glitter (of jewels). 2. ཤ་བཀྲག beautiful appearance; high colour (of the face, skin); ཤ་བཀྲག་མདངས pure gloss of the skin; བཀྲག་ཆེ very bright (*Jä.*).

བཀྲག་པ *bkrag-pa* = མདོག་བཟང་བ fair or fine complexion.

Syn. མདངས་ཅན *mdañs-can*; འཚེར་བ *htsher-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲག་མེད *bkrag-med* = མདོག་ངན་པ or མདངས་མེད dull appearance; bad complexion (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲབ་པ *bkrab-pa* (*tab-pa*) pf. བཀྲབས་པ to choose or select from among many; མཆོག་ཏུ་བཀྲབ *mchog-tu bkrab* exquisite choice (*Lex.*).

བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* (*tam-pa*), pf. བཀྲམས་པ, a form of འགྲེམ་པ प्रकीर्ण, प्रसार, अवकीर्ण to spread over, scatter.

Syn. དགྲམ་པ *dgram-pa*; བརྡལ་པ *brdal-pa* also གཏོར་བ *gtor-wa*; འཐོར་བ *hthord-pa* विकीर्ण; གཙུགས་པ *gtsugs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲལ་བ *bkral-wa* (*tal-wa*) 1. pf. of འགྲེལ་བ (*Cs.*) མདོ་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་ཚིག་དོན་ལེགས་པར་བཀྲལ་བ། elucidation (of the meanings of the terms in the *Sūtra* and the *Tantra*). 2. to appoint: ལས་ལ་བཀྲལ་བ, to engage in business.

བཀྲས *bkras* in the passage ལུམ་ཞལ་ལྷང་བཙན་བཀྲས་སྒྲིལ་བ; བཀྲས here means rolled or varnished in variegated colours.

བཀྲས་པ *ḇkras-pa* (*ṭe-pa*) an abbreviation of བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ, according to *Sch.* also pf. of the verb བཀྲ་བ : བཀྲས་བཏགས for བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཁ་བཏགས an auspicious scarf for presentation on the occasion of a visit or some ceremony or festivity.

བཀྲས་ལུང་ *ḇkras-luñ* (*Ṭe-lung*) n. of a valley in Tibet (*Deb. 44*).

བཀྲས་ལྷུན *Ḇkras-lhun* (*Ṭei-lhun*) मङ्गलकूट a contraction of བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ (Tashi-lhun-po); also a heap or mountain of glory or auspicious objects.

+ **བཀྲི་བ** *ḇkri-wa* (*ṭi-wa*) 1. pf. of འཁྲིད་པ to conduct according to order, *e.g.*, one after another. 2. for དཀྲི་བ वेष्टन, to wrap. 3. to draw; to try; to acquire; to search for.

བཀྲིད་དྲང *ḇkriḍ-drañ* (*ṭi-ḍang*) = མ་དུལ་བ་འདུལ་བའི་ནག་པོ the black discipliner of the unsubdued; the black and horrible (assumed) appearance of Mañju Ghoṣa *Bodhisattva* to lead the sinner into the path of righteousness and virtue : དུལ་བ་བཀྲིད་དྲང་གི་ཁྲོ་བོ the dreaded (Bon) deity who leads or drags the subdued straight onward (*D. R.*).

བཀྲིས *ḇkris* an abbreviation of བཀྲ་ཤིས *ḇkra-çis*.

བཀྲིས་པ *ḇkris-pa* (*ṭi-pa*), pf. of འཁྲིད་པ. ཐར་པ་ལ་བཀྲིས་པ *thar-pa-la ḇkris-pa* conducted to emancipation or *Nirvāṇa*.

བཀྲུ *ḇkru* (*ṭu*), fut. of ཁྲུས *khrus*, v. བཀྲུ་ཞིན *ḇkru-zin* क्षालक. བཀྲུ་བ་ཤལ་གྱི་སྣོད *ḇkru ḇçal-gyi snoḍ* सेचन पात्र washing bowl; to wash a vessel, plate, &c.: བཀྲུ་བྱ *ḇkru-bya*, རས་ཚོགས་གང་ཡང་ཁྲུས་ཀྱུར clothes, etc., to be washed.

བཀྲུག་པ *ḇkrug-pa* (*ṭug-pa*) probably an incorrect reading of དཀྲུག་པ.

བཀྲུས་པ *ḇkrus-pa*, pf. of ཁྲུས *khrus*.

བཀྲེ *Ḇkre* (*teh*) n. of a place in *Khams*, which is also called བཀྲེ་ནག་ཚང *Ḇkre-nag tshañ*.

བཀྲེ་ཧོར *Ḇkre-hor* (*te-hor*) n. of a section of the *Sgo-mañ* department of the monastic school of Dapung.

+ **བཀྲེན་པ** *ḇkren-pa* (*ṭen-pa*), दीन 1. poor, indigent, hungry; ནོར་དཀོན་པ་མའི་ཕྱོགས་བཀྲེན a country where resources are scanty (*Lex.*). 2. कृपण miserly, stingy.

བཀྲེན་པོ *ḇkren-po* = དབུལ་པོ a beggar; destitute person.

Syn. ནོར་མེད *nor-med*; འཕོངས་པ *ḥphoñs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲེས་སྐོམ *ḇkres-skom*, contraction of ལྟོགས་པ་དང་སྐོམ་པ, hungry and thirsty : ཐ་མ་ཁ་འདི་ནི་བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་གང་ལ་ཡང་མི་ཕན། this tobacco does not allay in any way either hunger or thirst : བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་པ་ལས་ཚིམ་པར་འཁྲིད་དོ། leading from hunger and thirst to satiety (*Jä.*): བ་ཡི་འོ་མའི་དབུགས་མི་བདེ་བ་དང་བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་སེལ། the cow's milk removes hunger and thirst and hard breathing."

བཀྲེས་ནས *ḇkres-naṣ* क्षुधित being hungry.

+ **བཀྲེས་པ** *ḇkres-pa* (*ṭeḥ-pa*) to be hungry; also hunger. In *C.* resp. for "hunger"; བཀྲེས་ངར་བ to have ravenous appetite (*Sch.*); སྐུ་བཀྲེས་པ the appetite or feeling of hunger; honorific term: རི་སྟོང་གི་རྩེ་མོ་ཕྱིན་པས་སྐུ་བཀྲེས་པ་ལ་ཞལ་ཟས་འདྲེན་པ་བྱུང་བ on arriving at the top of a barren mountain, he felt hungry and was supplied with food (*Deb.* ཀ. *7*).

+ **བཀྲོངས་པ** *ḇkroñs-pa* resp. term for killed; dead.

བཀྲོལ་བ *ḇkrol-wa* (*tol*) pf. of *ḥgrol-wa* vb. trs. to untie, to loosen; also in *W.* is the only form in use : མདུད་པ་བཀྲོལ་བ *mdud-pa ḇkrol-wa* the knot untied. བཙེམས་པ་བཀྲལ་བ

bçiñs-pa bkrol-wa set free from bondage; ཁྲལ་བཀྲོལ་བ *khral bkrol-wa* remitted revenue or rent; དགོངས་པ་བཀྲོལ་བ *dgoñs-pa bkrol-wa* forgiven, pardoned, &c.

བཀྲོས *bkros* (*toi*)=འདམས་པ to choose; to select; imp. བཀྲོས་ཤིག *bkros-çig* (*Situ. 105*).

བཀླགས་པ *bklags-pa* pf. of ཀློག་པ to have read; done reading: བཀླགས་པ་འདོད wishes to read or sing.

རྐ། *rka* or ཆུའི་རྐ *chuhi-rka* or ཆུ་རྐ=ཐ་མཚ a gutter; a small channel on the roof of a house or at the edge of the roof for carrying off the rain ཆར་པའི་རྐ; small furrow conveying water from a conduit to trees or plants; furrow between the beds of a garden; hence even flower-bed.

རྐ་ཆུའི་ལྷ་ཁང *Rka chuhi lha khañ* n. of a monastery near Sam-ye.

རྐང་ *rkañ* I: 1. marrow, pith. 2. descent, extraction, origin: དཔེར་ན་ལྷ་མོའི་ཆིབས་པ་དྲེའུ་ལ་རྐང་གསུམ་ཞེས་པ་ནི། "for example, the mule on which the Goddess Paldan Lhamo rides is called *rkañ gsum*, on account of a so-called three-fold origin" (its father is an ass, mother a mare but in itself it is neither of them, but a mule!).

རྐང་ II: 1. stuff: རྐང་ཡག་པོ་འདུག it is of good stuff: རྐང་ཡག་པོ་མི་འདུག it is not of good stuff. 2. bundle; a collection: རྩ་རྐང་གཅིག a bundle of grass: སྐྲ་རྐང་གཅིག a tuft of hair: སྐུད་པ་རྐང་གཅིག a skein of yarn.

རྐང་པ *rkañ-pa resp.* ཞབས पद, पद्म 1. foot, leg, hind leg of a quadruped: རྐང་པ་མི་གཏོང अविक्षिप्य पादे: not throwing the foot (*Mñon.*). 2. lower part, lower end, *e.g.*, of a letter: རྐང་པ་ཅན having a foot, so the nine letters are called that extend below the line ཀ་ཁ་ག, etc. (*Jä.*). 3. a metrical line, verse. 4. base foundation: རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ་བཞི *rdsu-hphrul-gyi rkañ-pa bshi* ऋद्धिपाद the four feet (stages) of performing miracles.

Syn. ཞབས *shabs*; རྒྱུ་བྱེད *rgyu-byed*; འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed*; བགྲོད་བྱེད *bgrod-byed*; རྒྱུག་བྱེད *rgyug-byed* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཀྱོག *kañ-kyog* bandy-legged. (*Jä.*)

རྐང་ཀྲི *rkañ-kri* (*kang-ti*) a piece of cloth to wrap round the legs (*Sch.*).

རྐང་བཀོད *rkañ-bkod* पादन्यास the manner of walking; རྐང་པ་བཀྲུ་བའི་ས *rkañ-pa bkru-wahi sa* पादधावनिका the place for washing the feet.

རྐང་བཀྲ་མ *Rkañ-bkra-ma*=རི་བྱི་སྐྱེས born of the hill-rat; a name of Agastya Muni (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་སྐྱེས *rkañ-skyes* n. for the Sudra caste (of India) which originated from the foot (of Brahmā) (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཁྲ *Rkañ khra* (*Kang-tha*) n. of a king of Ancient India: རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་རྐང་ཁྲ་དང་རབ་སྣང་སོགས་ཀྱང་སྤྲེའུ་སོགས་ལས་ཀྱང་མ་རྒྱུད་འབྱུང། "like the Indian Kings, *Rkañ Khra*, and *Rab snañ* and others, their lineage on the mother's side was also from apes, etc." (*J. Zañ.*).

རྐང་ཁྲབ *rkañ khrab* (*kang-thab*) iron shoes worn along with the coat of mail; that part of armour worn like boots from the foot to the knees; greaves.

རྐང་ཁྲི *rkañ-khri* (*kang-thi*=རྐང་སྟེགས) foot-stool (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་འཁུམ *rkañ-hkhum* (probably) having a foot contracted by disease (*Lex.*).

རྐང་འཁོར *rkañ-hkhor* bandy-legged (*Sch.*).

རྐང་གོས *rkañ-gos* = གོས་ལྷམ *gos-lham* Tibetan boots made of felt or of coarse serge.

རྐང་མགོ *ṟkañ-ṉgo* पदाग्र the fore part of the foot.

Syn. རྐང་རྩེ *ṟkañ-ṟtse* (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་མགྱོགས *ṟkañ-ṉgyogs̱* swift-footed: མཐུ་རྩལ་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་རྐང་མགྱོགས་རླུང་དང་མཉམ་པ་གཅིག་སྤྱན་དྲངས *ṉthu-ṟtsal ṟmaḏ-du byuñ-wa ṟkañ-ṉgyogs̱ ṟlun-dañ ṉñam-pa g̱cig s̱pyan-drañs̱* invited (brought) one who was swift-footed like the wind and possessed of miraculous powers: རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the secret blessing of swift-footedness: རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་པས། (*K. dun. 73*) having acquired the grace of swift-footedness.

རྐང་འགྲོ *ṟkañ-ẖgro* (*kang-do*) पदग one who travels on foot; a vassal or subject paying his duty by serving as a messenger or porter (*Cs.*).

རྐང་འགྲོས *ṟkañ-ẖgros̱* also རྐང་བྲོས *ṟkañ-bros̱* 1. walking on foot. 2. domestic cattle; breeding cattle.

རྐང་གླིང *ṟkañ-gliñ* a trumpet made of the human thigh-bone used in temples; also in travelling to keep off evil-spirits.

རྐང་རྒྱུ *ṟkañ-ṟgyu* རྐང་པས་རྒྱུ a foot-soldier, v. རྐང་དམག: infantry acc. to *Cs.*

རྐང་བརྒྱ *ṟkañ-ḇṟgya* or = རྐང་བརྒྱ་པ a centipede: འབུ་རྐང་བརྒྱ་ལག་བརྒྱ་ཡོད་པའི་མིང་། "the name of the worm which has a hundred feet and arms" (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་བརྒྱད་པ *ṟkañ ḇṟgyaḏ-pa* a fabulous lion having eight feet. An imaginary lion of Buddhist design with eight legs, generally found in sculpture and in Tibetan mythological pictures.

རྐང་ངར *ṟkañ-ñar* the leg (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་གཅིག་པ *ṟkañ-g̱cig-pa* एकपदी one-footed, met. a tree; the fabulous countries of the *H̱urañ* and *Tsu-ta*, the people of which are said to walk on one foot.

རྐང་རྗེས *ṟkañ-ṟjes̱* पदचिह्न, कुक्कुर footstep, foot-mark; a dog; "foot-follower."

རྐང་གཉིས་པ *ṟkañ g̱ñis̱-pa* mankind; རྐང་གཉིས་གཙོ་བོ the chief of bipeds; an epithet of Buddha or བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས (*M̱ñon.*): རྐང་གཉིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་སངས་རྒྱས། *Sañs̱-ṟgyas̱* (Buddha) is the chief of the human kind.

རྐང་གདུབ *ṟkañ g̱tub* नूपुर a foot ornament; a foot-bangle.

རྐང་རྟེན *ṟkañ-ṟten* पदाधिष्ठान a foot-stool; trestle; a raised ground or stone step on which, at the time of alighting from any conveyance, the foot is placed.

རྐང་སྟེགས *ṟkañ-s̱tegs̱* or རྐང་པ་འཛོགས་ས foot-stool.

Syn. རྐང་རྟེན *ṟkañ-ṟten*; རྐང་ཁྲི *ṟkañ-khri*; ཟླ་བ་གཅིག་པ *zla-wa g̱cig-pa*; ཞབས་སྟེགས *shabs̱-s̱tebs̱* (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་སྟེང་བུ *ṟkañ-s̱teñ-bu* = སྐར་མ་གསེར་ཕུར the star of the golden flight or བརྟན་པ, a name of a fixed star (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་སྟེན་བུ *ṟkañ-s̱ten-bu* = སྐར་མ་སྟོད་ཕུར the star of higher flight (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་ཐང *ṟkañ-thañ* 1. on foot. 2. = རྐང་དམག पदातिक a foot soldier (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐང་ཐང་པ *ṟkañ-thañ-pa* a pedestrian; རྐང་ཐང་དུ་འགྲུལ་བ one travelling on foot; to walk; to go on foot.

རྐང་མཐིལ *ṟkañ-ṉthiḻ* पादतल the sole of the foot; foot-sole.

རྐང་འཐུང *ṟkañ-ẖthuñ* पादप, metaph. for a tree, *i.e.*, that which drinks or draws nourishment through its feet, or roots: རྐང་འཐུང་དམར་པོ रक्तपादप, भूतद्रुम the red tree; the devil's tree.

རྐང་དྲུག་པ *ṟkañ dṟug-pa* or རྐང་དྲུག་ལྡན་པ the six-footed, met. for the bee.

རྐང་དྲུག་ཚེས་ *rkañ-drug-tshes* = ཨ་མྲའི་ཤིང་ the mango tree.

རྐང་གདུབ་ *rkañ-gdub* नूपुर foot-ring; bangle-like ornament worn on the foot.

རྐང་འདྲེན་ *rkañ-hdren* also ཞབས་འདྲེན, *e.g.*, drawn by the foot; shame; disgrace.

རྐང་ལྡན་ *rkañ-ldan* shoes; that contains or holds the feet; also metaph. for a road, way, passage; རྐང་ལྡན་མ=ཤིང་སེང་གེའི་མཇུག་མ the lion's-tail tree (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་སྣམ་ *rkañ-snam* coarse woollen leggings manufactured in Tibet.

རྐང་པ་བརྐྱངས་ *rkñ-pa brkyañs* the legs stretched; རྐང་པ་བསྐུམས་ contracted legs; རྐང་འཁྱར=ཁ་ཐོར་བ to rove, wander; to disperse, separate: སྤྱུགས་བཏང་བས་ལས་དབང་གིས་རྐང་འཁྱར་ཏེ་བོད་ཡུལ་དུ་ཐེབས། banished from their country, by force of *Karma* they wandered forth and came to the country of Tibet.

རྐང་པ་འཐེང་པོ་ *rkañ-pa hthen-po* पादेन खञ्ज: lame.

རྐང་པ་གསུམ་ལྡན་ *rkañ-pa gsum-ldan* = རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས་ त्रिपाद्वान् he who is possessed of three legs or three regions; Vishṇu; an epithet of Vais'ravaṇa.

Syn. བྱང་ཕྱོགས་བདག་པོ་ *Byañ-phyogs bdag-po*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ་ *rgyal-pohi rgyal*; དཔལ་གཏེར་གསང་བདག་ *dpal-gter gsañ-bdag*; གཏེར་གྱི་བདག་ *gter-gyi bdag*; མིའི་ཆོས་ལྡན་ *mihi chos-ldan*; ངལ་བསོས་པོ་ *ñal-bsos-po*; འོད་ཡངས་ཚ་བོ་ *hod-yañs tsha-bo*; ཨེ་ལའི་བརྒྱུད་ *E-lahi brgud*; ནོར་སྦྱིན་འདྲེན་པ་ *nor-sbyin hdren-pa*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱལ་ *gnod-sbyin-rgyal*; ནོར་གྱི་བདག་ *nor-gyi bdag*; དབྱིག་ཆར་འབེབས་ *dbyig-gi char-hbebs*; བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *byañ-phyogs-skyoñ* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་པའི་སྟབས་སྒྱུར་ *rkañ-pahi stabs-sgyur* dancing at the cadence of a song (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད་ *rkañ-pahi hdu-byed* पदसञ्चार the movements of the feet which are described as དལ་འགྲོས་ *dal-hgros*; བུལ་འགྲོས་ *bul-hgros*; ལེ་ལོའི་འགྲོས་ *le-lohi hgros*; འགྱིང་འགྲོས་ *hgyiñ-hgros*; སྒེག་འགྲོས་ *sgeg-hgros*; རོལ་པའི་འགྲོས་ *rolpahi hgros*; བརྗིད་པའི་འགྲོས་ *brjid-pahi hgros*; གོམ་ཤུགས་ *gom-çugs*; གོམ་སྟབས་ *gom-stabs*; གོམ་རླབས་ *gom-rlabs*, གོམ་པ་ཡངས་ *gom-pa yañs*; གོམ་པ་འཁྱོར་ *gom-pa hkhyor*; བང་མཆོང་འགྲོ་ *bañ mchoñ hgro*; མྱུར་འགྲོ་ *myur-hgro*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོ་ *mgyogs-hgro*; རབ་འགྲོ་ *rab-hgro*; རྒྱུག་པ་ *rgyug-pa* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་པའི་རྩ་བ་ *rkañ-pahi rtsa-wa* = རྟིང་པ་ *rtiñ-pa* the heel (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་པའི་མཚོན་ཆ་ཅན་ *rkañ-pahi mtshon-cha can* = ཁྱིམ་བྱ་ poultry; a fowl (of which the weapon is in its feet).

རྐང་ཕྱིན་ *rkañ-phyin* felt for covering the legs.

རྐང་བོལ་ *rkañ-bol* upper part of the foot (*Jä.*).

རྐང་བྲལ་ *rkañ bral* विपद्म footless; helpless; involved.

རྐང་འབམ་ *rkan hbam* श्लीपदी a disease in the foot; swelling in the foot; also gout.

རྐང་འབྲོས་ *rkañ-hbros* or རྐང་བྲོས, v. རྐང་འགྲོས.

རྐང་སྦས་ *rkañ-sbas* (lit. hidden feet) = སྦྲུལ a snake (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་མ་རྐང་ཅིག་ *Rkañ-ma rkañ-chig* n. of the part of the nether world where the *Nāga* demi-gods reside.

རྐང་མར་ *rkañ-mar* pith; marrow: རྐང་མར་གྱི་རིགས་གང་བྱུགས་ཡན་ལག་རེངས་འཁུམས་མཉེན་པར་བྱེད། by rubbing in any kind of marrow, contracted limbs may be smoothened (*i.e.*, straightened).

Syn. མདངས་ *mdañs*; ཁུ་བ་བྱེད་ *khu-wa-byed* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་མིག་ *Rkañ-mig* अक्षिपाद (अक्षपाद) n. of the founder of *Nyāya* philosophical sect in ancient India.

རྐང་དམག *rkañ-dmag* infantry; a foot-soldier.

Syn. རྐང་ཐང *rkañ-thañ* རྐང་པས་རྒྱུ *rkañ-pas rgyu*; རང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བགྲོད *rañ stobs-kyis bgrod*; རྐང་ཤར་བ *rkañ çar-wa*; ལུས་ཀྱིས་འཐབ *lus-kyis hthab*; ལུས་ཀྱིས་རྒོལ *lus-kyis rgol*; མཚོན་ཆས་འཚོ་བ *mtshon-chas htsho-wa*; དཔུང་བུ་ཆུང་ *dpuñ-bu chuñ* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་རྩ *rkañ-rtsa*, resp. ཞབས་རྩ *shabs rtsa*, general name for shoes in Tsang. In Tibet the sole of a shoe is generally made of a kind of durable grass, hence the name རྐང་རྩ *rkañ rtsa*, foot-grass, signifies a shoe.

རྐང་རྩེ *rkañ rtse* पदाग्र the fore part of the foot.

རྐང་ཚུགས *rkañ-tshugs*=འགོ་འཛུགས or རྩ་བ་ཚུགས་པ to have a firm footing; to take root.

རྐང་མཛེར *rkañ mdser* iron nails or spikes fastened to the boot-sole for climbing.

རྐང་མཛེས *rkañ-mdses*=ཤིང་མྱ་ངན་མེད་ the *As'oka* tree, *Jonesia asoka* Roxburgh (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་བཞི *rkañ-bshi*, རྐང་བཞི་པ four-footed; quadruped; a beast; also a chair or anything that stands on four legs; རྐང་བཞིའི་ནོར་ལྡན=འབྲོག་པ lit. possessed of cattle; a herdsman (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཡང *kañ-yañ* agile; quick in going or walking.

རྐང་རིང *kañ-riñ* I: long shanks.

རྐང་རིང II: v. ཆུའི་བྱ་གག the crane; acc. to some the grey species of duck (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ལམ *rkañ-lam* foot-path; a passage where a man can only pass but not ride.

རྐང་ཤར་པ *rkañ-çar-pa*=རྐང་དམག a foot-soldier (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཤིང་ *rkañ çiñ* treadle of a loom.

རྐང་ཤུ *kran-çu* foot-sore.

རྐང་ཤུབས *rkrañ-çubs* socks; stocking.

རྐང་སོར *kañ-sor* toe.

རྐན *rkan* 1. sometimes used in the place of སྐན. 2. རྐན तालु the palate=དཀན, which is an obsolete form: རྐན་མཐའི་རྙིལ *rkan-mthahi rñil* end of the palate or "gums at the end of the palate": ཏ་ཐ་ད་ ན་ར་ལ་དྲུག, ལྕེ་རྩེ་རྐན་མཐའི་རྙིལ་ལ "the six letters t, th, d, n, r, l, arise from the tip of the tongue and the front palate."

རྐན་ཕུག *rkan-phug* the cavity of the palate: ཀ་ཁ་ག་ངའི་ཡི་གེ་བཞི, རྐན་ཕུག་ལྕེ་རྩེའི་ཆ་ལས་བྱུང་། these four letters come out from partly the cavity of the palate and partly the tip of the tongue. རྐན་དབུས the roof or centre of the palate: ཡ་ཞ་ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཉ་ཤ, བདུན་པོ་ལྕེ་དཀྱིལ་རྐན་དབུས་བྱུང་། these seven letters are pronounced from the centre of the tongue and the middle of the palate.

རྐན་མར *rkan-mar* the butter which is mixed with barley-flour to make a paste for the food of children and infants; barley paste made with water or milk is apt to choke infants, so the Tibetan mothers mix in butter (*Deb.* ག *10*).

+ **རྐམ་པ** *rkam-pa* or བརྐམ་པ of passionate desire. The latter form བརྐམ་པ is generally used; it signifies འདོད་ཡོན longing; ཆགས་ཆེན लोलुप greed; passionate: བཀུར་སྟི་དང་རྙེད་པ་ལ་བརྐམ་པ *bkur-sti dañ rñed-pa la brkam-pa* a longing for honours and gain: ཁ་ཟས་ལ་བརྐམ་པ་འགྱུར becomes eager for cakes.

རྐུ་བ *rku-wa* चोरयति, pf. བརྐུས, fut. བརྐུ or བརྐུ་བར་བྱ, imp. རྐུས, to steal, rob; pres. རྐུ་བར་བྱེད steals, robs; བརྐུ་བྱ *brku-bya* an article to be stolen; བརྐུ་བྱའི་རྫས *brku-byahi rdsas* things that may be stolen; also stolen

property. The six kinds of theft acc. to Buddhism are—(1) འཇབ་བུས་རྐུ་བ *hjab-bus rku-wa* to steal or take away quietly another's property; (2) རྒྱུས་རྐུ་བ *rgyus-rku-wa* to rob a thing knowing all about it beforehand; (3) མཐུས་རྐུ་བ *mthus-rku-wa* to rob violently one's property; (4) ཕྱིས་སྦྱིན་ནོ་ཞེས་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob a thing promising to return it; (5) བརྫོགས་ཏེ་རྐུ་བ to steal by concealment; (6) གཞན་ལ་བསྐྱོན་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob a thing by slandering another person (*K. d.* ཕ *5*).

རྐུ་བར་བགྲང་བ *rku-war bgran-wa* स्तेयसंख्यातं to count as stealing.

རྐུ་སེམས *rku-sems* स्तेयचित्त a mind to steal, or thievish mind.

རྐུར་བཅུག་པ *rkur bcug-pa* हरणहाननयो:, རྐུ་ཐབས་སུ་གནས་པ *rku-thabs-su gnas-pa* स्तैयस-वासिक:, the ten kinds of stealing according to Tibetan authors, *viz.*:—མཐུས་རྐུ་བ *mthus rku-wa* to rob by means of incantations; སྒྱུ་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་རྐུ་བ *sgyu thabs-kyis rku-wa* to rob by producing magical illusions; འབྲིད་པས་རྐུ་བ *hbrid-pas rku-wa* to rob one by using threats; གཏམ་པས་རྐུ་བ *gtam-pas rku-wa* to rob by speech (by lying); སྙིང་རྗེན་རྗེར་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob one by soft words; ཕྱིར་བསམ་རྗེར་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob by saying that he will return the thing afterwards; ནན་དཀྲུག་པའི་རྐུ་བ to steal by conjuring; དངན་འཐན་གྱིས་རྐུ་བ stealing by misappropriation or breach of trust; འཇམ་པོས་རྐུ་བ cheating by gentle persuasion; ཆོས་རྐུ་བ stealing by (imposing upon another in the name of) religion (*Lon.* བ *15*).

རྐུ་བྱ *rku-bya*, same as སྦ་བ to keep secret, hide.

རྐུན་སྒྱིག *rkun-sgyig* thief's pouch; a sort of small wallet.

རྐུན་ཅན *rkun-can* a thief.

རྐུན་བཅོམ *rkun-bcom* plunder; highway robbery.

རྐུན་ཐབས་སུ་བླང་བ *rkun-thabs-su blan-wa* to take away by thievish means.

རྐུན་ནོར *rkun-nor* stolen goods.

རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po*, fem. རྐུན་མོ *rkun-mo* दस्यु, चोर, a thief, a robber.

Syn. ཇག་པ *jag-pa*; གཡོས་མ *gyos-ma*; ཡན་ལག་ངན *yan-lag nan*; ཨར་པ *ar-pa*; འཇབ་བུ་པ *hjab-bu-pa*; ཆོམ་རྐུན *chom-rkun*; གཞན་དུང *gshan-dun*; མཚམས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *mtshams-kyi byed-po*; ཧོག་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *hog-tu-rgyu*; ཆོམ་པོ *chom-po* (*Mnon.*).

རྐུན་པོས་བསྒོ་བ *rkun-pos bsgo-wa* = རྐུན་པོས་ངན་བྱེད་པ *rkun-pos nan byed-pa* the harm done by a thief.

རྐུན་དཔོན *rkun-dpon* the head of a gang of wandering marauders.

རྐུན་མ *rkun-ma* one who steals; a thief; also applies occasionally to theft.

རྐུན་རྫས *rkun-rdsas* stolen goods or things.

Syn. རྐུན་ནོར *rkun-nor*; ལྐོག་ནོར *lkog-nor*, stolen property (*Mnon.*).

རྐུན་སྲུང *rkun-srun* a guard; a watchman; to watch for thieves: རྐུན་མ་སྲུང་རྒྱུའི་ཆེད་དུ་ཁྱི་གསོས *rkun-ma srun-rgyuhi ched-du khyi-gsos* feeding dogs to guard against thieves.

རྐུབ *rkub* पायु vulgar word for the anus, backside, posterior; collcq. ཕོངས or འཕོངས.

རྐུབ་སྐྱོད་པར *rkub-skyod-par* to move or shake one's hinder parts, a mode of nautch girl's dance in India.

རྐུབ་རྒྱག *rkub-rgyag* a chair to sit upon.

རྐུབ་སྟེགས *rkub-stegs* a sitting bench; a portable rest used by coolies.

རྐུབ་ཚོས *rkub-tshos* buttocks (*Cs.*).

རྐེ་བ *ṛke-wa*=རིད་པ *riḍ-pa* (cf. སྐེམ་པ *ṣkem-pa*) lean; meagre (*Cs.*): རྐེ་བར་འགྱུར་བར *ṛke-war ḥgyur-war* to grow lean, thin.

རྐེད་པ *ṛkeḍ-pa,* also སྐེད་པ कटि, जघन, the waist, more particularly that part where the girdle is worn; also the loins; also defined as གཞུའི་འཆར་བཟུང་ the ends or notches of the bow which hold the string or to which the string is attached.

Syn. སྐེ་རགས་ཡུལ *ṣke-rags yul*; བར་མ *bar-ma*; ལུས་ཕྲ *luṣ-phra* (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐེད་རྒྱན *ṛkeḍ-ṛgyuñ* an ornament (chain) hanging from waist.

རྐེད་འཆུ *ṛkeḍ-ḥchu* नितम्ब the buttocks.

རྐེད་མདུད *ṛkeḍ-mduḍ* anything twisted at the middle; knotted-waist; n. of a biscuit (*Jig.*).

རྐེད་ནད་ཅན་མ *ṛkeḍ-naḍ can-ma,* v. བུད་མེད་ཟླ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ, a woman who has her monthly courses (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐེད་པ་གྱོང་པ *ṛkeḍ-pa gyoñ-pa* stiff, unyielding waist: རྐེད་པ་གྱོང་པ་ཁྱོ་བོ་འཆི་བར་འགྱུར the husband of the woman with a stiff waist will die (*K. d.* ཀོ *217.*).

རྐེད་པ་རྒྱུར་བ *ṛkeḍ-pa, ṛgyur-wa* (metaph.) to become a slave (female): རྐེད་པ་རྒྱུར་བ་གཞུ་འདྲ་གཡོག་མོར་འགྱུར། a woman whose waist has become bent like a bow becomes a maid servant (*K. d* ཀོ *217*).

རྐེད་པ་ཆག *ṛkeḍ-pa chag* (lit. broken waist) to fail in a great undertaking: སེང་གེ་མཆོང་ས་ལ་ཝ་མཆོང་ན་རྐེད་པ་ཆག if a fox (tries to) leap over a place where lions jump, he breaks his waist, *i.e.*, dies in the attempt.

རྐེད་པ་ཕྲ *ṛkeḍ-pa phra* a slender waist.

རྐེད་འབྲས *ṛkeḍ-ḥbraṣ*=ཙ་བ་ལེན n. of a fruit used in fever (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐེད་སྦོམ *ṛkeḍ-ṣbom* one with a large or broad waist; a corpulent person.

Syn. ལྟོ་བ་ཆེ་བ *ḻdo-wa che-wa*; གསུས་པོ་ཆེ *gsuṣ-po che*; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་བ *lto-ḻdir-wa*; གསུས་རྫེས་ཅན *gsuṣ-ṛdseṣ can*; ལྟོ་བ་འཕྱང་བ *lto-wa ḥphyañ-wa*; གྲོད་པ་ཆེན་པོ *groḍ-pa chen-po*; གྲོད་པ་སྦོམ་པོ *groḍ-pa ṣbom-po* (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐེད་མེད་མ *ṛkeḍ-meḍ-ma* a pretty woman; =བུད་མེད་མཆོག, a woman with slender waist (*M̱ñon.*).

+ རྐེད་སོ *ṛkeḍ-ṣo*=རྐེད་པ *ṛkeḍ-pa* the waist: ལྡེ་མིག་ཆུང་ངུ་སྣ་མང་པོས་སྐུའི་རྐེད་སོ་འཁོར་བ *ṣde-mig chuñ-ñu ṣna-mañ-poṣ ṣkuḥi ṛkeḍ-so ḥkhor-wa* (*A. 133*) many little keys of different kinds surrounded his waist.

རྐོ་བ *ṛko-wa,* pf. བརྐོས *ḇṛkoṣ,* imp. རྐོས་ཤིག *ṛkoṣ-çig* 1. to dig, dig out; to hoe 2. to engrave; turn up; till.

རྐོ་བྱེད *ṛko-byed* I: 1.=ཕག a hog; also that which digs; a mattock, shovel. 2. विशिख an arrow.

རྐོ་བྱེད II: v. བྱི་བ *byi-wa* that burrows; a rat (*M̱ñon.*).

རྐོ་མ *ṛko-ma* a kind of small hoe for digging earth; n. of a bird called ཀོ་མ *ko-ma* (*Vai. ṣñ.*).

རྐོས་མཁན *ṛkoṣ-mkhan* or བརྐོས་མཁན or རྐོ་མི खनक a digger; one who hoes.

རྐོག་མ *ṛkog-ma* incorrectly for ལྐོག་མ *ḻkog-ma.*

རྐོང་པ *ṛkoñ-pa*=ཟ་རྐོང *za-ṛkoñ* दद्रुरोग ringworm; itch (*Cs.*).

རྐོང་པོ་འབྲས་ཆེན *ṛkoñ-po ḥbraṣ chen* n. of a skin disease with large eruptions; also eruptions (*Ya-ṣel. 28*).

རྐོད་པ *ṛkoḍ-pa* engraving; =རྐོ་བ *ṛko-wa,* to dig or to engrave (*Cs.*).

ཀ

⊹ རྐོན་པ *rkon-pa* net; a fowler's net: བྱ་བཟུང་བའི་དོན་དུ་རྒྱ་སྐྱི་འཛུགས་པ་ལ་རྐོན་པ་འཛུགས་ཟེར། (*Ñag.*) to set up a snare to catch birds is called *rkon-pa hdsugs-pa*.

Syn. བྱ་རྒྱ *bya-rgya*; བྱ་རྐོན *bya-rkon* (*Mñon.*).

བརྐམ་ཆགས *brkam-chags* लुब्ध passionate; also greedy.

བརྐུས *brkus* རྐུན་མ་བརྐུས་ཚར་བ *rkun-ma brkus char-wa* stolen: བརྐུས་ཏེ་བོར་བ *brkus-te bor-wa* to abandon or throw away a thing after stealing it.

བརྐོ་སྤྱོད *brko-spyod* a gouge; an instrument to scoop out (*Sch.*); an instrument to engrave; བརྐོ་བྱའི་ས *brko-byahi sa* ploughed land; བརྐོས་པ *brkos-pa* खात dug out; བརྐོས་ཕོར *brkos-phor* a mould for making clay images: ལྷ་ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན་གྱི་རིང་ལ་སྤང་སྐོང་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་པ་དང་ས་ཙྪའི་བརྐོས་ཕོར་ཁང་སྟེང་དུ་བབས་ཏེ་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབུ་བརྙེས། in the time of the Lhathothori dynasty there fell on the top of the palace a book called *Spañ skoñ phyag-rgya* and a mould for clay miniature images and brought the commencement of the holy doctrine.

བརྐོས་མ *brkos-ma* sculpture; anything that has been engraved upon.

རྐྱག་པ *rkyag-pa*, also སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa*, dung; ordure; excrement: རྐྱག་པ་བཏོང་བ *rkyag-pa btoñ-wa* to cause purging, v. སྐྱག *skyag*.

རྐྱང I: *rkyañ* खर, गवय *Equus kyang*, or the wild ass of Tibet and Higher Asia. It is found everywhere in Tibet in large droves, and is distinct from the wild ass of Sindh and Persia. ཕོ་རྐྱང, a male *kyang*; མོ་རྐྱང a female *kyang*; རྐྱང་དར་མ an adult *kyang*; རྐྱང་རྒན an old *kyang* (*Cs.*).

རྐྱང II: or རྐྱང་པ *rkyañ-pa*, also རྐྱང་རྐྱང *rkyañ-rkyañ* एकाकिन्, नग्न, अचेल, each; single; simple; alone: ང་རྐྱང་པས་མི་ཐུབ I alone cannot: རས་རྐྱང་པ dressed only in cotton cloth: སྐུ་ཞབས་སྐུ་རྐྱང་ཇི་ལྟར་ཕེབས will Your Honour go thus alone? ཆུ་རྐྱང་འཐུང་ནས drinking water only. ལུས་རྐྱང naked body; ཅིག་རྐྱང only one; མི་རྐྱང, same as མི་སྟོང་པོ, *i.e.*, a free, unemployed man, generally one that carries no burden; ཡི་གེ་རྐྱང་པ *yi-ge rkyañ-pa* a letter that forms by itself a syllable, or one that is not *brtegs-pa* (mounted) and without any other consonant or any vowel sign superscribed; རྐྱང་པའི་གྲངས said to be 1, 10, 100, and the further multiples of 10; མིང་རྐྱང་པ a word that has no affix denoting case, &c., also a name without any titles added to it.

Syn. རེ་རེ *re-re*; གཅིག་བུ *gcig-bu*; སྲབ་པ *srab-pa*; གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu*.

རྐྱང་ཆུ *Rkyañ chu* n. of a lake in the south of Ladak, in the neighbourhood of which there are many wild asses.

རྐྱང་ཐག *rkyañ-thag* (ཐག་པ་རི་ལམ་ཡང་ན་ཁང་ཐོག་ནས་མར་བཏང་བ) a rope that is lowered from the top of a mountain or from the roof of a lofty house (*Yig.*).

རྐྱང་པ 1. *rkyañ-pa* गद्य prose; writing. 2. རྐྱང་བ *rkyañ-wa* = རྐྱོང་པ *rkyoñ-wa* प्रसारित extended; spread.

རྐྱང་འཕྱེས *rkyañ-hphyes* महापद्म an immensely large number.

རྐྱང་མ *rkyañ-ma* n. of an artery often referred to in mystic meditation. It is one of the three arteries denominated *Srog-rtsa riñ-po*, and is asserted to run towards the left side.

རྐྱང་ཕྱག *rkyañ-phyag* salutation by prostrating one's self on the ground with the hands and feet stretched out (*A. 48*).

རྐྱན་ *rkyan* 1. a brass vessel like a tea-pot, with a spout; in *W.* "*o-kyan*," a milk-pot. 2. pot-belly; paunch (*Sch.*); ཆབ་རྐྱན, a vessel for water; ཆང་རྐྱན a vessel for wine (*Jä*).

རྐྱན་བུ *rkyan-bu* = འགྲིམ་ཞལ *hgrim-shal* a kind of vessel made of brass or silver or gold of the shape of a wine glass.

རྐྱལ་ཀ *rkyal-ka* = ཀྱ་རེ vain talk; *rkyal-ka byed-pa* to play a practical joke on; to make game of.

རྐྱལ་པ *rkyal-pa* चर्मखली a sack or leather bag, frq. is poetical term for the body or the five aggregates, *i.e.*, ཕུང་པོ་མི་གཙང་རྫས་ཀྱི་རྐྱལ་པ "the body is a bag of unclean things" (*Jä.*).

རྐྱལ་བ *rkyal-wa* सन्तरण to swim; རྐྱལ་རྩེད་པ *rkyal-rsted-pa* to amuse one's self by swimming (*Jä.*); colloq. "*khyal-gyab khan*" a swimmer.

རྐྱལ་བུ *rkyal-bu* small bag; pouch; colloq. *kyal-bu.* ར་རྐྱལ a bag of goat skin; ཕྱེ་རྐྱལ; a bag for flour ཆུ་རྐྱལ water bag or Hindi *moshuk*; མར་རྐྱལ butter bag.

རྐྱལ་བྱེད་པ *rkyal byed-pa* अवगाहन the act of swimming or bathing. In the mystic language of the *Brahmakāyika deva* རྐྱལ་བྱེད *rkyal-byed* or རྐྱལ་བ signifies སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ misery; རྣམ་པར་རྐྱལ་བྱེད or ཀུན་ཏུ་རྐྱལ་བྱེད means ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ sins; རྐྱལ་པ་ཐར་བྱེད denotes རྐྱལ་ཟད the exhaustion of misery, *i.e.*, the cessation of misery or its འགོག་པ निरोध; རྐྱལ་བ་རློལ་མེད signifies རྐྱལ་ཟད་སྒོམ་པ, *i.e.*, to meditate on the exhaustion of misery signifies ལམ or the way to *Nirvāna.* These are the terms believed to be used in the language of the celestial beings who dwell in the heaven called འཕྲུལ་དགའ निर्माणरतय (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

རྐྱེན *rkyen* I: In Buddhist science this important term expresses any co-operating influence which serves to shape and bring about an event as distinguished from རྒྱུ *rgyu*, its direct and obvious cause. In plain language, *rgyu* is the primary cause of anything, but *rgyu* is frequently controlled and modified by a co-ordinate influence known as *rkyen.* As a medical term, according to Jäschke, *rkyen* is differentiated from *rgyu* in that it indicates the pathological or secondary cause of disease, while the latter word denotes its primary or anthropological cause. However, while assigning to *rkyen* the primary meaning of "cause" and "occasion" in the qualified sense of being contributary only to that which comes to pass, we have to note the apparently contradictory signification—effect, occurrence, incident, event. So we meet with རྐྱེན་ངན་པ *rkyen-ñan-pa* unfortunate accident; རྐྱེན་ངན་པས་འདས he has perished by an evil incident; ཚེ་འདིར་བྱུང་བའི་རྐྱེན་ངན་རྣམས the adversities arising in this life; རང་མི་འདོད་པའི་རྐྱེན an event disagreeable to one's own self; གློ་བུར་རྐྱེན *blo-bur rkyen* a sudden accident; རྐྱེན་དེ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས *rkyen de-la brten-nas* owing to that circumstance; མེད་པའི་རྐྱེན་ལ་བལྟས་ཏེ *med-pahi rkyen-la bltas-te* or བརྟེན་ཏེ *brten-te* considering the case of not being, not having; thus ནད་ཀྱི་རྐྱེན་དང་འཆི་བའི་རྐྱེན stands also for a cause of disease and of death; བགོལ་རྐྱེན *bgol-rkyen* any circumstance or event adverse to the success of an action, any obstacle, anything opposed or hostile to the existence of another thing: མཐུན་རྐྱེན *mthun-rkyen* a happy, favourable circumstance; furtherance; assistance; supply; མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་པ *mthun-rkyen byed-pa* to assist in; to help to; མཐུན་རྐྱེན་འཛོམ་པ *mthun-rkyen hdsom-pa* altogether successful.

རྐྱེན II: प्रत्यय, प्रत्यय In Buddhist metaphysics there are four kinds of རྐྱེན *rkyen*, viz., (1) རྒྱུའི་རྐྱེན *rgyuhi rken* हेतुप्रत्यय relation of causality; (2) དེ་མ་ཐག་པའི་རྐྱེན *de-ma-thag pahi rkyen* समनन्तर प्रत्यय relation of posteriority; (3) བདག་རྐྱེན *bdag-rkyen* अधिपतिप्रत्यय relation of subordination or conditionality; (4) དམིགས་རྐྱེན *dmigs-rkyen* आलम्बनप्रत्यय relation of dependence (as for instance the relation of parts to the whole and *vice versâ*): རིག་པས་གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱི་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་བདག་རྐྱེན་གཅིག་པོས་བྱེད, གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱིས་རིག་པ་ལ་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་དམིགས་རྐྱེན་དང, བདག་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་ཀ་ཚང་དགོས, གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱི་གཟུགས་ཅན་ལ་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་དང་བདག་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་ཀས་བྱེད་དོ. Besides the above four there are two other subdivisions of རྐྱེན *rkyen*, viz., ཉེར་ལེན उपादान प्रत्यय and ལྷན་གཅིག་བྱེད सहकारी प्रत्यय (*Loñ. 16*).

རྐྱེན III: misfortune; ill-luck; calamity: རྐྱེན་བཟློག་པ *rkyen glog-pa* to avert a misfortune: རྐྱེན་ཐེགས་པ *rkyen thegs-pa* to endure misfortune: རྐྱེན་ཐུབ་པ *rkyen thub-pa* to be equal to the occassion, cope with calamity.

རྐྱེན་གྱིས *rkyen-gyis*, postp. with gen. by reason of; on account of; by; དེའི་རྐྱེན་གྱིས therefore; accordingly.

རྐྱེན་གཅིག་རྟོགས *rken-gcig rtogs* = རང་སངས་རྒྱས an epithet for a *Pratyeka* Buddha (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱེན་ཆགས་འབྱུང་བ *rkyen-chags hbyuñ-wa* to die or to be abolished (*D. çel. 11*).

རྐྱེན་རྟོགས *rkyen-stogs* प्रत्येकबुद्ध also the contemplation of a *Pratyeka* Buddha and ordinary saint; a class of Buddhist devotees who meditate on *rkyen*, the co-operative cause.

རྐྱེན་ཐུབ *rkyen-thub* = བཟོད་པ patience; forbearance (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱེན་པ *rkyen-pa* यव barley.

+ **རྐྱེན་རྩི** *rkyen-rtsi* = རྐྱེན་སྨན *rkyen-sman* प्रत्ययौषधि a medicine that is administered for determining the co-operative cause of a disease.

རྐྱོང་བ *rkyoñ-wa*, pf. བརྐྱངས, fut. བརྐྱང་བ or བརྐྱང་བར་བྱ, to stretch, extend, stretch forth (one's hand to a person); put out (the tongue); spread; distend (the wings, a curtain): ཞབས་གཉིས་བརྐྱང་བསྐུམ *shabs-gñis brkyoñ bskum* one leg stretched out, the other drawn in.

Syn. བརྐྱང་བ *brkyañ-wa*; བརྐྱངས་པ *brkyañs-pa*; རྐྱངས་པ *rkyañs-pa*; རྐྱོངས་པ *rkyoñs-pa*; བསྣར་བ *bsnar-wa* (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱོང་ཙེ *rkyoñ-tse* in *W.* lamp; candle (*Jä.*).

བརྐྱང་ཤིང *brkyañ-çiñ* 1. literally "the extending-wood," an instrument of torture in Tibet; a wooden frame on which the extended arms and legs of the delinquent are fastened down, whilst burning pitch or sealing wax is dropped on his naked breast, which procedure is called བརྐྱང་ཤིང་སྡོད་པ or བརྐྱང་ཤིང་ལ་བཙུགས་པ or བརྐྱང་བ, placing or stretching one on a cross (*Jä.*). 2. in New Testament translation adopted to signify "cross."

བརྐྱངས *brkyañs* विश्रान्त prostrated (by fatigue); stretched out; བརྐྱང་པའི་དོན་ཅན आयतनार्थ for the purpose of stretching.

ལྐུག *lkug* पण a wager: ཤོ་རྩེས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ "to gain a wager in dice-playing, &c."

ལྐུགས་པ *lkugs-pa* 1. dumb; mute; ཁ་ལྐུགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *kha lkugs-par byed-pa* to put to silence; ལྐུགས་པ་མ a dumb woman (*Cs.*). 2. मूढ़, जड़ dull, stupid (*Sch.*). The following examples may belong to either 1. or 2.:—ལྐུགས་པར་སྐྱེས *lkugs-par skyes* born idiotic or mute: ལྐུགས་པར་སྐྱེས་ན་རྣམ་ཤེས་ལས་སུ་མི་

ངང་བས་ཆོས་བྱེད་དུ་མི་ཁོམ། if one is born a deaf-mute, one's consciousness (soul) not being suited to work, one cannot act religiously.

Syn. སྨྲ་བཅད་ *smra-bcad*; ངག་གིས་དབུལ་ *ṅag-gis dbul*; ངག་མི་ལྡན་ *ṅag mildan*; སེམས་བེམ་པོ་ *sems bem-po*; ཚིག་ཉམས་ *tshigñams*; ཚིག་མི་གསལ་ *tshig mi-gsal*; བེམ་པོ་ལྟར་ལྐུག་ *bem-po ltar lkug*; མི་སྨྲ་ཤེས་ *mi-smra çes* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོག *lkog* I: = ཕ་གི་ *pha-gi* yonder. In the passage སྐོག་གི་རི་སྣ་འདི་ནས་མཐོང་ལགས་ཞུས་པས, he said "from here look to yonder hill-side": སྐོག་གི་རི་སྣ་ *lkog-gi ri sna* = ཕ་གི་རི་ཟུར་ the corner of the hill there.

སྐོག II: secrecy; སྐོག་གི་ཆུང་མ་ a wife kept secretly in Tibet. Where polyandry prevails any of the brothers who is not satisfied with the common spouse takes to himself a wife called *Kok-gi chung-ma*—a concubine (*Cs.*).

སྐོག་མ *lkog-ma*, vulg. ཨོག་འཇོལ་ *og-ḥjol* 1. gullet. œsophagus. 2. wind-pipe. 3. the throat; སྐོག་མའི་ལྷ་གོང་ *lkog-maḥi lha-goṅ* the larynx (*Sch.*); also written སྐོག་མའི་ལྷར་གོར.

སྐོག་དཀར་ *lkog-dkar* the ferret-badger (*Helictis monticola*).

སྐོག་གྱུར་ *lkog-gyur*, v. སྐོག་ན་མ་ *lkog-na-ma* (*Mṅon.*); སྐོག་གྱུར་བྱས་ *lkog-gya byas* made secret.

སྐོག་གླུ་ *lkog-glu* a secret hummed song: གཞན་གྱི་མ་ཐོས་པར་བྱས་ནས་གླུ་ལེན་པ་ལ་སྐོག་གླུ་ཟེར་ a song sung so that others may not hear it is called *Kog-lu* (*Ṅag.*).

སྐོག་ཆད་ *lkog-chad* secret punishment.

སྐོག་ཆོས་བྱེད་པ་ *lkog-chos byed-pa* to apply one's self to religious studies secretly.

སྐོག་རྙན་ *lkog-rñan* a reward given secretly; a bribe.

སྐོག་ཏུ་ *bkog-tu* confidentially, secretly; སྐོག་གྱུར་ or སྐོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ་ परोक्ष secret; hidden; out of sight (*Jä.*); ཤིན་ཏུ་སྐོག་གྱུར་ *çin-tu lkog-gyur* very secret; most confidential.

སྐོག་ཏུ་བརྐུས་ *lkog-tu brkus* stolen; removed secretly; སྐོག་ཏུ་གླེན་པ་ to converse secretly; སྐོག་ཏུ་ཆོས་ a secret doctrine; to worship secretly; སྐོག་ཏུ་ལབ་པ་ to speak confidentially.

སྐོག་མདུད་ *lkog-mdud* = ཀོལ་མདུད་ the larynx.

སྐོག་འདུན་ *lkog-ḥdun* is described as meaning ཕ་མ་གོ་བར་གྲོས་བྱེད་པ, secret conversation or deliberating, so that others may not understand it.

སྐོག་ན་མ་ *lkog-na-ma* that which is not evident.

Syn. སྐོག་གྱུར་ *lkog-gyur*; མངོན་སུམ་མིན་པ་ *mṅon-sum min-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོག་ནོར་ *lkog-nor* = རྐུན་རྫས་ *rkun-rdas*, lit. secret articles; stolen property (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོག་ཕྲ་ *lkog-phra* = སྐོག་ཏུ་ཕྲ་མ་བྱེད་པ་ or དཀྲུག་ཤིང་བྱེད་པ་ *dkrug-çiṅ byed-pa* misunderstanding; difference (between two parties).

སྐོག་ཟན་ཟ་བ་ *lkog zan-za-wa* to take usurious interest in secret (*Sch.*); སྐོག་ཁབ་བྱེད་ནས་ལྟ་བ་ to watch; to witness from a lurking-place.

སྐོག་ཟས་ཟ་བ་ *lkog-zas za-wa* to take food secretly.

སྐོག་ལ་བྲང་འབྱར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས་ *Lkog-la braṅ ḥbyar-gyi rgyal khams* the name of a kingdom of the *Asura* (demons) where people have no neck, their chins being joined to the breast.

སྐོག་ཤལ་ *lkog-çal* सास्ना dew-lap (of oxen); སྐོག་ཤལ་ཅན་ *lkog-çal-can* = བ་གླང་ oxen in general (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོག་སོག་ *lkog-sog* craw (of birds) (*Cs.*).

སྐོབ *lkob* fat, heavy, plump (*Sch.*).

སྐོལ་མདུད་ *lkol-mdud* = ཀོལ་མདུད་ larynx.

སྐ *ska*; this word is thus explained སྐ་ཞེས་ཆོས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་ཤེས་པ་རྟེན་ཏེ་ "ska

shows the complete knowledge of the aggregation of all *dharma* or phenomena" (*K. d.* ཉ *114*). This explanation also occurs in the aphorism on the interrogation of the Nāga-rāja Samudra (*K. d.* ཀ *178*), also in (*Ḇbum.* ཀ *283*): སྐུང་པོ་དམིགས་སུ་མེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ "*ṣka*' is the symbol of the law of Buddha (Buddhism) as it explains mystically that all things are (निरवलम्ब) not dependant; they are supportless, *i.e.*, have no real existence."

སྐ་ཅིག *ṣka-cig* for སྐད་ཅིག a moment.

སྐ་ཅོག *ṣka-cog* or ཀ་ལྕོག *ka-ḻcog* the names of two grammarians jointly written for abbreviation, *Ṣka* standing for སྐ་བ་དཔལ་བརྩེགས and *Cog* for ཅོག་རོ་ཀླུ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Cog-ro ḵlu-yi ṟgyal-ṃtshan.*

སྐ་བ *ṣka-wa* thick (of fluids, cf. *ṣla-wa*); *ṣka-ṣlaḓ* consistence; density (*Jä.*).

སྐ་རགས *ṣka-rags* कञ्चन्म, कटिबन्ध, मेखला, मयिक;=ཁྲུགས་ཏུ also སྐེ་རགས, in resp. language; སྐུ་རགས a girdle: སྐ་རགས་འཆིང་བ to put on a girdle. སྐ་རགས་བཀྱུར་བ (*Sch.*) a girdle with a clasp; སྐ་རགས་མོ་ཕུ་ཅན कञ्चहार, खञ्चहार ornamental chain worn by Tibetan women on the waist.

སྐ་རགས་བཟང་པོ་མ *Ṣka-rags ḇzan-po ma*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོའི་མིང n. of a princess of the *Noijin* demi-gods (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྐག *ṣkag*=ཀག *kag* or ཀེག *keg* अश्लेषा 1. n. of one of the 27 constellations, *Açleṣā*; an evil star. 2. mischief; bad luck; evil; the name of the goddess Bhogavatī; a fox ལོ་སྐག *lo-ṣkag* an unlucky or bad year ཟླ་སྐག *ẕla-ṣkag* an evil or unlucky month ཞག་སྐག *shag-ṣkag* a bad day; དུས་སྐག *duṣ-ṣkag* evil hour; inauspicious time.

Syn. གདེངས་ཅན་ལྷ་མོ *gdeṅṣ-can lha-mo*; ཀ་ *wa* (*Ṟtsi.* and *Ṃṅon.*).

སྐག་རྩིས *ṣkag-ṟtsiṣ* astrology which treats of the planets and of bad omens, &c.

སྐག་ལས་སྐྱེས *ṣkag-laṣ ṣkyeṣ* केतु;=དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང a comet; born under the constellation of *Açleṣā.*

Syn. མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *ṃjug-phoḓ-can*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phuḓ-can*; སྦྲུལ་ཅན *ṣbrul-can*; སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *ṣkra-gñiṣ-pa* (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྐང་བ *ṣkaṅ-wa*=སྐོང་བ, སྐང་གསོ 1. satisfaction (*Sch.*). 2. a kind of expiatory sacrifice to make amends for a duty not performed (*Jä.*).

སྐང་ཤ *ṣkaṅ-ça* sods cut out (*Sch.*).

སྐད *ṣkaḓ* I: (*keḫ*) भाषा, वाणी 1. voice, cry, sound. Though སྐད and སྒྲ are generally used as synonymous words, yet the majority of the grammarians of Tibet apply the former to all manner of sounds and the latter to the sounds uttered by animate things only. 2. སྐད is equivalent of ཟེར in some expressions such as དེ་སྐད, འདི་སྐད, which mean "thus he said," "speaking these words," &c., and in ཇི་སྐད, ཡིན་སྐད, &c., may be traced similar significations: སྐད་ཅི་གསུང་འདུག what is your pleasure? what did you say, sir? ཟེར་བ་དེ་ཅི་སྐད་ཡིན the (words) spoken what speech are they? what do they mean? (*Jä.*) འདི་སྐད་དུ "in these words" is used before a literally quoted speech and དེ་སྐད་ཅེས after it. ཟེ་སྐད also often occurs after statements meaning "it is said" or "it is rumoured." Other phrases are: དེ་སྐད་མ་བྱེད don't do that or so; སྐད་སྒྲ་བ to give an account, to relate. 3. language: བོད་སྐད the Tibetan language; རྒྱ་གར་སྐད the Indian language; ཡུལ་སྐད་དུ

in the provincial dialect; མི་སྐད་སྨྲ speaking human language; འབྲུག་སྐད་ལྡིར་ཟེར *ḥbrug-ṣkaḍ ldir zer* the voice of thunder rattles; གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་སྐད་ལྟ་བུའི་སྒྲ a voice like the cry of an elephant; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བའི་སྐད་འབྱིན་པ to utter painful or lamentable cries; སྙིང་རྗེའི་སྐད་འདོན་པ to send forth cries for pity; སྐད་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས धातु the root of a word.

སྐད II: ladder=སྐས་ཀ *ṣkaṣ-ka* (*Jä.*).

སྐད་འགག *ṣkaḍ-ḥgag* or སྐད་འཛེར་པོ *ṣkaḍ ḥdser-po* hoarseness of the voice (*Cs.*).

སྐད་རྒྱལ *ṣkaḍ-rgyal*, metaph. a donkey (*Sman. 2*).

སྐད་བསྒྱུར་པ *ṣkaḍ-bsgyur-pa*=སྐད་བསྒྱུར་མཁན one who has changed his language.

སྐད་སྒྲ་ཆེ *ṣkaḍ-sgra che* (*ke' da-che*) the vulgar expression for "fame": ཁོ་དེང་སང་སྐད་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་འདུག he is just now very famous.

སྐད་ངར *ṣkaḍ-ṅar* rough language: སྐད་ངར་ཅེར་བས་ཡུལ་དེའི་མིང་ཡང་ང་ར་ཐང་དུ་བཏགས། on account of their speaking rough speech the name of that place was called *Ṅa-ra thaṅ* (*Yig. 65*).

སྐད་ཅན *ṣkaḍ-can* having a voice; sounding.

སྐད་ཅིག *ṣkaḍ-cig* क्षण, क्षणक, प्रत्यक्ष one moment; an instant. སྐད་ཅིག་མ་ཡི་ཡུན= སྐད་ཅིག་པ is described as སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་གཅིག་རེ་ལྔའི་ཆ, 'one fifth part of the time required for the sound of the snapping of the fingers."

སྐད་ཅིག་བཅོམ *ṣkaḍ-cig bcom*, v. བཅོམ་པ.

སྐད་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྡན *ṣkaḍ-cig ḥdoḍ-ldan*, v. ཕུག་རོན कपोत a pigeon (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཅིག་པ *ṣkaḍ-cig-pa* or སྐད་ཅིག་མ वैनाशिक, क्षणिका, क्षणिक instanteneous; also ephemeral, momentary; also lightning.

སྐད་ཅིག་དབུགས *ṣkaḍ-cig-dbugs* lit. that takes breath only for a moment=སྲམ, an otter (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཅིག་འདོད *ṣkaḍ-cig ḥdoḍ* क्षणप्रभ sudden flash; flash of lightning.

སྐད་ཅིག་གློག་འོད *ṣkaḍ-cig glog-ḥoḍ*=གློག lightning (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཆ *ṣkaḍ-cha* कथा, काहिनी, आलाप, वार्ता news, report, discourse, conversation, topic; སྐད་ཆ་ཤབ་པ to converse; to have a chat.

སྐད་གཉིས་པ *ṣkaḍ-gñiṣ-pa* lit. that has two kinds of voices, *i.e.*, a parrot.

Syn. ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce-gñiṣ-pa*; འཁྱོག་པོའི་མཐུ་ཅན *ḥkhyog-poḥi mthu-can*; ཚིག་འཇམ་ལྡན *tshig-ḥjam-ldan*; འཇམ་ལྗང་འདབ་ལྡན *ḥjam-ljaṅ ḥdab-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་གཉིས་སྨྲ་བའི་དབང་པོ *ṣkaḍ-gñiṣ ṣmra-waḥi dwaṅ-po* one learned in science; one who has mastered (at least) two languages (*Yig. k. 48*).

སྐད་མཉེན་པ *ṣkaḍ mñen-pa* भाषाकोमल of a gentle voice; soft voiced.

སྐད་བསྙན *ṣkaḍ-bṣñan*=བྲག་ཆ an echo (returned by a rock) (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་སྙན་བསྒྱུར་བ *ṣkaḍ-ṣñan bṣgyur-wa* to sing or whistle in a quavering, warbling manner, of birds, flute-players, &c. (*Jä.*): འགྱུར་སྐད a singing or playing of this kind.

སྐད་སྙན་པ *ṣkaḍ ṣñan-pa* कोकिल, कलस्वर one with a sweet voice; spoken of the cuckoo.

སྐད་སྙམ་མ *ṣkaḍ-ṣñam-ma* the princess of the *Noijin* demi-gods; cf. གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་སྟེར་བ *ṣkaḍ ṣter-wa*=སྐད་རྒྱག་པ to call to a person (*Schtr.*).

སྐད་མཐུན་པར་ *skad mthun-par* with one voice; with one accord.

སྐད་དོད་ *skad-dod* = སྐད་ཚབ་ an equivalent term in another language; the original from which another is translated: སྐད་དོད་ཡོད་མེད་ whether there are any original texts: སྐད་དོད་མེད་ it is without the original text (*Situ. 110*).

སྐད་ཀྱི་གདངས་ *skad-kyi gdańs* the character or tone of the voice: ངང་པ་འབྲུག་གི་སྐད་གདངས་ནོར་དང་ལྡན། བྲང་ངམ་བོང་བུའི་སྐད་གདངས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཆེ ॥ (*Mtshan.*) when the tone of one's voice is that of a goose or dragon it betokens the possession of wealth. A voice like that of an ass or ox indicates great troubles.

སྐད་གདངས་དམའ་བ *skad-gdańs dmaḥ-wa* विस्वर low sinking voice; poor voice.

སྐད་འདོན་ *skad-ḥdon* संराव bawling out; loud voice.

སྐད་པ *skad-pa* I: = ཞེས་བྱ་བས *shes bya-was* called; named (*A. 120*).

སྐད་པ II: 1. vb. to say, tell, relate: ཞིང་ཁམས་ཤིག་ཡོད་དོ་སྐད་པར་ཐོས that a land (of bliss) exists I heard people say. 2. interpreter; language master; teacher (*Jä.*)

སྐད་པ་ཆེ *skad-pa-che* or སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *skad-po-che* celebrated; famed.

སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *skad-po che* घोषणा rumour.

སྐད་འབྱིན *skad-ḥbyin* निकूजन singing of a bird.

སྐད་སྦྱངས་ཤིག *skad sbyańs-çig* cultivate your voice; improve the voice by exercise.

སྐད་མི་གསལ *skad mi-gsal* म्लेच्छ one whose language is not intelligible; a barbarian.

སྐད་རིང *skad-riń* दूरेभाष a voice heard at a distance; a high pitched voice.

སྐད་རིགས་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི *skad-rigs hen-po bshi* the four great divisions of language—(1) སཾསྐྲྀ་ཏ་ལྷའི་སྐད Sanskrit, the language of the gods; (2) པི་ཤཱ་ཙི་ཤ་ཛའི་སྐད *Piçātsi*, the language of the meat-eating people; (3) རང་བཞིན་ཤེས་པ་པྲ་ཀྲྀ་ཏ *rań-bshin shes-pa pra-kr-ta* the *Prākrta* or the natural language of the people; (4) ཨ་པ་བྷྲམ་ཤ་ཧྲང་ཆག་སྐ *Apa bhram-ça* corrupt language (*T. K.*).

སྐད་ལུགས *skad-lugs* = སྐད་རིགས *skad-rigs* dialect.

སྐད་ལོག *skad-log* clamour; screaming.

སྐད་ལེགས་མ *skad-legs-ma* = ལྷའི་གཟུགས་ཚོང་མ a celestial courtezan (*Mńon.*).

སྐན་ཏེ *skan-te*, *W.*, instead of སྐ་བ *ka-wa*.

སྐབ *skab* = འགོར་པོ *ḥgor-po* delay: མགྱོགས་པོས་མ་འདོད་སྐབ་པས་མ་ཟིན་ཅིང་། (*Rdsa. 28*) the swift not hurrying, the lingerers not finishing.

སྐབས *skabs* क्षण, वार 1. time, opportunity, occasion, circumstance: མཐོང་བའི་སྐབས opportunity of seeing: སྐབས་རྙེད་པ *skabs rñed-pa* to find an opportunity: སྐབས་སུ or སྐབས་སྐབས་སུ now and then; sometimes. སྐབས་སུ or སྐབས with genit. = at the time of, on the occasion of, during, while, when: དེ་ཀ་སྐབས་སུ in a moment; instantly: སྐབས་དེར *skabs der* अनन्तरे thereafter: སྐབས་འདིར now; here; in this case; in this place: སྐབས་རེ once for a time; each time; བར་སྐབས interval; inter-lapse of time. 2. sphere, state, situation: སྐབས་དང་སྦྱར་བ fit for; adapted; suited to the occasion. 3. སྐབས also means ལེའུ *leḥu*, chapter, and is synonymous with ཚིགས མཚམས གནས, &c., signifying section: སྐབས་བཅུ *skabs bcu*, the ten sections of the doctrine; also he that has observed them (*Jä.*). 4. mode,

method, way, manner, so the word seems to be used in *Vaiśño* : ལྡུམ་བུའི་སྐབས་ལ་ཕུག་དང་སྐྱེས་ལུགས་འདྲ་བར། *ldum-buhi skabs la-phug dań skyes lugs hdra-war* the manner (nature) of the plants being similar to that of a raddish as to growth (*Jä.*).

སྐབས་གཉིས་པ *skabs gñis-pa* द्विदश्या the second chapter.

སྐབས་དོན *skabs-don* अवसरार्थे for the sake of leisure; also circumstance.

སྐབས་འདི་ལ *skabs hdi-la* अस्मिन् प्रकरणे at this opportunity; at this time; on this subject.

སྐབས་ཕྱེ་ན *skabs phye-na* अवकाशं कुर्य्यात् to make opportunity.

སྐབས་འབྱེད་པ *skabs hbyed-pa* अवसर leisure.

སྐབས་ལ་བབས་པ *skabs-la babs-pa* कच्चित् when the time came; opportunity arrived.

སྐབས་གསུམ་བཏུང་བ *skabs-gsum btuń-wa* = ལྷའི་བདུད་རྩི the drink of the gods; ambrosia: ཐེབས་ཚོགས་ཀུང་བཟང་པོའི་སྐབས་གསུམ་བཏུང་བའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་སྤྱི་བོར་སྤྲོལ་ལ་མཛོད། pray send kind letters like the flow of the drink of the gods over the heads of the good (*Yig. k. 78*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས *skabs-gsum-gnas* = མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས the residence of the gods; the heaven.

སྐབས་གསུམ་པ *skabs gsum-pa* I: त्रिदिव, त्रिदश a god; a common name for gods possessed of the knowledge of their past and future births and also of those of others.

སྐབས་གསུམ་པ II: a name of the celestial musician; ལྷའི་གླུ་མཁན *lhahi glu-mkhan* (*Mñon.*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་དབང *skabs-gsum-dwań* a name of Indra; བརྒྱ་བྱིན *Brgya-byin* or ལྷ་ཡི་དབང་པོ (*Mñon.*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་མཚོན་ཆ *skabs-gsum mtshon-cha* त्रिदशायुध thunderbolt of Indra.

སྐམ *Skam* I: སྐམ་པ n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

སྐམ II: a pair of tongs; pincers; an instrument for seizing anything.

Syn. འཛིན་བྱེད *hdsin-byed*; བཟུང་བྱེད *bsuń-byed* (*Mñon.*).

སྐམ་པ *skam-pa* शुष्क dry; སྐམ་རློན *skam-rlon* lit. dry and wet; all articles (furniture, chattels, clothes, utensils, &c.) and food, drink, etc., being included in the term. སྐམ is often used as equivalent to སྐམ་ས, the dry land, hence a plain or ཐང་སྐམ་ལ་སླེབས་པ *skam-la slebs-pa* to get ashore; སྐམ་ལམ journey by land, སྐམ་ཟན dry food, སྐམ་ཤ dry meat, སྐམ་སྐོམ *skam-skom* the dry or stuffed carcass of an animal; གཅན་ཟན་དང་རི་དྭགས་དང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྐམ་སྐོམ། the dried carcasses of beasts and game and of all (others) (*D. R.*).

སྐམ་གློག *skam-glog* a flash of summer lightning: སྐམ་གློག་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་བ་ལ་བརྟེན་ཏེ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀུང་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྐྲག། "on a great flash of lightning coming forth, all his attendants became very much frightened" (*A. 17*).

སྐམ་ཆས *skam-chas* all goods except live-stock.

སྐམ་ཐལ *skam-thal* = ཐུག་ཐལ or ཐུག་རྩམ corn or barley flour to make gruel.

སྐམ་ཐུག *skam-thug* gruel made of barley-flour, dry meat and raddish.

སྐམ་དྲས *skam-dras* neat and clean (*Jig. 30*).

སྐམ་པག *skam-pag* dry, flour of barley.

སྐམ་པོ *skam-po* शुष्क, शोषित dry dried.

སྐམ་ཕོགས *skam-phogs* allowances or wages of an officer or inferior servant in barley-flour, tea or coin, etc., but not

cooked food; གཞུང་གི་ངག་དོན་སྐམ་ཐོགས according to Government order; dry allowance (*J. Zañ.*).

སྐམ་ལས་སྐྱེ་བ *skam-las skye-wa* स्थलज produced or born on land.

སྐམ་བཤད *skam-bçad* dry or meaningless words; hollow expressions meaning nothing: ཁ་ཕྱིར་ཟླའི་སྐམ་བཤད་མཁན་པོ "one versed in talking nonsense, as if only for his mouth's sake" (or "as if on account of his mouth") (*Ev.*).

སྐམས་པ *skams-pa* = ས་སྐྱང bleak and barren place (*Mṅon.*).

སྐར་བ *skar-wa* I: pf. བསྐར, imp. སྐོར, to hang up; to weigh; སྐར, སྐར་ཀ, སྐར་ཁ weight; སྐར་ཚད measure; scale; སྐར་བ *skar-wa* for སྐར་ཀ, སྐར་ཚད and སྐར་མ points on a steel-yard for weight or measure: སྐར་ལྔ five points on the steel-yard weighing two *annas* of silver: སྐར་གང (one *skar*) is equal to ten ཧོན *hon*, which is a little less than an Indian *anna*.

སྐར་མ *skar-ma* ज्योतिः, ऋक्षमूल, तारा, नक्षत्र a star; a fixed star; constellation: གྲོལ་བྱེད, འཕུར་བྱེད, རྒྱུ་བའི་སྐར་མ་ཉི་ཤུ་བརྒྱད (*Vai. kar.*) the stars that are liberated and that soar on high and roam are twenty-eight in number: སྐར་མ་ཅན *skar-ma-can* with stars or figures of stars on anything, a shawl, &c.

སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuñ* वातायन, गवाक्ष, जाल a hole or small opening for the admission of light in a house; a window; same as སྒོ་ཆུང, v. དཀར་ཁུང; སྐར་ཁུང་གི་སྒོ་ལེགས a plank or board for a window; shutters; སྐར་ཁུང་དྲ་བ་ཅན जालवातायन lattice window; a grated window.

སྐར་ཁོངས *skar-khoñs* the sphere of a lunar mansion; a constellation together with the minor stars which are included within its sphere.

སྐར་མཁན *skar-mkhan* गणक an astrologer.

སྐར་ལྕག *skar-lcag* a rigorous enquiry; a flogging (*Jä.*).

སྐར་ཆུ *skar-chu* I: literally star-water; bathing when the star *Agastya* (*Ri-byi*) appears in October, when, according to Tibetan astrologers, water becomes pure and wholesome.

སྐར་ཆུ II: generally applied to dew which is said to come from the stars: *skar-tag tañ che* (*Jä.*) to enquire rigorously; to restrict; to bind down; to flog.

སྐར་མདའ *skar-mdah* a shooting star; སྒྲོན་མ *sgron-ma* a lamp; ཏ་ལ་ལ उल्का a meteor: སྐར་མདའ་ལྷུང་བ or ལྷུང་བ उल्कापात the falling or shooting of a meteor.

སྐར་མདའི་གདོང་ངམ་སྣ *skar-mdahi gdoñ-ñam sna* उल्कामुख or उल्कानास one having either his face or nose glowing as a meteor; a demon; a meteor-mouthed arrow; n. of a fire-arm anciently used in India. One of the ancestors of Gautama Buddha, directly descended from Mahasammata, the first elected king of the world.

སྐར་དཔྱད *skar-dpyad* = སྐར་རྩིས *skar-rtsis* astrology; སྐར་དཔྱད་པ = རྩིས་པ an astrologer (*Mṅon.*).

སྐར་ཕྲན *skar-phran* or སྐར་ཆུང a little star.

སྐར་འཕྲེང *Skar-hpreñ* 1. n. of a fabulous city situated at the foot of Rirab (Sumeru) mountain said to be the residence of the *Asura* King, Kaṇṭha-Mālī. 2. the squares in a chart of the constellations in which the figures representing the stars are written. 3. the angular distance between two stars or planets (*Cs.*).

སྐར་བ II: (*Cs.*) 1. a penning of cattle; assortment; separation; to pen; to fold; to separate, v. དཀར་བ.

སྐར་མ་སྟོད་ཕུར་ *skar-ma stod-phur* ध्रुवतारा supposed to be *Leonis.* This star is believed to be the most steady among the stars and is therefore called the sure-star or fixed-star; also called the crown-star.

Syn. བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; རྐང་སྟེང་བུ *rkañ steñ-bu*; སྣང་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *snañ-ldan çiñ-rta*; སླུགས་བཟང་སྐྱེས *slugs-bzañ skyes*; གཟའ་ཡི་རྟེན *gzaḥ-yi rten*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་ཏོག *rgyu-skar tog*; གན་རྒྱལ་བུ *gan-rgyal-bu*; གསེར་འཕུར *gser-ḥphur* (*Mñon.*).

སྐར་མ་རྩག་རྩིག *skar-ma rtsag-rtsig*, also སྐར་མ་ཁྲ་ཚེམ་ཚེམ, a twinkling star; painting on a canopy or on a ceiling in starry design; རྒྱུ་སྐར those constellations through which the moon passes in her revolution round the heaven; བཙས་སྐར the constellation under which one is born; གཡང་སྐར a propitious constellation; the constellation under which one prospers or which brings fortune and good luck to one.

སྐར་མ་འཚེ *skar-ma ḥtshe* तारापीड़न the injury caused by a malignant star.

སྐར་མའི་དཔྱོད *skar-maḥi dpyod* ज्योतिष an examination or observation of the stars.

སྐར་མིག་བུ *Skar-mig-bu* "son of Star-eye or *Skar-mig*," the eagle. A certain hermit called *Skar-mig* found three eggs. These he gave to a woman in distress, saying that if she broke them after seven days they would bring her happiness. Out of impatient curiosity she broke two on the third and the sixth day. These turned into lightning and the dawn. The third she broke on the seventh day, when there sprung forth a full-fledged eagle which turning round asked what she wanted of him. In reply she wished him to kill the *Lu* demons; and this he accordingly did. Thenceforth the eagle came to be known as the son of *Skar-mig* (*Mñon.*).

སྐར་འཛིན *skar-ḥdsin* star-catching; making sure of a propitious constellation, *e.g.*, for an intended journey (*Jä.*).

སྐར་འོད *skar-ḥod* ज्योतिःप्रभ the light emitted by a star; name of a kind of flower.

སྐར་ཡུམ *skar-yum* works or treatises on the stars; སྐར་ཡུམ་གཟའ་ཡུམ sacred works on stars and planets.

སྐལ་པ *skal-pa* भद्र, दैव luck, chance, fortune—particularly when propitious.

སྐལ་ངན *skal-ñan* दुर्भाग्य wretched; unlucky; unfortunate.

སྐལ་ཅན་མ *skal-can-ma*, also called སྐལ་ལྡན་མ *skal-ldan-ma* 1. भाग्यवती n. of a goddess; a blessed lady. 2. = སྤུ་ལ་འབབ་པ *spu-la ḥbab-pa* n. of a disease in which the hairs are affected.

སྐལ་ལྡན *skal-ldan* भव्य, भगवान् happy; blessed; also n. of one of the 28 ancient sages mentioned in Buddhist works.

སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *Skal-ldan çiñ-rta* भगीरथ n. of a king of the solar race who is said to have brought the river Ganges to Jambu-dvīpa (India) from heaven; one of the ancestors of the Buddha S'akya-muni: ཡིབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་འགྲོས་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཁྱེན་ཞུ། "favour me with letters uninterruptedly like the course of the river Bhāgīrathī (Ganges)" (*Yig. k. 17*).

སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་བུ་མོ *skal-ldan çiñ-rtaḥi bu-mo* भागीरथी, v. གང་གཱ *Gañ-gā*, the daughter of Bhagīratha, the river Ganges (*Mñon.*).

སྐལ་པ་ཅན *skal-pa-can* भव्य, भागिन् the fortunate: སྐལ་པ་ཅན་དུ་འགྱུར भागिनो भवन्ति are very fortunate.

སྐལ་པ་ཆེ *skal-pa-che* = དབང་ཐང་ཆེ་བ महाभाग very fortunate, lucky; also powerful and rich.

སྐལ་པ་མཉམ་པ *skal-pa, mñam-pa* uniformly fortunate or always lucky; སྐལ་པ་དང་བཅས fortunate: མི་དང་སྐལ་པ་མཉམ་པར་སྐྱེས *mi dañ skal-pa mñam-par skyes* मानुषाणां समागतयाभ्युपपन्न born with fortune equal to that of a human being.

སྐལ་པ་བཟང་པོ *skal-pa bzang-po* भद्रकल्प good fortune; སྐལ་པ་ངན་པ bad luck, unfortunate; ཚེ་འདིའི་འགྲོགས་སྐལ the matrimonial share of the present life; the connubial fate for which a person is predestined; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐལ་པ religious good luck; also the merit of the pious; སྐལ་ཆེ་བ very lucky; སྐལ་མེད unfortunate.

སྐལ་པ་ཡོད་པ *skal-pa yod-pa* fortunate; སྐལ་པ་ལྷག་པ extra luck.

སྐལ་འཕར *skal-hphar* enlarged fortune; lucky or of increased luck.

སྐལ་བ *skal-wa* = ཆ *cha* भाग 1. portion; share; ནོར་བགོས་པའི་ཐོབ་སྐལ the apportioned share of hereditary wealth; inheritance; ཟས་སྐལ share or portion of food; ration; རང་སྐལ personal share: སྐལ་བ་མ་ཆད་པར without being deprived of any of his portion. 2. the portion of good or bad fortune that falls to a man's lot as a consequence of his former actions; lot, fate, destiny.

སྐལ་བ་ཆད་པ *skal-wa chad-pa* suppressed fortune; unhappy.

སྐལ་བཟང *skal-bzañ* सुभग 1. prosperous; of good fortune. 2. a plant—*Chrysanthemum coronarium.*

སྐལ་རིན *skal-rin* the valuation of one's share of property; the price of one's share in any concern (*Jig.*).

སྐས *skas* or སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka*, also called སྐས་འཛེག: ཐེམ་སྐས निःश्रेणि, a stair; a flight of steps; སྐས་ཀྱི་རིམ་པ order of steps; སྐས་འཕྲུམ the two side-pieces of a staircase or ladder (*Cs.*); སྐས་འཛུག་པ to place a ladder; སྐས་ལ་འབབ་པ काष्ठकावतरण to come down a ladder; སྐས་ལ་ काष्ठकारोहण to climb up a ladder.

སྐས་སྐོར་ཁྲ་མ *skas-skor khra-ma* the lattice, rail or fencing by the sides of stairs.

སྐས་གདང་བུ *skas-gdañ-bu*, abbr. of སྐས་ཀ་གདང་རིང་པོ, a flight of long steps in a ladder: སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ་ལ་སྐས་གདང་བུ་བདུན་དགོས་པ་ཡོད་པས། to bring him (here) a seven-step ladder was necessary (*A. 91*).

སྐས་ཚང *skas-tshañ* signifies a flight of steps (*Jig.*).

སྐས་ལེབ *skas-leb* the steps of a ladder or stair; the planks of a ladder.

སྐུ *sku* काय, गात्र, मूर्ति, resp. for ལུས *lus*, body. 1. *sku* may be prefixed to the names of parts of the body and even of anything belonging to a person, thus imparting to them the character of respectful terms. As honorific particle it can also be prefixed to nouns in general: སྐུ་ལུས the person or body of a great man; སྐུ་ཆས goods, stores or property of a man of rank; also the religious robe of a lama. སྐུ་སྐྱེས *sku-skyes* a present (given to or received from a respected personage); སྐུ་བསོད virtue, happiness; སྐུ་འདྲ image, statue; སྐུ་གཟན the wrapper used by a lama or a great man; སྐུ་བེར the cloak used by the lamas when attending a religious service; སྐུ་ཡོལ the inner lower garment of a man of rank. Even buildings (monasteries, &c.) are honoured by this respectful expression: སྐུ་དཀར་གསོལ་བ to white-wash a house, &c.; རྐོས་སྐུ *rkos-sku* an engraved image; གོས་སྐུ tapestry; a figure worked upon satin with silk; འཇིམ་སྐུ an image of clay; ཐག་སྐུ a woven image; རྡོ་སྐུ a stone image; ལྡུགས་སྐུ a molten image; བྲི་སྐུ a painted image; འབུར་སྐུ a *Basso Relievo*

image; བླུགས་སྐུ *blugs-sku* a cast image; གསེར་སྐུ *gser-sku* a golden image. 2. སྐུ or སྐུ་ཡི *sku-yi* may be also used honorifically as a poss. meaning "his," "her," "yours," &c. 3. It is further employed to express the reflective verb *khyed-gañ la sku hdeg* "why are you beating yourself ?"

སྐུ་སྐལ *sku-skal* portion or share of a respected person.

སྐུ་སྐེམ *sku-skem* the lean slender body of a respectable person.

སྐུ་ཁམས *sku-khams* a great man's person; also the state of health.

སྐུ་གམ་ངོ་བཅར *sku-gam ño-bcar* a personal interview; to approach or come before a great man personally.

སྐུ་བགེགས་ཆགས *sku-bgegs chags* disease caused by evil spirits.

སྐུ་ལྔ་རྒྱལ་པོ *sku-lña rgyal-po* the five divine Buddhas symbolical of the five highest moral virtues inculcated in Buddhism.

སྐུ་རྒྱུ *sku-rgyu* the matter or substance whereof an image is made.

སྐུ་རྒྱུད *sku-rgyud* a scion, descendant, of a noble family.

སྐུ་བཅར *sku-bcar* personal attendant of a greatman; gen. the attendant monks of the Dalai Lama (*S. kar. 181*); also same as སྐུ་མདུན་པ as in སྐུ་བཅར་མཁན་པོ *sku-bcar mkhan-po*, the domestic priest of the Dalai Lama who is also called སྐུ་མདུན་མཁན་པོ.

སྐུ་བཅར་མོ *sku-bcar-mo* the raiment worn next to the skin (*Yig.*).

སྐུ་ཆས *sku-chas* སྣ་ཆེན་དང་དཔོན་ཆེན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྤྱད་ལག་ལ the chattels and other possessions of any high class person.

སྐུ་ཆོས *sku-chos* = ཆོས་གོས robes; dress worn by great men or by lamas.

སྐུ་མཆེད *sku-mched* brothers and sisters: རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲས་སུ་འཁྲུངས་པའི་སྐུ་མཆེད་དང, བླ་མ་གཅིག་གི་སློབ་མ་ཡིན་པའི་སྐུ་མཆེད་དོ། "those who are born the sons of kings are 'kum-che,' and the pupils of one lama are 'kum-che' (*Loñ.* ཟ *2*). སྐུ་མཆེད་གསུམ the three spiritual sons of Bromston—(1) པོ་ཏོ་བ་རིན་ཆེན་གསལ, (2) སྤྱན་སྔ་བ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་འབར, (3) ཕུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་རྒྱལ་མཚན; འདི་གསུམ་ལ འབྲོམ་སྟོན་གྱི་སློབ་མ་སྐུ་མཆེད་གསུམ་ཟེར (*Loñ.* ཟ *2*); these three were called the spiritual sons of Bromston.

སྐུ་མཉེད *sku-mñed* = ལྟོ་རས *lto-ras* or ལག་རས handkerchief (*Yig. k. 55*).

སྐུ་གཉེར *sku-gñer* कायजीव keeper of images in a temple or monastery.

Syn. ལྷ་གཉེར *lha-gñer*; ལྷའི་འཚོ་བ *lhahi htsho-wa* (*Mñon.*).

སྐུ་བརྙན *sku-brñan* I: a reflected image, v. སྐུ་འདྲ or གཟུགས་བརྙན likeness (*Mñon.*).

སྐུ་བརྙན II: = སྐུ་ཤ the health or flesh of a respectable person (*Mñon.*).

སྐུ་རྟེན *sku-rten* an image of Buddha or of a saint. It is a contraction of the three words: *sku*, *gsuñs*, *thug-rten* the holy image, *i.e.*, of a Buddha or saint; the sacred books or volumes containing religious precepts; and the *chaitya* (*mchorten*), the symbol of the resting of the *thugs* or heart.

སྐུ་བལྟམས *sku-bltams* = སྐུ་འཁྲུངས birth (of a great man).

སྐུ་ཐོག *sku-thog* = སྐུ་རིང lifetime; age; generation; སྐུ་ཐོག་སྔ་མ = སྐུ་ཐོག་གོང་མ or སྐུ་ཐོག་སྔོན་མ former generation; also ancestor or predecessor; སྐུ་ཐོག་རྗེས་མ = སྐུ་ཐོག་འཇུག་མ succeeding generation; སྐུ་ཐོག་མང་པོ many generations: བོད་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་སྐུ་རྣམ་གསུམ་ནི་སྐུ་ཐོག་མང་པོ་ཕེབས་ཞིང་བྱིན་རླབས་ཆེ་བ་ཡིན། the three incarnate beings of Tibet (*i.e.*, the Dalai Lama, Panchen Lama and Tārānāth Lama) having come in many re-births are greatly blessed.

སྐུ་དྲུང་པ *sku druń-pa* a page; an attendant of a great man; a private secretary to a high official.

སྐུ་གདུང *sku-gduń* relics, remains; also lineage, descendants.

སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra* (*kunda*) प्रतिमा, प्रतिबिम्ब, मूर्त्ति image; statue of Buddha or any sainted persons.

Syn. སྐུ་བརྙན *sku-brñan*; སྐུ་གཟུགས *sku-gzugs*; གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-brñan*; སླར་གཟུགས *slar-gzugs*; མཆོད་བྱ *mchod-bya*; ཉེ་བར་འཇལ *ñe-war hjal*; འདྲ་བར་བཞེངས *hdra-war bsheńs*; འདྲ་འབག *hdra-hbag*; དེ་ལྟ *de-lta*; དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra*; དེ་མཚུངས *de-mtshuńs*; དཔེ *dpe*; མཉམ *mñam*; མཚུངས *mtshuńs*; ཛའི་གཞི་འཛིན *dehi gshi-hdsin*; རབ་ཏུ་འདྲ *rab-tu hdra*; པྲ་ཕབ་བཞིན *pra-phab bshin*; ལེགས་པར་བཞེངས *legs-par bsheńs*; ལྡེར་བཟོ *lder-bzo*; སླར་གྲིབ་མ *slar-grib-ma*; སླར་བྱས་མཐུན *slar-byas mthun*; དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས *dńos-po mtshuńs*; འདྲ་བ *hdra-wa*; ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu*; ཉེར་ཚད *ñer-tshad*; ངེས་སྣང *ńes-snań* (*Mńon.*).

སྐུ་ལྡེམ་པ *sku ldem-pa* to be unwell, ill; ill-health.

Syn. ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏབ *nad-kyis btab*; ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad phog-pa*; ན་བ *na-wa*; ན་ཚ་འབྱུང་བ *na-tsha hbyuń-wa*; ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ *khams ma-bde-wa*; འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *hdu-wa hkhrugs-pa*; ཉེ་བར་གདུང་བ *ñe-war gduń-wa*; ཉམས་མ་བདེ་བ *ñams ma-bde-wa*; བྲོ་འཚལ་བ *bro htshal-wa*; སྙུན་པ *sñun-pa* (*Mńon.*).

སྐུ་ན *sku-na* a respectable person's age.

སྐུ་བུབ *sku-bub* a monkey of the langur class found near Bathang.

སྐུ་འབུམ *Sku-hbum* "a hundred thousand images," commonly pronounced Kum-bum. The name of the birth place of Tsongkhapa in Amdo, situated to the east of lake Kokonor; also the name of huge monastery built on the spot. Village and monastery both derive their names from a poplar tree, the leaves of which are said to bear miraculous impressions of a hundred thousand images of Buddha on them. Huc and W. W. Rockhill have given elaborate accounts of Kumbum monastery: ཨ་མདོ་སྐུ་འབུམ་བྱམས་པ་གླིང་གི་སྐུ་འབུམ་ཐོག་གི་རྒྱ་ཕིབས་བཞེངས (*Loń. 17*) he (King *Mi-dwań Phola Thaiji*) erected the gilt dome of the monastery of Chambaling above Kum-bum in Amdo.

སྐུ་སྨད *sku-smad* the part of the body below the navel; སྐུ་སྟོད་སྨད the upper and lower parts of the body.

སྐུ་ཚ *sku-tsha* a brother's son; a nephew; called ཚ་བོ *tsha-wo* in colloquial language.

སྐུ་ཚབ *sku-tshab* a representative; deputy.

སྐུ་ཚེ་སྟོད *sku tshe-stod*=སྐུ་གོང་མའི་དུས during the time of his predecessors.

སྐུ་མཚལ *sku-mtshal*, resp. for གཟུགས་ཁྲག, the blood (of a great man's) body.

སྐུ་ཞབས *sku-shabs* lit. "your honour's feet," is the correct form of the colloq. expression སྐུ་ཞོགས, meaning your honour, your lordship, your worship. It is generally pronounced as *ku-sho*.

སྐུ་གཟན *sku-gzan*=གཟན *gzan shawl* wrapper worn by lamas (*Yig. k. 55*).

སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ *sku-gzugs bde*=ནད་མེད་པ health; also healthy.

Syn. ཁམས་བདེ *khams bde*; ཉེར་འཚེ་མེད *ñer-htshe med*; འབྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས *hbyuń-bshi sñoms*; བྲོ་མི་འཚལ *bro mi-htshal* (*Mńon.*).

སྐུ་ཡི་བབས་དང་བསྟུན *sku-yi babs dań bstun* according as his health permits; according to the state of one's health.

སྐུ་ཡི་ཟོ་མདོག *sku-yi zo-mdog*, resp. of ལུས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *lus-kyi-khams* health: དེང་སྐུའི་ཟོ་མདོག་འཛམ་བུའི་ཆུ་བོའི་གསེར་ཁམས་ལྟར་བཟང་ཞིང་། just now your health is good like the condition of the gold in the Dsam-bu river.

སྐུ་རགས་ *ṣku-rags* = སྐེ་རགས་ *ṣke-rags*, also སྐ་རགས་ *ṣka-rags*, a sash (*Yig. k. 55.*).

སྐུ་རིང་ *ṣku-riń* the period of a life—one's own or another's.

སྐུ་རིམ་ *ṣku-rim*, resp. for རིམ་གྲོ་ *rim-ḥgro*, reverence, respect, and thence the common word for any set service in a temple and in general for a ceremonial act of worship, and particularly in the special sense of a solemn sacrificial ceremony. སྐུ་རིམ་ཀྱི་ཁག་གསུང་རྨོག་གི་གཏོང་གཞི indicates the allowance granted by the Government of Lhasa for *Kurim* in the different monasteries of Tibet.

སྐུ་རུ *ṣku-ru* a water-wheel without a rim; such are the water-wheels of all the mills in the Himalaya (*Jä.*).

སྐུ་རུ་ཁ *ṣku-ru-kha* asterisks; marks generally of the figure of a cross, + also ×. The latter is common in books as an abbreviation like "ditto," to save the repeated writing at full length of the same sentence or word or expression. Some authors spell this word as ཀུ་རུ་ཁ.

སྐུ་ལུས *ṣku-luṣ* शरीर, resp. for ལུས, the body.

སྐུ་ཤ་འབྱོར་པོ *ṣku-ça ḥbyor-po* = ཤ་ཉམས་རྒྱས་ཤིང་རྒྱགས་པ corpulent; also corpulence; the original name of *Ḥbrom Rgyal-waḥi ḥbyuń gnaṣ* (*Mńon.*).

སྐུ་གཤེགས་པ *ṣku-gçegs-pa* dying; death.

སྐུ་གཤེན *Ṣku-gçen-gçen Rab* the great teacher of the Bon: འོད་ཟེར་དཔལ་ཞེས་བདག་གི་ཕ་ཡག་གཤེར་སྐུ་གཤེན་འབྲོམ་དུ་གདར "*Ḥod-zer dpal* was my father, I *Ṣku gçen* of *Yag gsher* am called *Ḥbrom*" (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ *22*).

སྐུ་སྲས་བརྒྱད *ṣku-sraṣ brgyad*, the eight spiritual sons of Bon-po S'en-rab are the following:—(1) མུ་ཆོས *Mu-choṣ*; (2) ཧོལ་དྲུག་ཐང་པོ *Ḥol-drug thań-po*; (3) གཏོ་བུ་འབུམ་སངས *Gto-bu bum-sańs*; (4) དཔྱད་བུ་ཁྲི་ཤིང *Dpyad-bu khri-çiń*; (5) ལུང་འདྲེན *Luń-ḥdren*; (6) བརྒྱུད་འདྲེན *Brgyud ḥdren*; (7) ཀོང་ཚ་དཀར་པོ *Koń-tsha dkar-po*; (8) ཀོང་ཚ་འཕྲུལ་བུ་ཆུང *Koń-tsha ḥphul-bu chuń*.

སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས *ṣku gsuń-thugs*, resp. for ལུས་ངག་ཡིད, body, speech, thought, which constitute the three spheres of a man's doings or sufferings; works in words and thoughts.

སྐུ་གསུམ *ṣku-gsum* त्रिमूर्त्ति, त्रिकाय the three personal exsistences of a Buddha, viz., ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ धर्मकाय spiritual existence; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་རྫོགས་པའི་སྐུ सम्भोगकाय celestial existence, and སྤྲུལ་པའི་སྐུ निर्माणकाय bodily existence; also miraculously emanated existence.

སྐུ་གསེང *ṣku-gseń* rest and gentle exercise (of a great man) when convalescent: ཞབས་འབས་ཀྱིས་སྐུ་རྣམ་པའི་ཚུལ་བསྟན་སྐབས་ཙང་ཆད་དྭངས་པ་ཉེ་བ་ན་སྐུ་གསེང་གི་དུས་ཕར་ཐེབས། when gout was indicated in the form of swelling of the body and slight improvement approached, it being the time of convalescence, he went out (*Ya-sel. 11*).

སྐུ་བསྲུངས *ṣku-bsruńs* or སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *ṣku-bsruńs-pa* तलवर्ग, आन्तिकस्थ attendant; waiter; body-guard.

སྐུགས *ṣkugs* = རྒྱན wager; the stake in a game received by the winner. སྐུགས་སུ་འཛུགས་པ signifies སྐྱིད་ལག་གཏའ་མ་ལ་བཞག་པ, that is, anything placed in pawn: སྐུགས་ཤོར་ན་སྡུ་ངན་གྱི་མཚོ་བཙུབ། (*D. R.*) if the wager is lost he will be plunged into an ocean of grief.

སྐུང་བ *ṣkuń-wa* = སྦོག་ཏུ་སྦས་པ to conceal in a secret place (*Ńag.*), pf. བསྐུངས *bṣkuńs*, fut. བསྐུང་ *bṣkuń*. 1. to hide in the ground; to bury; to inter: བདག་གིས་གཏེར་དང་ནོར་འབྲུངས་རྙེད། I have found hidden treasures and concealed wealth (*nor.*). 2. संयोजन (*A. K. 53-55*) to fasten down; to tie, to

tie on all sides (a corpse in a doubled up or twisted position before it is burnt).

སྐུངས་ས *skuṅs-sa* lurking place; hiding place.

སྐུད *skud* or སྐུད་པ लोचना ; སྐུད་བུ सूत्र, कार्पास 1. thread, yarn, wire: སྐུད་པ་གཅོད་པ to cut the thread, *i.e.*, the tie of marriage; to divorce. གོས་འཚེམ་རྒྱུའི་སྐུད་པ the thread to sew a dress with; རས་སྐུད cotton thread, yarn; བལ་སྐུད woollen thread; གསེར་སྐུད gold wire; དངུལ་སྐུད silver wire; སྐུད་སེར yellow thread; དར་སྐུད silk thread; ཚོན་སྐུད coloured thread; སྐུད་ར the frayed ends of a seam; སྐུད་ཐིགས་མཁན an embroiderer; one that makes up a picture with threads of different colours; སྐུད་རིས= འཚེམས་སུ་བུ་བ सूचिकर्म needle-work on cloth; སྐུད་པ་འཁལ་བར spinning thread. 2. vb. pf. བསྐུས, fut. བསྐུ, imp. སྐུས, to smear; to besmear; to daub: སྣུམ་སྐུད་པ= སྣུམ་བྱུགས་པ to be smeared with oil: སྒོ་ལ་རྩི་སྐུད་པ to paint a door: སྨན་གྱི་སྐུད་པ to anoint; to apply an ointment; སྐུད་པ་བསྒྲིམས or སྐུད་པ་བསྒྲིམས་ཐེན་པ threads twisted together.

སྐུད་པའི་འབུ *skud-pahi hbu*=དར་གྱི་སྲིན་བུ *dar-gyi srin-bu* silk-worm (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུད་པོ *skud-po*=ཆུང་མའི་སྤུན་ཟླ *chuṅ-mahi spun zla* 1. wife's brother; brother-in-law. 2. श्वशुर father-in-law (*Jä.*). 3. in Sikkim a husband's younger brother is also called *skud-po*.

སྐུན་བུ *skun-bu* is described as སྨྱུག་མ་ལ་བཏགས་པའི་སྣོད *smyug-ma-la btags-pahi snod* a wicker-work basket; but a basket or vessel made of bamboo is called སྒང་བུ or ཞེལ་མ (*Ṅag.*).

སྐུབ *skub* अधम very low (*Lex.*).

སྐུམ་པ *skum-pa*, pf. བསྐུམས, fut. བསྐུམ, imp. སྐུམས, to contract; also to be drawn up; to be paralysed: ཡན་ལག་སྐུམ་པ to draw in the limbs.

སྐུར་པ *skur-pa* अपवाद slander; false witness; blasphemy; abuse: སྐུར་འདེབས་པ same as སྐུར་པ་བཏབ་པ to throw abuse, cast aspersion and to bear false witness; to speak impiously of holy things: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་མི་བདེན་པར་ལྟ་ཞིང་སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ to blaspheme by viewing as untrue the three most precious Ones.

སྐུར་བ I: *skur-wa* or སྐུར་བུས་པ to slander, mock, ridicule.

སྐུར་བ II:=བཏང་བ प्रेषण a bestowing, giving, sending; also vb. a. to bestow, give, send; དབང་བསྐུར་བ अभिषेक to furnish with power; to empower or instal; འཕྲིན་སྐུར་བ to send intelligence; རྨ་སྐུར probably decorating one with the peacock's feather (as in China).

སྐུར་བ་འདེབས་པ *skur-wa hdebs-pa* to hold as not existing what exists; to belittle.

སྐུལ་མཁན *skul-mkhan* in *W.* overseer (*Jä.*).

སྐུལ་རྒྱུ *skul-rgyu* to render service; to exact service: མག་པ་ལོ་གསུམ་ཁོས་རྒྱུད་མིན་ཀྱང་སྐུལ་རྒྱུ། the son-in-law (elect), though he is not a slave by birth, must render service for three years (to the parents of the bride).

སྐུལ་བ *skul-wa*, pf. བསྐུལ, བསྐུལ་བར་བྱ, to excite; to exhort, admonish, enjoin: མི་ཞིག་ལས་བྱེད་པར་སྐུལ་བ to exhort a man to do a thing; to appoint: མི་ཞིག་ལས་ཀ་ལ་བསྐུལ་ཏེ imposed some work on a person: དེའི་ཚིག་གིས་བསྐུལ་ནས being induced by his words: རྣམ་ཤེས་ལས་དང་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐུལ་ནས། the (departed) soul urged on by its former deeds and sins: ལྷ་སྲིན་མཆོད་སྐུལ་ཀྱང་ though I tried to bring round the gods and evil spirits by sacrifices: གླིང་སོགས་དག་ཏུ་སྐུལ་ཤིང་ arousing strongly (the actors) with flutes and other instruments. བསྐུལ་བ and more frequently བསྐུལ་མ exhortation; admonition. བསྐུལ་མ་

འདེབས also སྐུལ་རྒྱུག་པ and སྐུལ་ཅག་བྱེད་པ to expostulate with, rebuke; incite.

སྐུལ་བྱེད་ *skul-byed*, v. ཀཊ་ཊ་ཀྲ་རེ.

སྐུལ་ཚིག *skul-tshig* a word in the hortative or imperative mood.

སྐེ *ske* कण्ठ, resp. མགུལ, neck; throat: མགྲིན་པ་གཅིག with one throat; unanimously: སྐེ་གཅོད་པ=སྐེ་གཏུབ་པ and སྐེ་འབྲེག་པ to cut one's throat; to behead: སྐེར་འཐམ་པ to seize by the throat; to worry (*Sch.*): སྐེར་དོགས་པ to tie round the neck (an amulet); སྐེ་འཁོར necklace (*Schr.*); སྐེ་ཆ ornament for the neck; a necklace: ཁམས་མོའི་སྐེ་ཁོར་བྱུ་རུ the coral necklace of a woman of *Khams*.

སྐེ་སྟོང་ *ske-stoṅ* cavity of the throat (*Jä.*), defined in *Med.* as ཨོལ་མདུད་ཀྱི་འོག་ཙམ་ལ་ཀོང་ཀོང་ཡོད་པ the cavity as far down as below the larynx.

སྐེ་ཙེ *ske-tse* or སྐེ་ཙེ राजिका, चोद: *Sinapis ramosa*, black mustard; mustard seeds (*Jä.*): བགེགས་འདུལ་སྐྲངས་དང་ཕོལ་པ་སེལ། it removes evil spirits and cures swellings and carbuncles (*Med.*).

སྐེ་ཚང་ *Ske-tshaṅ* n. of an old monastery situated in the mountains behind the monastery of Sera (*Deb.* ག *13*).

སྐེ་རགས *ske-rags*=སྐ་རགས, སྐ་རགས་ཆུང་པ काञ्ची a sash; an ornament like a sash worn round the waist.

སྐེག *skeg* अश्लेषा n. of a constellation: སྐེག་ལ་སྐྱེས *skeg-la skyes* अश्लेषाभव born in the constellation of *Açleṣā*. [The man born in the constellation of Açleṣā is unfortunate, inasmuch as his birth is followed by the death of himself, his mother or father.]

སྐེག་ཚོས *skeg-tshos* paint, rouge (for the face) (*Sch.*).

སྐེང་ལུངས *Skeṅ-luṅs* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག *11*).

སྐེད་དཀར *skyed-dkar* same as སྐེ་རགས་དཀར, white sash.

སྐེད་འཇིགས *sked-hjigs*=དྭ་དྲུ་འཇོམས *da-dru hjoms* n. of a medicinal drug (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེད་པ *sked-pa*=སྐེད་པ कटि the waist: སྐུ་སྐྱེད *sku skyed* or སྐེད་སྐབས *sked-skabs* नितम्ब, the hind parts below the waist; སྐེད་པའི་ཕྱིགས मेखला waist-band. སྐེད་སོ *sked-so* the waists: སྐེད་པའི་ཚད་སྐྲ་རིང་ཐུང་སྐེད་སོ་ན་མར་སླེབ་པ the length of hair reaching down even to the waist (*Hbrom.* ཁ *35*).

སྐེད་མ *sked-ma*, v. སེ་འབྲུ, pomegranate (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམ་ནད *skem-nad* consumption.

སྐེམ་པ *skem-pa*=སྐམ་པ शोषक, adj. शुष्क, क्षामलक, क्षाम, vb. pf. བསྐམས शोषित, fut. བསྐམ or བསྐམ་པར་བྱ, imp. སྐོམས *skoms*, pres. སྐེམ་པར་བྱེད་པ 1. to make dry, lean meagre; to dry up. 2. also as adj. སྐམ་པོ *skam-po* dry; dried up; meagre.

སྐེམ་པ *skem-pa*=ལུས་ཉམས་ཆུང་བ lean, thin body (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམ་བྱེད *Skem-byed* n. of a demon that causes drought; སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན n. of a trouble (in the body of a person) caused by an evil spirit.

སྐེམ་བྱེད་དཀར་པོ *skem-byed dkar-po* the resin of the *sāl* tree, which is burnt as an incense; same as སྤོས་དཀར white incense gum (*Sman. 447.*)

སྐེམ་བྱེད་མ *Skem-byed-ma* n. of a goddess.

སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཤ་ཟ *Skem-byed ça-za*=དཔང་ཕྱུག་གི་བུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག an epithet of Kumāra, the younger son of Mahādeva (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམས་པ *skems-pa* क्षामलक, प्रक्लन्न, v. འདུག་པ very thin, lean.

སྐེམས་པའི་སྲེབས་པ *skems-pahi sbrebs-pa* शोषक the hunger of emaciating disease.

སྐེར ṣker is sometimes written as ཀེར ker.

སྐེར་ལེབ་སྒུར ṣker leb ṣgur pony, sheep, and yak; collectively cattle.

སྐོ་སྐོ ṣko-ṣko चिबुक the chin.

སྐོ་བ ṣko-wa, pf. བསྐོས, fut. བསྐོ or བསྐོ་བར་བྱ, to select; also to appoint, nominate, commission, charge; ལས་སུ་སྐོ་བ to appoint a person to work: གནས་ཁང་སྐོ་བའི་དགེ་སློང་བསྐོ་བར་བྱའོ། (*K. du.* ཀ *362*) should appoint a ge-long (Buddhist monk) to arrange for lodging; རྒྱལ་སར་བསྐོས་པ raised to the throne; མ་བསྐོས་བཞིན་ without mandate; unbidden; ལས་ལ་བསྐོས་པ destined; appointed to the work, *i.e.*, destined (to be a man) in consequence of his works; ངེད་ཀྱི་ལས་བསྐོས appointed by my destiny; fate (*Jä.*).

སྐོ་ཙེ ṣko-tse a mixture of the leaves of various kinds of leeks pounded and formed into balls and dried; when used, a small portion is broken off, fried in butter, and then added to the food. This spice forms a lucrative article of commerce and is exported from Ladak to Kashmir and from Lhasa to India (*Jä.*).

སྐོགས ṣkogs = སྐོག་པ or ཀོག་པ a hard covering; rind; bark; a shell: སྐོགས་ཅན ṣkogscan adj., having a cover or shell (*Cs.*).

སྐོང་ ṣkoṅ, v. ཀོང koṅ.

སྐོང་བ ṣkoṅ-wa पूरण, pf. བསྐངས ḅskaṅs, fut. བསྐང་ imp. སྐོངས, to fulfil; also sbst. རེ་བ་སྐོང་, to fulfil a hope: ཁ་སྐོང་བ to fill up what is open; to make up a deficiency: དགེ་བའི་ཁ་སྐོང ḍge-waḥi kha-ṣkoṅ to fulfil perfectly the laws of virtue. ཁ་སྐོང or ཁ་བསྐངས also ཁས་སྐོང signify an appendix; supplement: ག་ཤམ་དུ་ཁ་སྐོང་དུ་བཤད will be described in the appendix below: ཐུགས་དམ་བསྐང་རྫས to do a certain ceremony fully according to your vow; སྲུང་མའི་བསྐང་གསོ the ceremony to satisfy one's guardian deity by supplementing what was wanting and making amends for the same: བསྐང་གཏོར is an offering or *torma* for a deficiency: བསྐང་མདོས offering of some representation of celestial mansions, made of coloured threads, to one's guardian deities; བསྐང་གསོ offering to the gods and guardian deities.

སྐོངས་ཤིག ṣkoṅs-çig = རེ་བ་སྐོངས་ཤིག may your hope be fulfilled.

སྐོན་པ ṣkon-pa = གྱོན་པ 1. sbst. v. ཀོན་པ. 2. vb. pf. and fut. བསྐོན to dress; to clothe another person.

སྐོབས ṣkobs = སྐབས, སྐབས་སུ་ཚུད་པ, བྱ་དཀའ་བའི་སྐབས་སུ་ཚུད་ཅེས་པའི་དོན (*Ñag.*) signifies the coming occasion of doing some difficult work.

སྐོམ I: ṣkom पिपासा, तृष्णा thirst; resp. ཞལ་སྐོམ *shal-ṣkom*, འཚང་བ་སྐོམ་གྱི་གདུང་པ tormented by thirst; ཟས་དང་སྐོམ food and drink: སྐོམ་དུ་དཀར་དང་ཇ་གསོལ་ཅིག take milk (lit. "white") and tea for thirst: སྐོམ་དུ་ཆང་གསོལ *ṣkom-du chaṅ-gsol* take wine for thirst (*Kathañ. 115*).

སྐོམ II: the dry land (*Jä.*).

སྐོམ་སྐྱུར ṣkom-ṣkyur sour beer; sour fermented liquor.

སྐོམ་དད ṣkom-daḍ or སྐོམ་དད་ཆེ thirst; མི་སྐོམས་སྐོམ་ཆེ་བ one who is very thirsty: སྐོམ་འདོད་པ་ལ་སྐོམ पानं पानार्थिभ्यः: (give) drink to the thirsty; འཚང་བ་འདོད = ཆུ་འདོད wishing for drink; ཁ་སྐོམས mouth drying; thirsty: སྐོམ་པ་དག་ནི་སྐོམ་པ་དང་བྲལ་བར་འགྱུར། the thirsty will be freed from their thirst.

སྐོམ་ནས ṣkom-naṣ तृषित thirsty; imp. སྐོམས་ཤིག पीयस् become thirsty; སྐོམ་བཞིན་འདུག पिपासित thirsty.

སྐོམ་ཤ ṣkom-ça the flesh of a calf that died or was killed as soon as it was born,

even before it could suck milk from its mother's teat (*Sman.*).

སྐོམས་པ *skoms-pa* पिपासी thirsty.

Syn. བཏུང་བ་འདོད *btuṅ-wa hdod*; ཆུ་འདོད *chuhdod*; ཁ་སྐོམ *kha-skom*(*Mṅon.*).

སྐོར *skor* 1. class, order; appertaining to; subject; circle; body—a term often used to signify a retinue, a set of attendants, persons of one class: མངའ་སྐོར class of official staff; also court (*Yig. k. 37*); ཁྱོ་གའི་སྐོར class of husband; that which concerns a husband; བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐོར class of women, about women; དེའི་སྐོར་ལ of that order; with respect to that; also of that subject; ཁ་རྩོད་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ལ on the subject of litigation; མཆོད་ཆའི་སྐོར the paraphernalia of worship; མ་སྐོར circuit, tour: བོད་བཞུགས་ཨམ་བན་ས་སྐོར་དམག་རྫིས་ལ་ལྷ་ལྡན་ནས། "the Resident Amban of Tibet (started) from Lhasa on a military tour, &c." 2. anything round, a circle; མིག་སྐོར eye-ball. In *W.* སྨ་སྐོར hoop of bamboo (*Schtr.*); མིའི་ཐུག་སྐོར the (circumference) of a man's head; ཁང་ཐོག་སྐོར the top of a house. 3. section, division, *e.g.*, of a book, similar to ལེའུ chapter. 4. repetition; སྐོར་ཟླབ་པ to repeat (*Schtr.*). 5. religious circumambulation, v. སྐོར་བ.

Syn. སྡེ་ཚན *sde-tshan*, རིགས *rigs*, གྲས *gras*, དོན *don* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོར་མཁན *skor-mkhan* one who goes round; སྐོར་པ one who turns a lathe; one who circumambulates or walks round a sacred object.

སྐོར་འགོ *skor-hgo*, རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་འགོ་རྣམ་པ་བརྒྱད། (*Vai. kar.*) classes in astrology. There are eight heads or sections according to Indian astrology; according to Tibetan astrology there are fifteen སྐོར་འགོ heads of astrology, such as about kings, ministers, priests, sages, mystics, queens, &c.; also about birth, growth, maidens, old persons, illness, husbandry, houses, service, &c.; འཚོང་བརྒྱབ་ནས་ཁེ་ཡོང་བའི་སྐོར་ཐང། about profit in trade; སྨན་སྦྱོར་བ་སོགས་ཚད་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ཐང། profit from the compounding of medicines and drugs; དངུལ་སོགས་བསྐྱེས་འཕེལ་གྱི་སྐོར་ཐང་། interest accruing from the laying out of silver (money).

སྐོར་རྒྱུགས *skor-rgyugs* turning the enemy; getting into his rear (*Jä.*).

སྐོར་ཐག *skor-thag* the cord of a lathe.

སྐོར་ཐང *skor-thaṅ* price or rate; also interest on anything in kind; in grain given as loan.

སྐོར་ཐིག *skor-thig* a pair of compasses; སྐོར་དབྱུག a sling.

སྐོར་པ *skor-pa* or སྐོར་ར་པ or སྐོར་མཁན a turner; also one who goes on his rounds.

སྐོར་བ *skor-wa*, vb., pf., &c., fut. བསྐོར, 1. to fill with; to surround, encircle, enclose, besiege; to come again and again; to revolve: ཁང་པའི་སྐོར་བའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ནི། (*A. K.*) the town that was encircled (filled) with houses: སྐོར་བར་ཅན སྐོར་བར་ཅན་གྱི་མི་གསུམ་ནི the three men of those who were surrounding them: ཡ་རྩེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་གཡའ་མས་བསྐོར། the Chief of the *Ya-rtse* mountains is surrounded by rugged rocks: ཏི་རྩེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་གངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐོར the *Ti-rtse* (*Tise*) mountain is surrounded by glaciers: ཀྱུ་ར་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆབ་ཀྱིས་བསྐོར the *Kyura Rgyalpo* mountain is surrounded by water (*D. R*). 2. to traverse; ride round a thing. Also metaphorically in the religious sense: ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྐོར་བ to preach, to propound the doctrine of Buddhism: ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྐོར་བ to make mystic offerings (*i.e.*, the symbolical offerings representing one's accumulated merits) to the *Tantrik* deities, and to observe the ceremonies thereof. 3. སྐོར་བ or གཡས་སྐོར प्रदक्षिण the reverential ceremony of circumambulation which consists in walking round a holy object with

one's right side towards it. This is also called ཆོས་སྐོར་ *chos-şkor* धर्मप्रदक्षिण Buddhist circumambulation. The Buddhist priests of Tibet perform this in contradistinction to བོན་སྐོར་, or the ceremony of the *Bon*, who reverences a sacred object by walking round it keeping it to his left. The Bon ceremony is also called གཡོན་སྐོར་, walking round a holy object keeping it to the left ཕྱག་དང་སྐོར་བ་བྱེད་པ, as a specification of religious duties, to make salutation and circumambulations. ནང་སྐོར་ the inner pathway for circumambulating a holy place or shrine ; ཕྱི་སྐོར་ the outer passage for the above object ; བར་སྐོར་ the middle pathway for the same ; བསྐོར་བྱེད་ *ḇkor-byeḏ* one who goes round or makes a circle or traverse. Other usages of this verb are :—མགོ་སྐོར་བ or མགོ་སྐོར་བྱེད་པ to befool, delude, deceive a person ; ཁ་སྐོར་བ *kha şkor-wa* to make one alter one's sentiments; to divert one from a plan, &c. བསྐོར་*şkor* in མ་བསྐོར་དགུ་བསྐོར་ signifies if all were taken into account; the circumstances or things available (*A. 142*).

Syn. འཁོར་བ *ẖkhor-wa*; ཡང་ཡང་འོང་བ *yañ-yañ ẖoñ-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྐོར་ཚེར་ *şkor-tsher* on this occasion : སྐོར་ཚེར་སྐྱིད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་། on this (present) occasion prosperity arose.

སྐོར་རེས་ *şko-reş*=རེས་མོས་བྱེད་པ in courses; in rotation, one coming after another and again going back.

སྐོར་ལམ་ *şkar-lam* a roundabout way; the way or passage round any sacred place, temple or town for pilgrims to circumambulate it; the pathway round about a monastery used for holy processions.

སྐོར་ལོག་པ *şkor-log-pa* a wrong turn : སྐོར་ལོག་ལ་འགྲོ་བ to walk round an object in the wrong way, keeping it to his left.

སྐོར་ཤིང་ *şkor-çiñ* a turner's lathe or tool.

སྐོལ་བ *şkol-wa*=གཏུ་བ pf. and fut. བསྐོལ, to boil (vb., act., cf. འཁོལ་བ) : སྐོལ་མི one who boils tea.

སྐོས་པ *şkoş-pa*, v. སྐོ་བ *şko-wa*.

སྐྱ *şkya* 1. crop ; the produce of a year, *i.e.*, ལོ་ཏོག; སྐྱ་རྒྱས plenteous crop: ད་ལོ་སྐྱ་རྒྱས་པོ་བྱུང་། this year the crop has been abundant : ད་ལོ་སྐྱ་འཕམ་པོ་བྱུང་། this year the crop has been unsuccessful (lit. "a loser"). 2. a paddle; also ladle. 3. wall or partition, usually བར་སྐྱ. 4. plain, without distinguishing colour, but see སྐྱ་བ below : སྐྱ་སྒམ a plain unpainted box: སྐྱ་ཆོས a blank book : སྐྱ་ཞྭ a plain hat without riband.

སྐྱ་བག *şkya-bag* greyish colour; iron-grey colour (*Jig.*).

སྐྱ་ཀ *şkya-ka*=སྐྱ་ཀ magpie; in *Ld.* n. of a bird (*Cs.*).

Syn. བྱ་ཁྲ་བོ *bya khra-wo* ; མགྲོན་གྱི་འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བྱ *m̱gron-gyi ẖphrin-şkyel bya* ; མངོན་ཤེས་ཅན *m̱ñon-çeş-can* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྐྱ་སྐྱ *şkya şkya* pale-white; grey colour.

སྐྱ་རྒྱབ་པ *şkya ṟgyab-pa* to row ; to ladle.

སྐྱ་ཆེན *şkya-chen* a superior kind of plain scarf (for presentation) (*S. kar. 179*).

སྐྱ་ཉིལ *şkya-ñil* zinc.

སྐྱ་ཐ་ལེ *şkya-tha-le* of plain white colour.

སྐྱ་ཐུད *şkya-thuḏ* a kind of plain cheese made of pounded dried milk with butter but not with sugar.

སྐྱ་ཐུད་ལེབ *şkya-thuḏ-leb* a kind of cheese-cake made of dried milk and butter.

སྐྱ་ཐུམ *şkya-thum* a kind of cake or biscuit made without sugar or treacle.

སྐྱ་ཐོམ་མེ་བ *şkya thom-me-wa* glaring white : སྐྱ་ཐོམ་མེ་བ་གཅིག་རྒྱུན་དུ་ཡོང་ at all times one of

སྐྱ་ནར་ *skya-nar* पाटलि, पाटल 1. n. of a flower, *Bignonia graveolens*. 2. brown; buff.

སྐྱ་ནར་ཁྲ་བོ་ *skya-nar khra-bo*, also སྐྱ་སྣར་བཀྲ་བོ་ चित्र पाटल, n. of a flower; སྐྱ་སྣར་བཀྲ་ཆེན་ महाचित्र पाटल another species of *Bignonia graveolens*.

སྐྱ་ནར་གྱི་བུ་ *Skya-nar-gyi bu* पाटलिपुत्र n. of a city in ancient India, Pātalīputra, now supposed to be Patna.

སྐྱ་ནར་ལྡན་མ་ *Skya-nar ldan-ma* पाटलवती, also पाटलावती n. of a river in Ancient India; acc. to Bhavabhuti's description the river flowed by पद्मावती or modern Nārwār in Mālwa मालव (उज्जयिनी). This latter name of the river occurs in Bhavabhuti's Mālatīmādhava, written early in the 8th century.

སྐྱ་བ་ *skya-wa* I: 1. vb. pf. བསྐྱས་ *bskyas*, fut. བསྐྱ་ *bskya*, to carry; convey to a place (a quantity of stones, wood, water, &c.). 2. = འཕོ་བ་ to change place.

སྐྱ་བ་ *skya-wa* II: also སྐྱ་བོ་ *skya-wo* पाण्डर, विशद grey or whitish grey; pale-white; མི་སྐྱ་ a secular personage; one clothed in no particular colour; a layman, from the grey colour of the coarse serge which is generally worn by the lay people of Tibet: སྐྱ་བའི་དུས་ when (he was still) a layman, *i.e.*, had not entered the sacred order (*A. 126*): སྐྱ་བའི་དུས་ནས་ (*A. 126*) from the time I was a layman; སྔོ་སྐྱ་ light blue. ལྗང་སྐྱ་ light green; དམར་སྐྱ་ light red; སེར་སྐྱ་ कपिल tawny; light yellow; ཟྭོ་སྐྱ་ rice; barley without anything to eat it with; insipid miserable food; སྐྱ་བཉེད་ whiteness; faintness; སེར་སྐྱའི་གྲོང་ कपिलनगर the city of Kapila; སེར་སྐྱའི་གཞི་ कपिलवास्तु the residence of Kapila; སེར་སྐྱའི་གནས་ कपिलाश्रम the hermitage of Kapila.

སྐྱ་བ་འཛིན་ *skya-wa hdsin* = མཉན་པ་ *mñan-pa* or སྐྱ་གཏོང་མཁན་ a rower (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱ་བོ་ *skya-wo* = དཀར་སེར་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཁ་མདོག pale whitish yellow.

སྐྱ་བོ་སྤྱི་ *skya-wo spyi* vulgar people; the common worldly men.

སྐྱ་མ་ *skya-ma* hard and rough soil for cultivation: ས་ལ་ཞག་མ་སྐྱ་མ་གཉིས་ལས་ (*Jig.*) as to soil, two kinds, the alluvial or soft and the hard or gravelly.

སྐྱ་མ་ན་ཁ་ *Skya-ma na-kha* n. of a vast grassy plain or common belonging to the Government of Lhasa in Ü (Central Tibet).

སྐྱ་རྩ་ *Skya-rtsa* dry grass.

སྐྱ་རྩེ་ *skya-rtse* a layman at the top (of a row): གདོང་གྲལ་གཡོན་དུ་སྐྱ་རྩེ་ཐོབ་པ་ཡིན་ the front left hand row of seats should have a layman heading it (*Jig.*).

སྐྱ་རིས་ *skya-ris* outline, sketch, drawing of the outlines of a picture, which is generally done with charcoal in Tibet: དེ་ནས་སྐྱ་རིས་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་དགོས་ then outlines of this kind are necessary (*A. 108.*).

སྐྱ་རེང་ *Skya-reṅ*, also called སྐྱ་མདའ་ अरुणः, n. of the lake from which (the Yang-tse kiang) the River of the Golden Sands takes its rise.

སྐྱ་རེངས་ནུ་བོ་ *skya-reṅs nu-bo* अरुण the several stages or divisions of the dawn which are—སྐྱ་རེངས་དམར་ ताम्रकारुण the copper-red dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་དཀར་ गोचा the white dawn (the earth); སྐྱ་རེངས་སེར་, the golden or yellow dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་དང་པོ་ཤར་བ་ नीलारुण the first appearance of the dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་བར་མ་ཤར་བ་ पीतारुण the appearance of the middle or the yellow dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་ཐམ་ ताम्रारुण the last (stage of the) dawn.

སྐྱ་ལན་ *skya-lan* also སྐྱ་ལོ་ in *C.* morning; twilight; dawn.

སྐྱ་ལེབ་ *skya-leb* = སྐྱ་མཇུག་ a rudder.

སྐྱ་སེང་ *Skya-seṅ* n. of a tree (*Jä.*); translation of the name Pāṇḍu.

སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ *skya-seṅ-gi bu* पाण्डव the sons of Pāṇḍu; སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ་ལྔའི་ཐན་པ་ན་ཅན་གྱི་མིང་ the names of Karṇa, the eldest of the Pāṇḍava—ས་ཡི་ནུ་བ भूमिकर्ण, ཁང་གའི་རྒྱལ་པོ अङ्गराज, རྟ་རྣར་སྐྱེས राधातनय, འཛོམས་བྱེད་བུ, ཉི་མ་དགའ सूर्यनन्दन, ན་བ་ཅན कर्ण: གཡུལ་ངོར་བརྟན་པའི་མིང་ the names of *Yudhiṣṭhira*—युधिष्ठिर, ཆོས་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེས धर्मराजपुत्र, མི་རྟ་དཀར་ཐུབ་ཅན, ཆོས་ཀྱི་བུ धर्मपुत्र, མ་སྐྱེ་དགྲ अजातशत्रु, ཀུན་གྱི་ནུ་ཅན, རྫས་སྐྱེས: འཇིགས་སྡེའི་མིང the names of Bhima-sena—वृकोदर; ཀླུ་ཡི་སྟོབས་ལྡན *Klu-yi stobs-ldan*, ཚོགས་ལས་སྐྱེས *Tshogs-las skyes* དཔའ་བོ་དུལ, རླུང་གི་བུ पवनपुत्र, སྣང་རྩེ་འཛོམས: སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་མིང་ *Srid sgrub-kyi miṅ*, the names of अर्जुन Arjuna—ཟླ་རམས་སྲ, སྟོབས་བཟང་དཔང་, འདབ་བུ་ཆེ, སྙིང་པོ་མེད *Sñiṅ-po-med*, རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད, བརྒྱ་བྱིན་དགའ. བསྒོན་པ་དཀར་པོ, བྲེ་ཏ་གྷོ *Bre-ta gho*, དགའ་བའི་དབང་ཕྱུར: ཐ་ཆུང་ལྷར་བཅས་ཀྱི་མིང་ the names of As'vinikumāras Sahadeva—སྐྱེས་རྒུ་སྐྱེས *Skyes rgu skyes*, ལྷན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས *Lhan-cig-skyes*, རིགས་མེད नकुल; ལྷར་བཅས सहदेव: སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ་ལྔའི་ཆུང་མའི་མིང་ the names of the wife of the five Pāṇḍava—द्रौपदी; ནག་མོ་ལྷ་ལེན कृष्णा, पाञ्चाली; རི་སྐྱེས་མ *Ri-skyes-ma*, མ་སྐྱོ་བོ, སྐྱིད་མ *Skyid-ma*, བསོད་ནམས་མ, གྲགས་ལྡན་མ, མཚོད་སྦྱིན་མ, རིག་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *Rigbyed skyes*, རྟག་ཏུ་ཡང་ཚོ་ལྡན་མ.

སྐྱ་སེར *skya-ser* white and yellow, *i.e.*, the laity and the clergy, the latter being distinguished from the former by their yellow dress.

སྐྱ་སློམས *skya-sloms* occurs in the passage ཡོངས་རྩེ་མ་རྩེ་སློམས་སྐྱ་སློམས་ཅན་རྩེ་མེད་པའི་སྐྱུག་མའི་སྒོ (*Rtsii.*).

སྐྱ་ལྷམ *skya-lham* leather boots put on by laymen.

སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa* I: same as སྐར་སྐྱག 1. human excrement; also any kind of ordure. 2. bad man, the dreg or scum of society; མིག་སྐྱག secretion from the eyes; སྐྱག་པ་གཏོང་བ to ease nature.

Syn. དྲི་ཆེན *dri-chen*; བྲུན *brun* (*tun*); མི་གཙང་མ *mi-gtsaṅ-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱག་པ II: 1.=རྐྱག་པ. 2. pf. བསྐྱགས, fut. བསྐྱག, imp. སྐྱོག to spend, lay out, expend: སྐྱག་སྒོ expenditure or items of expenditure: སྐྱག་ཐོ *skyag-tho* list or account of expenses. 3. in *W.* སྐྱོག་དང་རེ to slaughter, to murder (*Jä.*).

སྐྱག་པོ *Skyag-po* n. of a place in Tibet: སྐྱག་པོ་འདམ་ར the marshy plain of སྐྱག་པོ.

སྐྱང་ *skyaṅ* पाण्डर; དམར་སྐྱང་ལྟ་བུ reddish brown.

+**སྐྱང་ནུལ** *skyaṅ nul*=རྡོང་ or རྒྱགས་ ལེཔ plaster; also pavement; clay-flour; mud-flour; སྐྱང་ནུལ་བྱེད་པ=ཞལ་བ་བྱེད་ པ to pave; to plaster; according to *Sch.* to rub, polish.

སྐྱངས *skyaṅs* ashamed; in shame: སྐྱངས་ཕྱར་རེ being ashamed (*A. K.*).

སྐྱབས *skyabs* शरण protection, defence; help, assistance: གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་སྐྱབས protection for the place and for the occasion: མཐར་ཐུག་གཏན་གྱི་སྐྱབས permanent and everlasting protection which according to the Buddhists can only be obtained from taking refuge in the three holies:—(1) Buddha who is the teacher is called སྐྱབས་སྟོན་པ or the Refuge Master; (2) Dharma or the sacred doctrine called སྐྱབས་དངོས, the real protection; (3) Saṅgha, the priesthood called སྐྱབས་སྒྲུབ་པའི་གྲོགས, the friend for gaining protection. Refuge in these three completely liberates one from the miseries of the world and secures the state of omniscience for the devotee: སྐྱབས་གསུམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཚིག་གསུམ the three formula or expressions for seeking refuge in the three holies: (1) རྐང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆིའོ། "I come for refuge to Buddha who is the chief of the two-footed"; (2) འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་མཆོག་ཆོས་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆི། "I come for refuge to Dharma which separates from desires"; (3) ཚོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་དགེ་འདུན་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆིའོ། "I come

for refuge to the priesthood, the chief of all assemblies."

སྐྱབས་མགོན *skyabs-mgon* helper; protector; deliverer. The *Kyap-gon* is the popular term for the Dalai Lama in Lhasa and for the Panchen Lama in Shigatse and throughout Tsang. It is also applied to other incarnate lamas by courtesy.

སྐྱབས་མགོན་སྦུག *skyabs-mgon sbug* original or real protector; a complementary title of the Dalai Lama: སྐྱབས་མགོན་སྦུག་གི་བཀར་ཤྲུའི་དགོངས་དོན་བཞིན according to the spirit of the letter of command of the Protector.

སྐྱབས་མགོན་རྩེ་ཤོད *skyabs-mgon rtse-çod* lit. the Protector (residing on the) top (of Potala and the court) below: སྐྱབས་མགོན་རྩེ་ཤོད་ལ་ལོ་ཕྱུག་སྔོན་མ་ནང་བཞིན་ལོ་ལྟར་ཞར་ཕྱུག་མེད་པ་འབུལ། "offer, without fail annually, as before, the new year's homage to the Grand Lama and his Court."

སྐྱབས་སྒྲོན *skyabs-sgron* प्रदीपशरण both protector and enlightener.

སྐྱབས་བཅོལ *skyabs-bcol*, རྒྱ་བོད་བླ་དཔོན་རྣམས་རང་རེའི་རྒྱལ་ཐོག་རིམ་ཅན་གྱི་འགོ་དཔོན་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་ཞུ་གནས་ཡིན་པ་དགོངས་མངགས་བཞིན.

སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་ས *skyabs bcol-sa* the place of refuge: སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་ས་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལས་མེད། except the three precious ones there is no place of refuge.

སྐྱབས་འཇུག *skyabs-hjug* = མགོ་འདྲེན a blessing; favour; taken under protection: ཡིད་སྨོན་བཞིན་འགྲུབ་པའི་སྐྱབས་འཇུག། blessing attained in accordance with one's mental prayer (*Yig. k. 25*).

སྐྱབས་འཇུག་ཞུ་བ *skyabs-hjug shu-wa* to ask benediction from the higher class of incarnate lamas for protection against disease, evil spirits, and other enemies, and also for a safe journey to heaven without falling into hell, &c.

སྐྱབས་གནས *skyabs-gnas* the place of refuge, shelter; also of persons, helper.

སྐྱབས་གནས་རྒྱ་ཆེན *skyabs-gnas rgya-chen* = མཆོད་གནས the great object of worship or adoration (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱབས་པ *skyabs-pa* = བསྐྱབས *bskyabs* शरण protection; saved (*Zam.*).

སྐྱབས་བྱ *skyabs-bya* the person who seeks refuge.

སྐྱབས་བྱེད *skyabs-byed* = བསྲུང་བ, रक्षा protection, defence (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱབས་བྱེད་པ *skyabs byed-pa* to protect, help, save.

སྐྱབས་འོས *skyabs-hos* शरण्य worthy of protection; also སྐྱབས་གསུམ त्रिशरण the three protectors, *i.e.*, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha.

སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *skyabs-su hgro-wa* or སྐྱབས་འགྲོ་བ *skyabs hgro-wa* शरणगमन to seek refuge; a going unto or repairing to for protection. शरणगमन or त्रिशरणगमन has been defined in the Bodhicharyāvatāra as follows:—रत्नत्रयं मे शरणमिति त्रिशरणगमनम्। "I take refuge in the three gems." In the same work पूजना has been substituted for it and it is found in the list of seven-fold highest modes of worship.

སྐྱབས་སེམས *skyab-sems* སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བའི་སེམས་བསྐྱེད། the idea of seeking refuge.

སྐྱར་ཕུ *Skyar-phu* a place in Tibet (*Deb. 45*).

སྐྱར་གོག *skyar-gog* naked (in the dialect of Purang).

སྐྱར་བཅག *skyar-bcag* to bring into recollection, to bring back into memory anything that has been forgotten.

སྐྱར་པོ *skyar-po* snipe; wood-cock (*Sch.*).

སྐྱར་བ *skyar-wa* = སྐྱོར་བ ཡང་ཡང་ पुनः पुनः. again and again.

Syn. སྐྱར་བའི་ཚིག *skyar-wahi tshig*; སྐྱོར་ཚིག *skyor-tshig*; བཟློས་ཚིག *zlos-tshig*; གཉིས་གསུམ་

ཟློས་པ *gñis-gsum zlos-pa*; ཟློས་གཏམ *zlos-gtam* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱར་རབ *skyar-rbab* (*Cs.*) पाण्डुरोग a kind of dropsy; a greyish rheumatic swelling.

སྐྱར་མོ *skyar-mo* a kind of water fowl; according to *Sch.* a heron. The flesh of this fowl is antidote for a poison administered in Mongolia mixed with horse flesh (*Sman gshuñ*). ཆུ་སྐྱར duck (*Cs.*, *Sch.*); bittern, but the कादम्ब of the *Lex.* is a kind of goose.

སྐྱར་ལེབ *skyar-leb* the sheldrake.

སྐྱལ *skyal* प्लवन swimming.

སྐྱལ་ཁ *skyal-kha* कूर्दन leaping; a boat.

སྐྱལ་གྱིས་སྒྲོལ *skyal-gyis sgrol* प्लुविक: crossing over by swimming.

སྐྱལ་ཆེན *skyal-chen*=ཉ་པ *ña-pa* fish; a fisherman (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱས *skyas* a changing of abode or residence; སྐྱས་ཆེན་པོ death: སྐྱས་ཆེན་པོ་ནི་འདེགས the great change of place that uplifts, *i.e.*, death; སྐྱས་འདེགས་པ to change one's dwelling place; (cf. སྐྱ་བ) སྐྱས་ཆེན་འདེགས་པ to die; vb. *skyas-pa*, pf. བསྐྱས, fut. བསྐྱ or བསྐྱ་བར་བྱ, to transfer, and hence to depart this life.

སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma* 1. v. སྐྱས་མ. 2. fern (in Sikkim).

སྐྱི *skyi* 1. interest on loan; སྐྱི་ནོར wealth accrued from interest, *i.e.*, money-lending; according to some borrowed wealth. 2. the outward side of a skin or hide (*Cs.*).

སྐྱི་དཀར *skyi dkar*=ཀོ་བ་རྩེ་ཁ་དཀར་པོ the white fatty side of a skin (*Ñag.*): སྐྱི་དཀར་གྱི་པགས་པ acc. to *Cs.*, dressed leather; tanned leather, sometimes hide: སྐྱི་དཀར་གྱི་པགས་ཤོག parchment.

སྐྱི་ཁུང *Skyi-khuñ* a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *34*).

སྐྱི་མཁར་ལྷ་ཁང *Skyi-mkhar lha-khañ* n. of a monastery in Tsang (*Deb.* ཀ *12*).

སྐྱི་སྒམ *skyi-sgam* a box, chest or trunk lined outside with dressed hide.

སྐྱི་བསྟུམས *skyi-bstums* anything packed or tied round with dressed hide; a skin or hide to pack with: དཀྲོང་རྩེ་སྐྱི་བསྟུམས་མ *dkroñ-rtse skyi bstums-ma.*

སྐྱི་ནག *Skyi-nag* or སྐྱི་སྐྱི་ན་ག *skyi-skyi na-ga* n. of a pasture land in province Tsang.

སྐྱི་ལྤགས *skyi-lpags* chamois wash-leather (*Sch.*).

སྐྱི་བ *skyi-wa* I: a medicinal plant (*Med.*); acc. to *Jä.* potato.

སྐྱི་བ II: vb. pf. བསྐྱིས *bskyis*, fut. བསྐྱི *bskyi*, imp. སྐྱིས *skyis*, to borrow, especially money or goods (cf. གཡར་བ and སྐྱིན་པ *skyin-pa*).

སྐྱི་བུང *skyi-buñ* cloud: དེ་ལ་ཀོང་རྩེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡང་སྐྱི་བུང་གྱིས་སོང་ནས། thereupon the phantom King Kong-tse departed with the clouds (*D. R.*).

སྐྱི་བུན *skyi-bun* prob. an itching of the skin (*Jä.*).

སྐྱི་གཡའ *skyi-gyha*=འཇིགས་པ fear; dread (*Mñon.*): སྐྱི་གཡའ་བ *skyi gyah-wa* to shiver, tremble with fear (*Cs.*); to be struck with panic.

སྐྱི་ཤ *skyi ça* outward and inward side of a hide (*Jä.*); according to *Sch.* the anus.

སྐྱིག་པ *sgyig-pa* or སྐྱིགས་པ *skyigs-pa* also སྐྱིགས་བུ *skyigs-bu* vulgo. ཨི་ཁུག *i-khug* हिक्का, चतुर्हिक्म hicough; yex; also a sob: གཡེར་མ་ཟ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཁ་ནས་གསིགས་བྱེད་པ། "coughing by those who eat the berry (gyer-ma)" (*Ñag.*); སྐྱིགས་བུ་བརྩེགས་པར *skyigs-bu brtseg-par* to keep on sobbing.

སྐྱིང་ཁབ *skyiṅ-khab* in Hindi *Kiṅkab*, embroidery inlaid with gold and silk manufactured both in India and China.

སྐྱེང་སེར *skyeṅ ser* eagle; vulture (*Jä.*).

སྐྱིངས *skyiṅs* occurs in the passage འཁོར་བས་ཡང་སྐྱིངས་བཞིན་སོག་གེ་སྣང་ (*D. R.*).

སྐྱིད་གྲོང་ *Skyid-groṅ* n. of a well-known town in Southern Tib., near sources of the Ganduk on Nepal border, commonly called Kirong: སྐྱིད་གྲོང་གི་རི་བོད་བལ་འབར་ལ་སྒོམ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ལས། having come to meditate on the mountains of Kirong between Tibet and Nepal (*Mil.*).

སྐྱིད་གླུ *skyid glu* song of joy; a merry song.

སྐྱིད་མགོ *skyid mgo* beginning of happiness.

སྐྱིད་ཆུ *Skyid-chu* "the river of happiness," n. of northern tributary of the great Yeru Tsangpo or Brahmaputra River, on which tributary Lhasa is situated.

སྐྱིད་ཆེས *skyid-hes* comfortable: ངེད་རྣམས སྐྱིད་ཆེས་པ *ṅed-rnams skyid ches-pa* we have been comfortable (*A. 129*).

སྐྱིད་ཐབས *skyid-thabs* comforts; mode of comfortable living: བུ་དེ་བདེ་ཐབས་སྐྱིད་ཐབས་འཇམ་ཐབས་ཁོ་ན་ལ *bu-de bde-thabs skyid-thabs hjam-thabs kho-na-la* the son only sought for opportunities of happiness and comfort.

སྐྱིད་དར *skyid-dar* a silk scarf presented to the bride at the time of marriage as a token of prosperity.

སྐྱིད་ལྡེ་ཉི་མ་མགོན *Skyid-lde ṅi-ma-mgon* n. of a King of Tibet: སྐྱིད་ལྡེ་ཉི་མ་མགོན་འདི་མངའ་རིས་སུ་ཐེབས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བཟུང་། this Kyi-de Ñima-gon came into Ngari and seized the kingdom (*Loṅ.*).

སྐྱིད་སྡུག *skyid-sdug* good and ill-luck, happiness and misery; one's general circumstances: སྐྱིད་སྡུག་ཅི་བྱུང་ཡང་ whatever circumstances may happen: སྐྱིད་སྡུག་བསྲེ་བ pleasure and pain intermingled.

སྐྱིད་པ *skyid-pa* or སྐྱིད་པོ *skyd-po* sbst. सुख, सौख्य, क्षेम happiness; adj. सुखित् happy: སྐྱིད་པོ་འདོད་ན་གཅིག་པོར་སྡོད *skyid-po hdod-na gcig-por sdod* if you wish to be happy, live alone, *i.e.*, be a celibate (*Lo. 27*).

སྐྱིད་ཞིང་ངེ *skyid ziṅ-ṅe* = སྐྱིད་སྟོང་ངེ *skyi stoṅ-ṅe* always happy; uninterrupted happiness: སྐྱིད་ཞིང་ཞིང་བྱེད་པ *skyid ziṅ-ziṅ byed-pa* to be continuously happy.

སྐྱིད་ཤོད *Skyid-çod* the district including the tracts in the lower valley of the river *Kyi*; the central district of དབུས or Ü, the province of which Lhasa is the chief city.

སྐྱིད་ལྷན *skyi-lhan* signifies སྐྱིད་པོ་ལ་འགྲོ་བར *skyi-po-la hgro-war*, to be prosperous; happy (*Lo.*).

སྐྱིན *skyin* the Tibetan ibex, *Capra sakeen*: ཁྱེའུ་ཆུང་སྐྱིན་གྱི་རལ་ཀ་ཅན་གསེར་གྱི་རལ་གྲི་ཐོགས་པ་གཅིག *khyehu chuṅ-skyin-gyi ral-ka-can gser-gyi ral-gri thogs-pa gcig* (*D. R.*) a little boy who had the horns of an ibex holding a golden sword. In Ladak the female ibex is differentiated as ལྷན་མོ.

+ སྐྱིན་གོར *skyin-gor* or སྐྱིན་མགོ *skyin-mgo* a lizard (*Lex.*); also called གངས་སྦལ snow-frog.

སྐྱིན་ཐང *skyin-thaṅ* = སེར་བ *ser-wa* hail and sleet (*Sch.*).

སྐྱིན་པ *skyin-pa* 1. sbst. a loan; money borrowed irrespective of interest; སྐྱེད་བསྐྱེད་པའི་སྐྱིན་པ loan producing interest: ང་ལ་འདི་སྐྱིན་དུ་འཚལ *ṅa-la hdi skyin-du htshal* grant me this as a loan; སྐྱིན་པ་སྤྲོད་པ *skyin-pa sprod-pa* or སྐྱིན་པ་འཇལ་བ *skyin-pa hjal-wa* to pay back or return a loan; ནོར་སྐྱིན *nor-skyin* a

loan of money or goods ; གོས་སྐྱིན *gos-skyin* a loan of clothes ; སྐྱིན་པ་ལེན་པ *skyin-pa len-pa* to take on credit. 2. vb. pf. བསྐྱིན་ *bskyin* to borrow.

སྐྱིན་པོ *skyin-po* chiefly colloq. resp. ཀར་སྐྱིན *kar-skyin* a loan ; a thing borrowed; money advanced without interest (*Ja.*).

སྐྱིན་མི *skyin-mi* acc. to *Schr.* a debtor.

སྐྱིན་ཚབ *skyin-tshab* a debt; any thing paid as equivalent of thing taken on loan. In *C.* signifies same as ཚབ, the pledge for loan.

སྐྱིབས *skyibs* a place giving shelter (either in a rock, under a tree, roof or cavern) : བྲག་ཁུག་ཁུག་གི་སྐྱོག་ཀྱོག་ན་བྱ་རྣམས་བརྟེན་པས་བྲག་དེས་སྐྱིབས་ཞེས་པ་སྐྱབས་པའི་དོན། དེ་ལ་བྱ་སྐྱིབས་ཟེར because birds dwell in the hollow of an overhanging rock, such rock known as *skyibs* is termed "bird-shelter" for the reason that it affords protection (*Ñag.*) : བྲག་སྐྱིབས *brag-skyibs* a sheltering place under an overhanging rock or a projecting roof: བཀའ་སྐྱིབས *bkah-skyibs* a covered terrace or small portico before a house : ཆར་སྐྱིབ *char-skyib* shelter from rain.

སྐྱིམ *skyim* dressed leather painted red or in other colours, japanned or varnished leather.

སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *skyil-kruñ* (*kil-ṭuñ*) the posture of sitting cross-legged serenely without moving the limbs ; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་བྱེད་པ *skyil-kruñ byed-pa* པཪྻངྐ to take a particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation; སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང་གི་འདུག་པ *skyil-mo kruñ-gi hdug-pa* or བཞུགས་པ *bshugs-pa* to sit in a cross-legged posture ; སེམས་དཔའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *sems-dpahi skyil-kruñ* the mental concentration, or the posture of sitting perfectly still, of a *Bodhisattva* : རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *rdo-rje skyil-kruñ* བཛྲཔཪྻངྐ the posture of sitting perfectly still without moving the body ; the unchangeable posture of sitting cross-legged ; རྫོགས་པའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *rdsogs-pahi skyil-kruñ* the posture of perfection, *i.e.*, of a Buddha.

སྐྱིལ་བ *skyil-wa*, pf. བསྐྱིལ་པ *bskyil-pa* or བསྐྱིལ་ཏོ *bskyil-to*, fut. བསྐྱིལ་བར་བྱ *bskyil-war bya* or *bskyil* 1. to pen up, shut up; to dam up a river ; ཆུ་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu skyil-wa* to bank up water ; ཆུ་རྫིང་དུ་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu rdsiñ-du skyil-wa* to collect water in a pond ; ཆུ་རྫིང་བུར་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu rjiñ-bur skyil-wa* to collect water for a pond. When the water collects itself into a pool or tank it is called ཆུ་འཁྱིལ་བ *chu hkhyil-wa*: ཟག་མེད་བདུད་རྩིའི་བཏུང་བ་མཚོ་ལྟར་བསྐྱིལ *zag-med bdud-rtsihi btuñ-wa mtsho-ltar bskyil* the exhaustless drink of ambrosia stands collected like a sea. [2. to bend, esp. the legs when sitting on the ground after Oriental fashion ; also to bend in another's leg by a kick from behind ; to bend the bow (*Jä.*)].

སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང་ *skyil-mo kruñ*=འདུག་སྟངས posture of sitting; it is same as རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *rdo-rje skyil-kruñ* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུ་གང་ *skyu-gañ* 1. acc. to *Sch.* a gulp; draught. 2. dough made of flour with tea: སྐྱུ་གང་གི་རྩམ་པའི་ཐུགས་ཟ་བའི་དུས་ཐུགས་ཀྱིས་ཀོང་ཀོང་རྐྱོགས་འདུ་བ་བཟོས་ནས་མར་ཁུ་གཟུམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མིང་། (*Ñag.*) at the time of eating pap of barley flour the dough becomes formed like a hollow bowl and the name of the rounded buttery lump is *kyu-gang* : ལམ་དུ་ཟ་གྲོལ་ཐུགས་ཟ་དུས་མར་ཁུ་བཏབ་སྐྱེ། སྐྱུ་གང་བཟོས་ཏེ on a journey when eating barley flour mixed with butter and boiled tea the dough so made (*Lo.*).

སྐྱུ་ར་སྒང་ *Skyu-ra-sgañ* one of the six districts of ཁམས *Khams* designated under the name of སྒང་དྲུག. The six *Sgañ* are the

following:—(1) སྐྱུ་ར་སྒང་ Ṣkyu-ra Ṣgañ, (2) རབ་སྒང་ Rab-Ṣgañ, (3) སྤོ་འབོར་སྒང་ Ṣpo-ḥbor Ṣgañ, (4) དམར་ཁམས་སྒང་ Ḍmar-Khamṣ Ṣgañ, (5) ཚ་སྒང་ Tsha-Ṣgañ, (6) ཟལ་མོ་སྒང་ Zal-mo Ṣgañ.

སྐྱུ་རུ I: *ṣkyu-ru* a kind of medicinal fruit called སྐྱེར་ཤུན *ṣkyer-çun*.

སྐྱུ་རུ II: *ṣkyu-ru* in Sikk. and སྐྱུར་མོ *ṣkyur-mo* in Lhasa, signify a sour liquid or vinegar (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *ṣkyu-ru-ra* अम्लक, वचक 1. n. of a sour fruit said to cure the diseases of phlegm, bile and blood. 2. *Jä.* in his Dict. says: "In later times the word seems to have been used also for the olive, and *ṣkyu-ru çiñ*, the olive tree, which in Sikkim is called *kha ṣkyur-poḥi çiñ*."

Syn. རྒྱལ་འབྲས *rgyal-ḥbraṣ*; ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byeḍ*; བཅུད་ལྔ་པ *ḅcuḍ lña-pa*; ལང་ཚོ་བརྟན་བྱེད *lañ-tsho ḅrtan-byeḍ*; ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshoḍ-gnaṣ*; དཔལ་ལྡན *ḍpal-ḷdan*; བཅུད་གནས *ḅcuḍ-gnaṣ*; མ་མ *ma-ma* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུ་རུམ *ṣkyu-rum*=ཚོད་མའི་མིང་ *tshoḍ-maḥi miñ* (*Nag.*) 1. n. of a kind of table vegetable. 2. condiment; sauce; pickle (*Cs.*). According to others, at least in *W.*, only the resp. word for སྤགས *ṣpagṣ*: (*Jä.*) སྐྱུ་རུམ་སྦྱོར་བ to prepare sauce, &c.; ཤ་ཡི་སྐྱུ་རུམ sauce made of vinegar for meat; ཚོད་མའི་སྐྱུ་རུམ sauce made of vegetable or pot-herbs.

སྐྱུག་པ *ṣkyug-pa*, pf. སྐྲུགས *ṣkrugṣ* 1. उद्गीर्ण to vomit, eject, *e.g.*, blood; སྐྱུགས་ཏེ་འཇུག་པ *ṣkyug-te ḥjug-pa* to cause to vomit; སྐྱུག་པ་དྲེན་པ *ṣkyug-pa dṛen-pa* to excite vomiting; ངན་སྐྱུགས *ñan-ṣkyugṣ* vomit (it is the food of certain demons, and being boiled in it is one of the punishments of hell) (*Jä.*). 2. to lose colour; to stain.

སྐྱུག་ཉེས་པ *ṣkyug ñeṣ-pa* दुर्भुक्त that cannot be taken or eaten.

སྐྱུག་ལྡད *ṣkyug-ḷdaḍ* rumination; chewing the cud; acc. to *Sch.* eructation: སྐྱུག་ལྡད་བྱེད་པ रोमन्थायते to chew the cud as cattle.

སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *ṣkyug bro-wa* (*kyug-to-wa*) or སྐྱུག་ལོག=ཞེ་མེར་བ nausea (*Mñon.*); also what is repulsive to taste or sight or smell; causing nausea; སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བའི་ནད the disease of nausea; སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བས from disgust (to eat anything); སྐྱུག་བྲོ *ṣkyug-bro* in *C.* shameful; impure with regard to religion (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུག་སྨན *ṣkyug-ṣman*=སྐྱུག་བྱེད an emetic; a medicine causing to vomit.

སྐྱུག་ལོག་པ *ṣkyug log-pa* (*Sch.*) to feel disgust, v. སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *ṣkyug bro-wa*.

སྐྱུགས་པོ *ṣkyugṣ-po*=གསལ་བ *gsal-wa* 1. clear; 2. n. of a bird the bill of which is of coral colour.

Syn. བྱུ་རུའི་མཆུ་ཅན *byu-ruḥi mchu-can*; ཡུལ་ངན་འབོད *yul-ñan ḥboḍ*; གྲང་རེག་ཕོ་ཉ *grañ-reg pho-ña* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུང་བ *ṣkyuñ-wa*, pf. བསྐྱུངས་པ *ḅṣkyuñṣ-pa*, fut. བསྐྱུང་ *ḅṣkyuñ*, imp. སྐྱུངས *ṣkauñṣ*, to diminish or reduce; བསྐུམ་པ *ḅṣkum-pa* or also འབྲི་བ *ḥbri-wa*, ཉུང་དུ་བཏང་བ *ñuñ-du ḅtañ-wa*; སྐྱུངས *ṣkyuñṣ* reduced; subdued: བསྐྱུངས *ḅṣkyuñṣ* ང་རྒྱལ་བསྐྱུངས་ནས་སྟན་ལ་འདུག་པ་ན (*A. 10*) "he was seated on his cushion after his pride was subdued." Acc. to *Jä.* in *C.* *ṣkyuñ-wa*, to leave behind; to lay aside, *e.g.*, a task.

+ **སྐྱུད་པ** *ṣkyuḍ-pa* to forget, resp. ཐུགས་བརྗེད་སོར་བ *thugṣ ḅrjeḍ çor-wa* forgetfulness; acc. to *Jä.* to leave off: བསྐྱུད་པ *ḅṣkyuḍ-pa* (*Zam. 10*). Acc. to *Sch.* to communicate; to swallow.

སྐྱུར་བ I: *skyur-wa*, vb. pf. and fut. བསྐྱུར *bskyur* to throw, to cast; to leave off; རྒྱབ་ཏུ་སྐྱུར *rgyab-tu skyur* अपनुद्, to cast behind; རིང་ཏུ་སྐྱུར་བ *riń-tu skyur-wa*, to throw at a distance: ལྷུང་བཟེད་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་བསྐྱུར་ནས *lhuń-bzed nam-mkhah-la bskyur-nas* having flung his mendicant's platter towards the sky; ཆུ་ལ་སྐྱུར་བ *chu-la skyur-wa*, to throw into the water. སྐྱུར *skyur* also implies བཏང་ *btań*, to mix; throw; pour out; to throw away; throw down a stone, a corpse, &c.: བདག་ཆང་འཐུང་རྒྱུ་སྐྱུར་བཞག་པ་ཡིན *bdag chań hthuń-rgyu skyur bshag-pa yin* I have left off drinking beer. ལུད་པ་སྐྱུར་བ *lud-pa skyur-wa* to eject a phlegm; to throw off a rider; to give up, abandon a work; to forsake a friend; to abort (*A. 155.*).

སྐྱུར་པ *skyur-pa* धौत bleached; bleaching: ཟླ་བ་ལྟ་བུ like the moon bleached, or white like the moon. སྐྱུར་པོ *skyur-po* अम्ल acid; sour.

སྐྱུར་ཁུ *skyur-khu* 1. a sour soup; sour juice. 2. རང་སྐྱུར *rań-skyur* vinegar (in Sikkim "*skyur-ru*," in Lahoul "*skyur-mo*").

སྐྱུར་གོང་ *skyur-goń*, also སྐྱུར་དད *skyur-dad*, same as སྐྱུར་ངོན *skyur-ńon*. སྐྱུར *skyur* signifies "thrown" and གོང་ *goń* over; hence one over-powered by wine; a drunkard: སྐྱུར་གོང་ཅེ་བ་ལ་བུད་མེད་ལ་དགའ་བ one who is over-powered by wine delights in women: མི་སྐྱུར་གོང་ཅན་ལ་ཆགས་སྨོ་ཡོད a tipsy man is contemptible: མི་ནག་ཆང་གིས་མྱོ་ན་སྐྱུར་འགོང་འཆར if a layman is intoxicated with beer, drunken noisiness arises (*Rdsa. 11*).

སྐྱུར་ངོམ *skyur-ńom* or སྐྱུར་དད *skyur-dad*=ཆང་མང་པོ་འཐུང་དགོས necessity (by habit) to drink; passion for drinking.

སྐྱུར་ཅན *skyur-can* powerful; spirited.

སྐྱུར་འཇུག་པ *skyur-hjug-pa* to leaven to turn sour; to take a sour taste; ཁ་སྐྱུར་པོ *kha-skyur-po* or ཁ་ཤ་སྐྱུར་པོ *kha-ça skyur-po* olive (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུར་ཏུམ *skyur-tum* व्यञ्जन a condiment; sauce; ཚོར་བའི་མིང་ a sour vegetable curry.

སྐྱུར་བ II: अम्ल, चुक्र adj. sour, acid; more frequently སྐྱུར་པོ *skyur-po* also སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo*. Also sbst. sourness.

སྐྱུར་བྱེད་གསུམ *skyur-byed gsum*=འབྲས་བུ་གསུམ *hbras-bu gsum* the three sour medicinal fruits; also called ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པའི་སྐྱུར་བྱེད་གསུམ *kun dań mthun-pahi skyur-byed gsum* "the three *myrobolan* which agree with all" and are:—(1) ཨ་རུ *a-ru*, (2) བ་རུ *ba-ru*, (3) སྐྱུ་རུ *skyu-ru* (*Sman. 447*).

སྐྱུར་མ *skyur-ma* abortion; in *W.* ཆུ་སྐྱུར *chu-skyur*, གཡང་སྐྱུར *gyań skyur*, capital punishment in Tibet, when the delinquent, with a weight fastened to his neck, is thrown from a rock into a river (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo* leaf of the *Elā* plant; *Elettaria cardamomum*, v. ཨེ་ལའི་འདབ (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུར་རྩི *skyur-rtsi*=ཤིང་ཀ་པད་ཐ *çiń-ka pad-tha* a kind of lemon (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆུང *rskyur-rtsi chuń* नागरङ्ग the smaller species of orange.

སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *skyur-rtsi chen-po* जम्बीर n. of a kind of lemon.

Syn. སོ་རྩི *so-rtsi*; ལེགས་འཛིན *legs-hdsin*; རབ་གནས་མེ་ཏོག *rab-gnas me-tog*; སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiń-rje*; གསོ་དགའ་བྱེད *gso-dgah-byed*; རྣམ་པར་མཛེས *rnam-par-mdses* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུར་ཤིང་ *skyur-çiń*=རག་ཆུང་ཤིང་ *rag-chuń çiń* n. of a plant (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུས *skyus*, acc. to *Sch.* སྐྱུས་ཐོག་པ *skyus thog-pa* altogether: སྐྱུས་སུ་ཀློག་པ *skyus-su klog-pa* to pronounce jointly, viz., two consonants without a vowel between them (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེ་ skye, v. སྐྱེད་ skyed, and སྐྱེ་བ་ skye-wa.

སྐྱེ་དགུ་ skye-dgu = སྐྱེ་བོ་ཀུན་ skye-bo kun प्रजा all beings. This word is sometimes written as སྐྱེ་རྒུ་ skye-rgu. དགུ་ dgu "nine," in the word སྐྱེ་དགུ་ skye-dgu signifies many: སྐྱེ་དགུ་མ་རུང་བ་ skye-dgu maruṅ-wa or སྐྱེ་དགུ་མ་རུང་བའི་བསམ་པ་ཅན་ skye dgu-ma ruṅ-wahi bsam-pa can wicked and vicious animals or sensate beings (*K. du.* ཀ *453*).

སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ་ skye-dguhi bdag-po = སྐར་མ་སྣར་མ་ skar-ma snar-ma रोहिणीनक्षत्र 1. n. of the fourth constellation (*Mṅon.*). 2. ཚངས་པ་ the god Brahmā of the Hindus (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ་ *Skye-dgu-hi bdag-mo*, महाप्रजावती the step-mother and first governess of Buddha; also a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo.

སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ skye-hgro = འགྲོ་བ་ hgro-wa जगत् beings or moving beings; also སྐྱེ་བོ་ skye-bo human being (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་མདོག་གསལ་ skye-hgro yoṅs-kyi mdog-gsal = སྦྲང་རྩི་ honey (*Sman. 73*).

སྐྱེ་རྒས་ skye-rgas, contraction of སྐྱེ་བ་དང་རྒ་བས་ skye-wa daṅ rga-was, by birth and old age, *i.e.*, death.

སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ skye-sgo 1. entrance to rebirth, viz., to one of the six regions of birth: སྐྱེ་སྒོ་གཅོད་པ་ skye-sgo gcod-pa to prevent birth, to lock it up 2. face: སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ལེགས་པ་ skye-sgo legs-pa a handsome face; སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ཞན་པ་ skye-sgo shan-pa an ugly face; also ཁ་སྒོ་སྐྱེ་འབྲས་ལེགས་པ་ kha-sgo skye-hbras legs-pa is said for having a handsome exterior

སྐྱེ་ངན་ skye-ṅan, मानवक lit. "a bad man," but also a dwarf.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ skye-mched I: = དབང་པོ་ आयतन the sources and places of origin of the senses. Of these there are four:—(1) ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ nam mkhah mthah yas skye-mched आकाशानन्त्यायतन a world as infinite as the sky; (2) རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ rnam-çes mthah yas skye-mched विज्ञानानन्त्यायतन a world as formless as consciousness; (3) ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ ci-yaṅ med-pahi skye-mched आकिञ्चन्यायतन a world as unlimited as void; (4) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ hdu-çes-med hdu-çes-med miṅ skye-mched नैवसंज्ञानसंज्ञायतन a world where there is neither consciousness nor unconsciousness.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ II: the inner and outward organs of sense.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད་མུ་བཞི་ skye-mched mu-bshi is said to mean འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས་ཀྱི་མིང་, n. of the world.

སྐྱེ་འཆི་མེད་པ་ skye-hchi med-pa without birth or death; eternal.

སྐྱེ་གནས་ skye-gnas 1. birth-place; station or locality of a plant; also = མོ་དབང་ योनि the female generative organ. 2. जाति the state or sphere of birth or rebirth; བྱོལ་སོང་གི་སྐྱེ་བ་ byol-soṅ-gi skye-wa the being born as an animal; སྐྱེ་བ་བཞི་ skye-wa, bshi or སྐྱེ་གནས་བཞི་ skye-gnas bshi the four states or ways of being born.

སྐྱེ་གནས་མཚུངས་པ་ skye-gnas mtshuṅs-pa = མིང་སྲིང་ miṅ-sriṅ brother and sister (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་ I: skye-wa pf. skyes to be born: ང་ལ་བུ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན་ ṅa-la bu skyes-pa yin I have given birth to a son, or to me a son has been born. མངལ་སྐྱེས་ mṅal skyes or མངལ་ནས་སྐྱེ་བ་ mṅal-nas skye-wa जरायुज viviparous; born of the womb. སྒོང་སྐྱེ་ sgoṅ skyes or སྒོ་ང་ལས་སྐྱེ་བ་ sgo ṅa-las skye-wa अण्डज born out of an egg or oviparous; དྲོད་གཤེར་སྐྱེས་ drod-gçer skyes संस्वेदज moisture-sprung; born out of heat and humidity; རྫུས་སྐྱེས་ rdsus-skyes उपपादुक apparitional; born in a supernatural way like the gods who,

it is said, spring out from lotus flowers; also the inhabitants of the infernal regions; souls in that state of existence between death and rebirth which is called བར་དོ་ *bar-do*; ཕོ་སྐྱེས་ *pho-şkyeş* a male; a man; also one who has done a manly work; མོ་སྐྱེས་ *mo-şkyeş* a woman; female: སྐྱེ་ག་ན་འཆི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ *şkye-ga-na ḥchi-waḥi şdug-ḇşñal* the evils of birth—old age, sickness and death.

སྐྱེ་བ་ II: *şkye-wa* जाति 1. the being born; the birth; also re-birth; སྐྱེ་བ་མཐོ་བ་ *şkye-wa m̱tho-wa* high birth; of high birth; nobleman; male; སྐྱེ་བ་དམའ་བ་ *şkye-wa ḏmaḥ-wa* or སྐྱེ་དམའ་ *şkye-ḏmaḥ* or སྐྱེ་དམན་ *şkye-ḏman* of low birth; ignoble; also a woman: མི་ལུས་ཐོབ་ཀྱང་སྐྱེ་བ་དམན་ *mi-luş thob-kyañ şkye-wa ḏman* born a human being, it is true, but only a female. སྐྱེས་དམན་ *şkyeş-ḏman*, in colloquial *kyer-men*, a vulgar word for wife or woman: *ñe* "*şkyer-men*" my woman or wife: མིར་སྐྱེ་བ་བཞེན་པ་ *mir şkye-wa ḇshen-pa* to take or assume rebirth, existence, life.

སྐྱེ་བ་ III: 1. to become; to begin to exist; to arise: ནད་ཀུན་མི་སྐྱེ་སྐྱེས་པའང་འཆི་བའི་ཕྱིར་ *ut ne morbus ullus nascatur, natus quoque sedetur* (*Jä.*), ཁྱེའུ་ཁྲོས་པའི་སེམས་སྐྱེས་ཏེ་ *khe-ḥu khroş-paḥi semş-şkyeş-te* the youth—thoughts of wrath arising (in him). 2. to grow (*nasci*): ལུང་པ་འབྲུ་སྐྱེ་བ་ valleys where corn grows: རུ་མགོ་ལ་སྐྱེ་ *ru m̱go-la şkye* a horn is growing on the head. 3. =འཕེལ་བ་ उद्गत, उदय, वृद्धिप्राप्त growing up, or grow up; thriving. 4. to grow (*crescere*); ཆེར་ *cher* or ཆེན་པོར་སྐྱེ་བ་ *chen-por şkye-wa* to grow up; to grow tall: རས་ཀྱང་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཚད་དུ་སྐྱེས་སོ་ *raş-kyañ luş-kyi tshaḏ-du şkyeş-so* the garment also grew to the measure in proportion to the growth of the body, *i.e.*, རྟུལ་ཕོད་པར་སྐྱེས་སོ་ *ṟtul-phoḏ-par şkyeş-so*, he grew up a valiant man; became a valiant man; to bud, germinate, sprout; in *W.* to accelerate the germinating of the seed by maceration.

སྐྱེ་བ་ IV: 1. v. སྐྱེ་གནས་ *şkye-gnaş* in a concrete sense the reborn individual: ཡུམ་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བ་ཡིན་ *yum-gyi şkye-wa yin* she is the rebirth of the mother. 2. the arising, etc 3. the growing, etc.

སྐྱེ་བ་རྒྱལ་ *şkye-wa ṟyal*=སྐྱེས་པ་ *şkye-pa* a person.

སྐྱེ་བ་རྒྱུན་གཅོད་ *şkye-wa ṟgyun-g̱coḏ* to stop the continuance of birth—to interrupt it.

Syn. བྲག་སྤྲས་ *brag-şpraş*; གབ་མིང་ *gab miñ* (*Miñ.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་ལྔ་པ་ *şkye-wa ḻña-pa*=དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་ *duñ-ḏkar g̱yaş-ẖkhyil* दक्षिणावर्तशङ्ख a conch-shell with its coil reverting to the right instead of to the left (*M̱ñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་སྔ་ *şkye-wa şña* प्राग्जन्म former birth; anterior birth; སྐྱེ་བ་སྔ་མའི་རེ་ཁ་ *şkye-wa şña-maẖi re-kha* the lines or marks in the hand or head which are supposed to represent the symbols of one's acts in a former life.

སྐྱེ་བ་མཐུན་པ་ *şkye-wa m̱thun-pa* is defined as རིགས་རུས་གཅིག་པར་སྐྱེ་བའམ་ཉིན་གཅིག་སྐྱེ་བ་ *rigş-ruş gcig-par şkye waẖm ñin-gcig şkye-wa* "the being born of one and the same lineage or the being born on one day."

སྐྱེ་བ་དང་འཇིག་པ་ *şkye-wa dañ ẖjig-pa* birth and death, or passing away; frequently of thoughts, passions, &c. (the person as well as the thing in the accusative).

སྐྱེ་བ་དྲན་པ་ *şkye-wa ḏran-pa* जातिस्मरण remembrance of a former birth.

སྐྱེ་བ་བདུན་ *skye-wa bdun* seven periods of life.

སྐྱེ་བ་འདི་ལ་ *skye-wa hdi-la* in this my present period of life.

སྐྱེ་ལྡན་ *skye-ldan* = སེམས་ཅན་ *sems-can* animated beings (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་ལྡུམ་ *skye-ldum* a plantain (in Zayul) (*Snd. Hbk.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་སྤེལ་ *skye-wa spel*=འཁྲིག་པ་ *hkhrig-pa* to copulate.

Syn. དགའ་མགུར་སྤྱོད་ *dgah-mgur spyod*; ཆགས་སྤྱོད་ *chags-spyod*; འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད་ *hdod-log spyod*; དབང་པོ་གཉིས་སྦྱོར་ *dwañ-po gñis sbyor*; ལོག་གཡེམ་ *log-gyem*; གསང་སྤྱོད་ *gsañ-spyod*; མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད་ *mi-tshañs spyod* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་ཕྱི་མ་ *skye-wa phyi-ma*=ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ་ *tshe phyi-ma* future birth or existence.

སྐྱེ་བ་ཕྲ་མོ་ *skye-wa phra-mo*=འབུ་ཕྲ་མོ་ an animalculæ; also a small grain (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་གཞན་ *skye-wa gshan* जन्मान्तर a future or previous birth.

སྐྱེ་བ་རིག་པ་ *skye-wa rig-pa* inherited intelligence: ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྱུང་བ་ལྔར་ཤེས་པས་སྐྱེ་བ་རིག་པ་ *khams thams-cad hbyuñ-wa lñar çes-pas skye-wa rig-pa* that all the elements from which we spring are known to be five is hereditary knowledge.

སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆ་ཅན་ *skye-wahi cha-can*=ཁྱི་ a dog.

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཇུག་མ་ *rdo-rjehi mjug-ma*; སེང་གེའི་རིགས་ *señ-gehi rigs*; གྲོང་གི་གཅན་གཟན་ *groñg-gi gcan-gzan* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བའི་ལམ་སྟེར་ *skye-wahi lam-ster*=མ་ *ma* mother (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བས་མཐོ་ *skye-was mtho*=སྐྱེས་པ་ *skyes-pa* of high birth; man.

སྐྱེ་བས་འཐོབ་ *skye-was hthob* उपपत्तिप्रातिलभिक or •लाभिक inheritance; heritage.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ *skye-bo* 1. a general name for all living creatures: མི་ལ་སོགས་པ་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *mi la-sogs-pa skye-bo* man and other living beings. 2. people; mankind; འཕྲུལ་བཅས་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *hphrul bcas skye-bo* infatuated men; སྐྱེ་བོ་མཁས་པ་གཞན་རྣམས་ *skye-bo mkhas-pa gshan rnams* other intellectual people; སྐྱེ་བོ་མང་པོའི་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ་ *skye-bo mañ-pohi yid-du hoñ-wa* beloved by many; མི་ནག་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *mi-nag skye-bo* laymen (on account of the dimness of their religious knowledge); སོ་སོ་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *so-so skye-bo* पृथग्जन the lower clergy, common monks, but also simple laymen if they are not quite without religious knowledge; not of saintly origin; not an incarnate Lama; སྐྱེ་བོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཕན་ཡོན་ *skye-bo thams-chad la phan-yon* सार्वजनिक useful to all; of public utility.

Syn. སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ *skye-hgro.*

སྐྱེ་བོ་བཀྲེས་པ་ *skye-bo bkres-pa* hungry person: གླིང་དེར་གནས་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོ་བཀྲེས་པ་ *skye-bo bkres-pa* the people residing in that country (or continent) are (always) hungry (*K. d.* ཞ *143*).

སྐྱེ་བོ་ངན་པ་ *skye-bo ñan-pa* खल a charlatan; a knave: སྐྱེ་བོ་ངན་དང་འགྲོགས་པ་ཡིས༑ སྐྱེ་བོ་དམ་པ་རླག་པར་བྱེད་ *skye-bo ñan dañ hgrogs-pa-yis, skye-bo dam-pa rlag-par byed* by friendship with a bad man a holy man is spoiled (*Cāṇ.*).

སྐྱེ་བོ་དམ་པ་ *skye-bo dam-pa* सुजन a good or holy man; an incarnate being.

སྐྱེ་བོ་གནས་པ་ *skye-bo gnas-pa* ग्राम a place of habitation.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ཕལ་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕན་པ་ *skye-bo phal-po-chehi phan-pa* महते जनकायाय हितम् of good or use to the general public.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ཚན་པོ་ཆེ *skye-bo tshan-po-che* a large number of men; a crowd; ཚན་པོ *tshan-po* implying a large number.

སྐྱེ་བོ་གསོ་ཐིག *skye-bo gso-thig* n. of a treatise on ethics by Nāgārjuna (*Tan d.* གོ *176*).

སྐྱེ་བོའི་གཏམ *skyu-bohi gtam* जनवाद, जनोक्ति popular talk; rumour.

སྐྱེ་བོའི་ཚོགས *skye-bohi tshog* जनता assembly; a crowd.

སྐྱེ་བོའི་ཚོགས་ཅན *skye-bohi tshog-can*=སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གཙོ་མོ *smad-htshoṅ mahi gtso-mo* queen of the harlots (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བོས་བསྐུར་མ *skye-bos bskur-ma*, v. སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གཙོ་མོ *smad-htshoṅ mahi gtso-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བོས་དབེན་པ *skye-bos dwen-pa* a solitary man.

སྐྱེ་མེད་བཙན་ས་ཟིན་པ *skye-med btsan-sa zin-pa* attained to an exalted state of existence from which there is no rebirth.

སྐྱེ་རྨོངས *skye-rmoṅs*=སྐྱེས་བུ་རྨོངས་པ *skye-bu rmoṅs-pa* a stupid man; one who is sunk in pleasures or sordid acts.

སྐྱེ་ཚེ *skye-tshe* राजिका mustard; སྐྱེ་ཚེའི་འབྲུ *skye-tshehi hbru* राजिका तण्डुल mustard grain.

སྐྱེ་ཟླ *skye-zla* (*keh-dā*) the month or the particular phase of the moon in which one is born (*Ya-sel. 11*).

སྐྱེ་རགས *skye-rags*, v. སྐེ་རགས for *ske-rags*, girdle. The term in *Mil.* book, *skye-rags-kyi ras hdi*, seems an inversion of the intended order of the words.

སྐྱེ་ཤིང *skye-çiṅ*=སྡོང་རྐང་སློད *sdoṅ rkaṅ slod* a tree with a huge trunk.

སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང *skye-ser-gyi rluṅ* the cold north wind called *skyeṅ-ser rluṅ* in *Mil.*: བྱང་སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང་པོ་མ་རྒྱབ་ན, ལྷོ་རུ་ཙན་དན་གྱི་ནགས་མི་འགུལ *byaṅ skye-ser-gyi rluṅ-po ma, rgyab-na lho-ru tsan-dan-gyi-nags mi-hgul* if the north wind does not blow, the sandal trees in the south do not move.

སྐྱེ་སྲིད་ས་བོན *skye-srid sa-bon*=ཕ father (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེག *skyeg*=*keg* or *kag* misfortune.

སྐྱེགས *skyegs* 1. n. of a bird; ཆུ་སྐྱེགས *chu-skyegs* coot; water-hen (*Sch.*); རི་སྐྱེགས *ri-skyegs* a large singing bird (*Cs.*); also according to *Sch.* grouse; heath cock. 2. རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *rgya-skyegs* shell-lac (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེང་བ *skyeṅ-wa* or སྐྱེངས་པ *skyeṅs-pa* लज्जा to be ashamed; shame; bashfulness: ཁ་སྐྱེང་བ *kha skyeṅ-wa* or ཞལ་སྐྱེང་བ *shal skyeṅ-wa* to be unable to reply out of shame.

སྐྱེང་སེར་རླུང *skyeṅ-ser rluṅ*, v. སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང *skye-ser-gyi rluṅ*.

སྐྱེངས་པ་མེད *skyeṅs-pa med* विलज्ज;=ངོ་ཚ་མེད shameless (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེད *skyed* and སྐྱེ *skye* 1. growth; progress; increase: ཚེ་སྐྱེད *tshe-skyed* longevity or increase of life: ལུས་སྐྱེད *lus skyed* growth of the body: དབང་ཐང་སྐྱེད *dwaṅ-thaṅ skyed* growth of wealth and power: སྟོབས་སྐྱེད *stobs-skyed* increase of strength: ནུས་པ་སྐྱེད *nus-pa skyed* increase of efficacy or ability: སྐྱེད་ཆེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *skyed che-war hgyur-wa* to grow much: གཞན་གྱི་ཟླ་སྐྱེད་པས་དེའི་ཞག་སྐྱེད་ཆེ *gshan-gyi zla skyed-pas dehi shag-skyed che* his daily growth was greater than the growth of others in a month (*Jä.*): ཡུར་བའི་ཆུ་ཡིས་ཞིང་སྐྱེད་འདུ *yur-wahi chu-yis shiṅ skyed*

hdra just as the water of the irrigation canals makes growth in the fields; སྐྱེད་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ skyed-kyis htsho-wa to nurse up; སྐྱེད་ཡོང་ skyed-yoñ shall make progress. 2. interest; profit; gain: དངུལ་སྐྱེད dñul-skyed profit in silver or money; འབྲུ་སྐྱེད hbru-skyed interest of corn loan; སྐྱེད་དུ་གཏང་བ skyed-du gtañ-wa to lay out or to give on interest (*Cs.*): ནད་ལ་སྐྱེད་མེད *nad-la skyed med* (this) is of no use for that disease (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེད་སྒོ *skyed-sgo*, not improbably རྒྱལ་སྒོ *rgyal-sgo*, principal door (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅན *skyed-can* I: yielding interest or profit (*Cs.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅན II: *skyed-can*, v. ཙན་དན་སྦྲུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñiñ-po*, the sandal wood called 'snake's heart' (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅིག *skyed-cig* ཡར་སྐྱེད་ཅིག *yar-skyed cig* let it grow up, thrive.

སྐྱེད་པ I: *skyed-pa* vb. pf. བསྐྱེད *bskyed*, act. to སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*, to procreate, generate, and, sometimes, to bring forth; give birth to: ཤ་ཁྲག་ལུས་འདི་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཕ་དང་མ *ça khrag lus hdi, bskyed-pahi pha dañ ma* the parents who generated this body of blood and flesh: སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཡབ་དང་ཡུམ *sañs-rgyas thams-cad bskyed-pahi yab dañ yum* the father and mother who have begotten all the Buddhas: སྐྱེད་བྱེད *skyed-byed* tree.

སྐྱེད་པ II: 1. to produce, form, cause; and metaph. to generate (opposite to མེད་པར་བྱེད་པ *med-par byed-pa* to destroy, annihilate), *e.g.*, diseases, fear, roots of virtue, merit: བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས་ས་བོན the accumulation of merits or the seed or germ of virtue. Fig. འབྲས་བུ *hbras-bu* retribution: སྤྲོ་བ་བསྐྱེད་པས, དེའི་ཕ་མ་ཡང་སྤྲོ་བ་ཅུང་ཟད་སྐྱེས་ནས *spro-wa bskyed-pas, dehi pha-ma-yañ spro-wa cuñ-zad skyes-nas* joy having arisen (in him), his parents also were caused a little joy: ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་བསྐྱེད་དོ *thams-cad-kyis brtson-hgrus bskyed-do* they all created zeal; took great pains: ཅེས་བསམས་པ་བསྐྱེད་ནས *ces bsam-pa bskyed-nas* thus were thoughts generated (*Jä*). 2. སྐྱེད་པ *skyed-pa* or སྐྱེད་པོ *skyed-po* जनयिता, जनक father.

སྐྱེད་འཕེལ *skyed-hphel* ཡོད་པས་མེད་ལ་བུ་ལོན་སྐྱེད་འཕེལ་ཐོང་ *yod-pas med-la bu-lon skyed-hphel thoñ* (the rich one) who has should give loan on interest to one who has not (*Kathañ.* ཀ *115*).

སྐྱེད་བྱེད *skyed-byed* applies to father or earth; also to a tree; སྐྱེད་བྱེད་པ *skyed byed-pa* blowing: ཇི་སྲིད་རླུང་ནི་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་པ *ji srid rluñ-ni skyed byed-pa* यद्वहति मारुतः as the wind blows (*A. K. 2-7*).

སྐྱེད་མ *skyed-ma* = སྐྱེད་བྱེད་མ *skyed-byed ma* जननी mother; also छाया shadow; shade.

སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* निकुञ्ज, उद्यान, उपवन the so-called Tibetan park; artificial grove; also སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ *skyed-mos tshal.*

སྐྱེད་རིམ *skyed-rim* उत्पन्नक्रम the kind of *Tantrik* meditation in which one has to imagine himself to be a god with a view ultimately to be changed into a god: རྫོགས་རིམ *rdsogs-rim*, सम्पन्नक्रम, in which according to the *Tantrik* process one has to pass through five stages of development before attaining the *Bodhisatva* rank.

སྐྱེན *skyen* कण्टक thorn.

སྐྱེན་པ *skyen-pa* = མགྱོགས་པ *mgyogs-pa* (*Ñag.*) 1. quick, swift: ཁྲོ་ལ་སྐྱེན་པ *khro-la skyen-pa* or སྡང་སྐྱེན་པ *sdañ skyen-pa* swift to wrath: བྱེད་སྐྱེན་པ *byed skyen-pa.* 2. rash, hasty, precipitate. 3. nimble; dexterous: འཕོང་སྐྱེན་པ *hphoñ skyen-pa* dexterous in shooting; a skilful archer.

སྐྱེན་ལ *skyen-la* colloq. *C.* "upwards" (*Snd. Hbk. 94*).

སྐྱེམ་པ *skyem-pa*, resp. to be thirsty; སྐྱེམས *skyems* 1. thirst. 2. drink, beverage, especially beer; also ཞལ་སྐྱེམས *shal-skyems* or ཞལ་སྐོམས *shal-skoms*; སྐྱེམས་འདྲེན་པ *skyems hdren-pa* to offer or set before an honoured person something to drink; སྐྱེམས་བཞེས་པ *skyems bshes-pa* to accept of it; to take it; སྐྱེམས་ལ་གསོལ་རས་བྱེད་པ *skyems-la gsol-ras byed-pa* to be permitted to drink beer in company; གཤེགས་སྐྱེམས *gçegs-skyems* a carousal on the departure of an honoured person; drink-offerings to a lama on his departure (*Mil.* ཁ *12a*); གསེར་སྐྱེམས *gser-skyems* an offering of beer or wine to the gods for the good success of an enterprize, a journey, etc., also for recovery from illness: གསེར་སྐྱེམས་པ *gser skyems-pa* "the offerer of golden drink"; a *Tantrik* priest who offers the drink to the gods; among the religious dancers of Tibet the priest who offers wine to the gods for invocation is called *Gser-skyems-pa*.

སྐྱེམ་བྱེད་མ *skyem-byed-ma* ईश्वरी the Goddess Is'varī.

སྐྱེམ་ཤོག *skyem-çog* a kind of superior paper manufactured in the town of སྐྱེམས *Skyems* in the district of *Dwags-po*; this paper is of large size, generally measuring two feet by six feet in size.

སྐྱེམས *Skyems* n. of a place in དྭགས་སྟོད Upper *Dbags-po*.

སྐྱེམས་ཆང་ *skyems-chañ* beer; སྐྱེམས་ཆུ *skyems-chu* drinkable water; drinking water.

སྐྱེམས་སྟོང་རྫོང་ *Skyems-ston rdsoñ* the fort of *Skyems-stoñ*; སྐྱེམས་སྤྲགས་ལུང་ *Skyems-sprags luñ* the place where the finest *Daphne* paper called *skyems-çog* is manufactured.

སྐྱེམས་ཚུག *skyems-tshug* cup; dish (*Sch.*): སྐྱེམས་ཤིང *skyems-siñ* small beer-cup (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེམས་བཟང་ *skyems-bzañ* pleasant beverage, such as good wine or savoury tea.

སྐྱེམས་གསོལ *skyems-gsol* resp. beverage, drink: མནྡ་ར་བའི་གླུ་ཡ་རབས་སྐྱེམས་གསོལ *mandara-wahi glu ya-rabs skyems gsol* (the lady) Mandarava sang and offered drink to the superior (personages).

སྐྱེར་སྐྱ *skyer-skya* = སྨ་ཁའི་མདོག་སེར་སྐྱ reddish brown (*Ñag.*).

སྐྱེར་སྐྱེར *skyer-skyer* solitary; perfectly solitary: སྐྱེར་སྐྱེར་མི་དང་འགུལ་འགུལ་ཁྱི *skyer-skyer mi dañ hgul-hgul khyi* lonely without men; where not even a dog stirs about.

སྐྱེར་ཁ *skyer-kha* a kind of dye; colour; हरित, हरिद्रा yellow dye; a light yellow colour.

སྐྱེར་ཆུ *Skyer-chu* n. of a river of སྤ་གྲོ (*Pa-ro*) in Bhutan.

སྐྱེར་པ *skyer-pa* the barberry; applied to the plant and its wood from which a yellow dye is extracted; the flower of this plant is said to be cure for diarrhœa, its fruit draws out bilious matters and its yellow bark is useful in dropsy, etc.; སྐྱེར་ཁཎྜ *skyer-khanda* a confection of སྐྱེར་པ *skyer-pa* useful in eye diseases.

Syn. ཁུ་བ་སེར་པོ *khu-wa ser-po*; དུས་སྐྱེས *dus-skyes*; ཤིང་སེར *çiñ-ser*; ཤི་ལ་དྲུ *çi-la-dru* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེར་དམན *skyer-dman* = སྐྱེས་དམན *skyes-dman* a woman. The former is a corruption of the latter and, sounded *kyermen*, is one of the most familiar terms in the colloquial for "wife" or "woman."

སྐྱེར་ཤིང་ *skyer-çiñ* तालीस, तालीसपत्र n. of a tree, *Flacourtia cataphracta*.

སྐྱེལ་འགྱུར་ *skyel-gyur* सम्प्राप्ति removal of articles, furniture, etc. (to another place): སྐྱེལ་ཆེ་བ *skyel che-wa* चलित, चलितक frequent removal or changing.

སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་ *skyel thuñ* to accompany or to escort one from the place of starting to a distance on the way: ལྷ་བཙུན་པས་ཐག་རིང་པོར་སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་མཛད་ནས *Lha btsun-pas thag riñ-por skyel thuñ mdsad nas* Lah tshun-pa having accompanied the party to a long distance (*A. 129*); སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་བྱེད་པ *skyel-thuñ byed-pa* or གཤེགས་སྐྱེལ་བྱེད་པ *gçegs-skyel byed-pa* to accompany one to a short distance (generally with some wine for his refreshment). སྐྱེལ་དར *skyel-dar*, acc. to *Lex.* also in colloq., presentation scarf of the departing person to those that had accompanied him for a short distance.

སྐྱེལ་བ I: *skyel-wa* pf. and fut. བསྐྱལ *bskyal*, imp. སྐྱོལ *skyol* 1. to carry, take away: ཤི་བའི་རོ་སྐྱེལ་བ *çi-wahi ro skyel-wa* to take away the body of the dead (*Cs.*): ཤིང་མ་སྐྱལ་ཅིག do not bring wood: སྐྱལ་ཤོག bring! སྐྱལ་སོང་ take away! 2. to send, *e.g.*, clothes, to somebody. 3. to risk, to stake (one's life རང་སྲོག *rañ-srog*). 4. to use, to employ: བ་གླང་ལས་བྱེད་པ་ལ་སྐྱལ *ba glañ las byed-pa la skyal* use an ox for work; ལས་བྱེད་པ་ལ་མི་ཚེ་སྐྱལ to devote one's whole life to work. ལེ་ལོ་ནང་ན in idleness; གཏོར་མ་གླུད་སྐྱེལ་བ *gtor-ma glud skyel-wa* to cast away as a ransom in the *torma* sacrifice; ཁ་སྐྱེལ་བ *kha skyel-wa* to kiss (*Jä.*); གནོད་པ་སྐྱེལ་བ *gnod-pa skyel-wa* to do harm; to hurt; inflict an injury; to play one a trick; མནའ་སྐྱེལ་བ *mnah skyel-wa* to swear; take an oath; བློ་སྐྱེལ་བ *lo skyel-wa* to rely; depend upon; repose confidence.

སྐྱེལ་བ II: pf. and fut. བསྐྱལ *bskyel*, imp. སྐྱོལ *skyol* 1. to conduct; accompany; resp. གདན་སྐྱེལ་བ *gdan-skyel-wa*; སྐྱོལ་ལ་ཤོག *skyol-la çog* conduct him hither; བསུ་བསྐྱལ *bsu-bskyal* going to meet and to accompany; གཤེགས་སྐྱལ་བྱེད་པ *gçegs skyal-byed-pa* resp. to accompany an honoured person on departing; to see him off.

སྐྱེལ་མ *skyel-ma* आनुगमक an escort; convoy: སྐྱེལ་མར་ཡོད *skyel-mar yod* he is a guide (to me): སྐྱེལ་མ་ཞུ *skyel-ma shu* grant us safe conduct. དམག་དང་བཅས་པའི་སྐྱེལ་མ *dmag dañ bcas pahi skyel-ma* a military escort; སྐྱེལ་རོགས་བྱེད་པ *skyel-rogs byed-pa* to escort or accompany one to a place.

སྐྱེལ་མི *skyel-mi* an escort: ལྷ་ས་ནས་སྐྱེལ་མི་དགོས་རིགས་སྔར་རྒྱུན་ལྟར་མི་དཔོན་ནས་གཏོང་བ་བཅས་བགྱིས *Lhasa nas skyel mi dgos rigs sñar-rgyun ltar mi-dpon nas gtoñ-wa bcas bgyis* the *Mi-dpon* should arrange for the escort (*skyel-mi*) of those formerly entitled to that privilege from Lhasa.

སྐྱེས I: *skyes* 1. v. སྐ *ska*. 2. v. སྐྱེད *skyed*. 3. སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*.

སྐྱེས II: also སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma* or སྐྱོས་མ *skyos-ma*, ཁྱོས་མ *khyos-ma*, resp. གནང་སྐྱེས *gnañ-skyes* सन्देश, उपहार, संवाद a present; news, tidings; འབྱོན་སྐྱེས *hbyon-skyes* = ཕེབས་སྐྱེས *phebs-skyes* a present given to or received from somebody on his arrival or going away; སྐྱེས་ཆང་ *skes-chañ* a present of beer: སྐྱེས་ཆེན *skyes chen* a present sent with a letter, etc. (*Ñag.*); སྐྱེས་ཁུར *skes-khur* present of cakes; སྐྱེས་ལན *skes-lan* a present made in return (*Cs.*).

སྐྱེས III: भत, भूत, जात birth or growth; growing or grown; རང་སྐྱེས *rañs-kyes* self-grown; ཤིང་སྐྱེས *shiñ-skyes* born in a grove; ལྷན་སྐྱེས *lhan-kyes* सहज or सहजात born together; ཕོ་སྐྱེས *pho-skyes* male; མོ་སྐྱེས *mo-skyes* female; སྔགས་སྐྱེས *sñags-skyes* of enchanted growth; born out of charms: ཤིང་སྐྱེས་ལྷན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས་དང་ སྔགས་སྐྱེས་ཀྱི་མཁའ་འགྲོའི་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ཞལ་མ་བཞིན་དུ་བརྗེ་བར་དགོངས་ནས་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཀུན་སྩོལ་ཤིང་

བཞེངས་ཀུན་ཉེ་བར་ཞི་བའི་བཀའ་དྲིན་མཛོད། *shiñ-skyes lhan-chigskyes dañ sñags-skyes-kyi mkhah-hgrohi tshogs-kyis bu-la ma-bshin-du brtse-war dgoñs nas dños-grub kun stsal-shiñ bgegs kun ñe-war shi-wahi bkah-drin mdsod*, as the assemblage of *khadoma* fairies, who have been born in groves and born simultaneously and are of magic birth, are meditating lovingly as a mother towards a son, may the grace be granted of all manner of perfect knowledge being bestowed and of all demons being speedily soothed!

སྐྱེས་སྒྲ་ཅན *skyes-sgra can*=ར goat (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་ངེས *skyes-ñes* भपाचीन certain of being born or reborn.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན *skyes-chen* a present with or as an enclosure to a letter, explained in *Ñag.* as ཡིག་རྟེན་ལྟ་བུ་དོར་བསྐུར་བ that which is sent as a support to a letter.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན་སྒྲུབ་གནས *skyes-chen sgrub-gnas* a hermitage of holy persons.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན་དམ་པ *skyes-chen dam-pa* a holy incarnate person: བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་སོགས་སྐྱེས་ཆེན་དམ་པ་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་མང་པོ་ལ་གུས་འདུད་དང་དད་འབུལ་རྒྱ་ཆེར་མཛད་དོ *Bsod-nams rgya-mtsho sogs skyes-chen dam-pa brgya-phrag mañ-po la gus-hdud dañ dad-hbul rgya-cher mdse-do* "Sö-nam Gya-ts'o and others made salutations and offerings in full form to many hundred holy incarnate ones" (*Loñ.* ང *14*).

སྐྱེས་མཆོག *skyes-mchog* परम or प्रधान पुरुष an incarnate personage; a *Mahātmā*: སྐྱེས་མཆོག་བཞི *skyes-mchog bshi*, རྒྱ་ནག་གི་བླ་མ་མཁས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི་ཡི་མཚན the names of four great learned lamas of China, the four incarnate ones:—(1) ཧ་ཕུ་ཤི *Ha-phu-çi*, (2) ཝེན་ཝང *Wenwañ*, (3) ཅིའི་ཀྱུང *Cihi kyuñ*, (4) ཁུང་ཙེ *Khuñtsi* (Confucius) (*Grub.* ཞ *7*).

སྐྱེས་ལྡན *skyes-ldan*=མི་སྤྱི *mi-spyi* नर: mankind (*Mñon.*).

སྐེས་སྡོང *skes-sdoñ*, སྐྱེས་ལ་སྡོང *skyes-la sdoñ* in Sikkim the *banana*, plantain; from Hindi *ke-la* and *sdoñ*, a plant: *la* is dropt in conversation, hence *ke-la* and *sdoñ* are abbreviated into "*ke-doñ*." In the districts of Upper Tib. and *W. ke-doñ* signifies a layman.

སྐྱེས་ནག *skyes-nag*=མི་རྒྱ་ནག in *C.* widower (*Jä.*). སྐྱེ་ནག *skyes-nag* stands for སྐྱེས་བུ་ནག་པོ *skyes-bu nag-po* (lit. black person) a layman=*mi-nag*: མི་ནག་གི་གྲོང་སྐད in the country dialect of the lay people.

སྐྱེས་པ I: *skyes-pa* 1. man; male person. 2.=ལོ་ཏོག उत्पन्न the year-crop; produce. 3. ཤར་བ उत्थान adult; full grown. Ex. of 1. སྐྱེས་པ་དང་བུད་མེད *skyes-pa dañ bud-med* men and women; རྒྱལ་པོ་གཅིག་པོ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན *rgyal-po* man; *gcig-po skges-pa yin* the king alone is a man (*Jä.*); སྐྱེས་པ་འདྲ་བའི་བུད་མེད *skye-pa hdra-wahi bud-med*, पुरुषानुकृतिस्त्री a woman resembling a man, *i.e.*, possessing masculine appearance and virtues.

Syn. སྐྱེས་བུ་ཕོ *skyes-bu pho*; སྐྱེས་པ་རྒྱལ *skyes-pa rgyal*; སྐྱེ་བས་མཐོ *skye-was mtho*; ཁུ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *khu-wahi bdag-ñid*; སྐྱོང་བྱེད *skyoñ-byed*; འཛན་ཕོ *hzan-pho*; ལྷ་སྐྱེས *lña-syes*; མི་ཕོ *mi-pho*; ལིང་ག་ཅན *liñ-ga-can* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་པ II: pf. of སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*=འཕེལ་བ, also उदय, वृद्धिप्राप्त growth or grown up.

སྐྱེས་པ III:=འཁྲུངས་པ *hbruñs-pa* born.

སྐྱེས་པ་དར་མ *skyes-pa dar-ma* full: manhood.

སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕྱུང་པ *skyes-pa hbrus phyuñ-wa* according to some: an eunuch, one who is made so artificially.

Syn. ཧོག་མེད *hog-med*; དབང་པོ་ཉམས་པ *dwañ-po ñams-pa*; ཁྱིམ་ཁོལ *khyim khol*; བཙུན་མོའི་ཁོལ་པོ *btsun-mohi khol-po*; བུད་མེད་དཀར་ཐུལ *bud-med*

dgaḥ bral; རལ་གུ་ཅན *ral-gu-can*; འཁྲིག་མི་ནུས *hkhrig mi-nus*; འབྲས་དབྱུང་བ *hbras dbyuñ-wa*; ཉུག་རུམ་པ *ñug-rum-pa*; བཅོས་པའི་མ་ནིང *bcos-pahi ma-niñ* (*Mñon.*).

* སྐྱེས་པའི་རྒྱུ་སྐར *skyes-pahi rgyu-skar* जन्मनक्षत्र (*Schf.*) the particular star or constellation under which one is born.

སྐྱེས་སྤོར *skyes-spor* the measure used by creditors in receiving back the loan of grain, etc.: ལྷ་སྤོར་དང་ལྷས་སྲང་གསུམ་བཞི་སྐྱེས་སྤོར་ཆེ *lha-spor dañ lhas-srañ gsum bshi skyes-spor che* "a large *kye-phor* contains 3 or 4 ounces in measure or weight."

སྐྱེས་བ་རྒྱལ *skyes-wa rgyal*=སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa* or མི་ཕོ a man or male person (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་ཕན *skyes-phan*=ན་ཆུང युवति a damsel, maiden.

སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu* पुरुष man, esp. a holy man; person; སྐྱེས་བུ་གང་ *skyes-bu gañ* whosoever; human (*Med.*); one: སྐྱེས་བུ་ལག་པ་བརྐྱང་བ་ཙམ་གྱིས *skyes-bu lag-pa brkyañ-wa tsam-gyis* as quick as one stretches out his hand (*Jä.*); སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ *skyes-bu dam-pa* सत्पुरुष a saint; དད་ལྡན་སྐྱེས་བུ *dad-ldan skyes-bu* the believing; the faithful. According to some Tibetan grammarians སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu* applies both to men and women: སྐྱེས་བུ་གང་ཟག་དད་པ་ཅན, གང་ཞིག་ལྷ་རྣམས་མཆོད་བྱེད་པ, སྟོན་པའི་བཀའ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ་སྟེ, དེ་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་བསྔགས *skyes-bu gañ-zag dad-pa-can, gañ-shig lha rnams mchod byed-pa, Ston-pahi bkah bshin byed-pa-ste, de ni Sañs-rgyas-rnams-kyis bsñags* (*K. du.* ཀ *96*) that human being who is faithful, and who worships the gods (saints) and acts according to the commands of the Teacher is praised by the Buddhas.

སྐྱེས་བུ་སྐྱེ་མཆོག *skyes-bu skye mchog* पुरुषपुङ्गव the chief among men.

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཁུ་མཆོག *skyes-bu khu-mchog* पुरुषवृषभ the leader of men.

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཅན *skyes-bu can* རྟ་དང་བཅས་པའི་སྐྱེས་བུ *rta-dañ bcas-pahi skyes-bu* a horseman; one on horseback.

Syn. རྟ་པ *rta-pa*; རྟ་ལ་གཞོན་པ *rta-la gshon-pa* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག *skyes-bu mchog* पुरुषोत्तम a superior person; lama; also ཁྱབ་འཇུག *Viṣṇu*: སྐྱེས་བུ་ཆེན་པོ *skyes-bu chen-po* महापुरुष a great man or saint; an epithet of Buddha.

སྐྱེས་བུ་མཐོ *skyes-bu mtho*=ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *glu-çiñ* n. of a tree supposed to grow in the land of the Nāga (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་ནག་པོ *skyes-bu nag-po*, same as མིང་ཅན་ནག་པོ, n. of a kind of flower (*Sman. 447*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཕོ *skyes-bu pho*=སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa* a man or male person.

སྐྱེས་བུ་འབྲིང་ *skyes-bu hbriñ*=སྐྱེས་བུ་བར་མ *skyes-bu bar-ma* or སྐྱེས་བུ་དབུས་མ *skyes-bu dbus-ma* मध्यमपुरुष the second person; personal pronoun in grammar.

སྐྱེས་བུའི་འཁྲུགས་པ *skyes-buhi hkhrugs-pa* अभिमान pride, self-respect.

སྐྱེས་བུའི་ངོས *skyes-buhi ños* पुम्भाव, पौरुषम् manliness; manly self-respect or confidence.

སྐྱེས་མ *skyes-ma* 1. fem. of *skyes-pa*, a female; she that has been born. 2. མནའ་མ a bride. 3. སྐྱེས་མ *skyes-ma* fern in Sikkim.

སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག *skyes-ma thag* as soon as born; newly born.

སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *skyes-ma thag-pa* a new-born infant.

Syn. བཙས་མ་ཐག་པ *btsas-ma thag-pa*; ཞོ་འཐུང་བ *sho thuñ-wa*; གཞིབ་འཐུང་ *gshib-hthuñ*; འཇིབ་འཐུང *hjib-hthuñ*; འཁྱུད་འཐུང་ *hkhyud-hthuñ*; ཧོ་མའི་མགྲིན་པ་ཅན *ho-mahi mgrin-pa-can* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེས་དམན་ skyes-dman in the vulg. language a woman; = ཚང་མ or བུད་མེད་ (Mṅon.).

སྐྱེས་རྫོངས་ skyes-rdsoṅs cultivation; a farm.

སྐྱེས་གཟུགས་ skyes-gzugs जातरूप gold; birth; form or born-shape; stature; figure (gold).

སྐྱེས་རབས་ skyes-rabs जातक a series of alleged births of an individual, or legendary history of these, and especially accounts of the different births of Buddha.

སྐྱེས་སོ་ཅོག་ skyes-so cog ancestors: སྐྱེས་ཚད་ཐམས་ཅད་ skyes tshad thams-cad; སྔ་རབས་ཀྱི་ཕ་དང་མེས་པོ་ཡང་མེས་ལ་སོགས་པ། སྐྱེས་སོ་ཅོག་ཀྱང་རིམ་པར་ཤི་སྟེ་ད་ལྟ་ནི་མིང་གི་ལྷག་ཙམ་དུ་གྱུར་ sña-rabs-kyi pha dañ mes-po yañ-mes la-sogs-pa skyes-so-chog kyañ rim-par çi ste da-lta ni miñ-gi lhag tsam-du gyur father, grandfather, great-grandfather, &c., ancestors of the former generations having successively died, now nothing remains but their names.

སྐྱོ skyo or སྐྱོ་བ skyo-wa, खेद, उद्वेग, छाह्रा, आह्रा, संवेग, शोक grief; sorrow; grieving; mourning.

སྐྱོ་འགྱེད་ skyo-hgyed weariness dispersed: བདེ་བ་ཅན་དག་སྐྱོ་འགྱེད་པས, ཁྱོད་གསུང་ཀུན་དང་འཚམ་པར་འདུག། the inhabitants of the land of bliss relieved of weariness accept all your precepts (Lam-rim.).

སྐྱོ་ངེས་ skyo-ṅes = སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ sems skyo-wa to repent; repentance (Mṅon.).

+ སྐྱོ་ངོགས་ skyo-ṅogs quarrel; འཁྲུག་ལོང་ hkhrug-loṅ (Lex.), esp. སྔར་གྱི་རྩོད་པ་སླར་ཡང་སློང་བ reviving of old feuds and dissensions.

སྐྱོ་བ skyo-wa 1. སྔར་གྱི་རྩོད་པ sṅar-gyi rtsod-pa old quarrels and feuds. 2. repentance; sorrow: སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ་བསྐྱེད་ལ་རི་ཁྲོད་འགྲིམ། sems skyo-wa bskyed-la ri-khro hgrim he wanders on mountain ranges to induce repentance (Lo.).

སྐྱོ་བྲན་ skyo-bran servant; slave: མི་སེར་སྐྱོ་བ་དང་ཚེ་གང་གི་གཡོག་པོ a slave for life.

སྐྱོ་མ I: skyo-ma 1. quarrel; litigation. 2. thin gruel, gruel of rice and tea, thin paste of wheat or oatmeal: སྐྱོ་མ་བཞེས་པའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ནུབ་བ་ལང་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་གླིང་འདས་ནས་ཡོད་ skyo-ma-wa shes-pahi rgya-mthso nub Ba-lañ-spyod-kyi gliñ hdas nas yod the ocean called Skyoma-wa lies beyond the continent of Godānīya (K. d. ར 234).

སྐྱོ་མ II: v. ཁྲིམས་པ khrim-pa 1. one convicted. 2. तपन, उपपाप penitence; smaller transgression: སྐྱོ་མ་སྔ་བཙན་ skyo-ma sña btsan སྔོན་རྩོད་པ་བྱུང་བའི་དུས་སུ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱིས་བཙན་པ one who was once convicted before on the occasion of a former dispute.

སྐྱོ་མ་ཅན་ skyo-ma can adj. slanderous (Cs.); སྐྱོ་མ་བྱེད་པ skyo-ma byed-pa a slandering (Cs.).

སྐྱོ་མེད་ skyo-med = མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས mtho-ris kyi gnas the heaven, where there is no penitence.

Syn. དལ་འཛིན་གནས་བཟང dal-hdsin gnas-bzañ, བདེ་འགྲོ bde-hgro, བདེ་ལྡན bde-lden, མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད mtho-ris rgyal-srid, སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས skabs-gsum gnas, སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན steñ-gi hjig-rten, གྲུབ་པའི་གནས grub-pahi gnas, འཆི་མེད hchi-med, ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱིམ nam-mkhahi khyim, སུམ་རྩེན sum-rtsen, ལྷ་ཡི་གྲོང lha-yi groñ, ལྷ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན lha-yi hjig-rten, ལྷ་ཡི་ཡུལ lha-yi yul, सिद्धक a semi-divine being possessed of supernatural powers (Mṅon.).

སྐྱོ་མེད་ཁྱབ skyo med-khyab དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་གཞུའི་མིང་ n. of Viṣṇu's bow (Mṅon.).

སྐྱོ་ཚག skyo-tshag a light broth made of barley-flour with the addition of a little butter (A. 155): ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ་སྐྱོ་ཚག་བསེར་མ (རླུང) མི་སྐྱེ་བ tho-rañs-kyi dus-su skyo-tshag bser-ma (rluñ) mi skye-wa early in the

morning (*i.e.*, at dawn) by taking barley gruel, wind is not engendered (*A. 155*).

སྐྱོ་རས་ཚོ་ཚོགས *skyo-ras tsho-tshogs* n. of a kind of chintz (*S. kar. 179*).

སྐྱོ་རོགས *skyo-rogs* a consoler; one who consoles a person during grief: བུ་མོའི་སྐྱོ་རོགས་ཨ་མས་མི་ཐུབ the mother cannot be the consoler of her daughter's grief, *i.e.*, one cannot be of service to another in certain cases of sorrow.

སྐྱོ་ཤས *skyo-ças* to be sad; sorrowful: རང་ལ་ངེས་འབྱུང་དང་སྐྱོ་ཤས་སད་སུད་སྐྱེས *rañ la ñes-hbyuñ dañ skyo-ças sad-sud skyes* he felt (slight) repentance and sorrow.

སྐྱོ་སངས *skyo-sañs* to console in his grief or sorrow or repentance.

སྐྱོ་སངས་ཉིད *skyo-sañs ñid* freedom from fatigue.

སྐྱོ་སངས་གནས *skyo-sañs gnas* a pleasure garden.

སྐྱོག་ནག *skyog-nag* iron spoon or scoop.

སྐྱོགས *skyogs* 1. a spoon or ladle; also shovel. Wooden spoons for wine measure used in Tibet are called སྐྱོགས *skyogs*. There are three kinds of spoons used in Tibet for measuring liquids, salt, &c.—those which are mounted with copper are the largest; those lined with silver are of middle size; those of the smallest size are tipped with gold and called *gser-skyogs*, golden spoons. མེ་སྐྱོགས *me-skyogs* coal shovel; ཚ་སྣུམ་ཐོག་འཛལ་བའི་ཟངས་སྐྱོགས the copper spoon with which to measure the allowance in salt and oil for servants, etc.; ཞུ་སྐྱོགས *shu-skyogs* melting spoon or crucible. 2. drinking cup; bowl; goblet; གསེར་སྐྱོགས *gser-skyogs* དངུལ་སྐྱོགས *dñul-skyogs*, etc., gold cup, silver cup, and wooden cup are now called གཟར་བུ *gzar-bu*; ཞལ་སྐྱོགས *shal-skyogs* lip-cup; resp. eating or drinking-cup; སྲབ་སྐྱོགས the rein of a bridle; also name of tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar.*).

སྐྱོགས་ལྟོ་འབུ *skyogs lto-hbu* a snail in *W.* (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོགས་པ *skyogs-pa* 1. to turn: མགྲིན་པ་སྐྱོགས་པ *mgrin-pa skyogs-pa* to turn the neck, *i.e.*, look round, back; also to turn away, aside. 2. one who uses or manufactures the coal-shovel or stone scoop, etc.

སྐྱོགས་པ *skyogs-pa* སྐྱོན་འདོགས་པ *skyon hdogs-pa*; दोषमुद्भावयति to find fault with.

སྐྱོགས་མེད *skyogs-med* निर्व्यङ्ग not curved; without any curvature or crookedness.

སྐྱོང་ལྡན་མ *skyoñ ldan-ma* n. of a goddess; she who protects.

སྐྱོང་བ *skyoñ-wa* पा, रक्ष्, पालन, pf. བསྐྱངས *bskyañs*, fut. བསྐྱང *bskyañ*, imp. སྐྱོངས *bskyoñs* or བསྐྱོངས་ཤིག *bskyoñs-çig*, to guard; to keep; to defend; to save; preserve (the life, the body); to support; to take care of (poor people): དྲིན་བཟང་པོས་སྐྱོང་བ *drin bzañ-pos skyoñ-wa* to support by benefits, favours: ཐབས་ཀྱིས་སྐྱོང་བ *thabs-kyis skyoñ-wa* to protect by various means; to attend to: ཐུགས་དམ་གྱི་སྐྱོང་བ *thugs-dam-ghyi skyoñ-wa* to protect by the moral force of meditation: ལག་ལེན་གྱི *lag-len-gyi* by exercise: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྐྱོང་བ *rgyal srid skyoñ-wa* to rule; govern a kingdom: ཆོས་བཞིན་དུ་བསྐྱོང་བ *chos bshin-tu bskyoñ-wa* to protect by justice or justly: ཆོས་སྐྱོང *chos-skyoñ* धर्मपाल protector, defender of religion, is used for a certain individual deity or for a class of exorcists in some of the monasteries of Tibet. Under this head there are certain powerful deities who have taken on themselves the duty of defending Buddhism against its

enemies. When co-erced they can even make their appearance in the person of the invoker. The གནས་ཆུང་ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ *Gnas-chuṅ chos-skyoṅ* living near Lhasa is a deity of this class who is generally consulted both by the State and the people of Tibet as an oracle: འཇིག་རྟེན་སྐྱོང་ *hjig-rten skyoṅ* लोकपाल guardian of the world. There are four of these, identical with the རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞི *Rgyal-chen bshi*, the four great spirit kings:— धृतराष्ट्र (ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱོང་ *Yul-hkhor skyoṅ*) the protector of the country or kingdom; विरूढक (འཕགས་སྐྱེས་བུ *Hphags skyes-bu*); विरूपाक्ष (སྤྱན་མི་བཟང་ *Spyan mi-bzaṅ*); वैश्रवण (རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས *Snam thos-sras*). སྐྱོང་དལ *skyoṅ-dal* assistance (in the colloquial of *W.*); སྐྱོང་དལ་བྱེད་པ *skyoṅ-dal byed-pa* to help; སྐྱོང་མ *skyoṅ-ma*, same as བརྟན་མ *brtan-ma*, the Goddess of the Earth; རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྐྱོང་ *rgyal-srid skyoṅ* राज्यपाल a defender of the realm; same as འབངས་སྐྱོང་ प्रजापाल a defender or protector of the subject or of people: སྐྱོང་བྱེད *skyoṅ-byed* पालक one who supports or protects.

སྐྱོང་བྱེད་མ *skyoṅ byed-ma*, v. གུན་དུད (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོད་པ *skyod-pa* pf. and fut. བསྐྱོད *bskyod* सम्भ्रम्, उच्चाव, चञ्चल; གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* or འགུལ་བ *hgul-wa* to move (trans. vb.); also to go, pass on: རླུང་གིས་ཡལ་ག་སྐྱོད་ན if the wind moves the branches. མི་སྐྱོད་པ *Mi-skyod-pa* or མི་གཡོ་བ *mi-gyo-wa* अक्षोभ्य the unmoved; he whose mind is not agitated; n. of the second *Dhyāni* Buddha. In *W. skyod-pa* is the general respectful term for: to go; to walk. བསྐྱོད་འདོད *bskyod-hdod* is same as འགྲོ་འདོད *hgro-hdod* desirous to go or about to go: ནང་དུ་སྐྱོད "*naṅ-du skyod*" step in (if you please); "*tan-po kyot*" tread firmly! བསྐྱོད་སྐབས་ལ *bskyod skabs-la* at the time of going or coming.

སྐྱོད་བྱེད *skyod-byed*=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* oar (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན *skyon*, ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* दोष, कलङ्क, अपचार, आपत्ति, पर्य्याप्ति, अवलेप, आदीनव, आविल, also རྙོག་པ *rñog-pa* 1. a fault, defect: སྐྱོན་གང་ཡང་མེད *skon gaṅ-yaṅ med* it has no fault whatever. The two words སྐྱོན *skyon* and ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* are sometimes used together as ཉེས་སྐྱོན *ñes-skyon*, but defects in inanimate things are expressed by the word སྐྱོན *skyon* and never by the words ཉེས *ñes* or ཉེས་སྐྱོན *ñes-skyon*; slight defects in honoured persons are expressed by the words དགེ་སྐྱོན *dge-skyon*, which also signifies faults or sins in holy persons, that is, སྐྱོན *skyon* (fault) in དགེ *dge* or དགེ་འདུན *dge-hdun* (clergy): སྐྱོན་ཅི་ཡོད་འཁྲུལ་པ་ལ *skyon ci yod hkhrul-pa la*, what harm is there in erring? མི་སྐྱོན *mi-skyon* no harm; སྐྱོན་མེད *skyon-med* no harm, no matter; སྐྱོན་ཡོན་གང་ཡང་མིན *skyon yon gaṅ yaṅ min* he is without any imperfection or perfection; སྐྱོན་དུ་མཐོང་བ *skyon-du mthoṅ-wa* to consider as a loss, also to find fault with. 2. bodily defect, fault, as lameness, derangement, disorder in the mixture of the humours. 3. spiritual defect, sin, vicious quality; རྫུན་དུ་སྨྲ་བའི་སྐྱོན *rdsun-du smra-wahi skyon* the sin of lying; སྐྱོན་གྱིས་མ་གོས *skyon-gyi ma-gos* not defiled by sin: ལར་སྐྱོན་ཆེ *lar skyon che* but that is very bad (of you). སྐྱོན་བྱེད་པ *skyon byed-pa* to commit a fault; སྐྱོན་སྤང་བ *skyon spaṅ-wa* to leave off a fault or quit it; མི་ལ་སྐྱོན་འབེབས་པ་འདོགས་པ *mi-la skyon hbebs-pa hdogs-pa* to charge one with a crime; to criminate; གཞན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་གླེང་བརྗོད་པ *gshan-gyi skyon gleṅ brjod-pa* to name the faults of others, to speak ill of them; to slander; to blame, criticise; སྐྱོན་སྤང་ཁ་ཞེ་མེད་པ *skyon-spaṅ kha she med-pa* to do any work with application and at the same time without

any fault or mischief to any body ; སྐྱོན་མི་མཐོང་བ=སྐྱོན་དུ་མ་གོ་བ, not perceive a fault or defect.

སྐྱོན་སྐྱེ *skyon-skye* दोषोत्पाद अनुबन्ध conducive of sin ; sin-producing.

སྐྱོན་ངག *skyon-ṅag* कण्टक thorny; mischievous.

སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can*=སྐྱོན་དང་བཅས་པ *skyon-daṅ bcas-pa* or སྐྱོན་ལྡན *skyon-ldan* कालिका, कलङ्की, दोषी faulty, defective, incorrect, sinful; guilty.

སྐྱོན་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *skyon bco-brgad* the eighteen defects are the following:—(1) མི་སྡུག་པ *mi-sdug-pa* ugliness; (2) མགོ་སྐྲ་ངན་པ *mgo skra ṅan-pa* bad or bristling hair; (3) དཔྲལ་བ་ཆུང་བ *dpral-wachuṅ-wa* small or narrow forehead; (4) མགོ་སེར་སྐྱ *mgo ser-skya* brown hair; (5) མིག་སེར་བ *mig ser-wa* yellow eyes; (6) སྨིན་མཚམས་མ་འབྱར་བ *smin-mtshams ma-hbyar-wa* the eye-brows disjoined; (7) སྣ་ལེབ་པ *sna leb-pa* flat nose; (8) སོ་ལྟོ་བ *so lto-wa* bottle-teeth; (9) དིག་པ *dig-pa* stammering; (10) མིག་ཟླུམ་པ *mig zlum-pa* round eyes; (11) མིག་ཆུང་བ *mig chuṅ-wa* small eyes; (12) སྒུར་བ *sgur-wa* crooked or bent body; (13) ལྟོ་བོ་ཆེ་བ *lto-bo che-wa* large or pot-belly; (14) དཔུང་པ་རྗེ་ངར་ཐུང་བ *dpuṅ-pa rje ṅar thuṅ-wa* small shoulders; (15) སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can* hairy body; (16) ལག་པ་དང་རྐང་པ་མི་མཉམ་པ the arms and legs with the feet not proportionate; (17) ཚིགས་སྦོམ་པ *tshigs sbom-pa* large or swollen joints; (18) ཁ་ལུས་ལ་དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ་ཡོད་པ bad fœtid smell coming out of the body and the mouth.

སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་པ *skyon brjod-pa*=སྨད་པའི་ཚིག *smad-pahi tshig* to slander or speak ill of others; also slander (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན་དུ་འགྲང་བ *skyon-du hgraṅ-wa* अगुपसा to reckon as or into sin or defect.

སྐྱོན་ནས་སྨྲ་བ *skyon-nas smra-wa* अनवादः to ascribe a fault.

སྐྱོན་གནད་མེད་པ *skyon gnad med-pa* without the least fault or blemish.

སྐྱོན་པ *skyon-pa*, pf. བསྐྱོན་ *bskyon*, to put astride upon a thing (causative form of ཞོན་པ *shon-pa*); མི་ཞིག་རྟ་ལ་སྐྱོན་པ *mi-shig rta-la skyon-pa* to cause a man to mount; to ride on horseback; to fix something on a stick; མི་ཞིག་གསལ་ཤིང་ལ་སྐྱོན་པ to impale a man (*Jä.*): བོང་བུར་སྐྱོན་ཏེ *boṅ-bur skyon-te* having caused him to ride a donkey (*Pag. 61*).

སྐྱོན་མེད་རྟོག *skyon-med rtog* निरामय free from disease; thinking or taking as faultless.

སྐྱོན་མེད་གནས *skyon-med gnas* अनवद्य, सावद्य remaining, living, or dwelling, in a state of innocence or faultlessness: སྐྱོན་མེད་པར་བཞུགས་པ *med-skyon par bshugs-pa* न्यासः residing without fault.

སྐྱོན་ཚིག *skyon-tshig* slander; also scandal.

སྐྱོན་འཛིན *skyon-hdsin* སྐྱོན་བློ་ཡིས་འཛིན་པ to find fault with.

སྐྱོན་ཤེས *skyon-çes*=མཁས་པ a learned man; a critic.

Syn. ཀུན་རིག *kun-rig*; ཀུན་ཤེས *kun-çes*; ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-kyis-bkur-wa*. (*Mṅon.*)

སྐྱོན་ཤེས་པ *skyon çes-pa*=སྨན་པ *sman-pa* वैद्य a physician (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན་སེལ་བ *skyon sel-wa* to remove a sin; amend or correct a fault.

སྐྱོབ་པ *skyob-pa* त्राण, पाति, रक्षक, pf. བསྐྱབས, fut. བསྐྱབ, imp. སྐྱོབས or སྐྱོབས་ཤིག, to protect; to defend, preserve, save; frequently འཇིགས་པ་ལ་སྐྱོབ་པ *bjigs-pa la skyob-pa*, to protect from fear or danger or destruction: བསྐྱབས་པ the protecting power; the preserving cause: གང་ཞིག་གང་ལ་སྐྱབས་འཚོལ་བ་དེ་ལ། སྐྱབས་སྦྱིན་པ་དེ་ནི་སྐྱོབ་པ་ཞེས་སྐྱོབ་པ་པོ he that gives protection to another is called སྐྱོབ་པ

s̱kyob-pa : སྐྱོབས་སྦྱིན་པ s̱kyobs̱ s̱byin-pa the giver of refuge or shelter.

སྐྱོབ་སྟོན s̱kyob-s̱ton = སྐྱོབ་པ་པོ s̱kyob-pa-po or སྐྱོབས་པ s̱kyobs̱-pa त्रायी a protector.

སྐྱོབས s̱kyobs̱ help, assistance; seldom for སྐྱབས s̱kyabs̱; སྐྱོབས་མ s̱kyobs̱-ma and སྲོག་སྐྱོབས s̱rog-s̱kyobs̱ in colloq., preservation of life; escape; also he that saves another's life; a helper (*Jä.*); imp. of སྐྱོབ་པ s̱kyob-pa འཇིགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་སྐྱོབས་ཤིག protect from all the dangers.

སྐྱོབས་བྱེད s̱kyob-byeḏ त्रायमाण, त्रायी, बलभद्र one who protects; a name of Balabhadra.

སྐྱོམ་པ s̱kyom-pa, pf. བསྐྱོམས ḇs̱kyoms̱, fut. བསྐྱོམ ḇs̱kyom, imp. སྐྱོམས s̱kyoms̱ to pour; to pour out, agitate, stir up; according to *Lex.* to give; defined as ཆུ་སྣོད་ཆུ་སྐྱོགས་ཀྱིས་བླངས་ཏེ་ཟངས་ནང་དུ་བླུགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ *chu s̱noḏ chu-s̱kyogs̱-kyis̱ ḇlañs̱-te zañs-nañ-du ḇlugs̱-pa ḻta-bu*, taking from water-pots and water-bowls and pouring into kettles (*Ñag.*). Seldom used in colloquial language; ཆུ་སྐྱོམ་པ to stir the water; སྣོད་སྐྱོམ་པ to shake a vessel.

སྐྱོར s̱kyor, same as ཁྱོར khyor, the hollow of the hand filled : ཆུ་སྐྱོར chu-s̱kyor a handful of water (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོར s̱kyor, འཁྱོག་པའམ་གཉེར་བ ḫkhyog-paḫam g̱ñer-wa bent, contracted or crooked : ཤངས་སྐྱོར çañs̱-s̱kyor = s̱na ḫkhyog-pa (his) nose was bent (*A. 106*).

+ **སྐྱོར་སྐྱོར** s̱kyor-s̱kyor again and again; repeatedly.

སྐྱོར་བ s̱kyor-wa, vb. pf. and fut. བསྐྱར ḇs̱kyar 1. to hold up, to prop; to paste. 2. to repeat; to recite by heart: བསྐྱར་ཏེ་བཏང ḇs̱kyar-te ḇtañ it was repeatedly sent: ཚིག་སྐྱོར་བ *tshig s̱kyor-wa* to repeat a word, like the reciting of the *Mani*, *i.e.*, ཨོཾ་མ་ཎི་པད་མེ་ཧཱུྃ *om ma-ni paḏ-me hûm* : མི་རྒན་པ་དང་ནད་པ་དང་ཆང་གིས་བཟི་བ་གཞན་གྱིས་སྐྱོར་བས་འགྲོ་བ an old, sick, or drunken person walks being supported by another: གནད་པོ་འགྱེལ་འགྲོ་བ་ལ་སྐྱོར་བ to prop a thing that is falling or tumbling down : ཆུ་སྐྱོར་བ *chu s̱kyor-wa* the pouring of water with some force as if through a pipe or the mouth of a kettle; the sprinkling of water from a pot or vessel or a scoop; རྒྱབ་སྐྱོར to back; to help morally or religiously or otherwise one who is in difficulty, engaged in war or litigation, &c.: 3. enclosure; fence (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོར་སྦྱངས s̱kyor-s̱byañs̱ repetition from memory : བློ་ལ་ཟིན་ཏེ་སྐྱོར་སྦྱངས་མཛད having retained in his minds, he repeated it.

སྐྱོར་ཚིག s̱kyor-tshig, v. སྐྱར་བ (*M̱ñon.*).

སྐྱོར་མོ་ལུང S̱kyor-mo-luñ n. of a village with a monastery situated to the west of Lhasa containing estate of the *Shabs̱-paḏ Sres̱ chuñ-pa* (ཞབས་པད་སྲེས་ཆུང་པ).

སྐྱོལ་བ s̱kyol-wa sometimes for སྐྱེལ་བ s̱kyel-wa.

+ **སྐྱོས་པ** s̱kyos̱-pa = ཉམས་པ wasted; spoiled; degenerated.

སྐྱོས་མ s̱kyos̱-ma, v. སྐྱེས s̱kyes̱, སྐྱོས་མ s̱kyos̱-ma a present made to a friend or an acquaintance at the time of his going to a distant place, or removal to some place of residence.

སྐྲ s̱kra (ṯa), resp. དབུ་སྐྲ the hair of the head : སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ s̱kra dañ kha-s̱pu the hair of the head and the beard : སྐྲ་བསྒྲིལ་བ s̱kra-ḇs̱gril-wa plaited hair or curled hair : སྐྲ་ཉག་གཅིག s̱kra ñag-gcig a single tuft of

hair: སྐྲ་ནི་འཇམ་རྩུབ་སྦོམ་ཕྲ་སྙོམས་སེར་མདངས་ཅན་སྣུམ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཆེ *skra-ni hjam rtsub sbom phra snoms-ser mdans-can snum lons spyod-che* (he whose) hair is neither soft nor rough nor thick nor fine but uniform and smooth, and yellowish and glossy, becomes wealthy and prosperous (*Mtshan.*). སྐྲ་དོ་ཀེར *skra do-ker* the hair dressed and plaited together on the crown of the head; སྐྲ་དོ་ཀེར་ཅན *skra do-ker can* उत्कच-शिरः one with long flowing locks; སྐྲ་གྱེན་དུ་འགྲེང་བ་ལྟ་བུ *skra gyen-du hgren-wa lta-bu* whose hairs stand upwards as bristles; སྐྲ་གྲོལ मस्तकेशी with loose or carelessly worn hair; སྐྲ་སྐུ་སྐྱི་ཅན गुच्छकेश a skein of silk or cotton attached to the flowing locks of Tibetan women; སྐྲ་བ་གླང་གི་སྤུ་འདྲ་བ *skra ba-glan-gi spu hdra-wa* hair like that of a bull; སྐྲ་ཞགས=བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ locks of hair of women; སྐྲ་ཉེང thin hair (*Schtr.*); སྐྲ་བཤད་པ to comb hair; སྐྲ་གཞར་བ the shaving of one's hair; སྐྲ་གཞེར केशप्रतिग्रहण a barber; also napkin; སྐྲའི་བཀོད་པ कवरी well braided hair; also a braid or fillet of hair.

Syn. སྐྲ་ཚོགས *skra-tshogs*; སླར་སྐྱེ *slar-skye*; བྱེད་པ་ཅན *byed-wa-can*; མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*; མགོ་སྤུ *mgo-spu*; སྤྱི་བོ་སྐྱེས *spyi-bo skyes*; གཙུག་ཕུད *gtsug-phud*; རལ་པ *ral-pa*; ཐོར་ཚུགས *thor-tshugs*; མེ་ཏོག་ཅན *me-tog-can*; འཁྱིལ་བ *hkhyil-wa*; མགོ་ཉལ *mgo-ñal*; དོ་ཀེར *do-ker*; རལ་པའི་གདེངས *ral-pahi gdens*; ཟུར་ཕུད *zur-phud*; ཐོར་ཅོག *thor-cog*; དབུ་ལོ *dwu-lo*; ལྕང་ལོ *lcañ-lo* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་མཁན *skra-mkhan*=སྐྲ་འདྲེག་མཁན *skra hdreg-mkhan* a barber (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་ཅན *skra-can* चरित्रकेशिन्, केसर the mane (as of a lion); hairy.

སྐྲ་ཅན་གནས *skra-can gnas* वासर lady's bed-chamber.

སྐྲ་ཅན་མ *skra can-ma* a kind of hairy worm; also = བུད་མེད woman (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་ཅན་གསོད *skra-can gsod* केशव a name of Hari, who killed the demon Keçi.

སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *skra gñis-pa*=དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ or མཇུག་དོད་ཅན a comet (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་མདུད *skra-mdud* hair knot; acc. to *Jä.* the bow of ribands at the end of the long plaits of hair of the women in Ladak.

སྐྲ་འདྲེས་མ *skra hdres-ma*=ལྷའི་གཟུགས་ཚོང་མ a celestial courtezan (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་གནས *skra-gnas* शपि n. of a species of sensitive plant.

སྐྲ་འབལ་བ *skra-hbal wa*=སྐྲ་རྐོག་པ *skra rkog-pa* or སྐྲ་ཏོག་པ *skra tog-pa* केशोल्लुञ्चन (shaving the head clean); to pull out the hair: ལ་ལ་ནི་ཉམ་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ་འདོན་པ་ལ་ལ་ནི་སྐྲ་འབལ some sent forth cries of anguish, some pulled out the hair of their head (*Hbrom. 113*).

སྐྲ་མེད་མགོ *skra-med mgo* "a head without hair"; ཛཱ་ཏི *dsā-ti* जाति nutmeg; also *Jarminum grandiflorum* (*Sman. 404.*).

སྐྲ་ཚལ *skra-tsal* false hair; a peruke.

སྐྲ་རྩ *skra-rtsa* जटा clotted hair.

སྐྲ་ཚོགས *skra-tshogs*, v. སྐྲ *skra* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲ་མཚམས *skra-mtshams* सीमन्त the arrangement of the hair.

+ སྐྲ་ཟིངས *skra-ziñs*=ང་རྒྱལ་ཆེ་བ vanity, pride; adj. vain, very proud.

སྐྲ་བཟང *skra-bzañ* a secret or mystic word (*Miñ. 4*).

སྐྲ་བཟང་མ *skra bzañ-ma*=གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ n. of a *Yakṣa* goddess (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲའི་ཁྱོན་ནམ་བྱིས་པའི་ལམ *skrahi khyon-nam byis-pahi lam* वालपथ hair parting.

སྐྲའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *skrahi rgyal-po*=ལྡུམ་པོ *ldun-po* केशराज a grove; a garden; n. of a vegetable.

སྐྲའི་བྱི་དོར *skrahi byi-dor* v. སྐྲ་སད *skra-sad* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྲའི་རྩེ་མོའི་མཐའ *skrahi rtse-mohi mthah* or ཤེ་རས बालाग्रकोटि the hair-end.

སྐྲ་ལི་བ *skra li-wa* or སྐྲའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *skrahi rnam-gyur* बर्बरी curly hair; to dress the hair.

སྐྲ་ལོ *skra-lo* = བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ *bud-med kyi-skra* woman's hair (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲ་ཤད *skra-shad* प्रसाधनी hair separator; a comb.

Syn. སོ་མང *so-mañ*, སྐྲའི་བྱི་དོར *skrahi byi-dor* hair cleaner (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲག་སྐྲག *skrag-skrag* = ཁྲག་པོ *khrag-po* or སྲ་བ *sra-wa* hard.

སྐྲག་པ *skrag-pa* (*tag-pa*) to be terrified, frightened, afraid of something. This word is nearly always combined with འཇིགས་པ *hjigs-pa* as in འཇིགས་སྐྲག་པ *hjigs skrag-pa*, to be panic-struck.

སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *skrag byed-ma* = ཉི་མའི་བཙུན་མོ *ñi mahi btsun-mo* the wife of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲང་བ *skrañ-wa* (*tañ-wa*) उच्छ्राय, फुल्ल; pf. སྐྲངས *skrañs* to swell; སྐྲང་སོང *skrañs-soñ* it is swollen: གློ་བུར་མཚོན་དང་རྡོ་དང་དབྱུག་པ་སོགས་ཐོག་ནས་སྐྲངས swollen from being suddenly struck with a stick or a stone or a sword.

སྐྲང་འབུར *skrañs-hbur* an abscess not yet open (*Sch.*); སྐྲངས་འབུར་འཇོམས *skrañs-hbur hjoms*, v. བ་སྤྲུ་ཤིང *ba-spru çiñ*, n. of a medicinal tree which removes tumours or abscess (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲངས་ཀྱི་སྤྱང་ཀི *skrañ-kyi spyañ-ki*, སྨན་ཐར་ནུ *sman-thar-nu* n. of a medicine (*Sman.* 126).

སྐྲངས་པོ *skrañs-po* a swelling; tumour (*Sch.*).

སྐྲན *skran* (*ten*) ལྷན་སྐྲན *lhan-skren* 1. गुल्म tumour or any fleshy excrescence in the abdomen; a concretion under the skin or in the bowels, womb, &c. (*Cs.*); a swelling of the glands (*Sch.*). སྐྲན་ནད *skran-nad* is described as a consequence of suppressed wind (*Jä.*); རྡོ་སྐྲན *rdo-skran* བད་སྐྲན two sorts of steatite.

སྐྲབ་པ *skrab-pa* (*tab-pa*) to beat the ground with one's feet; to stamp, tread; to dance; also *bro skrab-pa*: ཁ་སང་གི་བྲོ་སྐྲབ་པ་ཡག་པོ་བྱུང yesterday's dancing was excellent.

སྐྲས་ཀ *skras-ka* a ladder, v. སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka*.

སྐས་ཀ (*te-ka*) ladder, which generally consists of the notched trunk of a tree (*Jä.*); གྲང་སྐས a single ladder, *i.e.*, a ladder with one pole; རྡོ་སྐས *rdo skras* (*do-te*) a flight of stone steps; རྒྱ་སྐས *rgya-skras* a regular staircase, as in European houses; ཟུར་སྐས probably a flight of steps at the corner of a building.

卍 **སྐྲི་བ** *skri-wa* (*ti-wa*) to conduct; to send (*Cs.*): སྐྲི་ཤིག *skri-çig* = ཐོང་ཤིག *thon-shig* let him send: ངེད་བོད་ན་དེ་ལ་སྐྲི་བར་བྱེད་ཞུས་པས I asked to send him to Tibet (*A. 101*).

卍 **སྐྲུ་བ** *skru-wa*, pf. བསྐྲུས *bskrus*, fut. བསྐྲུ *bskru*, to wait (*Sch.*); to cut; ཟས་ལ་སྐྲུ *zas-la skru* to cut meat; སྐྲུ *skru*, ཤིང་སྐྲུས་པ *çiñ krus-pa* to cut wood or a tree: བསྐྲུ་བ *bskru-wa*, རྒྱུན་དུ་དགའ་བའི་སྐྲུ་བ་ཡིས always being smitten by pleasures (*Pag. 1-35*).

卍 **སྐྲུད་པ** *skrud-pa* (*tud-pa*) = གཞན་ལ་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་འབྲོད་པ to make another run away by devices.

སྐྲུན་པ *skrun-pa* (*tun-pa*) = སྐྱེད་པ *skyed-pa* to produce; བསྐྲུན་པ *bskrun-pa*, བསྐྱེད་པ *bskyed-pa* जात, रोपित, जनित grown up: བསྐྲུན་བྱའི་ལོ་ཏོག growing crop.

སྐྲུམ *skrum* (*tum*) meat; applied to the food of the respected; generally གསོལ་སྐྲུམ *gsol-skrum* is used in colloquial language.

སྐྲོག *skrog* (*tog*) to beat (the drum). ཌཱ་མ་རུ་འཁྲོལ་བའི་དོན *dama-ru hkhrol-wahi don* signifies the beating of a skull-drum (*Ñag.*).

སྐྲོག་པ *skrog-pa* to churn; stir (with a rod): འོ་མ་སྐྲོག་པ *ho-ma skrog-pa* to churn milk (*Ñag.*).

སྐྲོད་པ *skrod-pa* (*to-pa*) प्रवासनीय, उत्खाटित to expel, drive out, eject: གནས་ནས་སྐྲོད *gnas nas-skrod* to expel from a place: ཕྱིར་སྐྲོད *phyir-skrod* to drive out: བགེགས་སྐྲོད *bgegs-skrod* to eject an evil spirit.

བསྐ་བ *bska-wa* = ཁར་བ, कषाय astringent; also thick.

བསྐང་མདོས *bskaṅ mdos* a slight framework made of sticks and coloured threads as an offering to the gods in cases of sickness: ལྷོ་ཡི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་བསྐང་མདོས་དང་བསྲུང་འཁོར་བཞག *lho-yi-phyogs-su bskaṅ-mdos daṅ bsruṅ hkhor bshag* place *Rskaṅ-mdos* and amulets on the south side (*Jig.*).

བསྐང་རྫས *bskaṅ-rdsas* a sacrificial ceremony (*Schl. 360*).

བསྐང་གསོ *bskaṅ-gso* ཡི་དམ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་ཆོས་སྐྱོང་རྣམས་ལ་བསྐང་གསོ་རྒྱས་པ to make copious religious services to the tutelar deities, angels, and the guardian spirits of the ten quarters (*Çil. 9*).

བསྐངས *bskaṅs* 1. ཁ་བསྐངས पूर्ण full to the brim. 2. ཐུགས་དམ་བསྐངས, ཉམས་པ་གསོས་པ *ñams-pa gsos-pa* fill to the brim (*Situ. 74*).

བསྐམ *bskam* "བསྐམ་བྱའི་དངོས་པོ *bskam-byahi dṅos-po*" (*Situ. 77*).

བསྐམས *bskams* past. dried, burnt: བསྐལ་མེས་མཚོ་བསྐམས by the fire (at the end of the age) the lakes dried up (*Ñag. 9*).

བསྐལ་པ *bskal-pa* कल्प a fabulous period of time; the various ages of the world, each of which has been presided over by its own human Buddha respectively: བསྐལ་པ་ཆེན་པོ *bskal-pa chen-po* the great *Kalpa*; བར་བསྐལ *bar-bskal* the intervening or middle *Kalpa*; བསྐལ་པ་བཟང་པོ *bskal-pa bzaṅ-po* भद्रकल्प the happy or glorious period in which the Buddhas appear; བསྐལ་པ་ངན་པ *bskal-pa ṅan-pa* the evil *Kalpa*, in which no Buddhas appear (*Jä.*).

བསྐལ་པ་བཟང *bskal-pa bzaṅ* = བསོད་ནམས पुण्य virtuous; also virtue (*Mṅon.*).

བསྐལ་པ་ཤེས *bskal-pa çes* = རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* an accountant (*Mṅon.*).

བསྐལ་མེ *bskal-me* = བསྐལ་པའི་མེ the fire which will destroy the world at the end of the present Kalpa (*Ñag. 9*).

བསྐལ་བཟང *bskal-bzaṅ* ཚེས་ཤིག་གི་མཚན n. of a religious work.

བསྐུ *bsku* = བྱུག་པ *byug-pa*, fut. བསྐུས *bskus* लेप rubbed (*Ñag. 9*).

བསྐུངས *bskuṅs* = མི་མཐོང་བར་སྦས་པ *mi-mthoṅ-war sbas-pa* concealed; hidden (*Ñag. 10.*).

བསྐུམ *bskum*, pf. of སྐུམ.

བསྐུམ་མཁྱིད *bskum-mkhyid* the distance or measure between the thumb and the top of the forefinger drawn in; about one-half of the measure of a span: ཞེང་སོར་གང་ཡོད་པ་རྒྱུད་མཐོ་བརྒྱད་དང་བསྐུམ་མཁྱིད་གང་། (*Rtsii.*) its breadth was one finger (*i.e.*, one inch), and length eight spans and one *bskum-mkhyid*.

བསྐུམ་ཁྲུ *bskum-khru* about a cubit measure with the fingers drawn in a fist.

བསྐུམ་འདོམ *bskum-hdom* a measure of distance by stretching apart the two arms (with "fisted hands"); a little less than a fathom's measure.

བསྐུར *bskur*, sbst. sending, granting; དབང་བསྐུར to bless; to grant benediction; འཕྲིན་བསྐུར (*Ñag. 9*).

བསྐུལ v. སྐུལ་བ, བསྐུལ་བརྡ *bskul-brdah* signal to call one to his business; signal to call workmen to their respective duties.

བསྐུལ་གཞུང *bskul-gshuṅ*, གཞུང་གི་ལས་ཀ་བསྐུལ་མཁན one who gets Government works excuted: བསྐུལ་གཞུང་རྣམ་གཉིས་དང་ཚུལ་མི་འདུ་བ.

བསྐུས *bskus*, pf. of བསྐུ *bsku* लिप्त anointed; stained or poisoned (*Ñag. 9*).

བསྐོན *bskon*, pf. གོས་བསྐོན་ཏོ *gos bskon-to* to be dressed (*Situ. 64*).

བསྐོར *bskor* surrounded: འཁོར་གྱིས་བསྐོར surrounded by followers, admirers and attendants.

བསྐོས *bskos*=བཀོད *bkod*, pf. རྒྱལ་པོར་བསྐོས (*Situ. 74*).

བསྐྱང་དུ་མེད *bskyaṅ-du med* = དཔག་ཏུ་མེད numberless; immeasurable (*Zam. 10*).

བསྐྱངས *bskyaṅs* पालित protected; cherished; nursed.

བསྐྱབས *bskyabs* रक्षित protected; སྲོག་བསྐྱབས *srog-bskyabs* protected, saved life (*Situ. 74*).

+ བསྐྱམས *bskyams*=བསྐམས: སྣོད་མི་བསྐྱམས *snod mi-bskyams* the vessel has not dried. ཆུ་བསྐྱམས water dried up (*Situ. 74*).

བསྐྱར *bskyar*=སྐྱར་ཡང་ or ཡང་ཡང་ again; again and again (*Zam. 10*).

བསྐྱར་བཟོ *bskyar-bzo* repairing; mending of.

བསྐྱུར *bskyur* cast out; exhiled; driven away.

བསྐྱུར་དུ་བཅུག་པ *bskyur-du bcug-pa* to cause any one to cast or fling anything away.

བསྐྱེད་འདོད *bskyed-hdod* वर्द्धन: growth or growing; wish to grow.

བསྐྱེད་པ *bskyed-pa*, उपाहित, जनन, प्रसूति 1. a production, generation, formation. 2. उत्पादित, उत्पादय्. སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པ *sems bskyed-pa* चित्तोत्पाद to form one's mind; to have a conception of; also technically means purification of the heart as in बोधिचित्तोत्पाद.

བསྐྱེད་པ་བགྱི་འོ *bskyed-pa bgyi-ho* उत्पादयति to have a conception of.

བསྐྱེད་རིམ *bskyed-rim* उत्पत्तिक्रम the gradual development of ideas; powers of an occult nature.

བསྐྱོད་ནས *bskyod-nas*=སྲོས་ནས *sxos-nas*.

བསྐྱོད་པ *bskyod-pa* प्रकम्प्य, उद्धूत, क्षोभ्य moved, agitated; མ་བསྐྱོད་པ *ma bskyod-pa* अक्षोभ्य unagitated.

བསྐྱོད་པ་ཡང་མ *bskyod-pa yaṅ-ma* अघूर्णानता moving again and again, at paroxysm.

བསྐྱོད་མེད་པ *bskyod med-pa*, གྲངས *graṅs* अपरिमित n. of an immensely great number.

བསྐྲད *bskrad* and ཕྱིར་བསྐྲད *phyir-bskrad*= ཕྱིར་བཏོན *phyir-bton* turn out, expel (*Situ. 74*): བགེགས་བསྐྲད turn out a ghost or devil.

བསྐྲུས *bskrus*, pf. of སྐྲུ་བ, ཟས་བསྐྲུས food cut up (*Situ. 9*).

བསྐྲུན *bskrun*=བསྐྱེད *bskyed* 1. མང་དུ་བཏང་བ *maṅ-du btaṅ-wa* to multiply. 2. པར་དུ་བཀོད་པ *par-du bkod-pa* to print, set up in print (*Ñag. 9.*): དགེ་བ་བསྐྲུན་པ *dge-wa bskruna*, ལོ་ཏོག་བསྐྲུན་པ *lo-tog bskrun-pa*.

ཁ

ཁ *kha* I: the second letter of the Tibetan alphabet, being the aspirate of ཀ *ka*. In sound it resembles ख, the second consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet. 1. On registers it indicates the second, or number two. It is attached, often optionally, as an additional syllable to many words, especially in the colloquial: དགོང་ཁ *dgoṅ-kha* the price; ཆ་ཁ *cha-kha* a thing. 2. It implies ཁག *khag*, a part: ཁ་གཉིས་སུ *kha-gñis-su* = ཁག་གཉིས་སུ *khag-gñis-su* into two parts (divisions): ཁ་གང *kha-gaṅ* one part. The sixth part of a *taṅ-ka* (Tib. coin) is called *kha*. 3. Origin, source, &c.: གསེར་ཁ *gser-kha* = གསེར་གྱི་འབྱུང་ཁུངས *gser-gyi hbyuṅ-khuṅs* the source of gold, gold-mine: ཚྭ་ཁ *tshwa-kha* salt-pit: རྩྭ་ཁ *tswa-kha* pasture-land, a place where pastures abound. 4. Time: ཉི་འཆར་ཁ་རུ་དུས་གདབ་ *ñiḥchar-kha-ru dus-gdab* (*Situ. 21*) calculate time from the moment of sunrise; འགྲོ་ཁར *hgro-khar* at the time of going; at the time when he was ready to start: མོ་འཆི་ཁར་ཆོས་ལ་འདུན་པ *mo hchi-khar chos-la hdun-pa* she at the time of dying became religious, &c. (*Pag. 27*): བྱོན་ཁར *byon-khar* when he came; at the moment of arrival: ཡོང་ཁ *yoṅ-kha* at the time of coming; ས་དང་པོ་ཐོབ་ཁ་མ *sa daṅ-po thob-kha-ma* = ས་དང་པོ་ཐོབ་མ་ཐག *sa daṅ-po thob-ma-thag* as soon as he attained to the first stage, *i.e.*, one moment before the attainment: ཡུན་རིང་གི་ཁ་ནས *yun riṅ-gi kha nas* = ཡུན་རིང་གི་སྒོ་ནས *yun riṅ-gi sgo nas* by little and little; gradually (*Jä.*); རེ་བའི་ཁར in the hope of; ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ན just on the opportunity; "in the nick of time."

ཁ II: 1. the front side: मुख face, mouth; also the surface or upper side. ཁ is the ordinary word for "mouth," while གདོང་ is the commoner term for "face." Again, to express the surface as well as the front of any inanimate thing, ཁ is the usual form: བྲག་ཁ་ལ་གངས་རྒྱུར icicles on the face of the cliff; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་མཛད་ནས་ཆུ་ཁར་བྱོན *skyil-kruṅ mdsad-nas chu-khar byon* (*Pag. 117*) sitting in a cross-legged posture he moved on the surface of the water; འོ་ཐུག་ཁ་ལ་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་རི་མོ་མཐོང *ho-thug kha-la hod-zer-gyi ri-mo mthoṅ* saw reflection of rays on the surface of milk-broth (*Pag. 113*). 2. भाषा language; conversation; वचन word: རྒྱལ་པོ་བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁར་དབང་དུ་སོང་ནས the king having become powerless at (his) wife's word (*Pag. 32*).

Syn. སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ *smra-wahi sgo*; ཟ་བྱེད *za-byed*; གསུང་བར་བྱེད *gsuṅ-war-byed*; ཞལ *shal*; གཏམ་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས *gtam-gyi hbyuṅ-gnas*; རྗོད་བྱེད *rjod-byed*; གདོང *gdoṅ*; བདུད་རྩིའི་རྟེན *bdud-rtsihi rten*; སྐད *skad*; གཏམ *gtam* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ III: a breadth or a square of cloth, &c.

In its several inflected forms ཁ is often used as if it were a postposition governing the accusative case. These forms are ཁ་ན *kha-na*, ཁ་རུ *kha-ru*, and ཁར *khar*, and take the meaning of "on," "at,"

"beside," &c.: མེ་ཁར་ on the fire; ཁྲི་ཁ་ན་ on the chair; ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ཁ་རུ་ all round.

ཁ་ཀྱེལ་བ་ *kha kyel-wa* चुम्बन to kiss.

ཁ་ཀྲབ་པ་ *kha krab-pa* (*kha ṭab-pa*) to smack or cluck with the mouth.

ཁ་དཀར་པོ་ *kha dkar-po* = སྣང་བ་གསལ་ *snań-wagsal* 1. bright: བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ་ *bkrá-çis-pa*. 2. auspicious; of happy omen; agreeable; pleasant looking; ཁ་དཀར་གཏིང་ནག *kha-dkar gtiṅnag* outside white, inside black, *i.e.*, plausible.

ཁ་དཀྲི *kha-dkri* (*kha-ṭi*) neck-cloth, sometimes worn as a protection against cold; a kind of raw silk stuff of narrow breadth manufactured in Assam and largely imported into Tibet, where it is used as necktie and handkerchief: ཁ་དཀྲི་བཅས་འདྲ་བ་ཁ་རེར་འབྲུ *kha-dkri bcas hdra-wa kha-rer hbru* (*Rtsii.*) for each breadth (of cloth), which is equal to a *kha-ṭi*, price in barley grain.

ཁ་ལྐུག *kha-lkug* dumb; also of indistinct speech: ར་ཡི་མཆེར་པས་བྱིས་པའི་ཁ་ལྐུག་འབྱེད the spleen of a goat removes the dumbness of children.

ཁ་སྐད *kha-skad* कथानक oral account; tradition; narrative; colloquial language.

ཁ་སྐོང *kha-skoń* गण्डूष, पूरण a mouthful; completion; appendix of a book: ཁ་སྐོང་བ *kha-skoń-wa* 1. to fill up a void; to make up a deficiency. 2. to fill up the mouth with water, to rinse it.

ཁ་སྐོར་བ *kha skor-wa* = སླུ་བ *slu-wa* or ཁ་བསྐོར་བ *kha bskor-wa* to speak cunningly; to circumvent by speech.

ཁ་སྐྱུར་པོན *kha skyur-pon* 1. sour; of an acid taste. 2. olive; olive tree (in Sikkim) (*Jä.*).

ཁ་སྐྱེངས *kha-skyeńs* shame-facedness: མི་ཞིག་གིས་མི་གཞན་ཞིག་ལ་གསོལ་རས་སྦྱིན་གྱི་ཡོད་ན, དེ་མི་གཞན་ཞིག་གི་ལག་པ་བཟེད་ནས་དེ་ལ་མ་སྦྱིན་ན་ཁོ་ངོ་ཚ་བ་ལ་ཁ་སྐྱེངས་ཟེར, དཔེ་ལ་རྒྱུན་མ་ཁ་སྐྱེངས་ཀྱི་མི་བཟོད་ཟེར། If a man is about to give his garment to another man, and that other man having held out his hand, it is not given to him, he is ashamed—that is termed *kha-skyeńs*.

ཁ་ཁ *kha-kha* I: apart, separately: ཁ་ཁ་བསྡད་ན་ཁ་མཆུ་མེད if (you) sit apart there will be no quarrel.

ཁ་ཁ II: or ཁ་ཁ་མོ *kha-kha-mo* bitter mouth; bitter taste.

ཁ་ཁེབས *kha-khebs* कोष a veil; a cover: གྲྭ་པ་རེར་ཁ་ཁེབས་རས་ཁ་རེ *grba-pa rer kha-khebs ras kha-re* (at every offering) there is a square of cloth apiece as a face covering to each monk.

ཁ་ཁོར *kha-khor* = ཐ་འཁོར *tha-hkhor* border, edge; also the circumference.

ཁ་ཁྱག *kha-khyag* = ཁ་ཐེག་བྱེད་པ *kha-theg byed-pa* contradiction; denying one's liability.

ཁ་ཁྱག་པ *kha-khyag-pa*, same as ཁ་ཐེག་བྱེད་པ *kha-theg byed-pa*, to deny having undertaken to do a thing; denying one's liability.

ཁ་ཁྱེར *kha-khyer* 1. ལན་ཀན *lan-kan*; སྟེགས་བུ *stegs-bu* any shelf or box on which birds perch; also वेदिका an altar; a raised seat. 2. མཐའ་བསྐོར་ཁ *mthah-skor-kha* the surrounding line or circumference of anything; the surrounding edge of a cloth, &c.

ཁ་ཁྲ *Kha-khra* (*kha-ṭha*), v. བློ་ཁ་ཁྲ *Blokha-khra* or ལོ་ཁ་བྲག *Lo kha-brag*; also n. for certain wild tribes of the border land of Tibet, namely the Aka and Mishmi tribes of eastern Tibet and Assam (*Ya-sel. 38*).

ཁ་ཁྲམ *kha-khram* (*kha-ṭham*) defined as ཁ་ཡི་གཡོ་རྒྱུ་བ-ཤད་པ cunning talk, deceitful language.

ཁ་ཁྲམ་པ *kha-khram-pa* = གཡོ་རྒྱུ་བ-ཤད་མཁན *gyoṛgyu bçad-mkhan* one who speaks cunningly so as to cheat.

ཁ་ཁྲལ I : *kha-khral* (*kha-thē*) मुखदण्ड respect, regard; lit. tribute in language or in words.

ཁ་ཁྲལ II : capitation tax or poll tax.

ཁ་འཁོར *kha-hkhor* the circumference of the mouth (*Cs.*); ཁ་འཁོར་བ *kha hkhor-wa* to surround.

ཁ་འཁྱིག་པ *kha hkhyig-pa* to bind an animal's mouth; to gag; to strangle.

ཁ་འཁྱོམས *kha-hkhyoms* to be agitated outwardly: རླུང་ཆེན་པོ་དེས་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཁ་འཁྱོམས *rluñ chen-po des rgya-mtshohi kha hkhyoms* the surface of the sea was troubled by that great wind (*A. 16*).

ཁ་ག་པོ *kha-ga-po* difficult (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ག་མ *kha-ga-ma* or ཁ་གང་མ *kha-gañ-ma* the square rug that is spread over a great man's cushion or seat.

ཁ་གང *kha-gañ* a quadrate, square; one sixth of the Tibetan coin called *tañka*, which is equivalent to one *anna* in India: ཁ་གང་བ *kha gañ-wa* adj. square.

ཁ་གང་དགར་སྨྲ་བ *kha-gañ-dgar-smra-wa* to talk at random; to speak at pleasure (thoughtlessly).

ཁ་གབ *kha-gab* cover, lid. (*Sch.*).

ཁ་གྱེན་ཕྱོགས *kha gyen-phyogs* उन्मुख with the face upwards (in expectation); expectantly, eagerly.

ཁ་གྲངས *kha-grañs* (*kha-dañ*) enumeration.

ཁ་གྲུ *kha-gru* (*kha-du*) or མཐའ་གྲུ *mthah-gru* the corner limit or sphere of a place, also of the mouth. The width of the mouth of a vessel or pot, also the opening of the mouth. ཁ་གྲུ་ཡངས་ཤིང་དཀར་འབོལ་རྩ་མེད་མཆོག *kha-gru yañs-çiñ dkar-hbol rtsa-med mchog* that being broad in space, of white and soft appearance, and without grass, is best (*Jig.*).

ཁ་གླིང *Kha-gliñ*, མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཡུལ་གྱི་མིང *mthah-hkhob yul-gi miñ* n. of a border country.

ཁ་གླིང་སྒྲ *kha gliñ-sgra* is defined as དམག་གི་སར་འབྱུང་བའི་དགྲ་སྐད་ལ the noise of the foe which arises in a battle-field (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་འགོག་པ *kha hgog-pa* mute; one who cannot or does not speak; gagged (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་འགྱུར་བ *kha hgyur-wa* to change one's words or promises.

ཁ་འགྲིག་པ *kha hgrig-pa* (*kha-dig*) = ཁ་འཆམ་པ *kha hcham-pa* of the same opinion or disposition.

ཁ་འགྲིལ *kha-hgril* (*kha-dil*) the selvedge or loose tufts of thread on either edge of a cloth: གུར་གྱི་ཁ་འགྲིལ་རས་སྔོན་པོ་བཏང་བ་ལ the fringes of the tent being made with blue cotton.

ཁ་རྒོད *kha-rgod* ill or rough language; also a slanderer (*Sch.*).

ཁ་རྒན *kha-rgan* privilege of old age (*Jä.*).

ཁ་རྒྱན *kha-rgyan* ताम्बूल the betel-leaf which the Indians chew; literally the beautifier of the mouth.

ཁ་རྒྱལ་བ *kha-rgyal-wa* to win a dispute: བདུད་རིགས་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཅན་ཁ་རྒྱལ *bdud rigs-kyi sems-can kha-rgyal* the animate beings of the demon kind won the controversy.

ཁ་རྒྱུག *kha-rgyug* idle talk; unfounded assertion (*Jä.*).

ཁ་རྒྱུད *kha-rgyud*, resp. ཞལ་རྒྱུད *shal-rgyud*, same as གཏམ་རྒྱུད *gtam-rgyud*, oral tradition; also certain mystical doctrine not allowed to be written down.

ཁ་སྒོར *kha-sgor* the shoulder bone.

ཁ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha sgyur-wa* ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo sgyur-wa* to govern; to rein the mouth (of a horse); to lead, guide, influence other persons.

ཁ་སྒྲོག *kha-sgrog* (*kha-dog*) ཁ་སྒྲོག་ནང་མ་ལ་ཇ་ཐུང་ཞིང་བྱེད་ཡོད་པ. In this passage ཁ་སྒྲོག *kha-*

sgrog means shutting or binding up the straps of a trunk or leather box.

ཁ་བསྒོས *kha-bsgos* advice.

ཁ་ལྔ་པ *kha lña-pa*=སེང་གེ *señ-ge* the lion (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་སྔ་བ *kha sña-wa* or ཁ་སྔས་པ *kha sñas-pa* to anticipate or say something beforehand; to speak out inconsiderately.

ཁ་ཅིག *kha-cig* or ཁ་གཅིག *kha-gcig* 1. ལ་ལ *la-la*, कश्चित् a certain person; ཁ་ཤས *khaças* also འགའ་རེ *hgah-re*, འགའ་ཞིག *hgah-shig*. 2. some (*J. Zañ.*): ཁ་ཅིག་ཏུ་ཕུར་སྒྲར *kha cig-tu phur-sgrar* पक्षिशब्द "or as some call it a flying word"; ཁ་ཅིག་ན་རེ *kha-cig na-re* someone said.

ཁ་ཅུལ *kha-cul* or ཁ་ཅུར *kha-cur* Kashmir; a Kashmirian.

ཁ་གཅང *kha-gcañ* clever talking, cf. ཁ་སྦྱང་པོ *kha sbyañ-po* eloquent; dexterous in conversation.

ཁ་བཅུད *kha-bcud*=ཅུ་གང *cu-gañ* n. of a medicinal substance (*Sman. 149*).

ཁ་གཅོད *kha-gcod* cover; in *Ld.* cork.

ཁ་བཅོལ *kha-bcol* idle talk, prattle (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ཆག I: *kha-chag* defect in the blade (of a knife or an axe), but ཁ་ཆག་སྣ་རལ *kha-chag sna-ral*=to get the mouth damaged and nose torn; ཁ་ཐུག་པོ་སོང *kha thug-po soñ* the edge (of a knife, &c.) has become blunt; ཁ་ལོག་སོང *kha log-soñ* the blade has become turned, *i.e.*, bad; ཁ་མི་འདུག *kha mi-hdug* the sharpness is wanting; གྲིའི་ཁ *grihi-kha* or གྲིའི་སོ *grihi so* (in *Khams*) the blade of a knife.

ཁ་ཆག II: abuse; ill language (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཆད *kha-chad*, ཞལ་ཆད *shal-chad* agreement, covenant; a truce; ཁ་ཆད *kha-chad*=ཆད་དོན *chad-don* special object or reason (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་ཆར *kha-char*=abbreviation of ཁ་བ, snow and ཆར་པ, rain.

ཁ་ཆིངས *kha-chiñs* the taming or appeasing of wild beasts, &c., by witchcraft.

ཁ་ཆུ *kha-chu* (ཞལ་ཆབ *shal-chab*) लाला, थूत् spittle; also used colloq. for ཁ་བའི་ཆུ *kha-wahi chu* snow-water.

ཁ་ཆུ་ཕུག *kha chu-phug* n. of a place on the uplands of Kha-chu (*Lon.* ཀ *32*).

ཁ་ཆེ *Kha-che* a native of Kashmir; a Mahomedan; a person that has the command over much; principal or important things (ཁ་ཆེ་བ་རྣམས *kha-che-wa rnams*); n. of a mask in the religious plays of Tibet.

ཁ་ཆེ་སྐྱེས *kha-che skyes*, ཁ་ཆེ་མཆོག *kha-che mchog*, v. གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* (*Mñon.*), कश्मीरज or कुङ्कुम saffron, the produce of Kashmir.

ཁ་ཆེ་འགྲོན་ཁང *kha-che hgron-khañ*, ཁ་ཆེ་ཟ་ཁང *kha-che za-khañ* an inn kept by a Mussalman at Lhasa or in Peking; ཁ་ཆེ་མཆོག *kha-che mchog* परम कश्मीरज the chief article, *i.e.*, saffron, which the Tibetans obtain from Kashmir; ཁ་ཆེ་ཤ་ཁ་མ *kha-che ça-kha-ma* a kind of yellow flower resembling saffron which imported from Kashmir is largely grown in Tibet; ཁ་ཆེ་ཤ་ཁ་མ་སྤོར་རེར་འབྲུ *kha-che ça-kha-ma spor rer hbru* the cost of a *spor* of Kashmir *ça-kha-ma* flower is a *bru* of barley flour (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ཆེམས *kha-chems*, resp. ཞལ་ཆེམས *shal-chems*, last will, testament: ཁ་ཆེམས་འཇོག་པ *kha-chems hjog-pa* to make a will; ཁ་ཆེམས་རླུང་ལ་བསྐུར *kha-chems rluñ-la bskur* sent (his) last will to the winds (*Behu.*).

ཁ་ཆོས *kha-chos* hypocrisy; religion in talk only.

ཁ་འཆལ *kha-hchal* जल्पना idle talk, prattle, talk as in a delirium: ཁ་འཆལ་བྱེད (he) prattles.

ཁ་འཆམ *kha-ḥcham*=ཁ་མཐུན་ *kha-mthun.* ཁ་འཆམ་པ *kha ḥcham-pa*=ཁ་མཐུན་པ *kha-mthun-pa* or ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha thug-pa* to agree upon; ཁ་འཆམ་ཁྲུགས *kha-ḥcham khrugs*=ཚོ་མོ་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་གནས་པ residing together as husband and wife; to live harmoniously (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་འཆེ་བ *kha ḥche-wa*, same as ཁ་ཐལ་བ *kha thal-wa*, to promise; speaking sweet words meaning nothing or evil.

ཁ་འཇམ་གཏིང་ཁག *kha-ḥjam gtiṅ-khag*=ཁ་འཇམ་གཏིང་ནག *kha-ḥjam gtiṅ-nag* ཁ་ནས་སྙན་པོ་ཟེར་གཏིང་ལ་སེམས་ངན་པ soft and polite in language but evil at heart.

ཁ་འཇལ་བ *kha-ḥjal-wa* to measure.

ཁ་འཇུག་པ *kha ḥjug-pa* to interfere; to meddle with; meddlesome.

ཁ་རྗེ *kha-rje* देव, पुष्कर the chief of the clouds; cloud-god. Acc. to *Cs.* great lord, mighty personage; good luck, good fortune; acc. to *Jä.* fortune, good, wealth.

ཁ་རྗེ་ཁྱུ་མཆོག *kha-rje khyu-mchog*=བསོད་ནམས *bsod-nams* पुण्य merit, moral virtue (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་རྗེ་ཅན *kha-rje-can*=བསོད་ནམས་ཅན *bsod-nams can* possessed of moral merit; virtuous (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་རྗེ་ཆེ *kha-rje che* very powerful; also high moral merit: ང་སྲིང་མིང་སྲིང་རྣམས་མེད་ན་དེ་རིང་རང་ཁ་རྗེ་ཆེ་འཕང if we brother and sister were not here, would you have been powerful to-day? (*A. 18*).

ཁ་ཉན་པ *kha ñan-pa* or ཁ་ལ་ཉན་པ *kha-la ñan-pa* to obey; ཁ་ཉན་པོ *kha ñan-po* obedient.

ཁ་ཉུང *kha-ñuṅ* sparing of words; laconic (*Sch.*): ཁ་ཉུང་ལག་གཙང་ *kha-ñuṅ lag-tsaṅ*, ཁ་མང་པོ་མི་ལབ་མཁན་དང་རྐུན་མ་མ་རྒྱག་པ is one who does not speak many words and who does not act the thief.

ཁ་ཉོག *kha-ñog*, v. ཁ་ནོག *kha-nog.*

ཁ་མཉམ *kha-mñam*=སྐད་མཉམ *skad-mñam* of equal, *i.e.*, same words or opinion: ལྷན་མཉམ་ཟས་ནས་ཁ་མཉམ་ལབ་པ if (you) eat together (you) should agree in speech.

ཁ་རྙིང *kha-rñiṅ* old or second-hand articles.

ཁ་བརྙོངས *kha-brñoṅs*, སེམས་ལ་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ལ་མཛེས་པོ *sems-la med-paḥi kha-la mdses-po* bad at heart, but very polite in expression (*Ṅag. 10*).

ཁ་སྙོམས *kha-sñoms* of same height; also of level surface: མཐོ་དམན་ཁ་འདྲ་འདྲ་སྙོམས་པ they were equal in height; བསིལ་རི་ཁ་སྙོམས་པའི་ཁོངས་སྐྱིབས་ན *bsil-ri kha-sñoms-paḥi khoṅs-skyibs-na* in a sheltered corner or cleft of cool mountains of level surface (*Ya-sel. 35.*).

ཁ་ཏ *kha-ta* or ཁ་ལྟ *kha-lta* good advice; lesson; ཁ་ཏ་བྱེད་པ *kha-ta byed-pa* or འཇོག་པ *ḥjog-pa* to give advice; མི་ངན་པ་ལ་ཁ་ལྟ་མི་བྱེད་པ not to give advice to a bad man (*Jig.*).

ཁ་ཊམ་ག *kha tam-ga*, ཁ་ཊྭ *kha-twa*, v. ཁ་ཊྭཾ་ག *kha-ṭbam-ga*, a club or staff with a skull at the top, the weapon of S'iva, also carried by ascetics; a trident; ཁ་ཊཾ་ག *kha tam-ga* a *Tantrik* club or staff with a skull at the top, v. ཁ་ཊྭཾ་ག *kha-ṭwam ga*, trident; the *Tantrik* staff with three skulls piled one above another at the top, the lowest one resting on a pot. This was originally introduced into Tibet by Padma Sambhava.

ཁ་ཏིག *kha-tig* bitter; bitter taste, v. ཁ་བ I: *kha-wa.*

ཁ་ཏོ་ཤིང *kha-to çiṅ* is said to be same as གསལ་ཤིང *gsal-çiṅ*, a pointed stake used for the execution of criminals (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཏོན *kha-ton* or ཁ་འདོན *kha-ḥdon* स्वाध्याय, अनुपठ् a reading or reciting from memory with a loud voice; གློག་གམ་ཁ་ཏོན་དུ་ནས reading or saying by heart; ཁ་ཏོན་དུ་ཤེས་པ *kha ton-du*

çes-pa to know by heart ; ཁ་ཏོན་བྱང་བ *kha-ton byañ-wa* वचसा परिजिता (पर्यच्छिन्ता) a clear recitation of prayer or hymns. Also explained as དཔེ་ཆ་ལྟ་མ་དགོས་པར་བློ་ལ་བཟུང་བའི་ཆོས་འདོན་པར་བྱེད་པ to recite religious tracts from memory, without having recourse to books: གཙུག་ལག་བལྟ་ཞིང་ཁ་ཏོན་བྱེད་པ "by looking at scientific works to commit to memory" (*A. 3*).

ཁ་གཏད་པ *kha gtad-pa*, same as ཁ་སྤྲད་པ *kha sprad-pa* or ར་སྤྲད་པ *ra-sprad-pa* 1. to bring together personally; to confront: འགྲོ་མ་ནུས་པར་རྟ་རང་ཁ་གཏད་འདོན་པས *hgro ma-nus-par rta rañ kha-gtad hdon pas* (*Yig.*) not being able to go, (he) let the horse go towards you. 2. to turn one's face.

ཁ་གཏམ *kha-gtam*, resp. ཞལ་གཏམ *shal-gtam*, oral tradition.

ཁ་གཏུགས་པ *kha gtugs-pa*=ཁ་ལ་ཧོ་གཏུགས *kha la ho gtugs-pa* or ཁ་ལ་ཧོ་བྱེད་པ *kha-la ho byed-pa* to kiss.

ཁ་གཏོང་བ *kha gtoñ-wa* to injure; to abuse; to call names.

ཁ་བཏགས *kha-btags* anything that is put on the face, *i.e.*, presented or placed before a person for his acceptance; hence that ubiquitous article of Tibetan social intercourse, the presentation or salutation scarf. These scarves are of various descriptions. The longest and the best ones are presented to the great lamas, high officials, and to other personages; they carry respect according to their quality, colour and length. There are different sorts of ཁ་བཏགས *kha-btags* (silk presentation scarves)—ཁ་བཏགས་ལ་ཕྱི་མཛོད་ནང་མཛོད་ཉིན་བདེ་མ་ *kha-btags-la phyi-mdsod, nañ-mdsod, ñin-bde-ma,* བསོད་བཏགས *bsod-btags*, ཚེ་ལྷ་མོ *tshe-lha-mo* or ཨ་ཤེ་ལྔ་སྦགས་བརྒྱད་སྦགས་བཅུ་སྦགས་སོགས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཡོད *a-çe lña-sbags brgyad-sbags, bcu-sbags, sogs sna-tshogs yod.*

ཁ་སྟན *kha-stan* a soft thin rug that is spread on a cushion; a cover for a cushion or couch.

ཁ་སྟེང་དུ *kha sten-du* above; besides; on; upon; at; towards: དེའི་ཁ་སྟེང་དུ་བཞུགས *dehi kha-steñ-du shugs* he sat upon it (*Pag. 64.*)

ཁ་སྟོང *kha-stoñ* not yet having eaten anything; lit. empty mouth.

ཁ་སྟོམས་རྒྱབ་པ *kha-stoms rgyab-pa* is defined as གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་དོན་དག་མེད་པར་ཁ་མ་ལེགས་པ་ཐལ་བ, to revile one another for no purpose.

ཁ་ཐམ་ག *kha tham-ga*, ལྷ་ཡི་ཕྱག་མཚན *lha-yi phyag mtshan*, v. ཁ་ཏམ་ག *kha-tam-ga.*

ཁ་ཐལ *kha-thal*=ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal* or ཐུག་རྩམ *thug rtsam* rice or barley particles.

ཁ་ཐལ་བ *kha thal-wa*=ཁ་འཆེ་བ *kha hche-wa* to promise (*Cs.*).

ཁ་ཐི *kha-thi* a kind of satin in variegated colours.

ཁ་ཐུག *kha-thug* to the brim=གདོང་ཐུག *gdoñ-thug* : ཁ་ཐུག་སྐོང་བ *kha-thug skoñ-wa* to fill to the brim; ཁ་ནང *kha-nañ* the inside brim ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha thug-pa* to meet in a contest, in concert with.

ཁ་ཐོག *kha-thog* top or surface; upon a thing=ཐོག་ཁ *thog-kha* on the roof, on the upper flat.

ཁ་ཐོར *kha-thor* pustules in the mouth (*Sch.*).

ཁ་མཐུན *kha-mthun*, v. ཁ་འཆམ *kha-cham.*

ཁ་མཐུན་པ *kha-mthun-pa*=ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha-thug-pa* agreeing upon, unanimous; also together with: ཕོ་བྲང་གི་མི་བོ་རྣམས་ཁ་མཐུན་པས་ཞུས་པ, in concert with the men of the palace they petitioned (*Pag. 275*).

ཁ་འཐབ *kha-hthab* 1. regulating of stores by equalizing their quantities : ཡོ་བྱད་སོགས་མང་ཉུང་འདྲ་འདྲ་བྱེད་པ་ལ *yo-byed sogs mañ ñuñ hdra hdra byed-pa la,* ཉིང་པའི་ཆད་དང་གསར་སྣོད་ལ་འཐབ

བྱེད་པ r̲ñiñ-paẖi chad dañ g̱sar s̱proḏ-la ẖthab byeḏ-pa (Ṟtsii.). 2. ཁ་འཐབ་པ kha ẖthab-pa= གཡུལ་སྤྲོད་པ g̱yul s̱proḏ pa or དམག་འཐབ་པ ḏmag ẖthab-pa to fight; to give battle (M̱ñon.).

ཁ་འཐེན་བཏང་བ kha-ẖthen ḇtañ-wa=ལོན་བཏང་བ lon ḇtañ-wa to send a reply, to reply; ཁ་འཐེན་པ kha ẖthen-pa (to pull the mouth) to stop a beast of draught.

ཁ་འཐོར་པ kha-ẖthor-pa=སོ་སོར་འབྲལ་བ so-sor ẖbral-wa, གྱེས་པ gyes̱-pa to scatter, to separate one from another; also disordered, confused, confusion: དཔེ་ཆ་ཁ་འཐོར་བ a book, the leaves of which have become mixed up together; གནས་ན་ཁ་འཐོར་ཙམ་ཞིག་མཆིས at the place there were a few scattered ones only (*A. 23*); དུད་འགྲོ་ལ་ཁྱིམས་གནས་དང་ཁ་འཐོར་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད among the beasts there are two classes: those that live secluded and those that are scattered (in abodes of men and gods).

ཁ་དག *kha-dag* swept clean, cleared up, entirely gone: ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁ་དག་སོང *nor phyugs̱ thams̱-caḏ kha-dag soñ* his wealth and cattle have all disappeared.

ཁ་དིག *kha-dig* or ཁ་ལྡིག *kha-ḻdig* to stammer; ཁ་ལྡིག་མཁན *kha-ḻdig-m̱khan* a stammerer.

ཁ་དུག་ཅན *kha dug-can* विषमुख, विषास्य poisonous mouth; having poison in the mouth.

ཁ་དུམ་པ *kha dum-pa* being in concert with; having agreed.

ཁ་དུལ་པོ *kha-dul-po* (soft mouth) manageable; tractable.

ཁ་དོག *kha-dog* or ཁ་མདོག *kha-m̱dog*=མདངས *m̱dañs̱* colour: སྐྲ་མཐོན་མཐིང་གི་ཁ་དོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་ཏོ 'the hair became blue-black; ཁ་དོག་གི་གཟུགས *kha-dog-gi g̱zugs̱* वर्णरूप; ཁ་དོག་མཐུན་པ *kha-dog m̱thun-pa* of one uniform colour: དགེ་སློང་ཆོས་གོས་གསུམ་ཁ་དོག་མཐུན་པར་གསོལ་པ *ḏge-s̱loñ chos̱-gos̱ g̱sum kha-dog m̱thun-par g̱sol-pa* he wears the three garments of a monk of uniform colour. ཁ་དོག་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-dog s̱gyur wa* to change colour; ཁ་དོག་འགྱུར the colour changes (*Jä.*).

ཁ་དོག་དཀར་པོ *kha-dog ḏkar-po*=དག་བྱེད *dag-ḇyeḏ* or རྩྭ་ཀུ་ཤ *rtsḇa ku-ça* the cleanser, purifier; also a name for the *dub* grass (*M̱ñon.*).

ཁ་དོག་ངན་པ *kha-dog ñan-pa* दुर्वर्ण of disagreeable or bad color.

ཁ་དོག་ཆེན་པོ *kha-chen-po* metaph.=གསེར *g̱ser* gold (*M̱noñ.*).

ཁ་དོག་ལྟ་བུ *kha-dog ḻta-bu* or ཁ་དོག་འདྲ་བ *kha-dog ẖdṟa-wa dog ḻta-bu* in colour; like its colour.

ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ཚོགས *kha-dog s̱na-tshogs̱* variety of colours; of different hues: ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ཚོགས་མུ་ཏིག་རབ་ཡིན་ནོ *kha-dog s̱na-tshog mu-tig rab yin-no* an excellent pearl is of a variety of colours (*Loñ.* ༡ *2.*).

ཁ་དོག་པ *kka-dog-pa* small hole or narrow hole.

ཁ་དོག་མཐའ་ཡས་པ *kha-dog m̱thaẖ yas̱-pa* अनन्तवर्ण variegated colours.

ཁ་དོག་གསུམ་པ *kha-dog g̱sum-pa* explained as ཤིང་བ་གླང་རྨིག་པའི་མིང *çiñ ba-glañ ṟmig-paẖi miñ* a name for the tree called the ox-hoof (*M̱ñon.*).

ཁ་དྲག *kha-dṟag* उग्र mighty, haughty; ཁ་དྲག་པ loquacious, talkative.

ཁ་དྲང *kha-dṟañ* just before; straight on.

ཁ་དྲོ *kha-dṟo* in *Khams̱* and *Amdo* signifies བཀྲ་ཤིས *ḇkra-çis̱* auspicious, of good omen or appearance.

ཁ་དྲོ་བོ *kha dṟo-ḇo*=ཁ་འཕྲོད་པོ *kha ẖphroḏ-po* agreeable, amiable, of pleasant company.

ཁ་གདངས་པ *kha g̱dañs̱-pa* विजृम्भण, जृम्भण yawning; opening the mouth; gaping; widening the mouth: ཁ་གདངས་ནས *kha-g̱dañs̱ nas̱* having opened the mouth widely.

ཁ་མདོག *kha-mdog*, v. ཁ་དོག *kha-dog*.

ཁ་འདར *kha-hdar* one who speaks too fast or too loud.

ཁ་འདིག *kha-hdig* cork, bung, stopple.

ཁ་འདེབས *kha-hdebs*=ཁ་གཅིག་ཏུ་མཐུན་པ *kha gcig-tu mthun-pa* agreeing in an account.

ཁ་འདོན *kha-hdon*, v. ཁ་ཏོན *kha-ton*.

ཁ་འདོན་བྱེད་པ *kha-hdon byed-pa* to recite or mutter a charm or *mantra*.

ཁ་ཪྡ *kha-rda* muttering, whispering: ཁ་བརྡ་བཟང་པོ་བྱེད to mutter or speak auspiciously.

ཁ་བརྡ *kha-brda* conversation, talk, prophecy, prediction; it also signifies བཤད་པ་བཟང་པོ *bçad-pa bzañ-po* good explanation or utterance: བསྟན་པ་དར་བར་འགྱུར་རོ་ཞེ་བའི་ཁ་བརྡ་བཟང་པོ "may the doctrine (of Buddha) prosper" such was his righteous utterance (*A. 146*).

ཁ་བརྡའ *kha brdah*=སྐད་ཆ *skad-cha* verbal utterance: བུ་མོའི་མིག་མཐོང་ཡང་མ་མཐོང་བ་ལྟར་བྱས་ནས་ཁ་བརྡའ་མི་བྱེད although he had beheld the girl's eyes, he acted as if he had not seen her and gave no spoken sign.

ཁ་སྡམས *kha-sdams*=ཁ་ཏ *kha-ta* or གདམས་ཁ *gdams-kha* advice.

ཁ་སྡོམ་པ *kha sdom-pa*=ཁ་མནན་པ *kha mnan-pa* to silence; to gag or stop the speech.

‡ ཁ་ཊ་ག *kha-da-ga* खड्ग the scimitar or sabre of the Hindus.

ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ *kha-na ma-tho-wa*, lit. ཁ་ནས་མ་ཐོན་པ *kha nas ma thon-pa*, not confessed, *i.e.*, not come out of the mouth; अवद्य also वद्य, a metaphysical term defined as སྡིག་པ་དང་ཉེས་པའི་མིང, a name for sin and moral corruption. There are two kinds, viz., (1) རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ *rañ bshin-gyi kha-na ma-tho-wa* sins which are committed naturally and semi-consciously; (2) བཅས་པའི་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ *bcas-pahi kha na ma tho-wa* sins of overt violation of law or religion. མི་ཁྱིམ་པ་དང་རབ་བྱུང་ཕལ་ཆེར་རང་གི་སྡིག་པ་ཉེས་པ་ཁོང་དུ་སྦས་ན་ཁ་ནས་མ་ཐོན་པས་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་ཞེས་པའོ Householders and monks in general, in keeping these sins and failings concealed, because they do not issue forth from the mouth, such are styled *kha-na-ma-tho-wa*. ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མི་མངའ་བ *kha-na ma tho-wa mi mñah-wa* निरवद्य the sinless; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མེད་པ *kha na ma tho-wa med-pa* अनवद्य without sin or moral corruption; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོའི་གཏམ *kha-na-ma thohi gtam*=གཏམ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བའི་མིང་ sinful or blasphemous speech.

ཁ་ནག་པོ *kha nag-pa*=མུན་པ་ནག་པོ *mun-pa nag-po* darkness; also of gloomy appearance; morose; wicked (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་ནང་ *kha-nañ* yesterday morning. But ཁ་ནང་དུ་བལྟས *kha-nañ-du bltas* अन्तर्मुखप्रकृति: to look inwardly: ཁ་ནང་བལྟས་ཀྱི་ཤེས་པ་ནི་རང་གི་སེམས་ལ་བཟང་ངན་དགེ་མི་དགེ་ཇི་ལྟར་འདུག་ལེགས་པར་བརྟགས་ཏེ་སྤང་བླང་བྱེད་པའོ the knowledge gained by introspection, which is carefully to examine how much of good or evil and virtue or vice exists in one's own heart, causes rejection (of evil) and acceptance (of good).

ཁ་ནད *kha nad* mouth disease.

ཁ་ནར་ཅན *kha nar-can* oblong.

ཁ་ནས *kha-nas* orally; by word of mouth; ཁ་ནས་ཁུ་བྱུག a cuckoo; also to cry or call like the cuckoo; ཁ་ནས་ཟེར་བ *kha-nas zer-wa* to speak colloquially.

ཁ་ནིང *kha-niñ* last year.

ཁ་ཉིམ *kha-nim*=རས་གོས་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཁ་མདོག་གཉིས་པ of cotton cloth, etc.; that having two colours (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ནོག *kha-nog* or ཁ་ཉོག *kha-ñog* clamourous; asking often and often for a thing, etc.: ཉོན་མོངས་དང་ཁ་ནོག་དང་ཐོག་བབས་དང་བཅས་རིམ་པ་གསུམ་པ the three may be classed together, (namely) defilement, importunity, and being stricken by lightning (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ནོར་སོང་ *kha-nor soṅ* he has erred in conversation.

ཁ་མནན་པ *kha m̱nan-pa* = ཁ་སྡོམ་པ *kha s̱dom-pa* to obstruct the speech; also to coerce, to silence.

ཁ་པ *kha-pa* the volume marked with the letter ཁ *kha*, *i.e.*, the 2nd volume. Anything (book or article) marked with the letter ཁ *kha*.

ཁ་པོ *kha-po* sometimes = ཁ *kha* speech, *e.g.*, ཁ་པོ་དུལ་མོ mild speech and polished language.

ཁ་པོ་ཆེ *kha-po-che* = ཁ་རྒྱག་པ *kha ṟgyag-pa* or ཁ་མང་པོ *kha maṅ-po* talking much: རྩི་གེ་སྲེག་ཤོར་ཟེར་བའི་ཁ་ཕོ་ཆེ *ṟtsi-ge sṟeg-çor zer-waẖi kha pho-che* a shrew called *Ṟtsi-ge sṟeg-çor*, who was very talkative (*Ṟdsa. 31*).

ཁ་ལྤགས *kha-ḻpags* = ཁལ་པགས *khal-pags* lip.

ཁ་སྤུ *kha-s̱pu* hair of the face; whiskers.

ཁ་ཕོ *kha-pho* boasting: ཁ་ཕོ་ཆེ *kha-pho-che* one who boasts much; also boasting much.

ཁ་ཕོག *kha-phog* verbal reproof.

ཁ་ཕོར *kha-phor* सरक; सारक a cup; a saucer.

ཁ་ཕྱི *kha-phyi* the outer edge.

ཁ་ཕྱིན་པ *kha phyin-pa* = གྲོས་མཐུན་པ *gros m̱thun-pa* unanimity in a conference; unanimous vote.

ཁ་ཕྱིར་ལྟ *kha-phyir ḻta* = ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *pha-rol-tu kha phyogs̱-pa* examining by appearances; also to look outside (*M̱ṅon.*): ཁ་ཕྱིར་བལྟས་ཀྱི་ཤེས་པ *kha-phyir ḇltas̱ kyi çes-pa* knowing or judging things by their external appearance.

ཁ་ཕྱིས *kha-phyis̱* napkin.

ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha phye-wa* = ཁ་རྒྱས་པ *kha ṟgyas̱-pa* फुल्लित, उत्फुल्ल 1. to bloom or blossom; also well developed, full blown. 2. = ཁ་འབྱེད་པ *kha ẖbyeḏ-pa* जृम्भण to yawn.

ཁ་ཕྱོགས *kha-phyogs̱* = ཁ་ལྟ་བའི་ཕྱོགས *kha ḻta-waẖi phyogs̱* the direction of one's sight.

ཁ་འཕང་བ *kha-ẖphaṅ-wa* = ཁ་འབྲུམ་དབྱུག་པ to divulge; spread ill rumours (*Jä.*).

ཁ་འཕྱུར *kha-ẖphyur* उपखर्व a solid measure for grain like བྲེ *bre* द्रोण; or འབོ *ẖbo*.

ཁ་འཕྲོད་པོ *kha ẖphroḏ-po*, v. ཁ་དྲོ་བོ *kha dṟo-ḇo*.

ཁ་བ I: *kha-wa* तिक्त bitter; ཁ་ཏིག *kha-tig* from ཁ་བ and ཏིག་ཏ bitter, *i.e.*, of very bitter taste: རོ་ཁ་བ *ro kha-wa* bitter taste; ཁ་མངར *kha-m̱ṅar* bitter and sweet; ཁ་མོ *kha-mo* bitter: ཆང་ཁ་མོ *chaṅ kha-mo* beer that is very strong or of bitter taste.

ཁ་བ II: = གངས *gaṅs̱* हिम snow: ཁ་བ་དུང་ལྟར་གསལ *kha-wa duṅ ḻtar g̱sal* the snow (was) unsullied as shells; ཁ་བ་སྐྱེ *kha-wa s̱kye* हिमज, शीत, वरुण snow-born or ocean-god; ཁ་གོང *kha-goṅ* = ཁ་བའི་གོང་རིལ snow ball; ཁ་ཆར *kha-char* snow and rain; ཁ་མ་ཆར *kha-ma char* sleet; ཁ་བ་ཅན *Kha-wa-can* हिमवत् Tibet, the snowy country: ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ཡུལ the country of snow, or snowy country; ང་ཡི་དུས་ནི་ལོ་བརྒྱ་ན་ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚོ་བྲི་ནས 100 years (after) my time the snowy lakes of Tibet becoming dry; ཁ་བ་ཙ་ཊ་ཀ a swallow, prob. snow-swallow. ཁ་བའི་རྡུལ *kha-waẖi ṟtul* हिमसंघ, हिमपूलि lumps of snow: ཁ་བའི་ཕྱེ་མ *kha-waẖi phye-ma* हिमवालुका snow dust; flakes of snow; also camphor, कर्पूर; ཁ་འབབ *kha-ẖbab* or ཁ་བ་འབབ *kha-wa ẖbab* snow-fall, avalanche; ཁ་བའི་མིང་ཅན having the name of snow; ཁ་བའི་འོད हिमद्युति glare from the snow, snowy lustre.

ཁ་བ་དཀར་པོ *Kha-wa ḏkar-po* n. of an important religious institution in *Khams̱*.

ཁ་བ་རི་པ *kha-wa ri-pa* = གངས་ལྗོངས་པ *Gaṅs̱-ḻjoṅs̱-pa* a Tibetan; one residing in the snowy mountains (*Yig. k. 6*).

ཁ་བད་ I: *kha-bad* the architectural ornament of a Tibetan house formed by the projecting ends of the beams which support the roof.

ཁ་བད་ II: the humidity of the air caused by snow (*Jä.*).

ཁ་བར་བྱེད་ *kha-war byed* = རེག་བཟང་ *reg-bzañ* of soft or pleasant touch (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་བུ *kha-bu* or ཁ་བུབ་པ *kha bub-pa* being turned downwards: བདག་སྡིག་པའི་གཡང་ལ་ཁ་བུབ་ཏུ་ལྷུངས I have fallen headlong into the abyss of sin (*Pag. 185*).

ཁ་བྱང *kha-byañ* अधःकृतमुख, कृतमुख with the face downwards; learned, wise.

ཁ་བྱེ་བ *kha bye-wa* विकसित in bloom.

ཁ་བྲག *kha-brag* (*kha-ṭag*) forked rocks; any forked object; also as adj. ལོ་ཁ་བྲག *Lo-kha-brag*, the mountainous wild country N. E. of Bhutan inhabited by wild tribes.

ཁ་བྲལ *kha-bral* (*kha-ṭal*) विश्लेष divorce, separation, especially of lovers or husband and wife.

ཁ་དབང་ *kha-ḍwañ* eloquent: ཁ་དབང་ཆོག *kha-ḍwañ-chog* able to speak powerfully, eloquent (*Ñag. 11*).

ཁ་དབྲག *kha-ḍbrag* literally the mouth-split: ཆུ་ཁ་དབྲག *chu kha-ḍbrag* a river which is divided or branched out; ལམ་ཁ་དབྲག a road which is branched into several paths; ཤིང་གི་ཡལ་ག་ཁ་དབྲག the branch of a tree which divides into several parts; རྨིག་པ་ཁ་དབྲག *rmig-pa kha-ḍbrag* a hoof which is bifurcated or split.

ཁ་འབར་མ *Kha ḥbar-ma* ज्वालामुखी n. of a goddess (*Ṛtsii.*). In the Hindu pantheon Jvālāmukhī (she with a burning or glowing mouth) is worshipped as the goddess of cholera.

ཁ་འབུ་བ *kha-ḥbu-wa*, the opening of the buds of flowers.

ཁ་འབུབ་ཏུ་ཉལ་བ *kha-ḥbub-tu ñal-wa* to lie with one's face downwards.

ཁ་འབུས་པ *kha-ḥbus-pa* कोरक, कुड्मलक-जात unblown flower, buds.

ཁ་འབྱེད་པ *kha ḥbyed-pa* = ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha-phye-wa* to open a cover or pasted letter or packed article; is also used of books.

ཁ་འབྲི་བ *kha ḥbri-wa* (*kha-ḍi-wa*) to make less, to diminish; to detract from (in quality).

ཁ་སྦྱང *kha-sbyañ* eloquence; ཁ་སྦྱང་པོ *kha sbyañ-po* eloquent.

ཁ་སྦྱར *kha-sbyar* or ཁ་སྦྱར་བ *kha sbyar-wa* the mouth of a vessel or box closed or shut up: ཟངས་ཆེན་ཁ་སྦྱར་རིན་ཆེན་སིལ་མས་བཀང་ *zañs-chen kha-sbyar rin-chen sil-mas bkañ* a covered copper vessel filled with precious things, etc. (*G kaḥ. 77*).

* ཁ་སྦྱོར་ཐིག་ལེ *kha-sbyor* = *thig-le* संपुट-तिलक n. pr. (*Schr. Tā. 2, 275*).

ཁ་སྦྱོར *kha sbyor* दशनोच्छिष्ट, सम्पुट anything that is left after eating or has been touched by the mouth but not eaten· ཁ་སྦྱོར་བ to kiss.

ཁ་སྦྱོར་བདུན་ལྡན *kha-sbyor bdun-ldan* = རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Ṛdo-ṛje ḥchañ*, the *Tantrik* Buddha Vajradhara (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་མ་འཆམ *kha ma-ḥcham* = ཁ་མི་མཐུན *kha mi-mthun* discordant; ཁ་མི་འཆམ *kha mi-ḥcham* does not agree or live in harmony.

ཁ་མ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha ma-phye-wa* कुड्मल an opening bud; one of the twenty-one hells in which sinners are punished, being bound with ropes.

ཁ་མ་བྱེ *kha-ma bye* कोष a store or repository (*Lex.*).

ཁ་མི་ཤེས་པ *khami-çeṣ-pa* not knowing the language.

ཁ་སྨུར *kha-mur* bit (of a bridle).

ཁ་མེད *kha-meḍ* silent; cannot reply: ལབ་ན་ཁ་མེད, བཏོན་ན་རྒྱུ་མེད *lab-na kha-meḍ, ḅton-na rgyu meḍ* if asked there is no reply; if ransacked, nothing to produce (from one's pocket); ཁ་མེད་ལྐུག་པ, ལྕེ་མེད་རེག་པ (the common saying is) "the dumb does not speak, the tongueless stammers."

ཁ་མོ *kha-mo* enchantment; irresistible influence.

ཁ་དམར *kha-ḍmar* lit. "red mouth"; a demon or *preta*; a ghostly apparition. This word is used in astrology and the medical works of Tibet to signify an affirmative prediction, good or bad. When such a prediction is realized it is called ཁ་དམར་ཕོག *kha-ḍmar phog*, when otherwise it is called ཁ་དམར་ཏོག *kha-ḍmar tog.*

ཁ་རྩང *kha-ṛtsañ*=ཁ་སང *kha sañ* yesterday forenoon: ཁ་རྩང་གི་བྱིས་པ the boy that was here yesterday forenoon (*A.*); also the day before yesterday; ཁར་སང་གཟའ་ཉི་མ *kar-sañ gzaḥ ñi-ma* last Sunday (*Jä.*).

ཁ་རྩོད *kha-ṛtsoḍ* disputation.

ཁ་ཚ *kha-tsha* bitter and acrid; hot in the mouth; pungent like pepper; acc. to *Jä.* (*a*) a very acrid sort of radish; (*b*) aphthæ thrush, a disease of the mouth incident to horses, cows, sheep, &c.; (*c*) ཁ་ཚ་རིང་ངེ་བ *kha-tsha riñ-ñe-wa* daily warm food.

ཁ་ཚར *kha-tshar* 1. fringes, such as the threads at the end of a web or cloth or rug, scarf or sash. 2. minor ingredients in a medicinal mixture: སྨན་གཅིག་གཙོ་བོ་བྱས་ནས་དེ་ལ་སྨན་གཞན་གཅིག་ཉུང་ཙམ་བཏབ་པ་ལ་ཁ་ཚར་བཏབ་ཟེར having made one drug the principal ingredient, on adding thereto another drug in less quantity, it is called adding the *kha-tshar.*

ཁ་ཚུབ *kha-tshub* snow-storm.

ཁ་ཙོ *kha-tsho* boasting: ཁ་ཙོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ *kha tsho çin-tu che-wa* a great swaggerer (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཚོད *kha-tshod* the weighing: ཁ་ཚོད་བལྟ་ཕྱིར་ཚིག་གི་ལན་སྨྲས་པ *kha-tshoḍ, ḅlta-phyir tshig-gi lan ṣmṛaṣ-pa* (*A.* 6) considering one's expression with a view to reply to it. (ཚིག་གང་འདྲ་ལབ་ཡོང་ཚོད་ལྟ་བ *tshig gañ-ḥdṛa lab-yoñ tshoḍ ḷta-wa.*)

ཁ་ཚོན *kha-tshon*=ཁ་འགྲིག *kha-ḥgrig*, ཁ་འཆམ *kha-ḥcham* or ཁ་མཐུན *kha-ṃthun* unanimous, of one voice or opinion. Generally used with གཅོད་པ, meaning 1. as in ཐམས་ཅད་མཐུན་པར་དམ་པར་ཁ་ཚོན་བཅད (*A.* 3), all unanimously and firmly agreed upon; lit. ཁ་ཚོན *kha-tshon* colour; hence to be all of one colour in the face, *i.e.*, to be of the same opinion. 2. =ཐག་གཅོད་པ *thag gcoḍ-pa* a final decision or resolution: ཀུན་གྱིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྤོང་བར་ཁ་ཚོན་བཅད (*A.* 15) they all resolved to forsake their kingdoms; མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཁ་ཚོན་ཆོད་དཀའ *ṃthaḥ gcig-tu kha-tshon choḍ ḍkaḥ* it is difficult to arrive at a final decision. 3. surface or width (*Jä.*).

ཁ་མཚུལ *kha-ṃtshul* मुख muzzle; mouth; the lower part of the human face.

ཁ་འཚངས་པ *kha ḥtshañṣ-pa*=སྨོད་པ *ṣmoḍ-pa* to slander; to curse (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་འཚོག *kha-ḥtshog* abuse: ཁ་འཚོག་ཆེན་པོ *kha-ḥtshog chen-po* a great abuser, a reviler.

ཁ་འཛིན *kha-ḥdsin* कोकिल the cuckoo.

ཁ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ *kha-ḥdsin byeḍ-pa* to receive in a friendly spirit; to be kind; to assist (*Jä.*); also to govern; ཁ་འཛིན་པར་མངགས་པ

sent or commissioned for governing (*Dsam.* 25).

ཁ་འཛིན་གསུམ *kha-hdsin gsum* are the following three: སུག་སྨེལ *sug-smel* त्रिपुट small cardamom, *Convolvulus turpetthum*; གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* saffron; and པི་པི་ལིང *pi-pi-liṅ* long pepper (*Sman.* 450).

ཁ་འཛུམ་པ *kha hdsum-pa* to shut the mouth.

ཁ་ཞན *kha-shan* of inferior quality or of low position: ཁ་ཞན་པའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ the misfortune of being of low birth (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤུར *kha-shur* water-hen (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ཞེ *kha-she* mouth and mind: ཁ་ཞེ་མི་མཚུངས་པ *kha-she mi mchuṅs-pa* hypocrisy; hypocrite; ཁ་ཞེ་མེད་པ *kha-she med-pa* unfeigned; sincere.

ཁ་ཞེང *kha-sheṅ* breadth, expanse, *e.g.*, of the heavens.

ཁ་ཞེན *kha-shen*=*kha-lib shan-pa* modest in speech; also not able to speak well.

ཁ་ཞེས *kha-shes* food, victuals (*Cs.*).

ཁ་ཟམ *kha zam*, ཁ་ཆེ་ཟམ *kha-che zam* a kind of chintz from Kāshmir; also a kind of cloth or silk stuff in variegated colours: བལ་ཟམ *bal zam* chintz from Nepal.

ཁ་ཟས *kha-zas* food, either in general or some particular article of food: ཁ་ཟས་ལ་བརྐམ་པར་གྱུར *kha-zas la brkam-par gyur* he longed for food; ཁ་ཟས་གཙང་མ *kha-zas gtshaṅ-ma* clean food, or clean in (taking food). In Sikk. *khabze* sweet cakes, etc.

ཁ་ཟུམ་པ *kha zum-pa* to close the mouth or any opening.

‡ ཁ་ཟུར *kha-zur* or ཁ་སུར *kha-sur* खर्जूर the date fruit.

ཁ་ཟེར་བ *kha zer-wa* मुखर loquacious.

ཁ་གཟར *kha-gzar* spoon or ladle.

ཁ་གཟི *kha-gzi* or ཁ་གཟེ *kha-gze* in *W.* rake in gardening; in Spiti a carrier's load; *kha ze-pa* a coolie (*Jä.*).

ཁ་བཟང *kha-bzaṅ*=ཚིག་གི་བཏང་རག *tshig-gi gtaṅ-rag* good speech; one who speaks pleasantly (*Mṅon.*).

ཁའི་ཉིན *khahi-ñin* पूर्वेद्युः the day before yesterday.

ཁ་འོག *kha-hog* lit. face downward; downcast; ཁ་འོག་ཏུ་བཅུག་པ *kha hog-tu bcug-pa* or ཆུད་པ *chud-pa* to subjugate one, or to enforce obedience upon; ཁ་འོག་ཏུ་བལྟས་ཏེ་ཤི་བ *kha hog-tu bltas-te çi-wa* to die falling down head-long, *i.e.*, with the face downward.

ཁ་ཡ *kha ya* lit. being one's partner or match as to speaking, but in general partner, assistant; ཁ་ཡ་བྱེད་པ *kha-ya byed-pa* to assist: ཁ་ཡི་ཡ་ང་མི་ཐུབ I am not his match, not able to compete with him; with regard to things, I am not equal to the task (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཡིག *kha-yig* खाकार the letter ཁ, a label; a letter or writing on the cover of any parcel or letter; an inscription.

ཁ་ཡེལ *kha-yel* the spout (of a kettle or any other vessel): ནམ་པའི་ཁ་ཕྱིར་འཕྱང་བ་ཁ་ཡེལ་ལ་མཆུ་འདྲོངས་པ drawing with his lips at the spout which hangs down outside the vessel (*A.* 23).

ཁ་ཡོག *kha-yog* a false charge (*Jä*): མ་ཉེ་པའི་ཁ་ཡོག་བྱུང *ma ñe-pahi kha-yog byuṅ* (*C.*) he was unjustly accused (*Jä.*); མ་ཉེས་པར་སྒྲོད་ཁ་མཆུ་དང་མི་ཁ་བྱུང་བ་སོགས་བདག་ལ་དོན་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ཡོག་བྱུང unfounded accusations arise such as those coming by word of mouth and by implication, though one is guiltless.

ཁ་གཡེལ *kha-gyel* wide mouth: ལྷུན་པོ་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་དབྱིབས་སྣོད་ཁ་གཡེལ་བ་བཟུར the shape of Sumeru resembled that of a vessel placed with its wide mouth upwards (*i.e.*, like a pyramid on a point) (*Ya-sel.* 35).

ཁ་གཡོགས *kha-gyogs*=ཁ་ཁེབས *kha-khebs* cover of a vessel or basket (*G. kah.* 77).

ཁ་ར *kha-ra* in *W.* for ཀ་ར *ka-ra*, sugar (*Jä.*); trough; manger (*Sch.*).

ཁ་རག *Kha-rag* n. of a place in Tibet. ཁ་རག་སྒོམ་ཆུང n. of a celebrated lama of the Kādampa School of Buddhism.

ཁ་རས *kha-raṣ* neck-cloth; a towel.

ཁ་རི *kha-ri* or ཁ་རུ *kha-ru*, v. ཁལ་རི *khal-ri*.

ཁ་རུ་ཚྭ *kha-ru tshwa* = ཚྭ་ནག་པོ black salt used medicinally (*Mṅon.*): रुचक, विड्, विड्-लवण a kind of salt (procured by boiling earth impregnated with saline particles); a particular kind of salt of fetid odour (used medicinally as a tonic aperient). It is black in colour and is prepared by fusing fossil salt with a small proportion of *emblic myrobalan*, the product being muriate of soda with small quantities of muriate of lime, sulphur and oxide of iron (*M. Wills.*). *Kha-ru tshwa-yiṣ ḏrod ṣkyeḏ ṣboṣ-pa dań ṣgeg dań ḥgyiń khrog baḏ ṛluń ḥjoms-par byreḏ* flatulence, accompanied with belching, rumblings, phlegm, and wind, is overcome by the medicinal salt.

Syn. རུ་ཙ་ཀ *ru-tsa ka*; སྨིན་ཚྭ *ṣmin-tshḇa*; བི་ཏམ་ངོ *bi-ṭam ṅo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་རེ་སྐྱེངས *kha-re ṣkyeńṣ* = ཁ་སྐྱངས་པ *kha ṣkyańṣ-pa* or ངོ་ཚ་བ *ṅo tsha-wa* to be ashamed.

ཁ་རེག་པ *kha reg-pa* to touch anything by the lips; to put one's mouth to a thing in order to eat or drink it.

ཁ་རོ *kha-ro* taste in the mouth.

ཁ་རོག *kha-rog* = ཁ་བཙུམ *kha-ḇtsum* silent, without reply: དེ་བས་ན་བ་མ་ཚ་ཁ་རོག་སྡོད therefore remain silent with untingling ear! ཁ་རོག་སྡོད་ཅིག *kha-rog ṣdoḏ-cig* be silent; do not speak. ཁ་རོག་པ is also freq. ཁ་རོག་ཏུ་འདུག་པ to remain silent.

ཁ་རོག་པ *kha rog-pa* तुत्थक a kind of drug, prob. sulphate of copper.

ཁ་རླངས *kha-ṛlańṣ* वाष्प vapour from the mouth.

ཁ་ལ་མེ་འབར *kha-la me-ḥbar* n. of the King of the Yi-dag or *Preta*.

ཁ་ལ་རེག་པ *kha-la reg-pa* = metaph. ཟས *zaṣ* to eat; do eat (*K. g.* ཁ *28*).

ཁ་ལ་སླ་ཏེ་དོན་ལ་དཀའ *kha-la ṣla-te don-la ḏkaḥ* easily spoken but difficult in meaning.

ཁ་ལན *kha-lan* mouth requital; thanksgiving; reply, especially angry reply; also requital for food received (*Jä.*): དད་ཟས་ཁ་ལན་བསམ་ངན་འདྲུག when disordered with evil thoughts, the food of faith is my reply (*Mil.*).

ཁ་ལས་བྱུང *kha-laṣ byuń* sprung forth from the mouth.

ཁ་ལིན་པ *Kha-lin-pa* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཁ་ལེ *kha-le*, v. ཁྱ་ལེ *khya-le*.

ཁ་ལེབ *kha-leb* cover, lid.

ཁ་ལོ *kha-lo* 1. = ཁ་ཕྱོགས *kha-phyogs* towards the mouth. 2. prow of the ship (*Schr.*); according to others the helm གྲུ་གཏིང. 3. acc. to *Cs.* and *Jä.* the glans-penis.

ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་པ *kha-lo ṣgyur-pa* or *sgyur-wa* पुवष, सूतः; यन्ता, सारथि, क्षत्ता; ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་མཁན *kha-lo ṣgyur-ṃkhan* one who steers; also a governor, a driver, a charioteer. See especially in narrative of early life of the Buddha in Dulwa.

ཁ་ལོ་པ *kha lo-pa* = ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *kha phyogṣ-pa* सारथि, काया; ཁ་ཕྱོགས་སྒྱུར་མཁན *kha phyogṣ ṣgyur-ṃkhan* one who leads or guides; also a shadow.

ཁ་ལོག་པ *kha-log-pa* to reply; to contradict: ཕྱི་ལ་འགྲོ་ནས་ཚུར་ཁ་ལོག་པ *phyi-la ḥgro-na tshur kha log-pa* walking out he returned hither.

ཁ་ཤ *kha-ça* the spotted deer (*Jä.*); elk (*Sch.*). In Sikk. the common deer of the Duars is called ཁ་ཤ. ཁ་ཤའི་ཇ་ཁུག *kha-ça-yi ja-khug* a tea bag made of deer-skin.

ཁ་ཤགས *kha-çags* jest; joke in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤས *kha-ças* (sounded "*kha-she*") some; colloq. in *C.*

ཁ་ཤུགས་ཅན *kha-çugs-can* or ཁ་ཤེད་ཅན *kha shed-can* eloquent; ཁ་ཤུགས་མེད་པ *kha-çugs med-pa* one who has nothing much to say, same as སྐད་ཆ་ལབ་རྒྱུ་མེད་པ *skad-cha lab-rgyu med-pa.*

ཁ་ཤོབ *kha-çob* in colloq. lies; obscene talk; idle talk.

ཁ་ཤོར *kha-çor* breach of promise: ཁ་ཤོར་སོང *kha-çor soń* the mouth has run away, denoting inconsiderate talk (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤོལ་བ *kha-çol-wa* उपस्पर्श rinsing the mouth; sipping water and ejecting it.

†ཁ་ཤྱ *Kha-çya* n. of a mountainous country in the north-east of India (*Tā.*); the Khasya Hills in Assam.

ཁ་གཤགས་ *kha-gçags* = ཁ་རྩོད *kha-rtsod* using rough language; controversy, discussion, dispute; with *rgyag-pa* to dispute: འཛུབ་མོ་བསྙེངས་ཏེ་ཁ་གཤགས་རྒྱག་ཏུ་འགྲོ pointing his fingers he goes to dispute (*Rdsa. 17*).

ཁ་བཤད *kha-bçad* talk, gossip.

ཁ་སག *Kha-sag* མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a wild country on the border of Tibet (*Ya-sel. 38*).

ཁ་སང *kha-sań*, v. ཁ་རྩང *kha-rtsań.*

ཁ་སངས *kha-sańs* explained as སེམས་ལ་གང་ཤར་བ་ཁ་ནས་དང་པོ་བཤད to speak one's mind; to tell honestly what has occurred in the mind.

ཁ་སུབ *kha-sub* a bribe: ཁ་སུབ་སྦྱིན་པ *kha-sub byin-pa* to offer a bribe.

ཁ་སི *Kha-si* n. of a wild hill tribe of India (of the Khasya Hills) (*Dsam.*).

ཁ་སིང *kha-siń* 1. the day before yesterday. 2. also = several weeks ago; sometime back.

ཁ་སུར *kha-sur*, v. ཁ་ཟུར *kha-zur.*

ཁ་སོ *kha-so* 1. abbreviation of ཁ *kha*, mouth, and སོ *so*, teeth. 2. the edge, border of a thing: ཁ་སོ་ལ་འཕང་ངོ *kha-so la hphań-ńo* = ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལ་འཕང་ངོ flung to the border (*Pag. 187*): རྫིངས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལས་འཇའ་ལི་བྱས *rdsińs-kyi kha-khyer las hjah li byas* = གྲུ་རྫིངས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ལ་ཤན་རྒྱབ *gru-rdsińs-kyi mthah la çan-rgyab* lined the border of the ship with iron plates (*A. 18*).

ཁ་སྲལ་ཆུང་ངུ *kha-sral chuń-ńu* कश deaf.

ཁ་སློབ *kha-slob* = ཁ་ཏོན *kha-ton* learning by heart; primer used by children in *W.*

ཁ་གསག *kha-gsag*, v. ཁ་བསག *kha-bsag.*

ཁ་གསར *kha-gsar* new, fresh.

ཁ་གསལ *kha-gsal* or གསལ་ཁ *gsal-kha* a message; clear language; intelligible language: ཁ་མི་གསལ་བ *kha mi-gsal-wa* obscure; not in clear terms or language.

ཁ་གསོ *kha-gso* made full by adding something more to it: ཕུད་དང་བདུད་རྩི་ཁ་གསོ་ filling with the best thing and nectar in oblation (*Rtsü.*).

ཁ་བསག *kha bsag* = ཁ་གསག *kha gsag* जल्पक talkative.

ཁ་བསྲེ་བ *kha bsre-wa* to associate with one another, viz., in drinking and smoking together.

ཁ་བསླང་དུ *kha-bslań-du* turned upwards: ཁ་བསླང་པ *kha bslań-pa* to lie with the face uppermost.

ཁ་བསླུས *kha-bslus* to tempt by false hopes and promises; to deceive by sweet words.

ཁ་ཧྲག *kha-hrag* forked mouth or point; the bifurcated mouth or end of anything

made of iron or wood: ནུབ་ན་ཤིང་གཅིག་རྩེ་མོ་ཁ་ཧྲག་དང་ *nub-na çiñ-gcig ṛtse-mo kha-hrag dañ* in the west a tree with forked top, &c.

ཁ་ལྷག *kha-lhag* remnant of a meal.

ཁྭ *khwa* a raven : ཁྭ་སྐད་ཤེས་པའི་རིག་པ *khwa-ṣkaḍ çeṣ-paḥi rig-pa* वायसविद्या the science of drawing omens from the caw of a raven.

ཁྭ་སྐྲོད་ནུས་པ *khwa ṣkroḍ nuṣ-pa* = བྱ་ཁྭ་དེད་ཐུབ་པ *bya-khwa deḍ thub-pa* काकविताड़नासमर्थ able to scare a raven—used as attribute of Buddha; as long as a boy cannot drive away a magpie he is not considered ready (by his age) to get religious instructions.

ཁྭ་ཏ *khwa-ta* the Tibetan magpie : ཁྭ་ཏའི་ཤ་ཡིས་གདོན་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད། ཁྭ་ཏའི་སྒྲོ་ཡིས་སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་བྱེད། *khwa-taḥi ça-yiṣ gdon-naḍ sel-war byeḍ, khḅa-taḥi ṣgro-yiṣ ṣgrib-çiñ byeḍ* the flesh of the magpie removes diseases caused by evil spirits; the feather of the magpie prevents the patient seeing apparitions, ghosts, &c.; spotted magpie or ཁྭ་ཏ་ཁྲ་བ *khwata khra-wa* fuller name for the magpie.

ཁྭ་བ *khwa-wa* = དཔྱ་བ *dpya-wa* rent or tax in kind: ཆོས་བཞིན་དུ་ཁྭའམ་དཔྱ་འབུལ *chos ḅshin-du khḅaḥam dpya-ḥbul* paid rent or tax according to religious law.

ཁག I: *khag* 1. means, resource; ཁག་མེད *khag-meḍ* = ཐབས་མེད without means.

ཁག II: a task, charge, business, duty, responsibility; of importance: ཁག་ཁུར *khag-khur* = འགན་ཁུར *ḥgan-khur* to take charge of a thing or person, to be responsible for anything, to be surety for anyone; ཁག་འཁུར་བ *khag ḥkhur-wa* to assume charge of; ཁག་འགེལ་བ *khag ḥgel-wa* to place in charge; ཁག་ཐེག་པ *khag theg-pa* or ཁག་རྒྱག་པ *khag rgyag-pa* to guarantee; become responsible: དེར་འཚོ་བ་ཡོང་བ་ཁག་ཐེག *der ḥtsho-wa yoñ-wa khag-theg* I warrant you will get something to eat there. ཁག་ཐེག *khag-theg* or ཁག་ཁྱག *khag-khyag* in *C.* acc. to *Jä.* = bail; ཁག་ཆེན *khag-chen* important.

ཁག III: that which is divided off; a class, part, division, section (of a book or place); བཅུ་ཁག *ḅcu-khag* the tenth part; tithe: ཁག་གཉིས་ལ་ཕོག་སོང *khag gñiṣ-la phog-soñ* I have hurt myself in two places. ཡུལ་ཁག *yul-khag* a province, district; རྒྱལ་ཁག *rgyal-khag* kingdom; དཔོན་ཁག *dpon-khag* principality; དགོན་ཁག *dgon-khag* monastic estate or authority. སྡེ་དཔོན་ཁག་སོ་སོ་ནས་མཚན་གཅིག་མཆོད་པ་ཕུལ་དགོས་པས the different divisional chiefs should make religious offerings (service) for one night (*Loñ.* ཤ *17*) ; སྐྱབས་འགྲོ་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁག་ཁོ་མོ་ཅག་རྣམས *ṣkyabṣ ḥgro semṣ ṣkyeḍ-kyi khag kho-mo cag-ṛnamṣ* we who belong to the class in whom the inclination (for religion) and to seek refuge has arisen (*A. 19*).

ཁག་པོ *khag-po* difficult, hard; colloq. "*ká-le khag-po.*" ལས་ཀ་འདི་ད་ཅང་ཁག་པོ་རེད this work is very hard; ལམ་ཁག་པོ་འདུག the way is difficult; ཁག་པོ་བྱུང་ difficulties arose; ཁག་པོ་ཆེ་བ *khag-po che-wa* to suffer from want. 2. acc. to *Jä.* bad, spoiled, rotten : མར་ཁག་པོ་སོང the butter has become rancid (*Jä.*).

ཁང་པ *khañ-pa* = ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khañ-khyim* सदनं, मन्दिर, गृह, शाला, कुटिका, भवन, आवसथ house, residence, home; a building; སྟེང་ཁང *steñ-khañ*, འོག་ཁང *ḥog-khañ*, བར་ཁང *bar-khañ* upper story, lower story or ground floor, middle story; གཞུང་ཁང *gshuñ-khañ* means also the principal or central room. A *khañ-pa* is the opposite to ཕུག་པ *phug-pa*, a cavern. བཟོ་ཁང *ḅzo-khañ* workshop; བང་ཁང *bañ-khañ* store-house, store-room; སྒོ་ཁང *ṣgo-khañ* entrance, vestibule; སྐོར་ཁང *ṣkor-khañ* or more properly སྐོར་ལམ *ṣkor-lam*, passage running round a building or temple ; ཤོག་ཁང *çog-khañ* paper house or a house where

paper is kept or manufactured. In *W.* the scooping form or mould used in the manufacture of paper is so called. ཚས་ཁང་ *tshas khañ* flower bed (garden) (*Jä.*). In Buddhism ཁང་ *khañ* signifies ནང་ *nañ*, inside, *i.e.*, the heart: ཁང་སྨྱགས་ཅིང་ཕྱིར་འཛག་པ *khañ myags-çiñ phyir hdsag-pa* अन्तःपूतिरवस्रुता inwardly being corrupt, the pus issues or drops from him; མྱ་ངན་གྱི་ཁང་ *mya-ñan-gyi khañ* mourning house; also the body; ཁང་བླ *khañ-gla* house rent; ཁང་ཆུང་ गोमुख a small house; a house or room reserved for decrepit parents; ཁང་ཆུང་པ *khañ chuñ-pa* an occupant of such; ཡང་ཁང་ཆུང་པ *yañ-khañ chuñ-pa* such a person of the second degree (if, during his life, his son enters into the same right) (*Jä.*); ཁང་ཆེན *khañ chen* a large house; ཁང་ཆེན་པ *khañ chen-pa* महत्तक: one taking his abode in a great house or mansion (*Budh.*); old, weak persons belonging to Gautama's family.

Syn. གནས་ཁང *gnas-khañ*; གནས་གཞི *gnas-gshi*; འཇུག་པའི་གནས *hjug-pahi gnas*; འདུག་ས *hdug-sa*; འདུག་གནས *hdug-gnas*; ཁྱིམ *khyim*; ཁབ *khab*; རྟེན་གཞི *rten-gshi*; རྟེན་གནས *rten-gnas*; བླ་གབ་ཅན *bla gab-can*; ཕིབས་ཧོག *phibs-hog* (*Mñon.*).

ཁང་གཉེར *khañ-gñer* गटहरत्तक, गृहपाल the steward of a house; the house-keeper; the person in whose charge a house is kept.

ཁང་སྟེང *khañ-steñ* तलकोपरि the upper roof or terrace of a house.

ཁང་ཐོག *khañ-thog* or ཁང་པའི་ཐོག *khañ-pahi thog* छाद, पटल the roof or cover of a house; the top flat of a house.

ཁང་པ་བཀྲ་བ *khañ-pa bkra-wa* विचित्र गृह a painted house.

ཁང་པ་བཙན་པོ *khañ-pa btsan-po* a consecrated house where theives or robbers cannot have access.

ཁང་པ་བརྩེགས་པ *khañ-pa brtsegs-pa* प्रासाद a masonry building; also a storeyed house.

ཁང་པ་གཡོ *khañ-pa gyo* छदन the roof of a house: ཁང་པ་གཡོ་བ to cover a house, to roof it; ཁང་པ་རལ་ཞིང་གྲུམ་པ *khañ-pa ral-shiñ grum-pa* or འདྲུམས་པ *hdrums-pa* खण्डफुल्ल a delapidated house; a ruined edifice.

ཁང་པའི་ནང *khañ-pahi nañ* अभ्यन्तर, कोष्ठ the inside of a house; a room; an apartment.

ཁང་བུ *Khañ-bu* n. of a fabulous country; a little house, cottage.

ཁང་མིག *khañ-mig* a room; a cell.

ཁང་རྩ *khañ-rtsa* the foundation of a house.

ཁང་བརྩེགས *khañ-brtsegs* कूटागार upper house or a storied room, v. ཁང་པ་བརྩེགས་པ *khañ-pa brtsegs-pa.*

ཁང་ཞབས *khañ-shabs* floor; flooring of a room.

ཁང་ཞིང *khañ-shiñ*=ཁང་པ་དང་ཞིང་ཁ *khañ-pa dañ shiñ-kha* house and the cultivated fields attached to it.

ཁང་བཟང *khañ-bzañ* प्रासाद residence; mansion. In *Budh.* चत्तैत (चत्तैमठ), कौर्त्ति, कौर्त्तिनाराम monument.

ཁང་བཟོ་བ *khañ-bzo-wa* भवर्त्तीय mason; architect.

ཁངས་པ *khañs-pa*=རངས་པ *rañs-pa* 1. delay. 2. distance.

ཁད *khad*=1. ཐག *thag* or ཚར *tshar* near. 2. litter barrow. 3. =ལྟར *ltar* like, as ཁད་སྙམས *khad-sñams*, v. འཁོད་སྙམས *hkhod sñams*, equal, even; དེ་མ་ཁད *de-ma khad*=དེ་མ་ཐག *de-ma thag* not distantly; instantly; as soon as; without delay: དབུགས་ཆད་མ་ཁད་དུ *dbugs chad-ma khad-du* as soon as the breathing ceases; བུ་སྐྱེས་མ་ཁད་ཅིག *bu skyes-ma khad-cig*

a child born just now; འཕུར་ལ་ཁད *hphur-la khad* about to fly; འགྲོ་ལ་ཁད *hgro-la khad* about to go; ལྷུང་ལ་ཁད *lhuń-la khad* near to fall; སླེབས་ལ་ཁད *slebs-la khad* as soon as (he) arrived; འཆི་ལ་ཁད *hchi-la khad* when about to die: ནུབ་ལ་ཁད་པའི་ཚེ *nub-la khad-pahi tshe* when the evening drew near; དབུགས་ཆད་ལ་ཁད་པའི་དུས *dbugs chad-la khad-pahi dus* when the ceasing of the breath approaches; ཟིན་ལ་ཁད་ཡོད་པ་ལ *zin-la khad yod-pa la* as we were just about to seize him; ཁད་དུ *khad-du* as far as: རྟིང་མ་ཁད་དུ *rtiń-ma khad-du* as far as the heel (*Jä.*).

ཁད་ཀྱིས *khad-kyis*=དལ་བུས *dal-bus* or རིམ་གྱིས *rim-gyis* शनैः slowly, by degrees; ཁད་ཀྱིས་ཁད་ཀྱིས *khad-kyis khad-kyis* शनैः शनैः by degrees; in slow motion.

ཁད་པ *khad-pa* the same as འཁོད་པ *hkhod-pa* to stick fast; to be seized, stopped, impeded, v. འཁད་པ *hkhad-pa.*

ཁད་པར་གྱུར་པ *khad-par gyur-pa* to be stopped or hindered; ཁད་པར་བྱེད་པ *khad-par byed-pa* to stop, hinder.

ཁན *khan* खाण्डिप bit; small piece (*Cs.*).

‡ **ཁན་ད** *khan-da* खण्ड confection; a medicinal syrup; treacle or molasses partially dried; དེ་ལ་ཁཎྜ་བཅོས་པ *dela khaṇḍa bcos-pa* the candy made of it (*Jä.*).

ཁན་པ *khan-pa* also ཁེན་པ *khen-pa*, wormwood (*Schtr.*); to add (arith.) (*Vai. kar.*).

ཁན་མན *khan-man* modest in *Lh* (*Jä.*).

ཁབ I: *khab*=ཕོ་བྲང *pho-brań* पुरी, गृह resp. of ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khań-khyim*, a great man's residence; a castle; court; residence of a prince; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *Rgyal-pohi khab* राजगृह metropolis; the capital of Magadha in Buddha's time; the modern town of Rajgir in Behar: རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ་ཀྱི་མི་རྣམས *Rgyal-pohi khab-kyi mi-rnams* the courtiers; the people of Rājagṛha. 2. wife, spouse; ཁབ་ཆེན་མ *khab chen-ma* the first wife (who is high in rank): དེ་ལ་ཁབ་འོས་པ་མ་རྙེད་ནས *de-la khab hos-pa ma rñed-nas* as there was not found a wife worthy of him; འདི་གཉིས་ངའི་ཁབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བ་རྨིས་སོ *hdi-gñis ńahi khab-tu byuń-wa rmis-so* I dreamt that these two would become my wives (*Jä.*); ཁབ་ཏུ་བཤེས་པ *khab-tu bshes-pa* to take for a wife (*Schtr.*); ཆུང་མར་ཁབ་པ *chuń-mar khab-pa* to marry; to take one for his wife.

ཁབ་བཙུན་མ *khab btsun-ma* a married lady; ཁབ་འཛིན་མ *khab hdsin-ma*=ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *khyim bdag-mo* गृहपत्नी housewife; the lady of the house.

ཁབ II: सूची a needle: ཁབ་སྤུ *khab-spu* a bristle; a needle like hair ཁབ་ཕྲ *khab-phra* a small, fine needle; ཁབ་སྦོམ *khab-sbom* a large needle; ཁབ་མིག *khab-mig* the eye of a needle; ཁབ་མིག་ཏུ་སྐུད་པ་འཇུག་པ *khab-mig-tu skud-pa hjug-pa* to thread a needle; ཁབ་རྩེ *kha-rtse* सूच्यग्र, पराग the point of a needle.

ཁབ་རལ *khab-ral* also རྩེ་མ་ཁབ་རལ *rtse-ma khab-ral* सूचीगृहकं needle-case.

ཁབ་ལེ *khab-le* in *W.* difficult (*Jä.*).

ཁབ་ལེན་རྡོ *khab-len-rdo* चुम्बक load-stone; the metal that attracts a needle: ཁབ་ལེན་རྡོ་ཡིས་མདེའུ་འབྱིན་ཀླད་རུས་རྩ་ནད་སེལ the load-stone draws out arrow-heads and removes diseases of the brains, bones and veins.

ཁབ་ལོང *khab-loń* अयस्कान्त the magnet; lit. the needle-lifter.

ཁབས *khabs* n. of a disease (*Jä.*).

ཁམ *kham* 1. colour. 2. a bit; a small piece of anything. 3. the point of a reed pen. 4. appetite (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་ཁམ *kham-kham*, སེར་ཁམ་ཁམ *ser-kham kham* or pale yellow: མདོག་སེར་ཁམ་ཁམ་སྨྱུག་མའི་མདོག *mdog ser kham-kham smyug-mahi mdog* the colour was pale-yellow, *i.e.*, the colour of a dry bamboo.

ཁམ་ཁུམ *kham-khum* uneven, explained, as འབར་འབུར་རམ་གཉེར་མ་ལྟ་བུ "in ridges, like a puckered skin."

ཁམ་གང *kham-gañ* or ཁམ་གཅིག *kham-gcig* a bit; ཟས་ཁམ་གཅིག a mouthful of food: ཟ་དུས་དུམ་བུ་རེ་བཅད་དེ་ཁ་ལ་བཙུག་པའི་ཚད the measure of food in each piece that can be put in the mouth at once when eating; ཁམ་ཆུང *kham-chuñ* a morsel.

ཁམ་སྟར *kham-star* abbreviation of ཁམ་བུ་དང་སྟར་ག *kham-bu-dañ star-ga*, *i.e.*, peach and walnut.

ཁམ་ལྡོག *knam-ldog* faded colour, same as ཁམ་ལོག *kham-log*, want of appetite; nausea, aversion, dislike (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་པ *kham-pa* 1. fox coloured; sorrel; brownish; ཁམ་ནག *kham-nag* dark brown: རལ་པ་ཁམ་ནག *ral-pa kham-nag* dark brown locks or mane. 2. porcelain-clay; china clay. 3. *Tenacetum tomentosum*, a very aromatic plant growing on the high mountains of Tibet. 4. a native of *Khams* in Eastern Tibet.

✛ ཁམ་ཕོར *kham-phor* सराव, शराव a cup or saucer made of (burnt) clay; a cup made of dough, used in sacrifice as lamps (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་འཕྲོ་མི་བཅད་པ *kham-hphro mi-bcad-pa* खण्डदवच्छेदक, नखयोच्छेदक refers to Buddha having enjoined that a monk must not eat a fruit or cake, etc., leaving any of it. He should not take more than what he can or should eat.

ཁམ་བུ *kham-bu* apricot; peach; in *Sikk.* ཁམ་བུའི་རྩི་གུ *kham-buhi rtsi-gu* the stone of an apricot (*Jä.*): མངའ་རིས་ཁམ་བུ *Mñah-ris kham-bu* dried apricot imported from Ngari: ཁམ་བུས་སྐྲ་སོགས་སྐྲ་སྐྱེས་ཚ་སེར་སྐེམ the peach dries the yellow humour of the body and promotes the growth of hair on the head (*Med.*); ཁམ་ཚིག *kham-tshig* the stone of an apricot or peach; བྱུ་རུ་ཁམ་ཚིག་ཙམ the cost of a coral of the size of the stone of a large apricot.

ཁམ་གཡག *kham-gyag* 1. lit. the *Bos grunniens* or *yak*-bull of ཁམས *Khams*, which is of a brown colour: སྤུ་ཁའི་མདོག་སེར་ཁམ་ཡོད་པ་ལ་ཁམ་གཡག་ཟེར *spu-khahi mdog ser-kham yod-pa la kham-gyag zer* the colour of the hair (of an animal) when pale yellow is called ཁམ་གཡག *kham-gyag*. 2. cherries, morels (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་རན་པ *kham ran-pa* परिमण्डलमालोपम a horse's bit that fits well.

ཁམ་ས *kham-sa* clay for making pottery.

ཁམ་སང *kham-sañ* = ཆབ་སང *chab-sañ*, གཅིན་པ *gcin-pa*, etc., resp. evacuation; purging; making water.

ཁམ་སེར *kham-ser* of a slightly pale-yellow; colour resembling the colour of dried bamboo, v. ཁམ་ཁམ *kham-kham*.

ཁམས I: *khams* = དངས་ག *dañs-ga* appetite.

ཁམས II: धातु the health, condition, physical constitution of the body; also root; a constituent or essential part; that which constitutes the nature of a thing. Used colloq. as in *kusho, khye'-kyi khams ta-sam ?* "Sir, how are you?" (*Snd. Hbk.*): ཁམས་ཤེས་པ་སྤྱིར་རང་བཞིན་ནམ་ངོ་བོ་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་དོན་ཅན་ཡིན་ཏེ་རླུང་གི་ཁམས་ཤེས་པའི་ཁམས་དེ་ནི་རླུང་རང་གི་ངོ་བོ་ཡིན *khams shes-pa spyir rañ-bshin nam ño-bo la hjug-pahi don-can yin-te rluñ-gi khams shes-pahi khams de ni rluñ rañ-gi ño-bo yin.*

ཁམས III: the six elements, earth, air, fire, water, the heavenly ether, and *nam-shes* or the physical substance of the mind. For the last two, arterial blood and seminal fluid are sometimes substituted. Also there are the eighteen elements acc. to the Buddhists, namely, the five organs of sense, together with *manas* (mind); the six faculties or senses dependent on these and also the six ideas produced by these six faculties. Any one of the five properties or qualities of the elements observed by the organs of sense, viz., sound, tangibility, colour, flavour and smell, is also so called.

ཁམས་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་མིག་སོགས་རྟེན་དབང་པོའི་ཁམས་དྲུག་དང་། མིག་གི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་སོགས་བརྟེན་པ་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཁམས་དང་། གཟུགས་ཁམས་སོགས་དམིགས་པ་ཡུལ་གྱི་ཁམས་དྲུག་དང་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་དོ *khams bco-brgyad-kyi mig sogs rten dwañ-pohi khams drug dañ mig-gi rnam-par çes-pa sogs brten-pa rnam-par çes-pahi khams dañ gzugs-khams sogs dmigs-pa yul-gi khams-drug dañ bco-brgyad-do* may be rendered.

The eighteen ཁམས *khams* or *Dhātu* acc. to the Buddhists are:—

I.—The organs themselves: མིག *mig* eye; རྣ་བ *rna-wa* ear; སྣ་བ *sna-wa* nose; ལྕེ *lce* tongue; ལུས *lus* body; and ཡིད *yid* the mind.

II.—གཟུགས *gzugs* bodily form; སྒྲ *sgra* sound; དྲི *dri* smell; རོ *ro* taste; རེག *reg* touch; ཆོས *chos*, धर्म attributes.

III.—The རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ *rnam-par çes-pa* *Vijñāna* or consciousness produced by the organs of sense, &c. The *Vijñāna* of མིག *mig*, of རྣ་བ *rna-wa*, of སྣ་བ *sna-wa*, of ལྕེ *lce*, of ལུས *lus* and of ཡིད *yid*, *i.e.*, eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind.

ཁམས IV: empire; realm; territory; domain: ཡུལ་ཁམས *yul-khams* political territory; empire, in a geographical sense (*Jä.*); རྒྱལ་ཁམས *rgyal-khams* kingdom: རྒྱལ་བའི་ཁམས *rgyal-wahi khams* the province or sphere of the Buddhas, also of their spiritual influence: རྒྱལ་ཁམས་འགྲིམ་པ *rgyal-khams hgrim-pa* to roam over the kingdoms, the countries (*Jä.*): ཁམས་ཆེན empire; also the earth.

ཁམས V: लोक world: ཁམས་གསུམ *khams-gsum* त्रैलोक्य, त्रैधातु the sensual world, viz:—(1) कामधातु or कामलोक (འདོད་པའི་ཁམས *Hdod-pahi khams*) the phenomenal world; (2) रूपधातु; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *gzugs-kyi khams* the world of astral forms; (3) अरूपधातु; གཟུགས་མེད་ཁམས *gzugs-med khams* the spiritual world, *i.e.*, the world of formless spirits.

ཁམས VI: n. of the easternmost districts of Tibet, embracing some dozen semi-independent petty states, about half of which own allegiance to Lhasa, and the rest give joint allegiance to both China and Lhasa. ཁམས *Khams* and སྒང *Sgañ* are the two lower regions of Tibet; these constitute what is called བོད་ཆེན *Bod-chen* or Greater Tibet.

ཁམས་བརྟས་པ *khams brtas-pa* or ཁམས་བརྟས་བྱེད་པ *khams-brtas byed-pa* one who draws omens: ཐེག་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་ཁམས་བརྟས་བྱེད་པ *theg-pa gsum-gyi khams-brtas byed-pa* (*J. Zañ.*).

ཁམས་ཆེན་པོ *khams chen-po* = དངུལ་ཆུ *dñul-chu* mercury; quicksilver (*Mñon.*).

ཁམས་དྭངས་པ *khams dbañs-pa* = ཁམས་བདེ་བ *khams bde-wa* good health. When glass is pure ཤེལ་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ *çel dri-ma med-pa* and clean it is called ཤེལ་ཁམས་དྭངས་པ *çel-khams dwañs-pa*. A clear cloudless sky ནམ་མཁའ་སྤྲིན་པ་མེད་པ is said to be *Nam-khams dwañs-pa*; སེམས་སྒྲིབ་པ་མེད་པ *sems sgrib-pa med-pa* the mind when it is free from defilement or sin.

ཁམས་བདེ *khams-bde*=ནད་མེད་པ *nad med-pa* free from disease; health.

Syn. སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ *sku-gzugs bde*; ཉེར་འཚེ་མེད *ñer-htshe med*; ཉེ་ཤོས་དབེན *ñe shos-dwen*; གཞོང་མེད *gzhoñ-med*; སྙུན་མེད *sñun-med*; ནད་བུ་མེད *nad-bu-med*; འབྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས *hbyuñ-bshi sñoms*; བློ་མི་འཚལ *blo mi-htshal* (*Mñon.*).

ཁམས་བདེ་དྲི་སྨེད *khams-bde dri-smed*, སྨྲ་བ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ *smra-wa dañ rjes-su hbrel-wa* to inquire of one's health if he is well or happy (a complementary expression used on the occasion of meeting) (*Mñon.*).

ཁམས་བདེ་བ *khams bde-wa* or གཟུགས་བདེ་བ *gzugs bde-wa* good health; healthy constitution; the happy state both of the body and the mind: རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱི་ཁམས་བདེ་ལགས་སམ *Rje-btsun gyi khams-bde lags-sam* is your reverence well? ཁྱེད་ཁམས་བདེ་འམ *khyed khams bde-ham* are you well? (*Jä.*)

ཁམས་ལྡོག་པ *khams ldog-pa*=ཁམས་ལོག་པ *khams log-pa* want of appetite; aversion, dislike; ཁམས་རྨྱ *khams-rmya* nausea; falling sick (*Cs.*).

ཁམས་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས *khams sna-tshogs mkhyen-pahi stobs* नानाधातुज्ञानबल the power of knowing the constitution of all sorts of bodies.

ཁམས་མི་ཉག *Khams mi-ñag* n. of one of the petty principalities in *Khams*.

ཁམས་མི་འདྲ་བ *khams mi-hdra-wa*, འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས་མི་འདྲ་བ *hjig-rten gyi khams mi hdra-wa* different or dissimilar worlds.

ཁམས་ཚན *khams-tshan* this term is applied to the quarters in a monastery reserved for the accommodation of the monks of a particular section of people or of some special community or those coming from one particular locality.

ཁམས་སས *khams-sas* rest; health; comfort (*Sch.*); recreation; recovery; restoration of health.

ཁམས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ *khams-su gtogs-pa* धातुपतित included in the constitution.

ཁམས་སླང *khams-slañ*=ཁམས་ཀྱི་སླ་ང *khams-kyi sla-ña* a cooking pan made in *Khams*.

ཁམས་སླེ *khams-sle* better kind of coarse serge of the pattern coming from Yarkand; blanket manufactured in *Khams*: སྨུག་སླེ་ཁམས་སླེ་བཅས་རྣམ་པ་རེ *smug sle khams sle bcas rnam-pa re* each piece of blanket costs, &c.

ཁམས་གསུམ *khams-gsum* त्रिलोक the three worlds—heaven, earth and the nether world.

ཁམས་གསུམ་འཁོར་ལོས་བསྒྱུར *Khams-gsum hkhor-los bsgyur-wa* श्रीकालचक्र a name of the Kālachakra system (*Mñon.*).

ཁམས་གསུམ་ཟངས་ཁང་གླིང *khams-gsum zañs-khañ-gliñ* n. of the temple in the grand monastery of Sam-ye (*Bsam-yas*) built by one of the queens of King *Khri sroñ lden btsan* (*Loñ.* ཁ *8*).

ཁམས་གསུམ་ལ་མ་ཆགས་པ *khams-gsums-la ma-chags-pa* त्रिधातुकामसक्ता is not passionately fond of or attached to the three worlds.

ཁམས་གསོས་པར *khams gsos-par* to repair broken health.

ཁར *Khar* n. of a city in *W.* (*S. Lam*).

*ཁར་བཀྲོལ *khar-bkrol* चम्पा (*Schr.*; *Lebensh. 93*).

ཁར་རྐྱང *khar-rkyañ*, v. ཁ་རྐྱང *kha rkyañ*.

ཁར་གོང *khar-goñ* steatite; soap stone; probably དཀར་གོང *dkar-goñ* (*Sch.*).

ཁར་ཆེན་བཟའ *Khar chen-bzah* the Princess of Khar-chen, one of the queens of King *Khri-sroñ ldeu btsan* (*Loñ.* ཁ *8*).

ཁར་ཏ་ཏ *Khar Ta-ta* n. of a city or seaport on the mouth of the Indus, Tata (*S. Lam.*).

ཁར་པ *Khar-pa* कंस 1. n. of a demon of *Puranic* India who was killed by Krishna. 2. a compound of copper and zinc; bell metal.

ཁར་བ་མགར *khar-wa mgar* कंसकार a maker of bell-metal.

ཁར་རྩང *khar-rtsañ*=ཁར་སང *khar-sañ* col. yesterday forenoon.

‡ ཁར་ཛུ་ར *khar-dsu-ra* खर्जूर; ཤིང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *çiñ-gi hbras-bu* the date fruit.

‡ ཁར་ས་པ་ནི *khar-sa pa-ni* or ཁ་སར་པ་ན *kha-sar pa-na* खसर्पण he that moves in the sky; gliding through the air; a name of Avalokites'vara *Bodhisattva*; Vishṇu.

ཁར་གསིལ *khar-gsel* त्रिशूल the trident carried by mendicants of the སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ Tantrik School.

ཁལ *khal* 1. primarily a load or burden in general: ཁལ་འཁྱེར་བ *khal khyer-wa* to carry a burden; ཁལ་གྱི་སྟེང་ལ *khal-gyi steñ-la* on the top of the baggage; ཁལ་འགེལ་བ *khal hgel-wa* to load; ཁལ་འབོགས་པ *khal hbogs-pa* to take off the burden, to unload; ལུག་ཁལ a sheep load; འཁྱེར་པའི་ཁལ a coolie load. 2. a set weight or measure, said to equal 30lb, used for dry goods, corn, salt, tea, &c. In Tibet 1 *khal*=2 *hbo*=20 *bre*; hence in Sikkim and *W.* ཁལ་གཅིག "*khe-chik*" has come to mean 20 or a score of anything; འདེགས་ཁལ *hdegs-khal* a weighing score; the weight of 20 points on the steel-yard called *rgya-ma*. 3. a caravan.

ཁལ་ཁ *Khal-kha* the native name of Mongolia Proper, the country of Jenghis-khan, the Tartar Conqueror ཁལ་ཁ་ཁུ་རལ་བླ་བྲང *Khal-kha khu-ral bla-brañ*, lit. "the sacred enclosure of Khal-kha"; the name applied to Urga in Northern Mongolia, where the incarnation of the Taranath Lama resides. The latter is sometimes styled ཁལ་ཁ་རྗེ་བཙུན་དམ་པ *Khal-kha Rje-btsun dam-pa*, the venerable holy one of Khal-kha.

ཁལ་ཁོལ *khal-khol* stunned; insensible (*Jä.*).

ཁལ་ཅག *khal-cag* the best sort of wool for manufacturing shawls coming from the northern solitudes of Tibet.

ཁལ་རྗེས *khal-rjes*=དོས་རྒྱབ *dos-rgyab* or ཁལ་མ་རྟ *khal-ma rta*, གླང་སོགས་ཀྱི་རྗེས *glañ sogs-kyi rjes* those who conduct a caravan or follow the train of packed animals, such as pony, yaks, oxen, &c.; relay of packed animals: ཁམས་སོགས་ཐག་རིང་པའི་དོས་རྒྱབ་ཁལ་རྗེས *khams sogs thag-riñ-pahi dos-rgya bkhal-rjes* the relay of beasts of burden when proceeding on a long journey to *Khams*, *&c.*

ཁལ་པ *khal-pa* 1. wether; castrated ram. 2. sow-thistle, *Sonchus.*

ཁལ་བན *khal-ban* jug or pitcher to hold wine for 20 persons or a quantity measuring 20 བྲེ *bre*: དམངས་ཚང་ཁལ་བན་རེ་གང་རིགས jugs of ale each sufficient for 20 of the vulgar folk of whatever class.

ཁལ་མ *khal-ma* any draught animal or beast of burden: ཁལ་མ་རྣམས་འབང་ལ་སྐྱོལ་བ to drive beasts of burden to the pasture; often contracted into *khal*: མི་ཁལ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་གླ the wages of both carriers and beasts of burden.

ཁལ་རི *khal-ri*=ཁལ་རུ *khal-ru* or ཁ་རི *kha-ri* or ཁ་རུ *kha-ru* a measure of about 20 bushels.

ཁས *khas* for ཁ་ཡིས *kha-yis* instr. of ཁ *kha*.

ཁས་ཁྱགས *khas-khyags*=ཁས་ཐེགས *khas-thegs* or ཁག་ཐེགས *khag-thegs* to be witness; to give evidence.

ཁས་ཆེ་ *khas-che* = ཁས་བླངས་ *khas-blaṅs* promise.

ཁས་ཆེ་བ་ *khas che-wa* प्रतिज्ञा to promise; undertake: ཁས་ཆེ་བའི་དགེ་སློང་ *khas che-wahi dge-sloṅ* प्रतिज्ञाभिक्षु a Buddhist monk who has taken the vows.

Syn. ཁས་ཆེ་ *khas-che*; ཕྱོགས་བཟུང་ *phyogs bzuṅ*; ངེས་པར་མཉན་བྱས་ *ṅes-par mñan-byas*; ཡོང་དག་ཐོས་ *yoṅ-dag-thos*; བདག་གིར་བྱས་ *hdag-gir byas*; སོ་སོར་མཉན་ *so-sor mñan*; གཡར་དམ་ *gyar dam*; དམ་ཁས་བླངས་པར་ཧོས་པ་ *dam khas blaṅs-war hos-par*; དམ་བཅའ་ *dam-bcah*; ཁས་ལེན་ *khas-len* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁས་བརྗོད་ *khas-brjod* = གླུ་དབྱངས་ *glu-dbyaṅs* song; singing (*Mṅon.*).

ཁས་ཉེན་དྭང་ཆུང་ *kha-ñan dwaṅ-chuṅ* = མི་ཉམ་ཆུང་ *mi ñam chuṅ* a humble man.

ཁས་བླངས་ *khas-blaṅs* = ཁས་ལེན་ *khas-len* अनुज्ञा, अनुमत, संविद्, उपगम promise; consent, approval; knowledge; acceptance.

ཁས་ཞན་པ་ *khas shan-pa* ཉམ་ཆུང་ humble.

ཁས་ལེན་རྒན་ཁུར་ *kha-lan rgan-khur* responsibility.

ཁས་ལེན་པ་ *khas len-pa* or ཁ་ལང་བ་ *kha laṅ-wa* उपगच्छति 1. to promise; to stand bail or security. 2. to presume; to arrogate; to accept, adopt with the mouth; to acknowledge, admit (*Jä.*).

ཁི་ *khi* numerical figure 32.

† ཁི་བི་ཛ་ལ་ *Khi-bi dsa-la* खिबिजल n. of a city in the neighbourhood of the fabulous S'ambhala.

ཁིའུ་ *khihu* (ཁྱིང་ *khyiṅ* or ཁི་ཆུང་ *khi-chuṅ*) a small cutting-knife.

ཁུ་ *khu* numerical figure 62; also for ཁུ་བ་ *khu-wa* (humour or juice or sap), as in ཁུ་ཁྲག་སོགས་ *khu khrag sogs* रसरक्तादि, humour, blood, &c.

ཁུ་གུ་ *khu-gu* uncle (*Cs.*).

ཁུ་ཁྲག་ *khu-khrag* शुक्लित the mixture of the semen with the uterine blood by which process, according to Indian physiology, the fœtus is formed (*Med.*).

ཁུ་ཏུ་ *khu-tu* a hut, cottage, constructed of branches of trees (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ཐུ་ཆི་ *Khu-thu-chi* the title of a Mongolian nobleman: སོག་པོའི་ཁུ་ཐུ་ཆིའི་ཆས་ཐོབ་ *Sog-pohi khu-thu-chihi chas thob* obtained the robe of a Mongolian Chief.

ཁུ་རྡུལ་ *khu-rdul* = ཁུ་རྣ་ *khu-rna* water-spray: སྤྲིན་དང་ཁུ་རྡུལ་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་སར་དངས་ the water in all its particles issued fresh from the clouds (*A. 149*): ནམ་མཁའི་ཁམས་མི་དྭངས་པར་བྱེད་པ་སྨུག་པ་དང་རྡུལ་སོགས་ *nam-mkhahi khams mi-daṅs-par byed-pa smug-pa daṅ rdul sogs* the firmament of the sky was obscured by mists and fogs. In medical works the seminal fluid of the male is called ཁུ་ *khu* and of females རྡུལ་ *rdul*.

ཁུ་ནུ་ *Khu-nu* the districts of Kunawar and Bissahar on the Upper Sutlej, bordering Tibet and inhabited in the northern part by Tibetans: ཁུ་ནུའི་རྒུན་འབྲུམ་ grapes from Kunawar.

ཁུ་རྣ་ *khu-rna*, v. ཁུ་རྡུལ་ *khu-rdul*.

ཁུ་པོ་ *Khu-po* n. of a place and also of a Lama of that place (*Deb.*).

ཁུ་བ་ *khu-wa* = ཞུ་བ་ *shu-wa*; रस, द्रव्य, वीर्य, सङ्कल, पुष्पक, रेतः, ग्रास, कुन्द 1. fluid, liquid: ལྷུང་བཟེད་བཀྲུས་པའི་ཁུ་བ་ *lhuṅ-bzed bkrus-pahi khu-wa* the liquid (water) which has washed a mendicant's bowl; ཁྲུས་ཁུ་ *khrus-khu* dish-wash; swill (*Jä.*); འབྲས་ཁུ་ *hbras-khu* rice-soup (*Cs.*); rice-water (*Schtr.*); ཤིང་ཁུ་ *çiṅ-khu* the sap of trees; རྩ་ཁུ་ *rtsa-khu* the sap of plants (*Cs.*); ཤ་ཁུ་ *ça-khu* broth; gravy; མར་ཁུ་ *mar-khu* melted butter. 2. semen virile.

Syn. ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*; ཐིག་ལེ *thig-le*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*; དབང་པོར་འགྲོ *dwan-por hgro*; བྱང་སེམས་དཀར་པོ *byan-sems dkar-po*; དྭངས་མ *dbans-ma*; ཁམས་དཀར་པོ *khams dkar-po* (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བ་ཀུན་ལྡན *khu-wa kun-ldan* = སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar çin* the Sāl tree, the dried sap of which is used as incense.

Syn. ཤ་ལའི་ཤིང་ *sha-lahi çin*, ས་རྩི་ཤིང་ *sra-rtsi çin*, སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar çin*, མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤོས *mchod-sbyin spos* (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བ་ལྡན *khu-wa ldan*, v. ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu*.

ཁུ་བ་བྱེད *khu-wa byed* = རྐང་མར marrow; to make a soup of; also to make an infusion or decoction of: སྨན་དང་ཤ་ཁོགས་ཀྱི་ ཁུ་བ་བྱེད་པ། (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བ་འབྱིན་པ *khu-wa hbyin-pa*, སྐྱེས་པའི་ཐིག་ལེ་འདོན་པ to emit semen.

ཁུ་བ་སེར་པོ *khu-wa ser-po* = སྐྱེར་བ *skyer-wa* n. of a plant from which a kind of yellow dye is made in Tibet (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *khu-wahi bdag-nid* = སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa* पुरुष meton. for a male person.

ཁུ་བའི་འཕོ *khu-wahi hpho* शुक्रच्युति the discharge of the semen.

ཁུ་བའི་དྭང་པོ *khu-wahi dwan-po* शुक्रेन्द्र, पारद-रस a kind of mercurial medicine.

ཁུ་བའི་སློབ་མ *khu-wahi slob-ma* शुक्र-शिष्य = ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma-yin* असुर the class of demi-gods on Mount Sumeru who fight with the *Lha* (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བེ *Khu-be* n. of a place to the west of Lhasa.

ཁུ་བོ *khu-wo* पितृव्य uncle on the father's side, *i.e.*, ཕ་སྤུན *pha-spun*, father's brother, uncle; ཁུ་དབོན *khu-dbon* also ཁུ་ཚན *khu-tshan*, uncle and nephew: ཕའི་སྤུན་ཨ་ཁུའི་རིགས་ལ་ཁུ་བོ་ཟེར father's brother is called *A-khu* or *Khu-bo*.

ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug* कोकिल, हरिकण्ठ cuckoo.

Syn. དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *dpyid-kyi pho-ña*; ནགས་ན་དགའ་བ *nags na dgah-wa*; འདབ་མའི་ཐིག་པ *hdab-mahi thig-pa*; ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshod gnas*; མིག་མཛེས *mig-mdses*; འདོད་པའི་ཏཱ་ལ *hdod-pahi tāla*; གཞན་གྱིས་གསོས *gshan-gyis gsos*; ངག་སྙན *ñag-sñan*; དབང་སྙན *dwan-sñan*; གཞན་ལ་སེམས *gshan-la sems*; འདོད་པའི་ཕོ་ཉ *hdod-pahi pho-ña*; སྐད་ལ་ལྔ་པའི་དབྱངས *skad-la lña-pahi dbyans*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་སྒྲ *sbran-rtsihi sgra* (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་གྲགས་ཟླ *khu-byug grags-zla* = ཟླ་བ་བཞི་པ *zla-wa bshi-pa* the fourth month of the Tibetan year corresponding with the month of May (*Rtsii.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་མིག I: *khu-byug-mig* eyes like those of the cuckoo; red eyes.

ཁུ་བྱུག་མིག II: = ཤིང་ཀོ་ལཀྵ *çin-ko laksa* कोकिलाक्ष n. of a tree (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་རྩ *khu-byug-rtsa* n. of a medicinal herb.

ཁུ་མག *khu-mag* purse, money-bag; colloq. for ཁུག་མ *khug-ma* (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ཚུར *khu-tshur* मुष्टि-सन्धि the clenched hands; fist.

ཁུ་ཚུར་གྱིས་འཚོ *khu-tshur gyis htsho* = གསེར་བཟོ་བ *gser bzo-wa* a goldsmith; one who makes his livelihood by the use of his fist, *i.e.*, hand-craft (*Mnon.*).

ཁུ་ཚུར་བཅིངས་པ *khu-tshur bcins-pa* to clench the fist; also to hold with the fist (*Mnon.*).

*ཁུ་ཚུར་བཅིངས *khu-tshur bcins* मुष्टिबन्ध fist; closed hand (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 131*).

ཁུ་ཚུར་སྣུན་པ *khu-tshur snun-pa* = ཁུ་ཚུར་རྒྱབ་པ *khu-tshur rgyab-pa* to strike with the fist or the half-closed fist (*Sch.*).

ཁུ་འོད་བཟའ *Khu-hod bzah* n. of the mother of Bromston, the founder of the Lamaic hierarchy of Tibet.

ཁུ་ཡུ *khu-yu* hornless; having no horns; also a corruption of the word *khu-byug* in colloq. Tibetan.

ཁུ་ར *khu-ra*, སྣུམ་ཁུར *snum-khur* cakes or pastry fried in oil or butter (*K. du. 327*).

ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* 1. the short soft hair of the yak, also pashm wool in general. 2. In *Lh.* venereal disease; syphilis (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ལེ *Khu-le* 1. n. of a place in Tibet: ཁུ་ལེ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Khu-le rnam-rgyal* the Lama Namgyal of Khu-le; ཁུ་ལེའི་ཆ་ཧ་བོ་གངས་རི Habo Gang-ri, a part of Khule. 2. In the Dzang-lun the word is used to denote the pan in an ordinary pair of scales on which the weights are placed.

ཁུག *khug* or ཁུགས *khugs* 1. a corner or nook; a creek, bay, gulf, inlet; ཆུ་ཁུག *chu-khug* crook in a river: ཁུག་ཏུ *khug-tu*, in the inner recess of a cavity. 2. imp. of འགུག་པ *hgug-pa* सं'कर्ष'ण, drawn or attracted by; གྱེན་དུ་ཁུག *gyen-du khug* called upward, *i.e.*, to good luck or fortune; ཁུག་ཐུབ *khug-thub* earned, acquired.

ཁུག་ཁྱོག *khug-khyog* solitude; solitary place; a place with few men.

ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta*, ཁུག་ཏ *khug-ta* or ཨ་ལི་ཁུག་ཏ *āli-khug-ta* दिवौकस्, चातक, सारङ्ग the swallow, *Cuculus melanoleucus*, a kind of swallow (*Cs.*): ཁུག་རྟའི་གློ་བས་གློ་ནད་གཅོད the lungs of ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta* suppress pulmonary diseases (*Med.*).

Syn. ཆར་སྟོད *char-stod*; ཆུང་ནུང *chuń-ńuń*; སྤྲིན་ལ་སློང *sprin-la sloń*; སྤྲིན་འདེགས *sprin-hdegs*; བཟང་མོ *bzań-mo*; ཐུབ་པའི་བུ *thub-pahi-bu*; སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs*; ཆར་དགའ *char-dgah* (*Mńon.*).

ཁུག་སྣ *khug-sna* or ཁུག་རྣ *khug-rna*, निहार, महिका fog, mist, haze (during a calm, especially in spring time): mentioned also as ཡན་ལག་གི་ག་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་གཅིག "one of the eight varieties of causal concatenation."

ཁུག་པ I: *khug-pa* turning like a zig-zag; also bending like a thread that is trimmed; ལམ་ཁུག་པ *lam khug-pa* the twist of a road; སྐུད་ཁུག་པ *skud khug-pa* entwining of a thread; དུས་ཁུག་པ *dus khug-pa* returning to mundane existence at the expiration of each term of life.

ཁུག་པ II: to find, get, earn, draw: ནོར་ཁུགས་པ་འང་སྲིད *nor khugs-pa hań srid* it is even possible that cash may be replenished; གཉིད་ཁུགས་པ *gńid khugs-pa* to get asleep: སྲང་གསུམ་ཁུགས *srań gsum khugs* it drew, *i.e.*, weighed three ounces (*Jä.*): ཁུག་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *khug-pa hco-brgyad* "the eighteen turns," *i.e.*, returns to life in the present *kalpa*.

* ཁུག་པ་ལྷས་རྩི *Khug-pa lhas-rtsi* = རྟ་ནག་འགོས་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *Rta-nag Hgos Lo-tsā-wa* (*Schr.*).

ཁུག་མ *khug-ma* थोकली also टाकली pouch; little bag; small sack; རྒྱ་ཁུག *rgya-khug* Chinese bags made of leather; སྐེ་ཁུག *ske-khug* neck-bag; a bag with charmed objects or important letters hanging at the neck; a courier bag; གློ་ཁུག *glo-khug* bag carried at one's side; དངུལ་ཁུག *dńul-khug* pouch for silver, a purse; བུལ་ཁུག *bul-khug* a pouch containing soda; མེ་ལྕགས་ཁུག་མ *me-lcags khug-ma* tinder-pouch with flint; ནུ་ཁུག *nu-khug* sucking bag for babies; རྩམ་ཁུག *rtsam-khug* a bag of barley flour; ཚྭ་ཁུག *tswa-khug* a salt bag; ཤིབ་ཁུག *shib-khug* little bag for flour; གཡང་ཁུག *gyań-khug* pouch containing auspicious articles to draw good luck.

ཁུགས་པ *Khugs-pa* n. of a dynasty originated at a place called *Khugs-pa*: རྒྱལ་རབས་ཁུགས་པ་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཡང་རིག་ལས་གསང་བ་བྲི་དེབ is the n. of a historical work containing accounts of the succession, dynasty, etc., of kings narrated by Khugs-pa Thugs-rje chenpo (*Fig. 9*).

ཁུང་ *khuṅ* I: hole, pit, hollow, cavity, originally used, only of dark holes and cavities: ཁུང་ཉལ་ *khuṅ-ñal* बिलेशय that sleeps in a lair or hole; a snake; སྣ་ཁུང་ *sna-khuṅ* nostril; ཆབ་ཁུང་ *chab-khuṅ* a sink; མཆན་ཁུང་ *mchan-khuṅ* armpit: armhole; གཏོར་ཁུང་ *gtor-khuṅ* a sink; a gutter; མདའ་ཁུང་ *mdaḥ-khuṅ* loop-hole; a hole made by an arrow; བྱི་ཁུང་ *by-ikhuṅ* mouse-hole; བྲག་ཁུང་ *brag-khuṅ* a cleft in a rock; བསོ་ཁུང་ *bso-khuṅ* peep-hole; འི་ཁུང་ *ḥi-khuṅ* or མིག་ཁུང་ *mig-khuṅ*, ཏེ་ཁུང་ *te-khuṅ* are used of any hole in walls, clothes, &c., caused by natural or artificial causes.

ཁུང་ II: = རྩ་བ་ *rtsa-wa* root: དེའི་ཁུང་ནང་ བོད་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཅན་དང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ *deḥi khuṅ naḥan Bod-kyi sems-can dan Saṅs-rgyas-kyi bstan-pa* from that root the living beings of Tibet and the religion of Buddha spread out, &c. (*A. 128*).

ཁུང་དྲོགས་ *khuṅ-drogs* soot of an oven or chimney (*Sch.*).

ཁུང་པ་ *khuṅ-pa* or ཁུང་པོ་ *khuṅ-po* a large hole.

ཁུང་བུ་ *khuṅ-bu* = ཁུང་ *khuṅ* a small hole (*Cs.*); སྤུའི་ཁུང་བུ་ *spu-ḥi khuṅ-bu* the passage of perspiration; hair-hole or cavity.

ཁུང་བུ་ཅན་ *khuṅ-bu can* full of cavities or holes.

ཁུང་ཙེ་ *Khuṅ-tsi* or ཁུང་ཕུའུ་ཙེ *Khuṅ phuḥu tsi* Confucius, the first law-giver of China and founder of Confucianism.

ཁུངས་ *khuṅs* origin, source: ཁུངས་སྐྱེལ་ *khuṅs-skyel* the act of making over the charge of any office or store in a faithful manner without anything missing, making use in full of that bought over as a loan, &c.: ཆོས་ཁུངས་དག་པ་ *chos khuṅ dag-pas* pure and uninterpolated religious work; also pure religion: རྒྱུད་པ་ཁུངས་དག་པ་ *rgyud-pa khuṅs dag-pa* of pure origin or lineage. The word ཁུངས་དག་པ་ *khuṅs dag-pa* is also applied to articles of the best make and quality from well-known centres of trade: འདིར་ཡོད་རྨོངས་མི་རྣམས་ནས་ཁུངས་སྐྱེལ་ཐུབ་པའི་སྙན་ཞུ་འབུལ་ *ḥdir yod rmons-mi-rnams nas khuṅs-skyel thub-paḥi sñun-shu ḥbul* the benighted people of that place petitioned stating the real state (of affairs). ཁུངས་ཐུབ་ *khuṅs-thub* pure and real, original; ཁུངས་མེད་ *khuṅs-med* or ཁུངས་ངན་པ་ *khuṅs-ṅan-pa* having no good origin, *i.e.*, mean, inferior: གཏམ་ཁུངས་ *gtam-khuṅs* historical or traditional source; record; document: གཏམ་ཁུངས་ཅན་ཡིན་ *gtam khuṅ s-canyin* the source of that speech is divine. བསྒོམས་པས་རྣམ་རྟོག་ས་བོན་དང་བཅས་པ་སྤོང་ནུས་པའི་ཁུངས་ཇི་ལྟར་ཞེ་ན་ If asked what is the nature of meditation, it is the secret source of being able to abandon imaginative thoughts (*rnam-rtog*) together with their seed (*Lam. ṭi., 43*).

ཁུངས་མ་ *khuṅs-ma* = དངོས་ནས་ཡོད་པ་ *dṅos-nas yod-pa* original and really existing or སྤུས་དག་པོ་ *spus dag-po*, of excellent quality, same as ཁུངས་གཙང་མ་འགའ་ཞིག་ལ་གཞི་ཁུངས་མ་ནས་འབྱུང་བའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན་ some of pure descent had reasons arising from genuine grounds.

ཁུངས་བཙུན་ *khuṅs-btsun* well-founded; genuine; of undefiled origin: བོན་གཞུང་གང་དུ་ཁུངས་བཙུན་ནས་བཤད་པ་ as described in whatever Bon texts that have a genuine origin.

ཁུད་ *khud* coat-lap or any makeshift cloth; wrapper: གོས་ཀྱི་ཁུད་དུ་དྲིལ་ཏེ་ཁུར་ *gos-kyi khud-du dril te khur* carried wrapped in the flap of his coat; ཁུད་དུ་ *khud-du* aside, apart; secretly; ཁུད་དུ་འཇོག་པ་ *khud-du ḥjog-pa* to put; lay aside: ཁུད་དུ་བྱས་པ་ *khud-du byas-pa* to have shown one's authority over a thing which belongs to many.

ཁུད་པ་ *khud-pa* pocket, pouch (*Sch.*): རྫས *rdsas* or སྐྱེལ་རྫོངས *skyel-rdsoṅs* यौतुक anything sent; a dowry; an article presented.

ཁུད་མ་ *khud-ma* side; edge (*Cs.*).

ཁུད་ཟེ *khud-ze* for ཁུད་ལ་གཟད *khud-la gzad* hold forth the lap of your coat!

ཁུན་ཏི *khun-ti* or ཁྱེན་ཏི *khyen-ti* is stated to be used in *Pur.* for he or she (*Jä.*).

ཁུན་པ *khun-pa* कूजन the uttering of any inarticulate sound; cooing; moaning; the rattling of wheels; rumbling of the bowels; to grunt (*Jä.*); to groan (*Sch.*).

ཁུམ་བུ *Khum-bu* n. of a place in the confines of Tibet and Nepal (*S. kar. 77*).

ཁུམ(ས) *khum(s)* crooked (*Jä.*).

ཁུམས་ལག *khums-lag* = སྐྱེས་ལག *skyes-lag*, དོན་བསྒྱུར་ཡིན *don bsgyur-yin* diminished; changed: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་དད་པ་ཁུམས་ལག་ན if your faith be diminished (*A. 85*).

ཁུར *khur* or ཁུར་པོ *khur-po* भार burden; load for men: བུ་རིར་ཕའི་ཁུར་ཐོག་པ the father's burden having fallen on the son (*Pag. 23*): ཁུར་སྒྲུད་པས་འཚོ་བ་ཞིག one that lives by carrying loads (*Ja.*): ཁུར་ཤིང *khur-çiṅ* wooden pole over the neck from the ends of which loads are carried; a milkmaid's yoke-pole is called ཁུར་འཛིན *khur-hdsin*: ཁུར་ཁུར་པོ *khur-khur-po* he who carries the bodily existence is *Puṅ-gala*; a corporeal being; ཁུར་གྱིས་དུབ་པ *khur-gyis dub-pa* भारक्लिन्न one worn out by carrying loads; ཁུར་གྱིས་ནོན་པ *khur-gyis non-pa* one drooping under a burden or load, also pressed down by responsibilities and sufferings: སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་པོའི་ཁུར་གྱིས་ནོན་པར་འགྱུར were pressed down by the weight of many miseries; ཁུར་གླ *khur-gla* भारमूल्य the wage for carrying a load: ཁུར་རྔན *khur-rñan*. id.

ཁུར་ལྕི་བ *khur lci-wa* heavy load or responsibility: རྒས་ཏེ་འཆི་བ་དང་ཁུར་ལྕི་བས་ངལ being old, heavy burdens and death wore them out (*Lam-rim. 74*).

ཁུར་བརྙན་པ *khur-brñan-pa* = གཡར་བ *gyar-wa* धारण (from धारि) to borrow; to take loan of.

ཁུར་ཐག *khur-thag* = ཁུར་ཡོངས་འདྲེན་ཐག *khur-yoṅs hdren-thag* or འཕྱང་ཐག *hphyaṅ-thag* the rope used in suspending loads from the ends of a yoke-like pole; rope to carry loads.

ཁུར་འདེགས་བྱེད *khur hdegs-byed* giving over a charge or responsibility or load.

ཁུར་འདྲེན་པ *khur hdren-pa* भारिक one who carries or draws a load; one who takes charge of.

ཁུར་པ་ *khur-pa* and ཁུར་མི *khur-mi* a load-carrier; a coolie.

ཁུར་འཕྲོག་པ *khur hphrog-pa* भारहार the depriving of one's charge; the robbing of one's load.

ཁུར་བ *khur-wa*, v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*.

ཁུར་བོར་བ *khur-bor-wa* अपगतभार he who has laid down the burden, charge or responsibility. In Buddhism ཁུར་བོར་བ *khur-bor-wa* or ཁུར་པོ་བོར་བ *khur-po bor-wa*, one who has laid down the five aggregates (*skandha*), *i.e.*, he who will not have again to take corporeal existence; one of the perfections of a *S'rāvaka*.

ཁུར་བླངས་པ *khur blaṅ-pa* to take over charge: འབྲེལ་བཤད་ཀྱི་ཁུར་བླངས་པས *hbrel bçad kyi khur blaṅs-pas* having undertaken the task of expounding (*Situ. 2*).

ཁུར་མང(ས) *khur-maṅ(s)* or ཁུར་མང་པ *khur-maṅ-pa*, ཁུར་ཚོད *khur-tshod* तितिर, शाकुबाड· dandelion, or the (བ་གླང་ལྕེ *ba-glaṅ lce*) ox-tongue (as it is called in Tibet), used as a pot-herb and medicinal plant, a kind of

edible herb: ཁུར་མང་བད་སྨུག་ཚད་པ་ལ་ཕན dandelion is useful in fever and brown phlegm.

Syn. ཁུར་ཚད *khur-tshad*; བ་གླང་ལྕེ *ba-glañ lce* (*Mñon.*).

ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos* or མཁུར་ཚོས *mkhur-tshos* गण्ड; कपोल the cheek, the ruddy part of the face below the eyes.

Syn. ཁུར་བ *khur-wa.*

ཁུར་བཟོད་པ *khur-bzod-pa* भारक्षम one who is able to carry a load, who has patience to carry a burden or responsibility.

ཁུར་ལ་མི་འཇིགས *khur-la mi-hjigs*=ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* the earth (*Mñon.*).

ཁུར་ལེན *khur-len* the charge of : རྫོང་སྡོད་མི་འདིས་ཟླ་ཚེས་གང་འདི་ཙམ་རྫོང་གི་ཁུར་ལེན་བྱེད་པ the resident officer in the Jong about this date of the month and year took over charge of the Jong (district).

ཁུར་བསམ་ཆེ་བ *khur-bsam che-wa* one having a sense of responsibility : བྱེད་སྒོ་གང་ཐོག་ཁུར་བསམ་ཆེ་བ་དགོས་པའི་བཀོད general instruction for the necessity of a sense of responsibilities in an office.

ཁུལ *khul* 1. jurisdiction ; province ; domain; district: གཞིས་རྩེ་ཁུལ *Gshis-rtse-khul* within the jurisdiction or province of Shiga-tse: ལྷ་སའི་ཁུལ *Lha-sahi khul* all the places belonging to or within the town jurisdiction of Lhasa: དེའི་ཁུལ་ལ་འདུག *dehi khul la hdug* is subject to him (*Jä.*). 2. also manner, state, or circumstance: ཡང་མ་ཤེས་ན་ཤེས་ཁུལ་གྱིས if you do not know, act the manner of knowing: མེད་ན་ཡོད་པའི་ཁུལ་གྱིས if (you) have (it not), act as if you had: གཅིག་པར་ཚུར་ཚོང་ཐུན་ཉུ་རྒྱབ་ཁུལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད I have been doing a little business in buying and reselling from one party to another. 3. a ravine (in *Kunawar*). 4. the soft down of furs (*Sch.*). 5. ཁུལ་མལ *khul-mal* small basket for wool. 6. very soft wool of Tibetan goat which grows next to skin, and also called ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* or བལ་འཇམ *bal-hjam* : ཁུལ་སྐྱེ་མོ *khul sgye-mo* made of the softest goat-hair or yak-hair : ཁུལ་ཕྱིང *khul-phyiñ* felt made of the softest wool of goat or yak.

Syn. མངའ་ཞབས *mñah-shabs*; མངའ་ཧོག *mñah-hog* (*Mñon.*).

ཁུལ་མ *khul-ma* the bottom or the side of a thing (*Cs.*).

ཁུལ་རྩེ *khul-rtse*=ཧ་ཅང *ha-cañ* or ཤིན་ཏུ *çin-tu* to a great measure, lit. from the bottom to the top; hence entirely, greatly (*Yig. 14*).

ཁུལ་རྩིད *khul-rtsid* an abbreviation of the words ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* and རྩིད *rtsid.*

ཁེ *khe* numeral ninety-two (92).

ཁེ་ཁྱེ *khe-khye* or ཁེ་མ *khe-ma* 1. profit, gain ; ཁེ་སྤོགས *khe-spogs* ditto ; ཁེ་ཚོང་བྱེད་པ *khe tshoñ byed-pa* to trade ; to traffic ; to bargain ; ཉམས་པའི་ཁེ་ཁྱེ gain ; advantage obtained by experience. 2. tetter; herpes; ringworm (eruption on the skin) (*Sch.*).

ཁེ་གད *Khe-gad* n. of a place, the birthplace of ལོ་ཙ་བ་འཁོར་ལོ་གྲགས་པ *Lo-tsa-wa Hkhor-lo grags-pa* (*Loñ.* ཀ *30*).

ཁེ་གན་རྩེ *Khe gan-rtse* n. of a monastery in China erected by the Chinese Minister Ka-thi-shee (*Yig.*).

ཁེ་སྒྲུབ་པ *khe sgrub-pa* to make profit, to gain : ཁེ་བརྒྱབ་པ *khe brgyab-pa* to make a good bargain (*Sch.*).

ཁེ་ཅན *khe-can* with profit; profitable.

ཁེ་ཉེན *khe-ñen* profit and loss; risk; also good and evil, *i.e.*, ཡག *yag* and ཉེས *ñes.*

ཁེ་པ *khe-pa* in Amdo = ཚོང་པ *tshoñ-pa* tradesman ; dealer ; one who makes profit

by selling or in business; ཚོང་འདུས་ཁེ་པ *tshoṅ-hdus khe-pa* trader; middleman.

ཁེ་བྲག་མདོ *Khe brag-mdo* n. of a place in Kong-po, where the eighth incarnate *Karmapa* Lama was born.

ཁེ་མེད *khe-med* unprofitable.

ཁེ་རུ་འགྲོ་བ *khe-ru hgro-wa* to fall in price.

ཁེ་ལེ་མོན *Khe-le mon* n. of a place in Mongolia (*Yig.*).

ཁེ་སླེབས་ཆེན་པོ *khe-slebs chen-po* very profitable yielding good income.

ཁེ་གསུམ *Khe-gsum* n. of a place in Tibet (*S. kar.*).

ཁེགས *khegs*, v. ཁ *kha.*

ཁེགས་པ I: *khegs-pa* to obstruct; close: མངལ་སྒོ་ངེས་པར་ཁེགས་པར་འགྱུར་རོ (the medicine) will certainly obstruct the passage of the womb.

ཁེགས་པ II: = མུན་པ་སྤྱི *mun-pa spyi* a general name for darkness, gloom or obscurity (*Mñon.*).

ཁེངས་གཏམ *kheṅs-gtam* boastful words or language.

Syn. དྲེགས་ཚིག *dregs-tsig*; ང་རོ *ṅa-ro* (*Mñon.*).

ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ *kheṅs-ldan ma* = བུ་མོ་དར་མ *bu-mo dar-ma* a youthful maiden (*Mñon.*).

ཁེངས་པ *kheṅs-pa* अहंकार, दम्भ 1. pride, haughtiness, arrogance. 2. pf. of འཁེངས་པ *hkheṅs-pa* to fill; become replete with. 3. गर्वित puffed up, haughty, arrogant: ཁེངས་པ་ཅན *kheṅs-pa-can* गर्वित् one who boasts; braggadacio.

Syn. རེངས་པ *reṅs-pa*; དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa*; ང་རྒྱལ *ṅa-rgyal* (*Mñon.*).

ཁེན་འདྲ *khen-hdra* a kind of cotton cloth.

ཁེན་པ *khen-pa* 1. wormwood (*Schtr.*). 2. to lean; to repose on (erroneously for བཁན་པ *bkhan-pa*) (*Sch.*).

ཁེབས *khebs* छदन, कुम्भा a cover, lid, coverlet: कुम्भा an enclosure round the sacrificial ground; ཁེབས་ཀྱི་དྲ་བ *khebs-kyi dra-wa* जाल a net (generally of iron) to cover anything; པང་ཁེབས *paṅ-khebs* a cover for the lap; apron; napkin; སྒ་ཁེབས *sga-khebs* a cover for the saddle; ཅོག་རྩེ་ཁེབས *cog-rtse khebs* a table cloth; ཆར་ཁེབས *char-khebs* a rain cloak: ཐོད་ཁེབས *thod-khebs* a cap; hood; གདུང་ཁེབས *gduṅ-khebs* a certain beam or board above the capital of a pillar; གདོང་ཁེབས *gdoṅ-khebs*, veil; cloth to cover the face; མདུན་ཁེབས *mdun-khebs* in *W.* apron.

ཁེབས་འགབ་པ *khebs-hgab-pa* to place a covering (over a thing); to cover.

ཁེབས་སང་བ *khebs saṅ-wa* to take the covering off.

ཁེབས་པ *khebs-pa* = གཡོགས་པ *gyogs-pa* covered, veiled; ཁེབས་མ *khebs-ma* covering (*Cs.*).

ཁེམ *khem*, v. ཁྱེམ *khyem.*

ཁེར་རྐྱང *kher-rkyaṅ* alone; solitary: མི་ཁེར་རྐྱང་གཅིག་འདུག there was only one man, a solitary man.

ཁེར་རྒྱག་པ *kher rgyag-pa* to defraud; to usurp (*Sch.*).

ཁེལ་སྒོ *Khel-sgo* n. of a district, also that of a mountain: ཁེལ་སྒོ་རི་ལ་སྡོག་རྒྱུ་ཁྱོད *Khel-sgo ri-la sdog rgyu-khyod.*

ཁེལ་བ *khel-wa* 1. to load upon; = འཁེལ་བ *hkhel-wa* (*Jä.*). 2. rely upon; depend on; བློ་ཁྱེལ་བ *blo khyel-wa*, བློ་ཆེས་བ *blo ches-wa* to have confidence in; བརྟེན་ཁྱེལ་བ *brten khel-wa* to be sure; to be certain; to be certain of anything; absolutely certain: དེ་རིང་ཡོང་བརྟན་ཁེལ་ཡིན *de-riṅ yoṅ brtan-khel-yin* (his) coming to-day is absolutely certain.

ཁེས་ཉིན *khes-ñin* the day before yesterday (*Sch.*).

ཁེས་པ *khes-pa* 1. to hit (the right thing): གནད་ལ་ཁེས་པ *gnad-la khes-pa* to strike the vital parts; to hit mortally. 2. one who makes profit or bargain by selling; a petty dealer, trader.

ཁོ *kho* I: numeral 122.

ཁོ *kho* II: the usual word for the pers. pron., 3rd pers., meaning he, she, or it. Although not an honorific term, it occurs in many authors in referring to both common personages and respected persons, especially in Milarapa and even in much earlier works where *kho* often refers to kings and lamas. However ཁོང་ *khoñ* is the proper honorific term of the 3rd pers. pron. In certain districts and in some popular writings མོ *mo* is used instead of *kho* for "she," but it is considered a vulgar and illiterate usage. The plural takes ཅག or ཚོ, *e. g.*, ཁོ་ཅག *kho-cag*, they, them; also ཁོ་ཚོ *kho-tsho*, commoner in *W.* In *C.* ཁོ་རང་ *kho-rang* is the popular form for "he" or "she," &c.

ཁོ་ཏི *kho-ti* tea-kettle, prob. Chinese (*Jä.*).

ཁོ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *kho-thag gcod-pa* to acquiesce in; hope for; be resigned to: བུས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་འཕྲོགས་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཐོས་ནས་འཕྲེང་ཅན་གྱིས་ཁོ་ཐག་བཅད (*Pag. 45*) hearing the account of her son having usurped the kingdom, *Hphreñ-can* acquiesced in it. The word སེམས *sems* often precedes this phrase.

ཁོ་མཐིང་ལྷ་ཁང *Kho-mthiñ lha-khañ* n. of a monastery in Lhobrag, South Tibet.

ཁོ་ན *kho-na* 1. only, solely, exclusively. 2. just, exactly, the very: སྡིག་པ་ཁོ་ན *sdigpa kho-na* sin only; དགེ་བ་ཁོ་ན *dge-wa kho-na* piety alone: སྐད་ཅིག་ཁོ་ན *skad-cig kho-na* only for a moment; འདོད་ཁོ་ནས་བྲལ་བ *hdod kho-nas brel-wa* to be separated even from desire: སེམས་ཅན་ཁོ་ནས་བདེ་བར་འདོད་ཙ་ན as he intended only the welfare of beings: རང་བྱེད་པའི་སྐྱོན་ཁོ་ནར་ཡོང (*Pag. 134*) it will be the fault only of one's own doing: རྒྱལ་པོས་འདོད་པ་ཁོ་ན་ཡིན that is just what has been wished for by the king (*Jä.*): སྔ་མ་ཁོ་ན་བཞིན་དུ just as before: འདི་ཁོ་ན་ཡིན་པར་ངེས the very same (man): སྲིན་བུ་ཁོ་ན་འདྲ་བ just like a worm: ཚུལ་དེ་ཁོ་ནས by the very same process: དེ་ཁོ་ན *de-kho-na* तत्त्व the state of being that; true state; real state; truth; reality; opposed to what is illusory or fallacious; essential nature; the real nature of the human soul as being one and the same with the supreme spirit pervading the universe; (in philosophy) truth, reality, a true principle.

Syn. ཤ་སྟག *ça-stag*; འབའ་ཞིག *hbah-shig* (*Mñon.*).

ཁོ་པ *kho-pa* = ཁོ་ཅག *kho-cag* or ཁོང་ཚོ *khoñ tsho* they.

ཁོ་པོ *Kho-po* a tribal name in Tibet: ཉག་ལེ་ལ་ཁོ་པོ་དང་ཁོ་དབྲ་གཉིས *Ñag-le la kho-po dañ kho dbra gñis*, the ཉག་ལེ *Ñag-le* tribe is divided into two—ཁོ་པོ *Kho-po* and ཁོ་དབྲ *Kho-dbra*.

ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo* अहं I; myself; ཁོ་བོ་ཅག *kho-wo cag* = ངེད་ཚོ we: འདི་ལ་ཁོ་བོས་ངོ་མཚར་གྱུར *hdi-la kho-wos ño-mtshar gyur* this produced admiration in me: ལུགས་འདིར་ཁོ་བོའི་སྤྲོ་བ་འཕེལ for this system my enthusiasm increased. In མི་ཁོ་བོའི་རྣམ་ཤེས the term *kho-wo* would seem to mean "himself"—the soul of man himself.

ཁོ་བོམ *Kho-bom* the early Tibetan name for Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. In East Tibet Khatmandu is still called Yam-bu.

ཁོ་མ *kho-ma* = ཁོམ *khom* knapsack; wallet (*Jä.*).

ཁོ་མོ *kho-mo* I; we (feminine).

ཁོ་གྱུ *kho-gyu* the thrashing process, which is done by driving a number of oxen fastened together round a pole that stands in the middle of the thrashing floor.

ཁོ་ར I: *kho-ra* is evidently a corruption of ཁོ་རང *kho-rañ*, མི་ཁོ་ར་རང་གི *mi kho-ra rañ-gi* of the man himself (*Ñag.*).

ཁོ་ར II: (*Cs.*) also འཁོར་ས *khor-sa* circumference; circumjacent space.

ཁོ་ར་ཁོར་ཡུག *kho-ra khor-yug* 1. space; also fence; any surrounding wall (*Jä.*); also a ditch filled with water or moat round a city or a fort. 2. ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas* समन्ततः from everywhere, from all directions; ཁོ་ར་ཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ *kho-ra khor yug-tu* in a circle; in circumference (frequently in measuring) also roundabout, all round, *e.g.*, to encompass: ཁོར་ཡུག་ཀུན་ཏུ in the whole circuit, roundabout (*Jä.*): ཁོ་ར་ཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ་དཔག་ཚད་ཕྱེད་པ extending over half a *yojana* or two miles all round.

ཁོ་རེ *kho-re* 1. in *Khams* an expression of displeasure or anger towards a man: ཨ་རོགས *ā-rogs* Oh friend! is the opposite of ཁོ་རེ *kho-re*. 2 one of the early kings of Tibet, son of King *Lde-cug mgon*.

ཁོ་ལ་ཆེ་བ *kho-la che-wa* 1. a large space (*Sch.*). 2. dough made of རྩམ་པ *rtsam-pa* (barley flour) and beer.

ཁོ་ལག *kho-lag* = སྐུ་ལུས *sku-lus* limbs, the entire body: ཁོ་ལག་ཡངས་པ *kho-lag yañs-pa* fully developed body or prominent limbs; ཁོ་ལག་ཡངས་ཤིང་ཆེ་བ་དང་དཔལ་དང་གཟི་བརྗིད་འབར་བ་དང his person being well-developed, was large and glowed with grace and brightness; སྤྱི་ཆེ་བ་ལ་ཁོ་ལག་ཆེ་བ་ཟེར anything that is large all over is called *kho-lag che-wa*. Also a generally well-developed shape is called *kho-lag che-wa*.

ཁོ་ལག་རྫོགས *kho-lag rdsogs* = ལང་ཚོ་དར་བ *lañ tsho dar-wa* youthfulness; full youth (*Mñon.*).

ཁོག *khog*, freq. for ཁོང་པ *khoñ-pa* 1. the interior, inside. 2. for ཁོགས *khogs* or འཁོགས *hkhogs*. 3. also for འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa*; ཤ་ཁོག *ça-khog* the carcass of an animal for meat: ཁོག་འཛུད་ཁོག་པ་ཕྱེད་དང་ལྷུ་གཟུགས་སོགས *khog hdsud khog-pa phyed dañ lhu-gzugs sogs* (*Jig.*) the entire body and one half of the carcass and the parts of the animal (slain).

ཁོག་གཅོང *khog-gcoñ* chronic disease in the stomach or internal parts of the body.

ཁོག་ཆུད *khog-chud* for ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད *khoñ-du-chud*.

ཁོག་པ *khog-pa* 1. inside; the stomach: ཁོག་པ་ལ་ཟས་འཇུ་བ the digestion of food in the stomach. 2 the trunk of the body, containing the heart, lungs, liver, &c.: རུས་སྦལ་གྱི་ཁོག *rus sbal gyi khog* the interior of the body of a tortoise.

ཁོག་མ *khog-ma* also རྫ་ཁོག *rdsa-khog* pot; earthen vessel generally used in Tibet for cooking rice, meat, broth, &c.; རྡོ་ཁོག *rdo-khog* a stone vessel or pot used in *Khams* for cooking purposes; ཁོག་ཆེན *khog-chen* large earthen or stone vessels for cooking the food of a large number.

ཁོག་ཡངས *khog-yañs* or ཁོག་པ་ཆེ་བ *khog-pa che-wa* capacious or large interior (*Ya-sel. 48*): ཁོག་ཤིང *khog-çiñ* the core of a tree; heart-wood.

ཁོག་ཤུགས *khog-çugs* a groan; a sigh.

ཁོགས་པ *khogs-pa* 1. imp. of འགོག་པ *hgg-opa*, ར་དི་ལེ་ཏོག་ཟ་མ་བཙུག་པར་ཁོགས་ཤིག stop

that goat from eating the flowers. 2. to cough (*Jä.*).

ཁོང I: *khoṅ* an honorific equivalent of ཁོ *kho*, he, she: ཁོང་གི་ཐུགས་ལ *khoṅ-gi thugs-la* in his thoughts; ཁོང་གི་སྐུ་མདུན་དུ *khoṅ-gi sku-mdun-du* in his presence; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཁོང་རང་ཡིན་དགོངས་ནས *rgyal-po khoṅ-raṅ yin dgoṅs-nas* the king supposing that he himself was meant. Plural ཁོང་ཚོ *khoṅ-tsho* they, them.

ཁོང་པ *khoṅ-pa* the interior of anything; the inside; also as adv. in the forms *khoṅ-du, khoṅ-na,* inside, within; also postp. *khoṅ-na,* into, within; *khoṅ-nas* out of. Certain phrases occur: ཁོང་དུ་ཚུད་པ to be anxious, to bear in mind, be impressed; ཁོང་ནས་བླ་བ to repeat from memory; ཁོང་དུ་བསྡུ་བ to collect in the mind; to impress on the memory; to learn (by heart); ཁོང་དུ་མ་ཆུད་པ not to appreciate (*Hbum. 239* to *249*); ཁོང་དུ་མ་ཆུད་པ་མེད་པ not that it was not understood or appreciated (*Hbum. 239* to *249*): ཁོང་ནས་སྙིང་ཕུང་བ་ལྟར *khoṅ-nas sñiṅ phuṅ-wa ltar* as if their hearts had burst out; ཁོང་ནས་སྡང་བ *khoṅ-nas sdaṅ-wa* प्रकोप to be angry or indignant; ཁོང་ནས་ཕྱུང་ *khoṅ-nas pyyuṅ*= ནང་ནས་ཕྱུང *naṅ-nas phyuṅ* was taken out; ཁོང་པའི་དྲོད་ལ་ཕན *khoṅ-pahi drod-la phan* it helps the internal heat, *i.e.*, digestion.

ཁོང་འཁྲུག *khoṅ-hkhrug* uneasiness; sorrow; anxiety.

ཁོང་ཁྲོ *khoṅ-khro* (*koṅ-tho*) or ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ *khoṅ khro-wa* प्रतिघ the state of becoming angry; passion; also inward wrath, malice; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཅན *khoṅ-khro-can* कटुक bitter; angry; malicious: ལེགས་སྤྱད་གང་ཡིན་དེ་ཀུན་ཀྱང ཁོང་ཁྲོ་གཅིག་གིས་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད even all the good that was done, by one angry outburst may be destroyed; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་སྤོང་བ *khoṅ-khro spoṅ-wa* to put away or subdue anger; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཟ་བ *khoṅ-khro za-wa* to conceive anger, take dislike; to be indignant; ཁོང་ཁྲོའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་མེད་པ *khoṅ-khrohi rnam hgyur med-pa* free from the state of passion or anger (*Pag. 130.*).

ཁོང་གང *khoṅ-gaṅ* full inside; solid. Syn. ཚོད་ཡོད *tshod-yod*; ཁོག་ཆུད *khog-chud* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོང་སྙིང་ *khoṅ-sñiṅ* 1. the secret heart; the intention or design. 2. pith; core; ཤིང་གི་ཁོང་སྙིང the pith or inner wood of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

+ ཁོང་སྙོམ *khoṅ-sñom*= ཡིད་ཤུམ་པ *yid-shum-pa* of even temper.

ཁོང་མར *khoṅ-mar* butter used in making cake-like offerings to the gods.

ཁོང་སྨན་སེར་པོ *khoṅ-sman ser-po* the yellow medicine from the intestines, *i.e.*, bile or gall (*Sman. 66*).

ཁོང་ཚིལ *khoṅ-tsil* suet.

ཁོང་འཛིན *hkhoṅ-hdsin*= ཁོང་ཁྲོ *khoṅ-khro* anger; vindictiveness (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོང་གསེང *khoṅ-seṅ* secret holes in rocks.

ཁོང་གསེབ *khoṅ-gseb* the hollow (of a tree); the inner recess: སྔོན་དྲང་སྲོང་གོ་ཏ་མའི་ཆུང་མ་བཞོལ་མེད་མ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྡུག་ཅིང་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་ཤིང་གི་ཁོང་གསེབ་ཏུ་སྦས in ancient times the wife of Gautama the sage, Shol-med-ma by name, being very pretty and fascinating, was concealed in the hollow of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོངས *khoṅs* the middle; the innermost; ཁོངས་སུ or ཁོངས་ན in the midst: *khoṅs-su htshud-pa* to go into the midst; to understand; *byed-sgo che phra zom-lus med-pahi khoṅs hgros yoṅ-wa* the more and less important works, not leaving out the simpler ones, should be well studied. *Hgro-wa rigs drug rtsis pahi skabs-su klu-ni dud-hgrohi khoṅs-su hdus* when reckoning the six kinds of animated beings, include the *Nāga* among the beasts; གསེར་གླིང་དང་ཟང་གླིང་སོགས་ཀྱང་འཛམ་གླིང་གི་ཁོངས་སུ་གཏོགས Ser-ling, Zang-ling,

etc., are included in the continent of Dzam-ling: དེ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཁོངས་སུ་གཏོགས་སོ (this) is contained, *i.e.*, included in, that (*Jä.*): བསིལ་རི་ཁ་སྙོམས་པའི་ཁོངས་སྐྱིབས་ན *ḅsil-ri kha ṡnoms-vaḥi khoṅṡ-skyibṡ na* in the protected cleft of the cool mountain where the snow is levelled (*Ya-sel. 35*).

ཁོངས་པ *khoṅṡ-pa* कर्कश 1. highly injurious; violent; cruel; rough. 2. adv. crooked: ཁོངས་ཆ་འདུག *khoṅṡ cha-ḥdug* it is bent, curved, warped.

ཁོངས་རིལ *khoṅṡ-riḷ* crippled. (*Jä.*).

ཁོད *khoḍ*=ངོས *ṅoṡ* 1. the external appearance; outward look; surface: སྙོམས་པས་ཁོད *sa khoḍ-ṡnomṡ-pa* land of even surface; plains: སོ་ངོས་སྙོམས་པ even and regular teeth: ལས་ཀ་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *laṡ-ka la khoḍ-ṡnomṡ-po gyiṡ* in doing a work (business) be of even temper: ཞལ་བ་དང་ཚོན་བཏང་རྒྱུ་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *shaḷ-wa daṅ tshon ḅtaṅ-ṛgyu-la khoḍ-ṡnomṡ-po gyiṡ* in plastering and in painting make the surface even: མི་མང་པོའི་བཟའ་བཏུང་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *mi maṅ-poḥi ḅzaḥ ḅtuṅ-la khoḍ ṡnomṡ-po gyiṡ* in giving food and drink to many people make the distribution uniform: སྲབ་འཐུག་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ *ṡrab ḥthug khoḍ-ṡnomṡ-po* fine and thick levelled into one. 2. v. འཁོད་པ *ḥkhoḍ-pa* and འགོད་པ *ḥgoḍ-pa*.

ཁོད་ཁོད་གྲངས an average number (*Ya-sel. 35*).

ཁོན I: *khon* वैरता sbst. anger; grudge; resentment; enmity: ཁོན་འཛིན་པ *khon ḥdsin-pa* or ཁོན་དུ་འཛིན་པ *khon-du ḥdsin-pa* उपनाह to feel rancour, hatred; ཁོན་བཟོད་པ *khon ḅzoḍ-pa* forbear, endure, forgive; ཁོན་གུག་ཏེ་སྡད་པ *khon gug-te ṡdaḍ-pa* lit. to sit waiting out of vindictiveness to take revenge upon; ཁོན་འབར *khon-ḥbar* in *W.* sting; the burning of anger or hatred in the soul (*Jä.*); ཁོན་པ་ལས་ཁོན་པར་གྱུར་ཅིང་ getting more and more spiteful.

ཁོན II: a technical term in Tibet and Chinese astrology applying to one of the eight mystical signs or *parkha* of divination; ཁོན་པ one whose lot is cast in this division.

ཁོབ *khob* fat; heavy; clumsy (*Sch.*).

ཁོབ་ཁྲོབ *khob-khrob* the sound caused by the tapping of one thing upon another.

ཁོམ *khom* wallet; leather trunk; felt or hide bag: གཟིགས་ཁོམས *gzigṡ-khomṡ* a great man's trunk: ཁོམ་འབོག *khom-ḥbog* a bag usually made of leather for carrying apparel and other articles on a journey.

ཁོམ་པ *khom-pa* 1. to have leisure, time to do a thing. 2. to be enabled to do a thing by the absence of external impediments (*Schtr.*): ཁོམ་པ་མིན *khom-pa min* I have no time; I cannot do it now; སྡོད་མི་ཁོམ *ṡtoḍ mi khom* no leisure to stay; ང་ཁོམ *ṅa khom* I am versed in; མི་ཁོམ *mi khom* not practised; མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད *mi khom-pa ḅrgyaḍ* अष्टावक्षणाः the eight obstacles to happiness caused by the rebirth in places or situations unfavourable to one's conversion to Buddhism. Such re-births are:—སེམས་ཅན་དམྱལ་བ *semṡ-can ḍmyaḷ-wa* नरकजाति as hell beings; དུད་འགྲོ *duḍ-ḥgro* तिर्यक् as beasts, reptiles, flies, etc.; ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dḅagṡ* प्रेत ghosts; ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ *lha tshe-riṅ-po* दीर्घजीविदेव the gods who enjoy very long life; མཐའ་འཁོབ་མི *ṃthaḥ ḥkhob-mi* प्रत्यन्तजनपद the border (wild) people; དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ *ḍwaṅ-po ma-tshaṅ-wa* इन्द्रियवैकल्य those who are defective in the faculties of the mind or of the body; ལོག་པར་ལྟ་བ *log-par ḷta-wa* मिथ्यादर्शन following false or heretical doctrines or theories; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་རྣམས་མ་བྱུང་བ *de-ḅshin gçeg-pa ṛnamṡ ma byuṅ-wa* तथागतानामनुत्पादात् the

place where the Tathāgata has not (yet) made his appearance.

ཁོར་མོ་ཡུག *khor-mo yug* incessantly; continually (*Sch.*), v. ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug*.

ཁོར་མོར་སྤྱོད་པ *khor-mor spyod-pa* continual and uninterrupted suffering (in the hell): དམྱལ་བར་སྐྱེས་ན་ཚ་གྲང་གི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ལ་ཁོར་མོར་སྤྱོད་པས་ཆོས་བྱེད་དུ་མི་ཁོམ when born in hell, being subjected to torments in the miseries of heat and cold, the performance of religion is impracticable.

ཁོར་ཟུག *khor-zug* an obsolete form of ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug*, also ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* परिसमन्त.

ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug* 1. ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkor*; ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas* समन्ततः चक्रवाल the horizon; the outmost limit; the outer line or circumference; ཉིན་མཚན་ཀུན་ཏུ at all times, day and night. 2. ཉིན་མཚན་ཁོར་ཡུག་གཉིད་མེད་དུ་བཅུག kept them without sleep at all times, day and night (*Yig*): ཁོར་ཡུག་ཆེན་པོ *khor-yug chen-po* महाचक्रवाल acc. to the Buddhists, the outer wall of the world; the greater horizon from the top of Sumeru.

ཁོར་ས *khor-sa*=ཁོ་ར *kho-ra*.

ཁོལ *khol* or ཁོལ་བུ *khol-bu* abridgment; epitome; ཁོལ་དུ་ཕྱུང་བ *khol-du phyuṅ-wa* abridged (*Cs.*).

ཁོལ་མཆུ *khol-mchu* the mouth of a bellows.

ཁོལ་དུ *khol-du*=ཟུར་དུ *zur-du* in a corner; marginally.

ཁོལ་པ *khol-pa* boiled (*Cs.*); boiling; bubbling (*Sch.*).

ཁོལ་པོ *khol-po*=གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po* दास a servant; ཁོལ་བྲན *khol-bran* a slave; ཁོལ་པོར་རྗེས་སུ་བཟུང་བ *khol-por rjes-su bzuṅ-wa* to take; to hire for a servant: འཇིག་རྟེན་སྲིད་པའི་ཁོལ *hjig-rten srid-pahi khol* the world is a servant of the evolving principle. ཁོལ་མོ *khol-mo* a maid-servant; a female slave; ཁོལ་པོ་སྒོག་སྐྱའི་ཁུར་པོ་ཅན *khol-po sgog-skyahi khur-po-can* name of kind of vegetable medicine applied to wounds and sores, &c. (*Sman. 350*).

ཁོལ་བུ *khol-bu* a bit; a small piece.

ཁོལ་མ *khol-ma*=སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuṅ* गवाक्ष 1. a window; a hole in the wall or roof of a house to serve the purpose of a window or sky-light; acc. to *Sch.* an outlet for the smoke in a roof. 2. anything boiled: ཇ་དང་ཆུ་སོགས་བསྐོལ་བའི་ཁོལ་མ *ja daṅ chu sogs bskol-pahi khol-ma* tea or water that has been boiled: དམྱལ་བའི་ཁྲོ་ཆུ་ཁོལ་མ *dmyal-wahi khro-chu khol-ma* the boiling or molten matter of hell: ཧོ་ཐུག་ཁོལ་མ *ho-thug khol-ma* boiling gruel.

ཁོལ་མོ: *khol-mo* 1. གཡོག་མོ *gyog-mo* दासी maid servant. 2. a coarse sort of blanket usually given to slaves in *C.* (*Schtr.*). 3. mowed corn; a swath (*Jä.*). 4. among the herdsmen called *Dog-pa*, a bellows made of an entire goat skin.

ཁོས་རྒྱུད *khos-rgyud*, mis-spelt for ཁོལ་རྒྱུད, a slave family or mean extraction: མག་པ་ལོ་གསུམ་ཁོས་རྒྱུད་མིན་ཀྱང་སྐུལ་རྒྱུད་ཡིན *mag-pa lo-gsum khos rgyud min-kyaṅ skul-rgyud yin* though the son-in-law (elect) is not a slave (by birth) yet he should be made to serve (the bride's parents) for three years.

ཁོས *khos* imp. of གས་པ *gas-pa* to split: དགྲ་བོའི་མགོ་ཁོས་ཤིག *dgra-bohi mgo khos çig* split the head of the enemy.

ཁྱ་འི་ཚེ *khya-hi-tse* the running hand-writing of the Chinese.

ཁྱ་ལེ *khya-le* or ཁ་ལེ *kha-le* as much as fills the hollow of the hand; handful, *e.g.*, of water (*Cs.*).

ཁྱག་པ I: *khyag-pa*, seldom ཁྱགས་པ *khyags-pa* 1. frozen. 2. the frost; ice; ཁྱག་ཐོག་ཁར *khyag thog-khar* on the ice; འཁྱག་པའི་བོད་ཡུལ *hkhyag-pahi Bod-yul*, Tibet, the country of frost; ཁྱག་ལ་སྦྱར་སོང *khyag-la sbyar soṅ*, it has stuck fast by freezing: ཁྱག་ཤུ་ཀོ་ཀོ *khyag-shu ko-ko* acc. to *Jä.* in Tsang, mud caused by a thaw; snow-water; ཁྱག་སྲན་ཅན *khyag sran-can* hardened by frost; ཁྱག་རུམ *khyag-rum* or ཁྱག་རོམ *khyag-rom* ice; pieces of ice; floating blocks of ice.

ཁྱག་པ II: to undertake; to be surety for: འདི་ཁྱོད་ཁུར་ཁྱག་གམ་མི་ཁྱག *hdi kkyod-khur khyag-gam mi kkyag* can you undertake to do this or not: བུ་ལོན་སོགས་ལ་ཁ་ ཁྱག་ བྱེད་པ to stand as security for a loan, etc.

ཁྱད *khyad* 1. difference, distinction: གང་བཏང་ན་ཁྱད་མེད *gaṅ btaṅ-na khyed-med* it is no matter which you give me; ང་དང་ཕྲད་པ་དང་ཁྱད་མེད *ṅa daṅ phrad-pa daṅ khyad-med* it is quite the same as if they came to myself; སེམས་ལ་ཁྱད་བྱུང *sems-la khyed-byuṅ* a difference of opinion arose (*Jä.*). 2. something excellent; superior; ཁྱད་ཆེས་འཕགས་པ greatly exalted; བཟོ་ཁྱད *bzo-khyad* an excellent work of art; བསྒྲུབས་པའི་ཁྱད་ཡོང *bsgrubs-pahi khyad-yoṅ* there will be some advantage in accomplishing it; ཁྱད་ནོར *khyad-nor* the principal or chief wealth; ཁྱད་དོན *khyad-don* the principal sense or reason; advantage. 3. is added to an adj. to express the notion derivable from any quality: སྟོམ་པོ thick; སྟོམ་ཁྱད thickness; ཡངས་པ wide; ཡངས་ཁྱད width; གོམས་པ accustomed; གོམས་ཁྱད a habit or custom.

ཁྱད་ཁྱུད *khyad-khyud*, said to be གྲངས་ཀྱི་མིང, n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཁྱད་ཆོས *khyad-chos* superior or excellent doctrine; a good religious discourse, hence those who possess special qualification for miracles are called གཞན་ལས་ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ "in sublimity superior to others."

ཁྱད་དུ *khyad-du*=ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyad-par-du* or བྱེ་བྲག་ཏུ *bye-brag-tu* especially, particularly; also superior and excellent; ཁྱད་དུ་གསད་པ *khyad-du gsad-pa* to contradict; also to do the contrary (out of pride or vanity); to despise: ང་རྒྱལ་དབང་གིས་དམའ་ལ་ཁྱད་དུ་གསད *ṅa-rgyal dwaṅ-gis dmah-la khyad-du gsad* from pride he speaks ironically to the lowly.

ཁྱད་པར *khyad-par*=*khyad-du* 1. difference, distinction: ང་དང་ཁྱོད་གཉིས་ཁྱད་པར་ཆེ *ṅa daṅ khyod dñis khyad-par che* between you and I there is a great difference; དེ་དང་ཁྱད་པར་མ་མཆིས་པའི་རྟེན *de daṅ khyad-par ma mchis-pahi rten* an image not differing from this; མིང་གི་ཁྱད་པར་ཡིན *miṅ-gi khyad-par yin* it is (only) a difference of name. 2. sort, kind: འབྲས་བུའི་ཁྱད་པར་ཀུན *hbras-buhi khyad-par kun* all sorts of fruit; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར་ཞིག *ri-dbags-kyi khyad-par shig* a particular kind of game; ཡུལ་གྱི་ཁྱད་པར *yul-gyi khyed-par* a particular place or province.

ཁྱད་པར་བཀོད་པ *khyad-par bkod-pa*, རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *rgyal-pohi pho-braṅ* an edifice of special design; palace of superb make.

ཁྱད་པར་གྱི་འཆིང་བ *khyad-par-gyi hchiṅ-wa* विषय that which binds particularly, *i.e.*, worldliness.

ཁྱད་པར་ཅན *khyad-par-can* special; specially good; superior, excellent, capital: ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་གྱི་མཛད་པ་གཉིས *khyad-par can-gyi mdsad-pa dñis* the two special achievements or exploits (*Yig.*): བླ་མ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ཅིག *bla-ma khyad-par-can cig* an excellent spiritual teacher.

ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyad-par-du*, adv. particularly, chiefly, especially: ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ *khyad-par-du hphags-pa* particularly eminent, noble; ཁྱད་པར་དུ་སོད་པར་བྱེད *khyad-par-du sod-par byed* he scorns, despises, ridicules, vilifies.

ཁྱད་པར་གནས *khyad-par gnas* = བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ the *Bodhi* or *Pipal* tree (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱད་པར་ལོ་མ *Khyad-par lo-ma* excellent leaf; विशाख n. of an individual (*A. K.*).

ཁྱད་མཚར་ཅན *khyad tshar-can* = ངོ་མཚར་ཅན *ño mtshar-can* wonderful; curious; strange.

ཁྱད་གཞི *khyad-gshi* the superior basis. A superior basis is alone possessed of *khyad-chos*, *i.e.*, virtues which cannot be found elsewhere. The god Brahmā is called ཁྱད་གཞི་ཚངས་པ *Khyad-gshi tshañs-pa*, the god of excellent basis, for Brahmā is possessed of superior moral merits, resplendence, and longevity.

ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa* = རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa* व्यापिन्, व्याप्त, सङ्कुल 1. to fill, penetrate; also to embrace, estimate, comprise: འབྲུམ་པ་མང་པོས་ཁྱབ་པ *hbrum-pa mañ-pos khyab-pa* full of, or quite covered with, pustules; མཁྲིས་པས་ཁྱབ་པ *mkhris-pas khyab-pa* filled, impregnated with bile; སྔོན་འདས་པའི་བསྐལ་པ་གྲངས་མེད་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ unnumbered immeasurable *kalpas* ago; beyond what the mind is able to estimate. In grammar: capable of being joined to any word, inclusive of all; ཁྱབ་ཆེ་བ *khyab-che-wa* comprehensive; everywhere and nowhere; to be met everywhere; used also in the way of censure (*Jä.*). ནམ་མཁའི་མཐའ་ཁྱབ་པ་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས the wisdom of Buddha encompasses the bounds of heaven; ཤེས་བྱའི་ཡུལ་རྣམས་ནི་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་དང་མཉམ་པའི་ཁྱབ་པ the domain of knowledge is commensurate with the very extremity of the heavens. 2. ཁྱབ་སོང་བ *khyab soñ-wa* all-sufficing; all-covering.

ཁྱབ་ཆ *khab-cha* = བྱ་བ *bya-wa* duty, general business (of a man); work: *lugs zuñ-gi khyab-cha lhos med-du mcis* am executing without relaxation the general duties of both parts of life (*i.e.*, the spiritual and temporal) (*Yig. 44.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག *Khyab-hjug* विष्णु the All-pervading One, *i.e.*, Vishṇu. His several names are:—དགའ་བའི་དབང་པོ་གོ་བིན་ད *Dgah-wahi dwañ-po* गोविन्द the Lord of Pleasures, Govinda; ཐིག་ལེ་དྲུག་པ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཏོག *Thig-le drug-pa hgro-wahi tog*; ཐ་གུའི་ལྟོ་ཅན་སྲེད་མེད་བུ *Tha-guhi lto-can sred med-bu*; གཡོ་མེད་གླང་རྫི་སྐྲ་ཅན་གསོད *Gyo-med glañ-rdsi skra-can gsod* the immovable *Gopāla*—the killer of Kes'i; མི་ཡི་ཐེག་པ་དཔའ་བོ་བརྒྱུད *Mi-yi theg-pa dpah-bo brgyud*, ཉེ་དབང་དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུས་མཚན *Ñe-dwañ dpal-gyi behus mtshan* उपेन्द्रश्रीवत्स लाञ्छन the sign S'rīvatsa on the breast of Vishṇu; པདྨའི་ལྟེ་བ་ཧོག་དབང་སྐྱེས *Padmahi lte-wa hog dwañ skyes*; དཔལ་གྱི་ལག་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་ཅན *Dpal-gyi lag-pa gyuñ druñ can*; དབྱིག་གི་ལྟོ་བ་ནབས་སོ་སྐྱེས *Dbyig-gi lto-wa nabs-so skyes*; སྦྱོར་བ་བརྒྱ་པ་དཔལ་གྱི་བདག *Sbyor-wa brgya-pa dpal-gyi bdag*; འཇུག་པ་བཅུ་པ་མིའུ་ཐུང *Hjug-pa bcu-pa mihu thuñ* वामन the dwarf; he of the ten incarnations; གོམ་གསུམ་གནན་དང་སྟོབས་ལྡན་བསླུ *Gom gsum gnan dañ stobs-ldan bslu*; མཁའ་ལྡིང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་འཁོར་ལོ་ཕྱག *Mkhah ldiñ rgyal-mtshan hkhor-lo phyag*; ཟླ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་པད་དཀར་མིག *Zla-wahi sñiñ-po pad-dkar mig* पुण्डरीकाक्ष the lotus-eyed; Vishṇu; མ་འདག་དང་ནི་རྭ་གཤུ་ཅན *Ma hdsag dañ ni rwa gshu-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཟུགས་ཅན་ཁྱུ་མཚོག་ལྟོ *Sna-tshogs gzugs can khyu-mtshog lto.* དགའ་བ་བརྒྱ་པ་མཐོན་པོའི་ལྷ *Dgah-wa brgya-pa mthon-pohi lha*; སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་དགྲ་བོ་གོས་སེར་ཅན *Sbyin-skyes dgra-bo gos-ser-can*; མེ་ཏོག་ལྟོ་བ་མཁར་བའི་དགྲ *Me-tog lto-wa mkhar-wahi dgra*; མི་ཡི་སེང་གེ་ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གོ *Mi-yi señ-ge Khyab hjug-go* नरसिंह, विष्णु Vishṇu or Nrisiṁha.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་རྐང་པ *Khyab-hjug rkañ-pa* = river Ganges.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་སྐྱེས *khyab-hjug skyes*=ཙནྡན་སྦྲུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñiñ-po* उरगसारचन्दन the fragrant sandal wood tree. Snakes generally coil round its branches; images made of it fetch very high prices.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དགའ་མ *Khyab-hjug dgah-ma*=ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ཆུང་མ *khyab-hjug chuñ-ma* विष्णुरमा Vishṇu's lover or wife.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ཆུང་མ *khyab-hjug chuñ-ma* विष्णुप्रिया *Viṣṇu's* wife. Her different names are:—པདྨ་ཅན *Padma-can*, पद्मावती; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ཡུམ *Hphrog-byed yum*, དཔལ་མོ *Dpal-mo*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དགའ་མ *Khyab-hjug dgah-ma.*

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དྲེགས་པའི་གདོང *khyab-hjuy dregs-pahi gdoñ*=སྨན་ཆེན *sman-chen* aconite (*Sman. 97*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གནས *Khyab-hjug gnas* विष्णुपद a place of pilgrimage in Gaya, the temple where there is a footprint of Vishṇu.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གནོན་པ *khyab-hjug gnon-pa*=སྤང་རྒྱན *spañ-gyan* lit. the ornament of grass or སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ston-gyi me-tog*, an autumnal flower (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་བཞོན་པ *Khyab-hjug bshon-pa* the golden eagle on which Vishṇu rides: ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གི་བཞོན་པ་ཁྱུང་གི་མིང་ the different names of Garuḍa, the conveyor of Vishṇu—སྐྱ་རེངས་ནུ་བོ *Skya-reñs nu-bo* the younger brother of the dawn; འོད་སྲུངས་སྐྱེས *Hod sruñs skyes* काश्यप; མཁའ་འགྲོང་དབང་ཕྱུག *Mkhah hgroñ dwañ phyug*, ཀླུ་མཐར་བྱེད *Klu-mthar byed* नागान्तक; གསེར་གྱི་འདབ་ཅན *Gser-gyi hdab can* རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཆུ *Rdo-rjehi mchu*, འདབ་ཆགས་སེང་གེ *Hdab-chags señ-ge* ལྟོ་འགྲོ་ཟ *hlto hgro-za*, ཉེ་དབང་ཤིང་རྟ *Ñe-dbañ çiñ-rta*, རྣམ་དུལ་སྐྱེས *Rnam dul-skyes*, སྐར་མིག་བུ *Skar mig-bu*, དུག་འཇོམས་ལྡན *Dug-hjoms ldan*, འདུལ་སྐྱེས *hdul-skyes*, འདབ་ཆགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hdab-chags rgyal-po*, མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *Mkhah-ldiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གཟེར *Khyab-hjug gzer* or ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ནད *khyab-hjug nad*, also ར་ཧུ་ལེ་ནེ *Ra-hu le ne*, epilepsy, which is supposed to be sent or caused by the planets or the Hindu deity Vishṇu.

ཁྱབ་གདལ *khyab-gdal* spread out slowly and uniformly in all directions; to absorb all, as does *Çūnyatā*; voidity: ཁྱབ་ནི་ནམ་མཁའ་ཉེ་འོད་ཀྱིས་ཁྱབ་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཚིག་གྲོས་གདལ་ཞེས་པ་ས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པར་གདལ་བ་ལྟ་བུ་ཚིམ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཁྱབ་པའི་སྟོང་ཉིད་དང་ཚོས་ཉིད་ལ་ཡང་ཁྱབ་གདལ་གྱི་སྒྲ་འཇུག་པ་ཡོད་ཤེས (*Ñag.*).

ཁྱབ་བདག *khyab-bdag* विभु the all-pervading lord.

ཁྱབ་འདོད *khyab-hdod* wishing everything.

ཁྱབ་བརྡལ *kkyab-brdal*=ཁྱབ་གདལ *khyab-gdal* all absorbing; all-encompassing: སྣང་བ་དཀར་པོའི་ཁྱབ་བརྡལ་དུ་སྤེལ *snañ-wa dkar-pohi khyab-brdal du-spel* widely diffused like the sunlight.

ཁྱབ་པར་འགྲོ་བ *khyab-par hgro-wa* to move, covering everything in the way.

ཁྱབ་པར་འཛིན་པ *khyab-par hdsin-pa* निवृति: to envelope.

ཁྱབ་བྱེད *khyab-byed*=རུ་རྟ *ru-rta* 1. n. of a vegetable drug. 2. met. the eye. 3. met. the sun.

ཁྱམས *khyams* 1. yard, courtyard; gallery (*Cs.*);=སྲང་ག *srañ-ga* the hall of a house; impluvium; (*khyams* is termed *sgo-ra* in a poor house). 2. open; uncovered place in the upper stories of a house where people sit for airing or to enjoy light, air and sun. ཡུལ་འཁོར་འདི་ན་སྐྱེས་བུ་ཇི་སྙེད་ཡོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཁོར་གྱི་ཁྱམས་སུ་འདུས་ཤིག *yul-hhor hdi-na skyes-bu ji-sñed yod-pa thams-cad hkhor-gi khyams su hdus-çig* bring to the courtyard all the people as many as there are in this country to be my followers (*K. d. 210* to *214*).

ཁྱམས་སྟོད *khyams-stod* upper courtyard; ཁྱམས་སྨད *khyams-smad* the lower courtyard.

ཁྱམས་པ *khyams-pa*, ཁྱར་བ *khyar-wa* or ཁྱལ་པ *khyal-pa*, v. འཁྱམས་པ *hkhyams-pa*, &c.

ཁྱམས་ར *khyams-ra* open space before a house or on the roof of a house used for airing, walking, or sitting; also playground.

ཁྱི *khyi*, in Tsang pronounced as *kyi* or *kih*, कुक्कुरः, श्वन्, श्वलकं, जिह्वाप hound, dog; ཁྱི་མོ *khyi-mo* a bitch; ཁྱི་རྨུག་ཡོང the dog will bite; ཁྱི་བོས་ནས་མ་བརྡུང *khyi bos-nas ma-brdun* "after calling a dog, do not beat him" is a Tibetan common saying to explain that it is not proper to beat or insult an invited person even if he be a bad person. Acc. to *Sch.* ཁྱི་རྐང་གཉིས *khyi-rkan gñis* a bastard dog, a cur; prob. an inferior breed is meant. ཁྱི་ཡི་ལྕེ་ཡིས་རྨ་རྣམས་འདྲུབས་པར་བྱེད *khyi-yi lce-yis rma rnams hdrubs-par byed* the tongue of the dog causes wounds to heal; ཁྱི་ཡི་རླིག་པས་བུ་རོ་འབྱིན *khyi-yi rlig-pas bu ro hbyin* the testes of a dog draw out the dead child (from the womb); ཁྱི་ཡི་ཀླད་པས་འགྲིབ་མིག་ལ་ཕན *khyi-yi klad-pas hgrib mig-la phan* the brains of a dog are useful for the cataract of the eye; ཁྱི་ཡི་ཁྲག་གི་མཛེ་ནད་སེལ dog's blood removes leprosy: ཁྱི་ཡི་ཤ་ཡིས་ཆུ་ནད་སྐེམ་པར་བྱེད a dog's flesh dries up water, *i.e.*, heals dropsy; ཁྱི་ཡི་སྤུ་གཞོབ་ལྷོག་སྐྲངས་གནོན *khyi-yi spu gshob lhog skrans gnon* the burnt hair of a dog absorbs swollen ulcers; ཁྱི་ཡི་དྲུན་གྱིས་གདོན་འཇོམ་སྐྲངས་པ་ཞི *khyi-yi drun-gyis gdon hjom skrans-pa shi* the excrement of the dog subdues evil spirits in one's body and soothes swellings; ཁྱི་ཐུག་ཆུ་ཡིས་ཁ་ཡི་རུལ་རྡོལ་གཅོད *khyi-thug chu-yis kha-yi rul-rdol gcod* the urine of a dog is a cure for ulcers in the gums (*Sman.*); ཁྱི་ཡི་སྤྱོད་པ *khyi-yi spyod-pa* the habits of the dog described by *Masuraksa* are as follows: མང་དུ་ཟད་པ *man-du zad-pa* voraciousness, ཆུང་ཟད་ཆོག *cun-zad chog* contentment with a small quantity, ལེགས་པར་གཉིད་ལོག *legs-par gñid-log* always sleeping, མྱུར་བར་སད *myur-war sad* easily wakeful, དཔལ་ལ *dpal-la* intrepidity, སྙིང་ཉེ *sñin-ñe* faithfulness བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa* firmness. ཁྱི་ཉལ་རྒྱུག་ལྷོང *khyi-ñal rgyug-lhon* is a common saying, to cause a sleeping dog to get up by poking him with a stick, *i.e.*, to rouse to action one who is silent.

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཇུག་མ *rdo-rjehi mjug-ma*; གསོ་བྱེད *gso-byed*; འདོད་དབང *hdod-dwan*; སེང་གེའི་རིགས *sen-gehi rigs*; སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆ་ཅན *skye-wahi cha-can*; རྫི་གསང་བ *rdsi gsan-wa*; གྲོང་གི་གཅན་གཟན *gron-gi gcan-gzan*; ཤ་ཁྱི *ça-khyi* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱི་ཀླུང *Khyi-klun* n. of a place and valley in Tibet.

ཁྱི་དཀར་དུང་གི་ཐག་པ་ཅན *khyi dkar dun-gi thag-pa-can* n. of a vegetable possessing medicinal properties for healing wounds and sores (*Sman. 350*).

ཁྱི་སྐད *khyi-skad* the barking of a dog.

ཁྱི་ཁང *khyi-khan* dog kennel.

ཁྱི་གུ I: *khyi-gu* in *W.*, bud (of leaves and branches, not of blossoms); the eye (of a plant).

ཁྱི་གུ II: a puppy; a dog.

ཁྱི་ཁྱོ *Kyi-kyo* n. of a place, also of a fabulous country to the east of Asia, prob. Kamschatka (*J. Zan.*).

ཁྱི་སྟོན་ཇོ་ཡེ *Khyi-ston jo-ye* n. of a Buddhist teacher of Tibet.

ཁྱི་དམ *khyi-dam* lit. dog's seal; a mark burnt in; stigma.

ཁྱི་དུག *khyi-dug* the poison of hydrophobia (*Sch.*).

ཁྱི་མདུད་པ *khyi mdud-pa* pairing of dogs.

ཁྱི་པལ་ཇོར *kyi-pal jor* in *W.*, *Blitum virgatum*.

ཁྱི་ཕུལ *khyi-pul* a dog kennel; dog-house (*Jä.*)

ཁྱི་སྤྱང *khyi-spyañ* (*khib-jung*) a jackal.

ཁྱི་བྲུ *khyi-bru* a vicious, biting dog (*Sch.*).

ཁྱི་ར་པ *khyi-ra-pa*=རྔོན་པ *rñon-pa*, व्याध, श्वपद्, शबर 1. a huntsman; one who kills wild animals by chasing them with dogs, &c. 2. ཀི་ར་ཏ *Kirāta* किरात a tribe in Nepal who live by hunting.

ཁྱི་སྦྲང *khyi-sbrañ* a flea; lit. dog's fly.

*ཁྱི་མོ *khyi-mo* bitch or female dog: བུད་མེད་དེ་ཁྱི་མོ་དམར་མོ་ཞིག་ཏུ་སོང་ནས "the woman having transmigrated into a red bitch" (*Mil.*).

ཁྱི་སྨྱོང *khyi-myoñ* a rabid dog; also canine madness; hydrophobia.

ཁྱི་ཚང *khyi-tshañ* a dog-house.

ཁྱི་འཚེད *khyi-htshed* भक्ष्यक the baker or seller of parched rice, millet, &c.

+ཁྱིའུ་ཀ *khyihu-ka* the remainder of anything cut or chopped off.

ཁྱིའུའི་ཁྱིའུ *khyihuhi-khyihu*, ཁྱི་ཕྲུག *khyi-phrug* or ཁྱི་གུ *y-khigu*, puppy; pup: ཁྱིའུའི་ཁྱིའུ་དབྱུང་བའི་ཚུལ་དུ *khyi-hu-hi-khyihu dbyuñ-wahi tshul-du* श्वनिष्क्रमणविनिर्गमयोगेन in the manner of a puppy being brought forth.

ཁྱི་ར *khyi-ra* chasing, hunting, especially of a single huntsman, not of a party; in *W.* *khyi-ra la ca-çe*, to go hunting: ཁྱི་ར་ལ་ཆགས་ཅན *khyi-ra la chags-can* one who is fond of hunting; sportsman.

ཁྱི་ལ་ཝ་རི་ *khyi-la wa-ri*=སེང་ལྡན *señ ldan* खदिर the tree *Acacia catechu*; also *Terra japonica*.

ཁྱི་ཤིག *khyi-çig* श्वपाद् कीट a flea.

ཁྱི་ཤིང *khyi-çiñ* a tree-drug which cures diseases of the lungs and the eye. It also expectorative (*Med.*).

ཁྱི་སོ་རྒྱབ་པ *khyiso-rgyab-pa* the bite of a dog: ཁྱི་སོ་ཏབ་ཤེ *khyiso tab-çe* the dog will bite—Ladak dialect.

ཁྱིག *khyig*, v. འཁྱིག་པ *hkhyig-pa*.

ཁྱིད *khyid* breadth of the hand with the thumb extended to form a span.

ཁྱིམ *khyim* 1. resp. ཁབ *khab* गृह, आगार a home, residence, dwelling-place: ཁྱིམ་ན *khyim-na* at home; ཁྱིམ་དུ *khyim-du* at home, in the house; ཁྱིམ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-bdag rin-po-che* गृहपतिरत्न the ideal householder (of the Buddhists). 2. राशि the signs of zodiac; ཁྱིམ་བཅུ་གཉིས *khyim-bcu-gñis* द्वादशराशि the twelve signs of the zodiac; राशिचक्र or ཁྱིམ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *khyim-gyi hkhor-lo* the zodiac; मेष, ལུག *lug* the ram; वृष, གླང *glañ* the bull; मिथुन, འཁྲིག་པ *hkhrig-pa* (husband and wife in union) the twins; कर्कट, ཀར་ཀ་ཊ *kar-ka-ṭa* the crab; सिंह, སེང་གེ *señ-ge* the lion; कन्या, བུ་མོ *bu-mo* the virgin; तुला, སྲང *srañ* the balance; वृश्चिक, སྡིག་པ *sdig-pa* the scorpion; धनुः གཞུ *gshu* (or bow) the archer; मकर, ཆུ་སྲིན *chu-srin* the sea-monster (capricorn); कुम्भ, བུམ་པ *bum-pa* water-pot; water-bearer; and मीन, ཉ *ña* fish. Besides these there are mentioned twenty-four minor signs of the zodiac such as वामन, མིའུ་ཐུང *mihu thuñ* the dwarf; उपकुम्भ, ཉེ་བའི་བུམ་པ *ñe-wahi bum-pa*, འབྲིན་གར *hbrin-gar*, &c., which raise the list of the signs to thirty-six (*K. g.* ད *129*). Acc. to *Jä.* there is moreover a division into twenty-seven lower mansions much in use, v. རྒྱུ་སྐར *rgyu-skar*. 3. double hours; the time of two hours; the time of the passing of a sign of the zodiac through the meridian (*Jä.*).

4. halo or circle round the sun or moon (*Cs.*). 5. symbolic numeral 21 (*Jä.*).

ཁྱིམ་སྐྱེས *khyim-skyes* गृहज domesticated; indigenous.

ཁྱིམ་སྐྱོང་བ *khyim skyoñ-wa* to have a household; to gain a livelihood (*Jä.*); to stick to home and look after it.

ཁྱིམ་ཁོལ *khyim-khol* = སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕྱུང་བ *skyes-pa hbrus-phyuñ-wa* an eunuch; also कुटुम्बिक a domestic slave; one belonging or related to a family.

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *khyim-gyi kun-dgah ra-wa* = སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* a grove or garden attached to a house (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གཏོར་ཟ *khyim-gyi gtor-za* ཆུའི་བྱ་གག *chuhi bya-gag* a grey species of duck (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་དག་ར *khyim-gyi dag-ra*, དངས་ར *dañs-ra* गृहाङ्गन yard, courtyard. The དག་ར *dag-ra* of a temple or tomb is called འཁོར་ས *hkhor-sa* or ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-hkhor.*

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ནོར་བུ *khyim-gyi nor-bu* (lit. the gem of the house) = སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-med* or མཚན་མོའི་སྣང་བྱེད *mtshan-mohi snañ byed* and འབར་བའི་རལ་པ *hbar-wahi ral-pa* a lamp, light (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གཡབས *khyim-gyi gyabs* सरचि verandah or portico.

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ས་རྩིས *khyim-gyi sa tsis* household; house-keeping; farming.

ཁྱིམ་ཉ *khyim-ña* a whale; a fish of the size of a house; a mythological fish (*Sch.*).

ཁྱིམ་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-ñe-wahi rin-po-che* गृहोपरत्न the perfect ideal of a lay subject of a king and second only to the ཁྱིམ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-bdag rin-po che.*

ཁྱིམ་ཐབ *khyim-thab* or ཁྱིམ་ཐབས *khyim-thabs* husband; frequently also wife; ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ལ་སློང་བ *khyim thab-la sloñ-wa* to give in marriage; to give away a woman for a wife; ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་མོ *khyim thab-mo* wife; housewife (*Cs.*); ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ལས་མ་འགྱུ་བ पतिव्रता a devoted wife: བདག་ཁྱོད་དང་ཁྱིམ་ཐབས་བྱར let you and me be married.

Syn. ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug*; བཟང་ཚོ *bzañ-tsho*; བཟའ་ཚང *bzah-tshañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་དང་ཁྱིམ་ན *khyim dañ khyim-na* house to house; each in his house.

ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཉལ *khyim-du ñal* = བྱ་མཆིལ་པ *bya-mchil-pa* the swallow (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-bdag* गृहपति a householder; a master of the house; husband; owner of a house; a citizen. Very freq. in the older writings ཁྱིམ་བདག་གི་རིགས་ཤིང་སཱ་ལ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྟ་བུ། गृहपतिमहाशाल कुल the house-holder class is like a great *Sāla* tree.

ཁྱིམ་བདག་དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན *khyim-bdag drag-çul can* a rough uncultured householder.

ཁྱིམ་བདག་དཔལ་སྦྱིན *khyim-bdag dpal-sbyin*, ཞེས་པ་ནི་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ་བྱུང་བའི་ཁྱིམ་བདག་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ श्रीदत्त n. of a householder who was devoted to Buddha (*K. ko.* ཅ *335*).

ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *khyim-bdag-mo* गृहपत्नी a house-wife; also a female householder.

Syn. བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མ *brtul shugs-ma*; ཁྱིམ་འཛིན་མ *khyim hdsin-ma*; ཁབ་འཛིན་མ *khab-hdsin-ma*; རིགས་སྐྱོང་མ *rigs skyoñ-ma*; རིགས་ཀྱི་མ *rigs-kyi-ma*; ཁྱིམ་བདག་མ *khyim-bdag-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་ལྡན *khyim-ldan*, v. རྩངས་པ *rtsañs-pa* a lizard (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་ནས་འབྱུང་བ *khyim-nas byuñ-wa* = ཐེག་ཆེན་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་གི་ལོ་མ *theg-chen byañ-chub ljon-çiñ-gi lo-ma* a leaf of the Bodhi-tree (*K. d.* ཉ *327*).

ཁྱིམ་གནས *khyim-gnas*, བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས་བཞི་ཡི་གཅིག་ལ་ཁྱིམ་གནས *bram-zehi rigs-bshi-yi gcig la-khyim gnas* गृहस्थाश्रम acc. to Brāhmaṇical religion, the worldly life, a house-holder's life (*Ya-sel., 55*).

ཁྱིམ་པ *khyim-pa* layman; married man: ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་སྦྱིན་པ *khyim-paḥi phyogs-su sbyin-pa* to give away to a layman: ཕྱིས་ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཚུལ་ཅན་གྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ *phyis khyim-paḥi tshul can-gyi rnal-ḥbyor-pa* a devout man or *yogi* who lives outwardly in the manner of a layman.

ཁྱིམ་པའི་སྤོད་པ་ཅན *khyim-paḥi spod-pa can* he who betakes to the life of *yogi*; གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག *gshon-nu gduñ-drug* an epithet of Kumāra Shaḍānana (*Mñon.*): ཁྱིམ་པའི་ལུས་སུ་མ་སྒྱུར་ཅིག do not revert to the life of a layman (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་པ་རྟག་པའི་དཔྱད *khyim-pa rtag-paḥi dpyad* वास्तुविद्या the science of discerning the fit place for the residence (of a householder).

ཁྱིམ་པར་གནས་པ *khyim-par gnas-pa* वास्तु, गृहस्थ one that abides in his house; one living in his house; a worldly man; he who lives as a layman.

ཁྱིམ་ཕུབ *khyim-phub* living in divided families (*K. d.* མ 75).

ཁྱིམ་བྱ *khyim-bya* (*khyim-cha*) कुक्कुट, कुक्कुभ domestic fowl; cock; hen; poultry.

Syn. ཟངས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད *zañs-kyi gtsug-phud*; མྱ་ངན་མེད *mya-ñan-med*; ཟུང་གི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *zuñ-gi rags sgrogs*; ཐོ་རངས་སྐད *tho-rañs skad*; མཚན་མོ་སྐད *mtshan-mo skad*; བདེ་ལེགས་ཅན *bde-legs chn*; ཡོངས་ཟླུམ་མིག *yoñs-zlum mig*; དགའ་བྱེད *dgaḥ-byed*; འཕེལ་བྱེད *ḥphel-byed*; ནོར་བུའི་མགྲིན་ཅན *nor-buḥi mgrin-can*; འོད་ཀྱི་སྡེ *ḥod-kyi sde*; སྔ་བར་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sña-war sgra-sgrogs*; ཟངས་ཟི་ཅན *zañs-zi-can*; པགས་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད *pags-paḥi gtsug phud*; མཚན་མོ་རིག *mtshan-mo rig*; རྐང་པའི་མཚན་ཆ་ཅན *rkañ-paḥi mtshan-cha can* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་བྱ་མཚལ་ལུ *khyim-bya mtshal-lu* a very large species of fowl which is also called རྗེ་བོ་མཚལ་ལུ. The bile of this bird is believed to be a cure for poison.

ཁྱིམ་བྱའི་སྤྱོད་པ *khyim-byaḥi spyod-pa* the four habits of the cock acc. to *Masurakṣi* are the following:—ཐོ་རངས་ལྡང་དང *tho-rañs ldañ dañ* crowing before dawn; འཐབ་པ་དང་ལྡན *ḥthab-pa dañ-ldan* always fighting; གཉེན་ལ་ཁ་ཟས་སྙོམས་པར་བྱེད *gñen-la kha-zas sñoms-par byed* dividing food equally with his friend; མོ་ལ་རབ་གནོན་ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད *mola rab-gnon ñe-war spyod* always keeping the hen under control and chucking her.

ཁྱིམ་ཚང *khyim-tshañ* a family; a household.

ཁྱིམ་མཐེས *khyim-mthes* a neighbour; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་དུས་པ་བཏང་འབྲེལ *khyim-mtshes dus-pa btañ-ḥbrel* nearness of residence; neighbourhood so near that the smoke from the fireplace of one house mixes up with that of another; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་པ *khyim-mtshes-pa* a male neighbour; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་མ *khyim-mtshes-ma* a female neighbour.

ཁྱིམ་ཞག *khyim-shag* a zodiacal day.

ཁྱིམ་ཟླ *khyim-zla* a zodiacal month.

ཁྱིམ་ལ་འོང་བ *khyim-la hoñ-wa*, གཏོང་བ *gtoñ-wa* to get married, to be given in marriage on the female part (*Jä.*).

ཁྱིམ་ལ་ཞེན་པ *khyim-la shen-pa* a lover of home; one attached to his home; homesick.

ཁྱིམ་སུན་འབྱིན་པ *khyim-sun ḥbyin-pa* कुलदूषक vituperating or blaming the secular state or a domestic abode.

ཁྱིམ་སོ *khyim-so* गृहव्याकुलित homesick.

ཁྱིམ་སོ་སོར་བསྒོ་བ *khyim so-sor bsgo-wa* कुलप्रतिसम्वेदक one who creates dissensions in a family.

ཁྱིམ་གསར་མ *khyim-gsar-ma*=བག་མ *bag-ma* or ལག་འཛིན་མ *lag-ḥdsin-ma*, also ལྷན་ཅིག་སྤྱོད་མ *lhan-cig spyod-ma* a bride; wife (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱུ *kyu* flock; herd: ལུག་གི་ཁྱུ *lug-gi khyu* a flock of sheep; རྟའི་ཁྱུ *rtaḥi khyu* a herd of horses; གནག་གི་ཁྱུ *gnag-gi khyu* a herd of cattle; བྱའི་ཁྱུ *byaḥi khyu* or ཚོགས *tshogs* a

flock of birds. ཁྱུ་གསགས་པ *khyu gsagṣ-pa* to collect or gather in flocks (*Sch.*); ཁྱུ་སྐྱོང་བ *khyu ṣkyoṅṣ-wa* to keep; tend a flock or herd; company; band; gang; troop: མི་ཁྱུ *mi-khyu* a company of men (*Cs.*); བུ་མོ་ཁྱུ *bu-mo-khyu* a bevy of girls; དམག་ཁྱུ *ḍmag-khyu* a troop of soldiers. ཁྱུ་ནས་འབུད་པ *khyu-naṣ ḥbuḍ-pa* to exclude from the flock or company; ཁྱུ་སྣ་འདྲེན་པ *khyu ṣna ḥdren-pa* to go before; to take the lead of a troop or of a flock; *Bya ser-po khyu-re ḥgrogṣ maṅ-po* yellow birds; many companions in each flock (*A. 34*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-ṃchog* पुङ्गव, ऋषभ, भूवर, वृषभ, विष्णु 1. chief; king; the bull; Vishnu. 2. ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་པ *zla-wa gsum-pa* the third month of the Tibetan year generally corresponding with April.

Syn. དཔྱིད་ཐ་ཆུང་ *dpyiḍ-tha chuṅ* वृषभ, चैत्र; ནག་པ *nag-pa*; སྦྲང་ཟླ *ṣbraṅ-zla*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myoṣ-byeḍ*; དྲི་ཞིམ་ལྡན *dṛi-shim ḷdan*; ཡིད་སྲབས *yiḍ-srabṣ*; འདོད་འདུས *ḥdoḍ-ḥduṣ*; མིང་བཟུགས *miṅ-ḅzugṣ*; འབྲུག་ཟླ *ḥbrug-zla*; ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་པ *zla-wa gsum-pa*, the third month of the Tib. year (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་བགྲོད་པ *khyu-ṃchog ḅgroḍ-pa*=བྱ་མཆིལ་པ *bya-ṃchil pa* कलन्दक a kind of swallow (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་རྒྱལ་མཚན *khyu-ṃchog ṛgyal-ṃtshan* =དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ *ḍwaaṅ-phyag chen-po* वृषध्वज n. of Mahādeva (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ཅན *khyu-ṃchog can*=ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ *zla-wa ḅṛgyaḍ-pa* or སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ṣton-zla ḥbriṅ-po* the eighth month of the Tibetan year corresponding with November (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་མཚན་པ *khyu-ṃcog ṃtshan-pa* 1. वृषाङ्क one with the marks or signs of a bull or one who carries the bull ensign. 2. n. of a drug called वासक (the plant *Jastica genderussa*), which is used for purifying the blood.

ཁྱུ་ལྟོ་བ *khyu ḷto-wa* वृषोदर with a belly resembling that of a bull.

ཁྱུ་འདུས་པ *khyu ḥduṣ-pa* वृन्द collected in a herd or flock; also heap, multitude; an aggregate.

ཁྱུ་ལྡན *khyu-ḷdan*, v. ཚ་བ་ལེན *tsha-wa len* पिचुल, the tamarisk (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཁྱུ་བྱུག *khyu-byug* erroneously used for ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug*, n. of a large bird of sweet note, which, according to the Tibetans, migrates in summer to cooler regions and in cold weather returns to the warmer zones. In *Jä.* ཁྱུ་བྱུག་གུ་རུ probably signifies the note of the black Indian cuckoo.

ཁྱུག *khyug*, v. འཁྱུག་པ *ḥkhyug-pa*.

ཁྱུག་ཁྱུག *khyug-khyug* གློག་གི་འོད་ཁྱུག་ཁྱུག་བྱེད *g̣log-gi ḥoḍ khyug-khyug byeḍ* a zig-zag flash of lightning.

ཁྱུག་ཙམ *khyug tsam*=ཏིག་ཙམ *tig-tsam* or ཏྲིབ་ཙམ or སྲིབ་ཙམ *srib-tsam* a little; a little while.

ཁྱུང་ I: *khyuṅ* herd, multitude.

ཁྱུང་ II: (*Sch.* also *khyuṅ-mo*) the *garuḍa* bird, mythical chief of the feathered race; the golden eagle: ཁྱུང་སྐྱུག *khyuṅ-ṣkyug* a kind of gem said to have been brought from the Sumeru mountain by Garuḍa and vomited by him: ཁྱུང་སྐྱུག་སོགས་ནད་ཀུན་འཇོམས་པའི་མཆོག *khyuṅ-ṣkyug dug sogṣ naḍ kun ḥjomṣ-paḥi ṃchog*, the *khyuṅ-ṣkyug* (the eagle's vomit) is the chief remedy against the effects of poisonous drugs: ཁྱུང་གི་སེན་མོས་ཀླུ་ནད་འཇོམས *khyuḍ-gi sen-moṣ ḳlu naḍ ḥjomṣ* the toe of an eagle is used as an antidote for leprosy. ཁྱུང་ཕྲུག་སྐྱུག་པའི་བདུད་རྩི་ཆག་པའི་ཁ་ཆུ *khyuṅ phrug ṣkyug-paḥi ḅduḍ ṛtsi-chag paḥi kha-chu* the watery substance vomited by locusts; a mystical expression (*Miṅ. 4*).

ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས I: *khyuṅ sṅon-skyes* 1. गरुड़ाग्रज the first-born of heaven; the one that was born before *garuḍa*; an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. 2. = སྐྱ་རེང་ *skya-reṅ* dawn. 3. ཁྱུང་ཤོག་ཅན *khyuṅ çog-can* the early morning which advances with the wings of an eagle; a name of Vajrapāṇi *Bodhisattva.*

ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས II: ཉི་མའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *ñi-mahi kha lo-pa* the charioteer of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱུང་ཐུར་ཅན *khyuṅ-thur can*=གོ་ཆ *go-cha* or གོ་ཁྲབ *go-khrab* coat of mail (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱུང་སྡེར *khyuṅ-sder* claws of an eagle (*Med.*; *Cs.*); (Garuḍa-claw) the n. of a medicinal root: ཁྱུང་སྡེར་དཀར་མོ *khyuṅ-sder dkar-mo* the white species of this vegetable drug, so called on account of its resemblance to the claw of an eagle: ཁྱུང་སྡེར་སྨུག་པོ *khyuṅ-sder smug-po* the dark brown species of the root, in appearance like the claws of an eagle. Both these roots are used to neutralize snake poison, &c.

ཁྱུང་པོ *khyuṅ-po* many collected or assembled together.

ཁྱུང་དཔྱད *khyuṅ-dpyad* a small round basket of reed (*Cs.*).

ཁྱུང་རྩེ་དགོན *Khyuṅ-rtse dgonpa* monastery in the valley of Panam in Tsang.

ཁྱུང་རིལ *khyuṅ-ril* is said to be a large! cylindrical basket, the same as *kun-dum* in *Ld.*, v. རྐོན་པ *rkon-pa.*

ཁྱུད་པ *khyud-pa* परिष्वजन to worship, adore.

ཁྱུད་མོ *khyud-mo* 1. རྟ་ཆས *rta-chas* the equipments of a horse. 2. rim of vessel (*Sch.*).

ཁྱུར་པོ *khyur-po*=རིལ་པོ *ril-po* or སྒང་པོ *sgaṅ-po* entire; full.

ཁྱུར་མིད་པ *khyur mid-pa* to swallow; to eat the food without chewing, in the manner of birds, snakes and fish: ཁྱུར་མིད་དུ་སོང་སྟེ *khyur mid-du soṅ-ste* suffering himself to be swallowed.

ཁྱུས *khyus* wall side (in Tsang) ? (*Jä.*).

ཁྱེ་པ *khye-pa* प्रसर wide.

ཁྱེ་བོ *khye-bo*, བུ་ཚ *bu-tsha* children.

ཁྱེ་མ *khye-ma* n. of a disease (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྱེད I: *khyed* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 150*).

ཁྱེད II: pers. pron. thou, you; is the ordinary resp. form of ཁྱོད: ཁྱེད་ཅག *khyed-cag*, plur. of ཁྱེད *khyed*, is generally used in addressing lamas, but seldom in addressing superiors, such as parents, uncles, and brothers; is used to those senior in age, and sometimes contemptuously. ཁྱེད་རང *khyed-raṅ* is common colloquially for *khyed*; ཁྱེད་ཅག ཁྱེད་རྣམས, ཁྱེད་ཚོ you or you all: དགེ་ཚུལ་ཁྱེད་གཉིས *dge-tshul khyed gñis* you two novice monks; ཁྱེད་ཚོའི་བློ་མཐའ་ལྟར་ཡོང it will be as you (all) think.

ཁྱེན་ཏེ *khyen-te* in Purang he; she (*Jä.*).

+ ཁྱེབས *khyebs*=ཁེབས *khebs* cover.

ཁྱེམ *khyem*=ཁེམ *khem* a shovel: ཁྱེམ་དང་འཕེན་པ to shovel away; to cast out with a shovel; ཁྱེམ་གྱི་འདབ་མ *khyem-gyi hdab-ma* the blade of a shovel (*Jä.*): ཁྱེམ་གྱི་ཡུ་བ *khyem-gyi-yu-wa* the handle of a shovel (*Cs.*); གྲུ་ཁྱེམ *gru-khyem*, ཆུ་ཁྱེམ *chu-khyem* oar; in *W.* ལྕགས་ཁྱེམ *lcags khyem* iron spade; མེ་ཁྱེམ

me-khyem fire-shovel; ཝ་ཁྱེམ *wa-khyem* a scoop; ཁྱེམ་བུ *khyem-bu* a spoon (*Cs.*).

ཁྱེའུ *khyeẖu* दारक, also मानवक, शिशु 1. a boy; an infant child. 2. a youth, esp. in *Dzang-lun.*

ཁྱེའུ་ཁ *khyeẖu kha*=ཤིང་ལོ་གསར་དུ་ཁ་འབུས་པ *çiñ-lo gsar-du kha ẖbus-pa* the tender shoots of leaves (*M̱ñon.*).

ཁྱེའུ་མཐོན་པ *khyeẖu mthon-pa*, ཁྱེའུ་བྱེ་བ *khyeẖu bye-wa* the delivery of a child; child-birth. In *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur* ཁྱེའུ་བཙས་པ *khyeẖu mtsas-pa*=བུ་སྐྱེས་པ *bu skyes-pa* the birth of a male child.

ཁྱེར་རྐྱང *khyer-rkyañ* one who is specially authorized or responsible to make payment or receive deposits in money or in kind in a Jong or district: ཡོང་སྒོས་ཆེ་ཕྲའི་རིགས་རྫོང་སྡོད་ཁྱེར་རྐྱང་ནས་བསྡུ་བ *yoñ-sgos che phraẖi rigs Rdsoñ-sdod khyer-rkyañ nas bsdu-wa* all proceeds (collections) large or small should be collected by the officer resident in the Jong (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྱེལ་བཞུགས་པ *khyel bshugs-pa* n. of a posture in *yoga*; a mode of sitting: འདུག་སྟངས་ཀྱི་མིང་ *ẖdug-stañs kyi miñ* or རྩོག་རྩོག་པུར་འདུག་པ *rtsog-tsog pur ẖdug-pa* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཁྱོ *khyo* or ཁྱོ་བོ *khyo-bo* a husband; ཁྱོ་བྱེད་པ *khyo byed-pa* to act as a husband; also to take a wife: *khyod-ñaẖi khyo mi byed-na* if you do not marry me (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོ་ག *khyo-ga* husband; also emphatically man, as སྐྱེས་བུ་ང་ཧོར་པ་ཁྱོ་ག་ཡིན *skyes-bu ña Hor-pa khyo-ga yin*, I, a Tartar, am a man (as distinguished from effeminate people).

ཁྱོ་ག་པོ *khyo-ga-po* a hero.

ཁྱོ་འདམ་མ *khyo ẖdam-ma*=བག་མ *bag-ma* a bride.

ཁྱོ་ཕོ *khyo-pho* husband: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཁྱོ་ཕོ་དེ་ཆེ་ཤིག་ལྟ་བུ *khyod-kyi khyo-pho de che-shig lta-bu* what like is your husband (*Sñiñ.*).

ཁྱོ་མེད་པ *khyo-med-pa*, अधवा, विधवा a widow.

ཁྱོ་རེ *khyo-re* to stand erect, upright (*Yig. 51*).

ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug* दम्पती husband and wife; a married couple; same as བཟའ་ཚོ *bzaẖ-tsho* or བཟའ་མི *bzaẖ-mi* (*Liç.* ཁ *4*).

ཁྱོ་ཤུག་གནས *khyo-sug gnas* वासर the place where a married couple pass their honey-moon.

ཁྱོག་ཐོང *khyog-thoñ* (abbr. of ཁྱོ་ག *khyo-ga* and ཐོང *thoñ*) in *W.* a young man; a youth (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོག་པོ *khyog-po* crooked; curved; bent (*Cs.*); also cunning (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོགས *khyogs*, ཕེབས་བྱམས *phebs-byams* डुलि, दोला 1. a *sedan* chair, palankeen; also a scaffold (*Cs.*). 2. litter, bier (*Jä.*).

* ཁྱོགས *khyogs* दोलक a swing (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 146*).

ཁྱོགས་པ *khyogs-pa*=ཐེག་པ *theg-pa* a vehicle or conveyance.

ཁྱོང *khyoñ*=སྐྱོང *skyoñ*, or ཁོང་བ *khoñ-wa*, in colloq. ཉིན་ཁྱོང *ñin-khyoñ*, one day's entertainment.

ཁྱོད *khyod* pers. pron., 2nd pers., thou, you—is the ordinary form of address to inferiors or to equals: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི *khyod-kyi* your, thine; ཁྱོད་ཅག་གི *khyod cag-gi* your, of you all: ཁྱོད་ཚོ *khyod-tsho* or ཁྱོད་རྣམས *khyod-rnams* you, ye: ཁྱོད་རང *khyod-rañ* thou, you, yourself—very common in the colloq. of *C.* in place of the simple *khyod.*

ཁྱོད་ཤུགས *khyod-çugs* मिथुन a pair; pairing, v. ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug.*

ཁྱོན *khyon*, आयत, इयु, योग the measure or dimensions, area, extent, size; width; circumference; height: this term can be applied to things material or immaterial; ཤེས་བྱའི་ཁྱོན་ཀུན *çeş-byaḥi khyon-kun* the whole extent of learning or knowledge; ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱོན་ཀུན the extent of the void space or sky.

ཁྱོན་སྒྲིལ *khyon-şgril* altogether; all taken together: སྡོང་རས་ཁྱོན་སྒྲིལ་གོས་སྣམས *şdoñ-raş khyoñ-şgril goş şnamş* cotton cloth for wicks all together (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཁྱོན་ཆེ་བ *khyoñ-che-wa* विस्तीर्ण, आयत broad; very widely spread.

ཁྱོན་སྡོམ *khyon-şdom* all together; sum total; contents; acc. to *Cs.* narrow extent.

ཁྱོན་ནས *khyon-naş* thoroughly; ཁྱོན་ནས་སྡིག་ཅན an out-and-out sinner; ཁྱོན་ནས་མེད་པ not at all (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོམ་ཁྱོམ *kyom-khyom* oblique; awry; irregularly shaped.

ཁྱོར་བ I: to move totteringly; to stumble; be dizzy; defined in a native author as ཤེད་མེད་པ་གྲོད་པ་ལྟོགས་ནས་འགྲོ་ཡོད་པ་ལྟ་བུ་འགྲོ་བ "moving as if one went with a hungry belly and without strength"; ཆང་བཟི་བཀས་རྒན་ནས་འགྲོ་དུས་གོམ་པ་ཁྱོར to walk as an old or drunken person; ཚད་པས་ན་ནས་ཁ་ཁྱོར *tshad-paş na-naş kha khyor* speaking irregularly as in a feverish delirium; ཤིང་གི་སྣོད་ཁྱོར་བ *çin-gi şnod khyor-wa* bobbing as a wooden vessel.

ཁྱོར་བ II: as much as fills the hollow of the hand; ཁྱོར་བ་གང *khyor-wo gañ* a handful (of anything); ཁྱོར་བ་དོ *khyor-wa do* two handsful.

ཁྱོལ་བ *khyol-wa*, v. འཁྱོལ་བ *ḥkhyol-wa*, to be brought or carried or ཁྱོས་མ *khyoş-ma.*

ཁྲ I: *khra* (*ṭhā*) वञ्चक 1. a cheat. 2. a kind of hawk or falcon; sparrow-hawk used for hunting: ཁྲ་ཡི་སྒོ་ངས་ས་བོན་འཛག་པ་བསྲུང *khra-yi şgo-ñaş sa-bon ḥdsag-pa bsruñ* the egg of the hawk is curative of the disease of involuntary discharge of the semen; ཁྲ་ཡི་མཇུག་སྒྲོ་མོ་ནད་སེལ the feathers from a hawk's tail remove female diseases; ཁྲ་ཡི་བྲུན་གྱིས་སྐྲངས་པ་རྣག་ཏུ་འགུགས *khra-yi brun-gyiş şkrañş-pa rnag-tu ḥgugş* the excrement of the hawk prevents accumulation of pus in a boil; ཁྲ་མིག་གཟའ་ནད་འབྱུང་པོའི་གདོན་ཀུན་ཐུབ a hawk's eye overcomes all demons that produce apoplexy.

Syn. འདབ་ཆགས་དང་མ *ḥdab-chagş dañ-ma*; རི་བོང་ཟ *ri-boñ-za*; བྱ་ཁྲ *bya-khra*; གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* (*Mnoñ.*).

ཁྲ II: n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

ཁྲ III: अलीक 1. a lie, falsehood; also a liar. 2. n. of a *Nāga* Rāja (snake king).

ཁྲ IV: or ཁྲ་མ *khra-ma* (*ṭha-ma*) a letter; སྐྱེས་ཁྲ *şkyeş-khra* a letter with a present.

ཁྲ་ཁྲ *khra-khra* (*ṭha-ṭha*) = ཁྲ་བོ *khra-wo* party-colour (*Ñag. 10*).

ཁྲ་ཁྲོ་ཅན *khra khro-can* (*ṭha-ṭho-can*) defined as ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཆེ་བཀས་ནི་སྡང་ཆེ་བ a passionate or wrathful individual.

ཁྲ་རྒྱུ *khra-rgyu* variegated colour: སྣུམ་ལག་རྐེད་ལྷས་ལ་དཀར་པོ་ཁྲ་རྒྱུ་དགོས་ཤིང *şnum lag ṛked lhaş la dkar-po khra ṛgyu dgoş çin.*

ཁྲ་བརྒྱན *khra-bṛgyan* variegating an ornament (amulet or bracelet, &c.) with precious stones.

ཁྲ་སྒྲིགས *khra-şgrigş* (*ṭha-dig*) ཁྲ་རིམ་བཞིན་སྒྲིགས་པ *khra-rim bshin şgrigş-pa* arranging in variegated colours with rows of turquoise, corals, pearls, &c.

ཁྲ་སྣ་ཀེ་རུ *Khra-şna-ke-ru* n. of a place near ཧོན *Ḥon* in Tibet.

ཁྲ་པ *khra-pa* a falconer.

ཁྲ་བོ *khra-bo* (*ṭhā-o*) चित्र, शबल, पृथुल, तिलक, कर्बुर 1. many coloured, with one predominating colour as in chintz; party-coloured, as in the case of cattle and wild animals, such as a tiger or leopard, and in birds. In དཀར་ཁྲ *dkar-khra*, the white (*dkar*) is supposed to predominate. In དམར་ཁྲ *dmar-khra*, red predominates. In the common saying སྟག་གི་ཁྲ་བོ་ཕྱི་ལ་ཡོད, མི་ཡི་ཁྲ་བོ་ནང་ལ་ཡོད *stag-gi khra-bo phyi-la yod, mi-yi khra-bo nañ-la yod*, the tiger is party-coloured externally, but man is so internally—the meaning, of course, is that it is difficult to know a man even by the traits of his mind. 2. Acc. to *Jä.* a distinction is to be drawn between *khra-wo* and *khra-wa*, the first signifying only two-coloured or piebald, and the second party or many-coloured. We have not found this distinction ourselves. The significations of the various compounds of ཁྲ *khra* have all a reference to the peculiar effect produced on the eye by the blending of two or more colours together, especially when seen from a distance; so ཁྲ་ཅེམ་མེ *khra cem-me* is said of a rainbow, tinted meteor, etc.; ཁྲ་ལམ་མེ *khra lam-me* or ཁྲ་ལྷམ་མེ *khra lham-me* of a similar phenomenon; ཁྲ་ཆེམ་ཆེམ *khra chem-chem* of a flight of birds: ཁྲ་ཆམ་སེ་ཁྲ་ཆེམ་མེ *khra cham-se khra chem-me* or ཁྲ་ཆེམ་སེ *khra chem-se* in *C.* = ཆེམ་ཁྲ་སྤྲིང་ངེ *chem khra spriñ-ñe* in *Ld.* Such compounds have also assumed the character of an adverb, as in ཁྲ་མེ་རེ *khra-me-re*, together; altogether.

ཁྲ་མ *khra-ma* 1. a register, index. 2. a judicial decree. 3. a kind of grain, འབྲུ *hbru* काङ्गण. 4. acc. to *Vai. sñ.* = མགྱོགས་ནས *mgyogs-nas* a kind of barley grain, growing and ripening rapidly within 60 days, v. གཡོ་ཁྲམ *gyo-khram.*

ཁྲ་མ་གཉིས་སྒྲོམ *khra-magñis sgrom* in jewellery or lacquer work when there is a variegating with two colours.

ཁྲ་མར *khra-mar* a kind of biscuit made in twisted cross ribs and painted red. These are given only to Government officials at state dinners in Tibet.

ཁྲ་རྩེ *khra-rtse* a kind of biscuit or pastry made in the shape of a grating.

ཁྲ་ཟུར *khra-zur* a species of eagle (*Sch.*).

ཁྲ་ཟླ *khra-zla* (*ṭha-da*) = ཟླ་བ་གཉིས་པ *zla-wa gñis-pa* or དཔྱིད་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *dpyid-zla hbriñ-po* the second Tibetan month corresponding with March (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྲ་རིང *khra-riñ* a striped long scarf. This is also called བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཁྲ་རིང *bkra-çis khra-riñ*, the auspicious long striped scarf which is generally attached to flag poles:—*lhag-par pho-brañ rtse-nas khra-riñ dañ dar-phan duñ dañ rol-mo sogs sbro*, moreover they exhibited from the top of the palace long scarves and pendant silk and played on trumpets and cymbals, &c.

ཁྲ་ཤིག་ཤིག *khra çig-çig* in dazzling array (*J. Zañ.*).

ཁྲ་སེམས་ཤེས *khra-sems çes* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

ཁྲག *khrag* (*ṭhag*) སྐུ་མཚལ *sku-mtshal*, resp. रुधिर, असृज, लोहित, रक्त, शोणित blood: པང་ཁྲག *pañ-khrag* blood of child-bed. ཤང་ཁྲག *shañ-khrag* or vulgarly ཛང་ཁྲག *dsañ-khrag* signifies blood of the menses; གཤུང་ཁྲག *gshuñ-khrag* healthy and nourishing blood (*Cs.*); ནད་ཁྲག *nad-khrag* bad or diseased blood. In Sikkim *khrag* is pronounced *khyak.* ཁྲག་གཅོད *khrag-gcod* n. of a medicinal herb which stops bleeding (*Med.*):

ཁྲ

ཁྲག་གཅོད་པ to stop bleeding; ཁྲག་ཆད་པ cessation of bleeding: སྙིང་ཁྲག་འཁོལ་ལ་རག in *W.* I feel my blood throbbing, *e.g.*, from ascending a steep hill. ཁྲག་འཛག་པ flowing of the blood, generally applied to menstruation; ཁྲག་ཆག་པ clotted blood; gore (*Cs.*).

Syn. རྨ་སྐྱེས *rma-skyes*; ཤར་འགྱུར་བྱེད *çar hgyur-byed*; ཤ་ཡི་ས་བོན *ça-yi sa-bon*; མཚན་བསྣུན་སྐྱེས *mtshan-bsnun skyes*; ཁྱབ་གནས *khyab-gnas*; མི་ལྷུང *mi-lhuñ*; ལུས་སྐྱེས *lus-skyes*; རྨ་ལས་འབབ་པ *rma-las hbab-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་སྐེམ *kkrag-skem*, སྤང་རྩི *spañ-rtsi* n. of a vegetable medicine very useful in stopping bleeding (*Sman. 86*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khrag-khrig* (*thag-thig*) नियुत also प्रयुत 1. one hundred thousand million, or an indefinitely large number (*Cs.*); this number has twelve figures; ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཆེན་པོ *khrag-khrig chen-po* महानियुत this has thirteen figures, cf. དཀྲིགས་པ *dkrigs-pa.* 2. in vulgar language ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khrag-khrig* is expressed as ཁྲ་གི་ཁྲི་གི *khra-gi khri-gi* and means moving and oscillating about: དེ་ནས་རྫིངས་ཆེན་པོ་ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཙམ་ཡང་མེད་པར *de-nas rdsiñs chen-po khrag-khrig tsam yañ med-par* then (in) a large ship which did not even roll.

ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་སྣང་བ *khrag-khrig snañ-wa* = སྨིག་རྒྱུ *smig-rgyu* a mirage; an optical illusion (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲུག *khrag khrug* (*thag-thug*) all in disorder; promiscuous state; like a troop of fighting men, or like the loose leaves of a book when out of order (*Zam.*).

ཁྲག་འཁྲུགས *khrag-hkhrugs* agitation; flutter; orgasm of the blood (*Sch.*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲོག *khrag-khrog* (*thag-thog*), v. ཁྲག་ཁྲུག *khrag-khrug.*

ཁྲག་གེ་ཁྲུག་གེ *khrag-ge khrug-ge* (*thag-ge thug-ge*) when two men do not agree with each oher, there is said to be *thag-ge thug-ge* among them—a falling-out, disagreement.

ཁྲག་རྒྱུན *khrag-rgyun* शोणिताटन the running of the blood in the veins; circulation.

ཁྲག་ཆགས་རྟ *khrag chags-rta* a blood bred horse, *i.e.*, a real horse, opposed to a metaphysical one (*Mil.*).

ཁྲག་འཐུང *khrag-hthuñ* 1. a class of terrifying deities of the Bon and *Tantrik* Schools. 2. སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *skyu-ru-ra* आमलकी; *Myrobalaum emblica* (*Sman. 304*).

ཁྲག་འཐུང་འབུ *khrag hthuñ-hbu* the worm that drinks blood.

ཁྲག་འཐུང་སྲིན་བུ *khrag-hthuñ srin-bu* a leech (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་ལྡན *khrag-ldañ* व्याघ्र tiger; ཤིང་དམར་རམ་གཤེར་ཤིང *çiñ-dmar ram gçer çiñ* n. of a red tree; the red pine called कुन्द; a species of mahogony (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་ལྡན་མ *khrag-ldan ma* described as བུད་མེད་ཟླ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ a woman at her monthly period (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་པོར་སྐྱེ་བ *khrag-por skye-wa* a botanical term applied to the leaves of plants (*Vai. sṅ.*).

ཁྲག་འབབ *khrag-hbab* = ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏ *chu-bo si-ta* a name of the river Sita (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲག་རོ *khrag-ro* clotted blood.

ཁྲག་ལིང *khrag-liñ* a clot of blood.

ཁྲག་ཤས་ཆེ་བ *khrag-ças che-wa* plethoric (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྲག་ཤོར *khrag-çor* hemorrhage; bloody-flux (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྲག་བཤལ *khrag-bçal* flooding after child-birth; profuse mensturation: བུ་མོ་ནད་མེད་པའི་པང་རག་གེས་རྒྱུ་གཟེར, ཁྲག་བཤལ་གཅོད it stops the flooding and internal spasms in the blood discharge of a healthy woman: རག *rag* = ཁྲག *khrag.*

ཁྲང་ *khrañ* (*ṭhang*), v. མཁྲང་ *mkhrañ*.

ཁྲད་པ *krad-pa* (*ṭhe-pa*) stretched out: ཁྲད་པོར་སྡོད་པ *khrad-por sdod-pa* to sit with the legs stretched out (*Jä.*).

ཁྲབ *khrab* (*ṭhab*) पत्रिकावद्धाङ्गः shield; buckler; coat of mail. The coat of mail used in Tibet and Bhutan is generally made of iron rings or thin disks resembling the scales of a fish netted together. Two kinds of *khrab* are known in Tibet; one is called ཨ་ལུང་གི་ཁྲབ, which is made of iron rings or scales; ཐང་ཐུའི་ཁྲབ, that made of thin plates or iron foils. There are accounts of coats of mail made of silver and gold for the use of kings. The common quilted cloth armour used in Mongolia and China is called སྣིང་བལ་ཁྲབ. In Mongolia it is called *dasa*.

ཁྲབ་ཁྲབ *khrab-khrab* (*ṭhab-ṭhab*) a weeper; one that sheds tears on every occasion (*Sch.*).

ཁྲབ་མཁན *khrab-mkhan* one who makes or wears armour.

ཁྲབ་ཅན *khrab-can* scaled; scaly; wearing a coat of mail.

ཁྲབ་བྱང་གུ *khrab-byañ gu* scales or iron foils used in a coat of mail (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྲབ་བྱིན་ལུས་ཁེབ *khab-byin lus kheb* a coat of mail for covering the whole body (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྲམ *khram* (*ṭham*), ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* a false word; कपटि a cunning man.

ཁྲམ་ཁ *khram-kha* (*ṭham-kha*) 1. ལྷ་འདྲེ་བྱེ་བྲག་གི་ཁྲོ་བའི་ཁ་དོག་ཁྲ་ཁྲ *lha-ḥdre bye-brag-gi khro-wahi kha-dog khra-khra* (*ṭha-ṭha*) spotted and party-coloured appearance of the wrathful demi-gods the Lhan-de (*Ñag.*). 2. chart used in witchcraft or necromancy: ལྷ་འདྲེའི་རྩིས་ཀྱི་མིང *lha hdrehi rtsis-kyi miñ*, ཁྲམ་ཁ་ལ་བབས *khram-kha la babs* is explained: མི་ལ་གནོད་པ་བཤང་རྒྱུའི་རྩིས་ཐུམ་ཏེ་གང་ལ་བབས་པ་དེ་ལ་གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པའི་རྟགས the sign or mark of one's ruin having been incident on the chart (of fate). 3. cross marks or lines cut into a piece of wood so as to cross one another as an ornament: ཁྲམ་ཁའི་ཤིང *khram-khahi-çiñ* a club-like implement, carved with lines, representing the attributes of a god and containing squares with mystic figures in them which serve as a means to make attempts of witchcraft to injure a person ineffectual; ཉག་ཁྲམ *ñag-khram* a notch (*Jä.*).

ཁྲམ་ཁྲུམ *khram-khrum* fragments; baked fragments: ས་ཕག་ལ་པར་བརྐྱབ་ནས་མེ་ལ་བསྲེགས་པ་དེ་ཁྲམ་ཁྲུམ་བརྡུངས་ཏེ་བསྙོལ (raw) brick containing prints or engravings thereon when burnt are said to be baked fragments.

ཁྲམ་ལྡན *khram-ldan* व्याघ्र a tiger.

ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* (*ṭham-pa*) = སྒམ་མ धूर्त, कपट, भ्रामक, चतुर 1. a liar; a swindler; artful person: སླུ་བར་བྱེད་པའི་ཁྲམ་པ *byed-pahi* for seducing or deceiving: ཁྲམ་སེམས་ཅན *khram sems-can* lying; mendacious (*Cs.*). 2. lively, brisk, quick, like boys, kids, &c. (the contrary of གླེན་པ *glen-pa*, slow, indolent, apathetic): *khram-pa che* in *W.* a wish of god-speed addressed to one going on a journey, such as Good success! May all go well! 3. modest; attentive to the wishes of others (*Jä.*). ཁྲམ་པ་གཅོད *gcod* lit. means to get out of mishaps caused by the evil machinations of enemies; to make the evil-charms of enemies ineffectual.

ཁྲམ་བྱེད *khram-byed*, v. གཡོ་ཅན *gyo-can* or ཕྲ་མ་བྱེད *phra-ma byed*; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* double-tongued or double-dealer (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲམ་ཤིང་ *khram-çiñ* or ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁྲམ་ཤིང་ *khrims-kyi khram-çiñ* a board on which the body

of a culprit is stretched to flog him on the back (*Ñag.*).

ཁྲལ *khral* (*thal*) भाविक, दण्ड 1. tax; tribute; duty; forced service. 2. punishment; chastisement for sins; visitations: ཁྲལ་བཀལ་བ *khral bkal-wa* to levy taxes: དངུལ་ཁྲལ *dṅul-khral* tax to be paid in money: འབྲུ་ཁྲལ *hbru-khral* tribute paid in corn: ཏིལ་དམར་ཁྲལ *til-dmar khral* tax to be paid in red sesamum.

Syn. དཔྱ *dpya*; སྡུད་པ *sdud-pa*; གཡར་ཁྲལ *gyar-khral*; སོ་གམ *ço-gam*; ཁྲལ་རིགས *khral-rigs* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲལ་རྒྱུག་པ *khral rgyug-pa* to perform forced service (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྲལ་འཇལ་བ *khral-hjal-wa* or ཁྲལ་སྐོར་བ *khral skor-wa* to pay taxes or customs duty.

Syn. ཁྲལ་འབུལ་བ *khral hbul-wa*; དཔྱ་འཇལ་བ *dpya hjal-wa*; ཁྲལ་སྤྲོད་པ *khral sprod-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲལ་སྡུ་བ *khral sdu-wa* to collect taxes; pf. ཁྲལ་བསྡུས *khral-bsdus*, pf. ཁྲལ་བསྡུས་ཚར *khral-bsdus tshar*, fut. ཁྲལ་བསྡུ་བར་བྱ *khral-bsdu war-bya*.

ཁྲལ་གསར *khral-gsar* levying of a new tax: ཞིང་མི་དེ་ཡིན་ཁྲལ་གསར་བཀལ་ནས་ཞི་མི་ཞེར་ལ་ཕྱུག་པོ་གཏང་ by levying fresh taxes to oppress the tenants.

ཁྲལ་ཁྲུག *khral-khrug* (གྲངས་) n. of a very large number (*Ya-sel.*).

ཁྲལ་ཁྲུལ *khral-khrul* is defined as སྤྱད་ལག་ལྷ་བུ་ཆགས་སོང་བ་ལ་ཡང་ཟེར applied to any broken things, such as furniture or utensils.

ཁྲི I: *khri* (*thi*), ཁྲི་ཁྲག *khri-khrag*, ཁྲི་གྲངས *khri-grañs* for number: अयुत ten thousand; a myriad: ཁྲི་བྱེ་བ *khri bye-wa* कोटि, प्रवेद ten millions.

ཁྲི II: खट्व, ग्रीव seat, chair, throne, couch; also frame, sawing jack, trestle; ཕྱི་ཁྲི an European chair; ཁྲིའུ *khrihu* पीठिका 1. a bedstead or stool; a small chair or table; ཁྲི་ལ་བསྐོ་བ *khri-la bsko-wa* to raise to the throne; to place on the chair; ཁྲི་ལ་འཁོད་པ *khri-la hkhod-pa* to preside; to occupy the chair; སེང་གེ་ཁྲི *señ-ge khri* throne; a chair borne (in relief) by a carved lion for rulers and incarnate lamas; གསེར་ཁྲི *gser-khri* golden seat or chair; seat for royalty; སྔས་ཁྲི *sñas-khri* a contrivance to serve the purpose of a pillow; ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos-khri* a professoral chair; pulpit; reading desk; table for books; school table; ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri* resp. གཟིམས་ཁྲི *gzims-khri* bedstead. 2. མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་བང་རིམ the upper pedestal of a chaitya or Buddhist votive tomb.

Syn. ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri*; རྒྱུན་ཁྲི *rgyun-khri*; འདུག་ཁྲི *hdug-khri*.

ཁྲི་རྐང་ཅན *khri rkañ can* खट्वाङ्ग a seat furnished with legs; a bedstead.

ཁྲི་ཁ *khri-kha*=ཁྲིའི་ཁ *khrihi kha* or ཁྲིའི་སྟེང་ *khrihi steñ* on the chair: ཁྲི་ཁ་ན *khri kha-na*, on the chair or seat (*A. 57*).

ཁྲི་ཆེན *khri-chen* a great chair; a title of the abbot of Galdan monastery.

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་ངག་དབང་མཆོག་ལྡན *Khri-chen Ñag-dwañ mchog-ldan* དྲིན་ཅན་ངག་དབང་མཆོག་ལྡན *Drin-can ñag-dwañ mchog-ldan* (*Schr. 17 A*).

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་ངག་དབང་སྙན་གྲགས *Khri-chen ñag-dwañ sñan-grags* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་བསྟན་པའི་ཉི་མ *Khri-chen Blo-bzañ bstan-pahi ñi-ma*=བློ་བཟང་ཉི་མའི་ཞབས *blo-bzañ ñi-mahi shabs* (*Schr.*).

ཁྲི་སྙན *khri-sñan* n. of a Buddhist physician of Lhasa; སྨན་པ་ཆེན་པོ་དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཅོག་ཅན་གྱི་སྲས the son of the celebrated physician named *Duñ-gi thor-can* (*Yu thog-pa*) (*Gyu. 33*).

ཁྲི་སྙན་ས་ལེ *khri sñan sa-le* skin of the black antelope; कृष्णसार a devotee sitting

on it remembers the vows as well the duties of a *Bodhisattva* ; ཁྲི་སྟན་ས་ལེ་ཀྲིག་ན་གདན་དུ་བཏིང་ spreading a skin of black antelope for a seat (*A. 11.*).

ཁྲི་སྟན་ཆེན་པོ *khri stan chen-po* महासन a large couch or bed ; ཁྲི་སྟན་མཐོན་པོ *khri-stan mthon-po* उच्चासन a high couch or bed (forbidden to the devout).

ཁྲི་གདུགས *khri-gdugs* the sun.

* ཁྲི་ལྡན་སེང་གེའི་མཛོད *khri-ldan señ-gehi mdsod* भासनसिंहकोश (*Schr.*; *Tä. 2, 44*).

ཁྲི་ཕྱེད་དང་གཉིས *khri-phyed dañ gñis* two thousand and half ; ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* twenty thousand.

ཁྲི་འཕང *khri-hphañ* the height of a chair; a high chair (*Cs.*); also the official rank.

ཁྲི་མིན=བཙོན་ཁང *btson-khañ* a prison; jail (*Mñon.*) ; also ཁྲི་མུན *khri-mun* a prison; dungeon.

ཁྲི་འུར *khri-hur* བྱ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a bird (*Ya-sel. 7*).

ཁྲི་ལེ་བ *khri le-wa* fear, in *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཁྲི་ཤིང་ I: *khri-çiñ* or ཁྲིའུ *khrihu* a chair.

ཁྲི་ཤིང་ II: (*thi-s'ing*) वल्लि a creeping plant; a creeper.

ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེ་བཙན *Khri-sroñ lde-btsan* the celeberated King of Tibet who formally introduced Buddhist monarchism into Tibet, erected the great monastery of Sam-ye, and caused numerous Buddhist sacred books to be translated into Tibetan.

ཁྲིའི་རྐང་པ་ཆོས་པ *khrihi rkañ-pa chos-pa* पादकसम्पादन a bed furnished with legs or supports; fig. to discipline the mind so that religion may take hold of it.

ཁྲིའི་རྐང་རྟེན *khrihi rkañ-rten* प्रतिपादक the legs of a chair.

ཁྲིག་ཁྲིག *khrig-khrig* (*thig-thig*) 1. proper, suitable; not less nor more : ཁྲིག་བསྒྲིགས་སོང *khrig-khrig bsgrigs-soñ* it has suited well ; it fits exactly. 2. quivering, as of the body with cold, or chattering of the teeth. 3. v. ཁྲིབ་ཁྲིབ *khrib-khrib*.

ཁྲིགས *khrigs* (*thig*) གྲལ་ཁྲིགས་པ *gral khrigs-pa* 1. arranged in proper order or row without deviation from the right course or line: ཁྲིགས་ཆགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *khrigs chags-su bkod-pa* seated or arranged in proper order where men, women, the old and the young, the great and the low, all are put in their respective order; 2. also in reference to a priest conducting a religious service, his demeanour when he does not look this side or that side but is intent on his duties and ceremonial observances; he is then said to be ཁྲིགས་ཆགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *khrigs chags-su bkod-pa*.

ཁྲིགས་སེ *kharigs-se* plentiful, abundant; thorough ; ཁྲིགས་སེ་གང *khrigs-se gañ* quite well ; ཁྲིགས་སེ་བྱེད་པ *khrigs-se byed-pa* to treat; to entertain plentifully (*Sch.*).

ཁྲིད I: *khrid* (*thi*) instruction, tutelage; ཡོན་ཏན་ཁྲིད་པ *yon-tan khrid-pa* instruction, teaching ; ཁྲིད་འདེབས་པ *khrid hdebs-pa* to give instruction ; to instruct : ཁྲིད་པས་ཆོག *khrid-pas chog* I am willing to give instruction ; you may have lessons with me (*Jä.*). ཁྲིད་ཟབ་པོ *khrid zab-po* thorough instruction ; སླུ་ཁྲིད *slu-khrid* instruction to an evil purpose; seduction ; ཁྲིད་བཤད་པ *khrid bçad-pa* to give instruction ; to make admonitory speeches.

ཁྲིད II: or གྲལ་ཤྲེཎཱི row; order; serial order or arrangement : དེ་སྔར་ན་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པའི་ཁྲིད་ལ་བཞི in the same manner there are four stages in the way to saintly perfection (*Lam-rim. 4*).

ཁྲིད་ III: pf. of འཁྲིད་པ.

ཁྲིད་ཕྲུག *khrid-phrug* (*thi-thūg*) scholar; pupil (*Jä.*).

ཁྲིབ་ཁྲིབ *khrib-khrib* (*thib-thib*) གྲངས་ཀྱི་མིང་ n. of a large number (*Ya-sel.*).

ཁྲིམས *khrims* (*thim*), शासन, न्याय, नियम law or right in general; the laws of a state; any particular law. There are two kinds of laws—ཁྲིམས་ལ་ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་དང་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གཉིས་ཡོད *khrim-la chos-khrims daṅ rgyal-khrims gñis yod* state law and spiritual or religious law. The proverb says: རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གསེར་གྱི་གཉའ་ཤིང་, ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་དར་གྱི་མདུད་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན *Rgyal-khrims gser-gyi gñah çiṅ, chos-khrims dar-gyi mdud-pa lta-bu yin* the state law is a golden yoke, but the religious law is like a silken knot: ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་སྐབས་སུ་བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་བཅའ for laws they pass decrees, statutes: ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ *khrims-la gnas-pa* to be subject to law: འཕགས་རིགས་དང་སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ་རྣམས་ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ་ཡིན holy personages and the incarnate race are also subject to law.

Syn. for laws of state:—ལུགས *lugs*; འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁྲིམས *hjig-rten khrims*; ཡུལ་ཆོས *yul-chos*; ཁྲིམས *khrims*; ཁྲིམས་ལུགས *khrims-lugs* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་ཁང་ *khrims-khaṅ* court or place of justice.

Syn. ཁྲིམས་རྔའི་ཁང་པ *khrims-rṅahi khaṅ-pa*; སྒྲ་ལྡན་ཅན *sgra-ldan can*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ར་བ *khrims-kyi ra-wa*; དྲིལ་སྒྲོག་ས *dril-sgrog-sa* (*Mnon.*).

ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *khrims-kyi kha lo-pa*, བློན་པོ *Blon-po* a minister; a legal officer (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ *khrims bsgrags-pa*, v. བཀའ་བཏགས *bkah-btags*, a proclamation or proclaimed order.

ཁྲིམས་གཅོད *khrims-gcod* = ཉེས་པ་གཅོད *ñes-pa gcod* to inflict punishment (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་འཇགས *khrims-hjags* = ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་དོན་བཞིན *khrims kyi don bshin* acc. to the meaning or spirit of the law (*Ñag.*).

ཁྲིམས་སྦྱོར *khrims-sbyor* = ཁྲིམས་ལ་སྐྱལ་བ *khrims la skyal-wa* to deliver up to justice.

ཁྲིལ *khril* (*thi*), v. འཁྲིལ *khril*.

ཁྲིས *khris* (*thi*), ཁྲིས་འཇོགས་པ *khris hjogs-pa* peace, v. འཇུགས་པ *hjugs-pa*.

ཁྲུ *khru* (*thû*) ཁྲུ་མ *khru-ma* हस्त one-fourth of a འདོམ *hdom* or fathom; a cubit; རྩེ་ཁྲུ *rtse-khru* or the measure of eighteen inches, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: ཁྲུ་གང་ཚམ *khru-gaṅ rtsam* हस्तमात्र about the measure of 15 inches from the elbow to the fisted middle finger is called བསྐུམ་ཁྲུ *bskum-khru*, or cubit measure; ཁྲུ་འཇལ་བ *khru hjal-wa* to measure with a cubit measure (*Cs.*).

ཁྲུ་བ *khru-wa* (*thu-wa*), sometimes for འཁྲུ་བ *hkhru-wa*, to wash.

ཁྲུ་གཟར *khru-gzar* a kind of stew-pan (*Sch.*).

ཁྲུ་སློག *khru-slog* or ཁྲུ་རློག *khru-rlog* tilling the ground; acc. to *Sch.* a pit filled with corn: ཁྲུ་སློག་པ *khru-slog-pa* digging; breaking up the soil; gardening.

ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་ *khruṅ-khruṅ* (*thung-thung*) क्रौञ्च crane, *grus cinerea*; also the stork: ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་རུས་པས་ཆུ་འགགས་སེལ *khruṅ-khruṅ rus-pas chu-hgags sel* the bones of the crane remove the stoppage of urine. When milk mixed with water is given to a crane it will drink the milk, leaving the water in the basin. The reason of this, according to *K. d.*ད *110*, is that as soon as the bill of the crane touches the milk it turns into curds, which are eaten up, leaving the water in the basin.

Syn. མགྲིན་པ་རབ་རིང་ *mgrin-pa rab-riñ*; མིག་སྨན་མཇུག་མ་ *mig sman mjug-ma*; ཀྲུང་ཅ་ *kruñ-ca* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་འཇོམས་ *khruñ-khruñ hjoms* = དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་བུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག *dbañ-phyug-gi bu chuñ-ba gshon-nu gdoñ-drug* a name of Kumāra the second son of Is'vara (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུད་པ་ *khrud pa*, ལུས་ཁྲུད་པ་ *lus khrud-pa* to wash; cleanse out dirt or filth from the body (*Ñag.*).

ཁྲུན་ *khrun* (*thun*) आरोह, परिमाण height; length; extension (*Cs.*): ཁྲུན་ཕང་སྲིད་ *khrun phañ srid* height and breadth (equal).

ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ་ *khrum-khrum* (*thum-thum*) (*Sch.*): ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ་བྱེད་པ་ *khrum-khrum byed-pa* or ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ་ བརྡུང་བ་ *khrum-khrum brduñ-wa* to pound in a mortar.

ཁྲུམས་ *khrums* (*thum*) भाद्र-पद n. of a constellation: ཁྲུམས་སྟོད་ *khrums-stod* the name of the 24th constellation, पूर्व-भाद्र-पद.

Syn. བྱ་མཆུ་ *bya-mchu*; རིའི་ལྷ་མོ་ *rihi lha-mo*; གནས་མ་ *gnas-ma*; བ་གླང་རྐང་ *ba-glañ rkañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུམས་སྟོད་ཀྱི་ཉ་བ་ *khrums-stod-kyi ña-wa* भाद्र-पद-पौर्णमासी the full moon of the month of भाद्र पद, July.

ཁྲུམས་སྨད་ *khrums-smad* the name of the 25th constellation, उत्तर-भाद्र-पद; acc. to Hindu astronomy the 26th lunar mansion, figured by a conch, and comprehending two stars, of which one is Andromeda.

Syn. ཟེའུ་ *zehu*; སྦྲུལ་འཆིང་ *sbrul-hchiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུམས་ཟླ་ *khrum-zla* (*thum da*), v. ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ་ *zla-ba brgyad-pa* पितृपक्ष, पूर्वभाद्र, the eighth month of the Tibetan year.

Syn. འབུགས་པ་ *hbugs-pa*; བྱ་མཆུ་ *bya-mchu*; ནོར་ལྡན་ *nor-ldan*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ཅན་ *khyu-mchog can*; བ་ལང་རྐང་བཟང་ *ba-lañ rkañ-bzañ*; སྤྲིན་བཟང་ *sprin-bzañ*; ལེན་པ་ *len-pa*; བྱའི་ཟླ་བ་ *byahi zla-wa*; སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ་ *ston-zla hbriñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུལ་ *khrul* (*thul*), ཁྲུལ་གཏོང་བ་ *khrul gtoñ-wa* to let fall; to drop (several things at intervals); མཆི་མ་ཁྲུལ་བཤད་ *mchi-ma khrul bshed* to shed tears: ཟླ་ཁྲུལ་ *zla-khrul* in *W.* intercalary month (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུལ་པོ་ *khrul-po* in *C.* 1. cheerful; merry. 2. fornicator (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུལ་མ་ *khrul-ma* 1. in *W.* crooked crank, handle (*Jä*). 2. a whore. 3. ཁུ་བ་ཁྲུལ་མ་ *khu-wa khrul-ma* rice-water or water in which millet is washed.

ཁྲུས་ *khrus* (*thus*) स्नानम्, स्नात, आप्लव, मज्ज bath; washing; ablution.

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན་ *khrus-kyi btul-shugs can* = དྲང་སྲོང་ *drañ-sroñ* a *Rṣi* or sage who observes the vow of ablution: ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པའི་ལྟུང་བྱེད་ *khrus byed-pahi ltuñ-byed* स्नातप्रायश्चित्तिक faults committed while bathing: ཁྲུས་བྱས་གོས་གཙང་གྱོན་ཏེ་དཀར་གསུམ་ཟོས having bathed put on clean clothes and take milk, curds and butter (*Loñ.* ཀ *32*).

Syn. ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་ *kun-tu rgyu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན་ *dkah-thub-can*; ངག་བསྡམས་པ་ *ñag bsdams-pa*; དགེ་བར་སློང་བ་ *dge-war sloñ-wa*; ཉོན་མོངས་ཐུལ་ *ñon-moñs thul*; དབང་པོ་ཐུལ་ *dbañ-po thul*; སྨྲ་བ་ཅད་པ་ *smra-ba cad-pa*; གཏང་བར་གནས་པ་ *gtañ-bar gnas-pa*; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ་ *tshañ-par spyod-pa*; རིག་བྱེད་ཀློག་པ་ *rig-byed klog-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྩ་ *khrus-kyi rtsa*, ཀུ་ཤ་ *ku-ça* the grass *Ku-ça* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྫིང་ *khrus-kyi rdsiñ* ཁྲུས་རྒྱབ་སའི་རྫིང་ *khrus rgyab-sahi rdsiñ* a bathing tank.

ཁྲུས་ཁུ་ *khrus-khu* water for bathing (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུས་ཁང་བརྩེགས་པ་ *khrus-khañ brtsegs-pa* the making of a bath or bathing place.

ཁྲུས་མཁན་ *khruṣ-mkhan* स्नातक one who bathes; he that has bathed.

ཁྲུ་ཆལ་ *khru-chal* स्नानीय washing materials, soda, soap, etc.

ཁྲུས་ཆུ་ *khruṣ-chu* bathing water; water consecrated by a deity being washed in it.

ཁྲུས་དར་ *khruṣ-dar* scraf or good linen towel for the toilet; scarf of silk used in washing the images of deities (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. བུམ་དར་ *bum dar*; སོ་སོར་ཁྲུས་བཏགས་རི་ *so-sor khruṣ btagṣ-ri* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་སྡེར་ *khruṣ-sder* basin; washing bowl.

ཁྲུས་པ་ *khruṣ-pa* (*thuṣ-pa*) अवसेक, परिस्नुतम्, धाव washed; also washing.

Syn. ཁྲུས་བྱ་ *khruṣ-bya*; འཁྲུད་ *hkhrud*; ཁྲུ་བ་ *khru-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་བུམ་ *khruṣ-bum* कमण्डलु washing pot or jug.

ཁྲུས་མ་ཁྲུད་མ་ *khruṣ-ma khrud-ma* washings of rice or any other millet; also the remnant of water in which rice, &c., is boiled.

ཁྲུས་རྫས་ *khruṣ-rdsaṣ* articles of washing or to wash with such as soap, etc.

Syn. ལྡག་ཆལ་ *ldag-chal*; ཁྲུས་རྩི་ *khruṣ-rtsi*; དག་བྱེད་ *dag-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་གཞོང་ *khruṣ-gshoñ* सेचन-पात्र bathing tub; basin used for a bath.

ཁྲུས་རས་ *khruṣ-ras* स्नानशाटक a towel; a bathing towel.

ཁྲུས་གསེར་ *khruṣ-gçer* bathing water. Acc. to *Jä.* this word (in Ladak) relates to a certain medical procedure or method of curing.

ཁྲུས་གསོལ་བ་ *khruṣ-gsol-wa* resp. for ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ་ *khruṣ-byed-pa, i.e.*, when applied to bathing places used by divine beings and great men: ལྷ་མི་ཁང་པ་སོགས་ལ་ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ *lha-mi khañ-pa sogṣ la khruṣ byed-pa* "gods or men taking a bath in their abodes and so forth," to administer a bath to another, especially as a religious ceremony, consisting in sprinkling with water.

ཁྲེ་ *khre* (*the*) millet: ཁྲེ་ནི་ལྕི་བསིལ་ལྡན་པས་རྨ་བཀྲུམ་བྱེད, དུམ་པ་ཆག་ཞུམ་གཉིས་ནམས་སྦྱོར་བར་བྱེད millet, being both heavy and chilling, causes wounds to swell, but bones which have been dislocated or fractured it causes to unite. ཁྲེ་རྒོད་ *khre-rgod* wild millet; ཁྲེ་རྒོད་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་ཅིང་དུག་སེལ་བྱེད wild ཁྲེ stops diarrhœa and removes the poison.

ཁྲེ་ཙེ་ *khre-tse* Chinese vermicelli (*Jä.*).

ཁྲེགས་པ་ *khregṣ-pa* (*theg-pa*), v. མཁྲེགས་པ *mkhregṣ-pa.*

ཁྲེམ་གཉེར་ *khrem-gñer*, v. ཆུ་གཉེར་ *chu-gñer* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲེལ་པོ་ *khrel-po* shameful.

ཁྲེམས་པ་ *khremṣ-pa* (*them-pa*) 1. irrigation; also to water gardens and cultivations; to sprinkle water. 2. n. of a book: བྱང་ཁོག་ཁྲེམས་ཀྱི་ལུང་རིན་ཆེན་འོད་འཕྲོ་བ *byañ-khog khremṣ-kyi luñ rin-chen hod hphro-wa* (*Sorig. 81*).

ཁྲེལ་ *khrel* (*thel*) resp. ཐུགས་ཁྲེལ་ *thugṣ-khrel* 1. प्रियंगु a kind of millet. 2. त्रपात्रपा shame; diffidence; bashfulness; modesty. 3. piety acc. to *Jä.*, especially in *W.* 4. in *C.* disgust; aversion.

ཁྲེལ་གད་ *khrel-gad* a scornful laughter.

ཁྲེལ་ཅན་ *khrel-can* possessed of shame; ཁྲེལ་ཅན་ *khrel-can* bashful (*Cs.*); also earnest, conscientious.

ཁྲེལ་ལྟོས་ *khrel-ltoṣ* pusilanimous; shamefaced.

ཁྲེལ་གདོང་ *khrel-gdoñ* (lit. a face capable of shame) a bashful face.

ཁྲེལ་འདོད་ཅན་ *khrel-hdod-can* in *W.* ready to shame others.

ཁྲེལ་ལྡན་ *khrel-ldan*, v. ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པ་ *ño-tsha çeṣ-pa* त्रपान्वित modest.

ཁྲེལ་བ to be ashamed; to provoke shame: ཁྲེལ་བ་དང་ངོ་ཚ་བ་མེད *khrel-wa dañ ño-tsha-wa med* he has no shame or modesty.

ཁྲེལ་མེད་པ *khrel-med-pa*, ཁྲེལ་མེད་མ *khrel-med-ma* अनपत्रप immodest, shameless.

ཁྲེལ་ཡོད *khrel-yod* अपत्रपा modesty; chastity; decency; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད་པ *khrel-yod-pa* to be chaste: ཁྲེལ་ཡོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *khrel yod-par byed-pa* to behave chastely, with modesty.

ཁྲེས *khres* or (*the*) ཁྲེས་པོ *khres-po*, (*the-po*) a load, burden: མི་ཁྲེས་ཆུང་ཅན *mi khres chuñ-can* a man with a small load (*A. 10*). ཁྲེས་པོ་དེའི་ནང་ནས *kres-po dehi nañ-nas* from within that package: གཞུང་དོན་གྱི་བསངས་ཤིང་ཁྲེས་ཕྱེད *gshuñ-don-gyi bsañs çiñ khres phed* half a bundle (or load) of fire-wood for the use of government (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. ཁུར་པ *khur-pa*; ཁུར་འདྲེན་པ *khur hdren-pa*; རྒྱབ་ཀྱིས་ཐེག་པ *rgyab-kyis theg-pa*; ཁུར་རྩ་པ *khur stsa-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲེས་ཁྲེས *khres-khres* (*the-the*) unable to sit erect; falling down: མི་གཅིག་ཁྲེས་ཁྲེས་ན་བ་གཟིགས་ནས་སྨན་པ་ལ་ཅིས་ཕན་དྲིས་པས *mi-gcig khres-khres na-wa gzigs nas sman-pa la cis phan dris-pas* (*A. 44*) seeing a man very ill so as to be unable to sit erect, he asked the physician what would be of use.

ཁྲོ *khro* (*tho*) सरकं a kind of bronze, of about same quality and worth as bell-metal (འཁར་བ *hkhar-wa*), but inferior to *li*. The kind of bronze called *khro-nag* or dark bronze is also called *lchags khro* on account of the predominance of iron in the compound. The kind called ཁྲོ་དཀར *khro-dkar*, white bronze, has more zinc and ཟངས་ཁྲོ *zañs-khro* has more of copper in it than iron. The dark-bronze is largely manufactured in China; the white-bronze is much prized by the Tibetans. Huge bronze caldrons used in the great monasteries of Tibet for boiling tea are made of the white bronze; ཚོགས་ཁྲོ *tshogs-khro* large bronze caldrons used in cooking tea, &c., for the use of the congregation in the monasteries of Tibet: ཁྲོ་ནག་གདོན་གཟེར་སྲིན་དང་དུག་ནད་འཇོམས *khro-nag gzer-srin dañ dug-nad hjoms* dark bronze dissipates worm-spasms and poisonous complaints.

ཁྲོ་རྒྱན *khro-rgyan* ornaments made of bronze. ཁྲོའི་ཁུག་ཏིལ *khrohi khug-til* bronze pot to boil tea.

ཁྲོ་ཆུ *khro-chu* 1. liquid or melted bronze; acc. to some author melted iron before it is cast. 2. n. for དངུལ་ཆུ *dñul-chu* quicksilver; (a mystic) term (*Miñ.*).

ཁྲོ་ཆུ་སྡོམ་པ *khro-chu sdom-pa* to fill up joints, grooves, &c., with melted bronze; to solder.

ཁྲོ་འཇོམས་པ *khro hjoms-pa* to suppress anger or wrath: གང་ཞིག་བསྒྲིམས་ཏེ་ཁྲོ་འཇོམས་པ, དེ་ནི་འདི་དང་གཞན་དུ་བདེ *gañ-shig bsgrims-te khro hjoms-pa, de-ni hdi-dañ gshan-du bde* (*Spyod.*) he who can subdue his anger will be happy here and hereafter.

ཁྲོ་ཉམས *khro-ñams* = རྔམ་བརྗིད *rñam-brjid* or རྔམ་འཇིགས *rñam-hjigs* or རྔོམ་བརྗིད *rñom-brjid* to sit in an angry mood (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲོ་གཉེར *khro-gñer* भ्रुकुटि, भ्रूकुटि wrinkles on the face and forehead expressive of wrath, indignation, anger; also indignant.

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན *khro-gñer-can* भ्रुकुटि she whose face is wrinkled with anger; also frowning.

* ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན་མ *khro-gñer can-ma* (*Schr. 36 C.*).

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་མེད་པ *khro-gñer med-pa* व्यपगतभ्रुकुटि free from frowning or anger.

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་གཟི་བརྗིད་ལྡན་པ *khro-gñer gzi-brjid ldan-pa*, ཤུ་དག *çu-dag* n. of a medicinal root (*Sman. 102*).

ཁྲོ་པ *khro-pa* in *W.* for ཁྲོ *khro*.

ཁྲོ་གཏུམ་པོ *khro-gtum-po* furious with rage.

ཁྲོ་བ *khro-wa*, (*tho-wa*) བརྩེ་བ *brtse-wa* मन्यु, चरिका sbst. anger, wrath; also adj. angry, wrathful: ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ *khoṅ-khro-wa* smouldering wrath: ཁྲོ་བ་བཟོད་པ *khro-wa bzod-pa* subduing or abstaining from anger: ཁྲོ་བ་བཟོད་པ་ངེས་བཅོམ་པ་སླར་ཡང་སྐྱེ་བར་མི་འགྱུར་རོ *khro-wa bzod-pa ṅes bcom-pa slar-yaṅ skye-war mi-hgyur-ro* anger having been subdued and inwardly suppressed, it will not grow again (*K. d.* ར *68*): ཁྲོ་བའི་དུག་གི་སྨན་མཆོག་ཏུ་བཟོད་པ the chief remedy for the poison of anger is forbearance (*K. d.* ར *68*): ཁྲོ་བའི་སེམས་འདི་གཅིག་བཅོམ་ན, དགྲ་དེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཆོམས་དང་འདྲ if the wrathful mind be once subdued it is tantamount to subduing all the enemies one has. ཁྲོ་བར་བྱེད་པ or ཁྲོ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be or to grow angry (*Cs.*); ཁྲོས་ཀྱང་སྣར་མི་ཁྲོ་བར་བྱ though angry, to be as if not angry; ཁྲོ་བས་ལྟ=མིག་ཁྲོ་བས་ལྟ་བ angry looks; to look back with anger (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་བ་མ *Khro-wa-ma* क्रोधना n. of a goddess.

ཁྲོ་བོ *khro-wo* (*tho-wo*) क्रोधी, भैरव an angry spirit; a god or *Bodhisattva* in his assumed wrathful mood or manifestation.

* ཁྲོ་བོ་ཁམས་གསུམ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་སྤྲུལ་བཤད *khro-wo khams-gsum rnam-rgyal sprul-bçad* क्रोधत्रैलोक्यविजयनिर्म्मितभाषा (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 276*).

ཁྲོ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ *khro-wo chen-po* महाक्रोधी an appellation of Mahākāla, the Lord of Death—the terrific god or guardian of Buddhism.

*ཁྲོ་བོ་རྟ་མགྲིན *khra-wo rta-mgrin* क्रोधहयग्रीव (*Schr. 71 C.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་སྟོབས་པོ་ཆེ *khro-wo stobs-po-che* महाबलक (*Schr. 73 B.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་བདུད་རྩི་འཁྱིལ་པ *khro-wo bdud-rtsi hkhyil-pa* क्रोधामृतावर्त (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 103*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་འདོད་རྒྱལ *khro-wo hdod-rgyal* टक्किराज (*Schr. 72 A.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་འོག *khro-wo rdo-rje sa-hog* वज्रपाताल (*Schr. 74 B.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་དབྱུག་པ་སྔོན་པོ *khro-wo dbyug-pa sṅon-po* नीलदण्ड (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 161*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་མི་གཡོ་པ *khro-wo mi-gyo-pa* क्रोधाचल (*Schr. 58 C.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་སྨེ་བ་བརྩེགས་པ *khro-wo sme-wa btsegs-pa* (*Schr. 58 A.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་གཙུག་ཏོར་འཁོར་བསྒྱུར *khro-wo gtsug-tor hkhor-bsgyur* उष्णीषचक्रवर्ती (*Schr.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པ *khro-wo gshan-gyis mi-thub-pa* (*Schr. 71 A.*).

*ཁྲོ་བོ་གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད *khro-wa gçin-rje-gçed* यमान्तक्रोध (*Schr. 71 B.*).

ཁྲོ་བྱེད *khro-byed* रोषण, चट frightful.

ཁྲོ་བྱེད་མ *khro byed-ma* चण्डी 1. a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo. 2. བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ *bud-med gtum-mo* क्रोधना a fearful woman (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་མིག *khro-mig*=མིག་གི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *mig-gi rnam-hgyur* or སྡང་མིག *sdaṅ-mig* an expression of the eye; angry eyes (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་མོ *khro-mo* a female terrific deity or spirit.

ཁྲོ་མོན *khro-mon* prison (*Sch.*).

ཁྲོག *khrog* (*thog*) in ཁྲོག་བརྒྱབ་པ *khrog brgyab-pa* to drink hastily; to gulp down: ཁྲོག་ཆུང་པ་ཡིས་ཁྲག་གཅོད་པའི་མཆོག *khrog chuṅ-pa yis khrag-çor-gcod-pahi-mchog*. Thog-chung is best for stopping bleeding.

ཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *khrog-khrog* (*ṭhog-ṭhog*) 1. one who speaks irrelevantly and is not steady in his acts or words. Described as མི་བརྟན་པོ་མེད་པ་ཁ་ཆད་ཚིག་དོན་ལ་མི་གནས་ཤིང་སྣད་ཆ་མི་འདུ་བ་མང་པོ་ཐབ་པས་ཆ་བཞག་ས་མེད་པ་རྣོ་ཚབ་རྩུབ་བྱེད་པའི་མི། 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* the sound caused by something falling heavily on the ground.

ཁྲོག་ཆུང་ *khrog-chuñ* an herb with leaves resembling a saw in shape.

ཁྲོག་པོ *khrog-po* botanical term, used of leaves standing round the stem scattered or alternately.

ཁྲོག་སྨན *khrog-sman* the raw unprepared substance of a medicine (*Sch.*): སྨན་ཁྲོག *sman-khrog* is defined as སྨན་མ་བརྡུངས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ལ *sman-ma brduñs-pa sna-tshogs-la*, the unpulverized ingredients of a medicine.

ཁྲོང་ངེ *khroñ-ñe* (*ṭhoñg-ñe*) upright, straight, erect (*Jä.*).

ཁྲོང་པོ *khroñ-po* close-fisted, stingy (*Jä.*).

ཁྲོད་ *khrod* (*ṭhod*) crowd, assemblage, mass, multitude; མི་ཁྲོད *mi-khrod* a troop; crowd of men; རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khrod* a range of mountain peaks; རྩ་ཁྲོད *rtsa-khrod* a heap, stack, rick (of hay); ནགས་ཁྲོད *nags-khrod* a dense forest; མུན་ཁྲོད *mun-khrod* thick darkness; དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* a cemetery; ཁྲོད་དུ in the crowd; རི་ཁྲོད=also a hermit.

ཁྲོན *khron* (*ṭhon*) claw: ཁྲོན་གྱིས་རྐོ་བའི་སྡེ *khroñ kyis rko-wahi sde* the class of gallinaceous birds (*S.g.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྲོན་པ *khron-pa* (*ṭhon-pa*), कूप, वापि, वसुक, उदपान well; spring: ཁྲོན་པའི་ཆུ *khron-pahi chu* well-water; also called དོང་ཆུ *doñ-chu*; ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu*, a little well: ཁྲོན་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *khron-pahi sñiñ-po* जलकूपी; ཁྲོན་པས་དྲང་བ *hron-pas ruñ-wa* उदपानकल्प water in a well that has been made fit (by the priesthood) for drink.

ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu* 1. a medicinal root; a vegetable purgative. 2 ཁྲོན་བུས་འཇམ་པོར་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག *khron-bus hjam-por sbyoñ-byed grogs-kyi mchog* thron-bu acts as a gentle purgative.

ཁྲོམ *khrom* (*ṭhom*) a market place; a bazar; crowd of people; multitude of persons; ཁྲོམ་ཆེན *khrom-chen* a great crowd; ཚོགས་པའི་ཁྲོམ་རྣམས *tshogs-pahi khrom-rnams* the assembled crowd; ཕོ་ཁྲོམ *pho-khrom* multitude of men; རྒྱལ་ཁྲོམ *rgyal-khrom* a royal gathering: acc. to *Cs.* ཁྲོམ་ཆེན་པོ *khrom-chen-po*, chief market-place, also principal street: ཁྲོམ་སྐོར་བ *khrom-skor-wa* to wander about the market; to ramble through as if in a market; གསང་སྔགས་ཁྲོམ་དུ་ཀློག *gsañ-sñags khrom-du klog* secret spells (magic formulas) are read in the market.

ཁྲོམ་སྐོར་མ *khrom-skor-ma* harlot; strumpet; street woman (*Cs.*).

ཁྲོམ་ཐོག་ཆོད *khrom-thog chod* a person well dressed, well equipped, and possessed of personal accomplishments; one above the crowd; above his fellows.

ཁྲོམ་པ *Khrom-pa* 1. n. of a province in Tibet; ཁྲོམ་པོ་པ *khrom-po-pa*, an inhabitant of *Khrom* (Thom). 2. a market vendor.

ཁྲོམ་དཔོན *khrom-dpon* officer who is charged with the supervision of a market.

ཁྲོམ་མེ *khrom-me* sparkling; glittering: ཟིལ་པ་ཁྲོམ་མེ *zil p-akhrom-me* sparkling dew

drop. ཁྲོམ་དམར་ནག་འཁྱིལ་བ *khrom dmar nag hkhyil-wa* a motley crowd; a throng, black and red intermingled.

ཁྲོམ་ཚོགས *khrom-tshogs* (*thom-tsho*) the gathering of buyers and sellers, &c., in a market: ཤ་ཁྲོམ *ça-khrom* the section of the market where meat is sold; meat market; དཔེ་ཁྲོམ *dpe-khrom* book market; རྟ་ཁྲོམ *rta-khrom* the section where ponies and horses are sold.

ཁྲོམས *khroms*, v. འགྲེམས་པ *hgrem-pa*.

ཁྲོལ *khrol* (*thol*), v. འཁྲོལ་བ *hkhrol-wa* and འགྲོལ་བ *hgrol-wa* 1. a sound (*Jä.*). 2. विनिर्मोचन loosening; unfastening; that which is unfastened. མགོ་ཁྲོལ་ཞེས་པ་ལུག་མགོ་སྐོགས་ལེགས་པར་བཙོས་ནས་ཤ་རུས་སོ་སོར་འགྲོ་བ by *mgo-khrol* is meant the separating of meat from the bones by the sheep's head having been boiled well. ནང་ཁྲོལ *nañ khrol* the contents of a slaughtered animal, including the stomach, entrails, lungs, liver, spleen, &c. The expression རང་གི་ནང་ཁྲོལ་ཕྱི་ལ་སྟོན་པ *rañ-gi nañ-khrol phyi-la-ston-pa* means "one's own blunders exposed to outward show": ཁྲོལ་གྱིས་སོང་ *khrol-gyis soñ* (the ring) slid sounding (across the azure floor).

ཁྲོལ་ཁྲོལ *khrol-khrol* (*thol-thol*) = ཁྲོལ་པོ *khrol-po* bright, shining; ཁྲོལ་ཁྲོལ་བྱེད་པ *khrol-khrol byed-pa* = མིག་ཁྲོལ་ལེ་ཁྲོལ་ལེ་ལྟ་བ *mig khrol-le khrol-le lta-wa* to stare at.

ཁྲོལ་དོང *khrol-doñ* is said to denote a large hand-bell.

ཁྲོལ་ཆ *khrol-cha* release (as of monks from a religious service or of school-boys from class work; acc. to *Sch.* the act of forgiving; pardon.

ཁྲོལ་པོ I: *khrol-po* (*thol-po*) 1. cheerful, merry; sparkling, glittering, dazzling. 2. fornicator.

ཁྲོལ་པོ II: 1. sparkling: འོད་ཁྲོལ་པོ *hod khrol-po* brightness (on water when the sun shines upon it). 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* distinct; intelligible.

ཁྲོལ་མ *khrol-ma*, ནས་ཚགས *nas-tshags* a seive for cleansing and sifting barley, grain, etc.

ཁྲོལ་མོ *khrol-mo* in *W.* brittle, fragile; opposite to མཉེན་པོ *mñon-po*, tough.

ཁྲོལ་ཚོགས *khrol tshogs* a sieve (*Cs.*); ལྕགས་ཚགས *lcags tshags* iron sieve.

ཁྲོལ་ལོག *khrol-log* = ཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *khrog-khrog* in *W.* cf. འཁྲོལ་བ *hkhrol-wa.*; also 1. kettle. 2. a sound.

ཁྲོས་པ *khros-pa* ཐུགས་ཁྲོས་པ *thugs khros-pa* रुष्ट, कुपित enraged; wrath-seeming; appearance of wrath: ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཁྲོས་པའི་ཚུལ་བསྟན་པ *phyag-na rdo-rje çin-tu khros-pahi tshul bstan-pa* Chagna Dorje in a very wrathful form manifested himself: ཁྲོས་པའི་གར *khros-pahi gar* dance in wrathful mood.

ཁྲོས་མ *khros-ma* (*thoi-ma*) or ཁྲོ་མ *khro-ma* the wrathful female deity or *Rudrānī*; such female divinities as outwardly show themselves to be of terrific and frightful aspect.

ཁྲོས་ཚིག *khros-tshig* angry words.

Syn. རྔན་འཕྱར *rñan-hphyar* or སུན་འབྱིན *sun-hbyin* (*Mñon.*).

མཁན *mkhan* an affix which, annexed to substantives and verbal roots, answers in colloq. very much the same purposes as the Hindustani appendix *wala*; ས་མཁན *sa-mkhan* one who has to do with the soil; ལམ་མཁན *lam-mkhan* one who knows the way, a guide; ཤིང་མཁན *çin-mkhan* a

worker in wood, carpenter, joiner, &c. Affixed to a verbal root, signifies he who performs an action, whether only just now or habitually; ཡོང་མཁན *yoṅ-mkhan* comer; འགྲོ་མཁན *hgro-mkhan* the goer; one who moves; བྲི་མཁན *bri-mkhan* the writer, one who has written it; ཨང་མཁན *aṅ-mkhan* (in Sikkim) one who speaks falsehoods, a liar; ཤེས་མཁན *çes-mkhan* he who knows; བསྟན་མཁན *bstan-mkhan* the shower, explainer; འདོགས་མཁན *hdogs-mkhan* one who is binding, fastening; also with an objective case, ངའི་བུ་མོ་འདོད་མཁན *ṅahi bu-mo hdod-mkhan*, such as are desiring my daughter; བསད་མཁན *bsad-mkhan* the man who is killed or who kills; a murderer. In colloq. language *mkhan* seems to have entirely displaced the termination པ *pa*, signifying in general the agent: གདུང་མ་ཁྱེར་མཁན་གྱི་མི *gduṅ-ma khyer-mkhan gyi mi* the men carrying the beam. Contrary to its original signification, it is even used to form the relative: བསད་མཁན་གྱི་ལུག the sheep which was killed.

མཁན་རྒྱུད *mkhan-rgyud* = བླ་ཆེན་དང་མཁན་པོའི་རྒྱུད *Bla-chen daṅ mkhan-pohi rgyud* the lineal spiritual descendants of *Bla-chen* and *Mkhan-po*, those through whom the vows formulated by them are handed down (*Yig.*).

མཁན་པ I: *mkhan-pa* ferns of two species. The one growing in Tibet is called མཁན་དཀར *mkhan-dkar*, or the white fern; the other species belonging to the Cis-Himalaya is called མཁན་ནག *mkhan-nag*, black fern: *mkhan-pa* is deemed useful in healing fresh cut wounds; it is also applied to swellings.

མཁན་པ II: incense; frankincense: མཁན་པ་བ་ལུ་རྣམས་གཙོས་པའི་དྲི་ལྡན་གྱི་སྤོས་སྣ་ཚོགས the various kinds of incense in which the scent of such as *khan-pa*, *Bālu*, etc., predominates (*Rtsii.*).

མཁན་པོ *mkhan-po*, प्रशास्ता, उपाध्याय a professor employed to teach; the head of a monastery. In Tibet the head of a particular college attached to a monastery, high priests who give vows to the junior or inferior lamas, and professors of sacred literature, are called *mkhan-po*; also learned men, who as such are endowed with the མཁན་རྒྱུད *mkhan-rgyud* or spiritual gifts or descended heritage from their spiritual ancestors, are called *mkhan-po*. Again, learned men such as are sent to China as representatives of the Grand Hierarch are also styled *mkhan-po*. Besides these, those who serve the Grand Lama as his domestic chaplains, teachers or advisers, such as སྐུ་བཅར་མཁན་པོ *Sku-bcar Mkhan-po* Khan-po, who sits in company of the Grand Lama; གཟིམས་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *gzim-dpon mkhan-po* the chamberlain khan-po; མཆོད་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *mchod-dpon mkhan-po* the domestic chaplain; གསོལ་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *gsol-dpon-mkhan-po* the steward in charge of the Grand Lama's tea and food; མཁན་སྡེ་ཕྱི་ཀ *mkhan-sde phyi-ka* outside khan-po—those that enjoy this distinction but partially. Other designations of this kind are མཁན་པོ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་བཞི་སྟེ *Mkhan-po la rnam-pa bshi ste*:—(1) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྡུད་ལ་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་མ་ཡིན་པའང་ཡོད *mkhan-po chos-kyis sdud-la zaṅ-ziṅ-gis ma-yin pahaṅ-yod* the professor who conveys to his pupil instruction, not wealth; (2) ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་སྡུད་ལ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་མ་ཡིན་པའང་ཡོད *zaṅ-ziṅ-gis sdud-la chos- kyis ma-yin pahaṅ yod* the professor who gives riches but not religious instructions; (3) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྡུད་ཅིང་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་སྡུད་པ་ཡང་ཡོད *mkhan-po chos-kyis sdud-ciṅ zaṅ-ziṅ-gis sdud-pa yaṅ yod* the professor who gives both wealth and religious instruction to his pupil; (4) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྡུད

ཅིང་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྡུད་པ་ཡོད *mkhan-po chos-kyis kyañ mi-sdud-chiñ zañ-ziñ-gis kyañ mi sdud-pa yod* the professor who neither imparts instruction nor wealth.

མཁན་བུ *mkhan-bu* pupil, scholar (*Jä.*).

མཁན་མོ *mkhan-mo* mistress, intructress (*Cs.*).

མཁན་རབས *mkhan-rabs* the succession of khan-po or abbots in a great monastery.

མཁན་རིམས *mkhan-rims* the respective prospects of being elected abbot as depending on the different ranks of the expectant candidates; the order of the succession of abbots.

མཁན་སློབ *mkhan-slob* for མཁན་པོ་དང་སློབ་མ *mkhan-po dañ slob-ma* the professor and his pupil; also (according to some) མཁན་པོ་དང་སློབ་དཔོན *mkhan-po dañ slob-dpon* the professor and the teacher: བླ་མ་མཁན་སློབ་ཀྱི་བཀའ *bla-ma mkhan-slob-kyi bkah* the words or commands of the lama, abbot and teachers.

མཁའ *mkhah* ख the heaven; the sky; generally ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah.*

མཁའ་ཀློང་ *mkhah-kloñ*, མཁའ་ཁྱབ *mkhah-khyab*, མཁའ་དབྱིངས *mkhah-dbyiñs* the whole compass or extent of the heavens (*Cs.*).

མཁའ་སྐྱེས *mkhah-skyes* heaven-born; a name for the year Fire-tiger མེ་སྟག of the Tibetan calendar (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་ཁྱབ *mkhah-khyab* आकाशव्यापकः that which encompasses space or the sky: མཁའ་ཁྱབ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *mkhah-khyab tiñ-ñe hdsin* आकाशव्यापक समाधि the all-comprehending (all absorbing) meditation; n. of a *Samādhi.*

མཁའ་ཁྱིམ་ཅན *mkhah khyim-can* दिवौकस् he whose abode is in the sky; the sun.

* མཁའ་མཁའ་རོ *mkhah-mkhah ro* खखरस (*Schr; Kālac. T. 46*).

མཁའ་གོས་ཅན *mkhah-gos can* clouds (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ *mkhah-hgro* (*kha-do*) lit. "the sky-goer"; a god; a bird; arrow.

Syn. ལྷ་རྣམས *lha-rnams*; འདབ་ཆགས *hdab chags*; བྱ *bya*; མདའ *mdah*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་ *bya-khyuñ*; ཌཱ་ཀི་ནི *ḍā-ki-ni*; གཙོ་མོ *gtso-mo* (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ *mkhah-hgro--ma* a class, mainly of female sprites, akin to our witches, but not necessarily ugly or deformed. There are two kinds of *khadoma*:—those still in the world and those that have passed out of the world or are about to pass away from it. Of the latter or those called ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ *ye-çes kyi mkhah hgro-ma*, goddessess of wisdom, they are five kinds, viz., Buddha *Ḍākinī*, Vajra *Ḍākinī*, Ratna *Ḍākinī*, Padma *Ḍākinī*, and Karma *Ḍākinī*. Of these *Rdor-je Phag-mo*, *Señ gdoñ-ma*, &c., have each a hundred thousand *dākinī* followers. They are said to be possessed of supernatural powers and resemble fairies in their attributes. Among the worldly *Ḍākinī* there are two classes, those belonging to the pantheon of the Brāhmaṇs and those devoted to the cause of Buddhism. In Tibet we read of ཚེ་རིང་མཆེད་ལྔ *Tshe-riñ mched-lña*, the five long-lived sisters: བརྟན་མ་བཅུ་གཉིས *Bstan-ma bcu-gñis* the twelve nymph sisters who undertook to guard Buddhism, &c.

Syn. འགྲོ་བའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *hgro-wahi sgron-me*; སྲིད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *srid-pahi sgron-me*, the lamp of the world, the light of the universe (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ་སྐྱེས *mkhah-hgro skyes* खचरज born of those that move in the sky.

མཁའ་འགྲོ་བརྡ་ཡིག *mkhah-hbro brda-yig* ཞེས་པ་སྙིང་མའི་གཏེར་ཡིག་ལ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་བརྡ་ཡིག a form of Deva nāgari character used by the *Rñiñ-ma* sect in their mystical writings.

མཁའ་འགྲོ་གསང་བ་ཡེ་ཤེས *Mkhah-hgro gsañ-wa ye-çes* n. of a deified lady, who was, in her

former existence, the wife of a king called (Ratna Dāsa) དཀོན་མཆོག་འབངས. She is adored in Tibet as the goddess of mystical learning.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *mkhaḥ-ḥgroḥi rgyal-po* = གསེར་གྱི་བྱ་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gser-gyi bya-gtsug phud-can* the golden bird (eagle) with a crest: བྱ་འདིའི་སྤུ་མདོག་བཻ་ཌཱུར་ལྟར་དངས་ཤིང་གཤོག་པ་རྣམ་པར་བཀྲ་བ་ཡོད་ཟེར the crest of this bird is in colour resplendent as *lapis lazuli*, and its wings are said to be chequered all over.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག I: *mkhaḥ-ḥgroḥi dwaṅ-phyug* खगेश्वर, खग, व्योमचारिन् the lord of the sky.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག II: = विष्णु; ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-ḥjug* Vishṇu (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་མཉམ *mkhaḥ-mñam* like the heavens; infinite: མཁའ་མཉམ་པ *mkhaḥ mñam-pa* a name of Buddha (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་རྟེན *mkhaḥ-rten* व्योमक the firmament; sky supporting; a sort of ornament.

མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *mkhaḥ-ldiṅ* गरुड़, पत्त्रीश met. the eagle, the bird that soars on high.

མཁའ་ལྡིང་དཀར་པོ *mkhaḥ-ldiṅ dkar-po* ངང་པ་སྤྱིའི་མིང་ चक्राङ्ग, हंस a general name for the swan species (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mkhaḥ-ldiṅ rgyal-mtshan*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-ḥjug* गरुड़ध्वज, *Viṣṇu* (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་དབང་པོ *mkhaḥ-ldiṅ dwaṅ-po* = ཁྱུང་ *khyuṅ* the king of birds (*Yig. k. 29*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་གཡོག་པ *mkhaḥ-ldiṅ gçog-pa*, v. མར་གད *mar-gad* मरकत, n. of a green gem (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་སྤྱོད *mkhaḥ-spyod* व्योमचारिन्, खेचर, गन्धर्व, नभश्चारिन् 1. that which has attained to the sky, a *gandharva* (celestial musician). 2. celestial enjoyment; residing in heaven: མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དུ་ལུས་མ་སྤངས་པར་བགྲོད་པ་མཁའ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ *mkhaḥ-spyod du lus ma-spaṅs par bgrod-pa mkhaḥ-spyod kyi dṅos-grub* the blessing of entering into a heavenly existence without losing one's present form: མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དུ་གཤེགས་པ gone to the state of beatitude, *i.e.*, to heaven.

མཁའ་སྤྱོད་པ *mkhaḥ spyod-pa* खसर्पण: n. of Avalokites'vara *Bodhisattva.*

མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དབང་མོ *mkhaḥ-spyod dwaṅ-mo* an epithet of the goddess Dorje Phag-mo and of the abbess of the Yamdok Samding monastery: རྗེ་བཙུན་མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དབང་མོའི་ཞབས་པད་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་དྲུང་དུ before the precious lotus feet of the venerable one who has attained the heavens (*Yig. k. 20*).

མཁའ་དབྱུག *mkhaḥ-dbyug* खट्वाङ्ग lit. sky-sticks; a bedstead.

* མཁའ་མིག *mkhaḥ-mig* खाच. (*Schr.; Kāla. T. 48*).

མཁའ་ཡི་སྙེ་མ *mkhaḥ-yi sñe-ma* = རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan* ध्वज the sacred ensign (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའ་རོལ་པ *mkhaḥ rol-pa* divine musician; that plays or moves merrily in the sky.

མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ 1. *mkhaḥ-la rgyu* नभश्चर that moves in the sky. 2. བྱ *bya* a bird (*Mṅon.*): མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ *mkha-la rgyu-wa* to wander or move in the sky: མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་ཡི་དྭགས the *Preta* that moves in the sky: མཁའ་ལ་ལྡིང་བ *mkhaḥ-la ldiṅ-wa* to soar in the air. 3. ether, as the fifth element 4. symbolical numbers; cypher, naught.

མཁའ་གསང་ *mkhaḥ-gsaṅ* = མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* स्त्रीलिङ्ग the female sex (*Mṅon.*).

མཁའི་གོས་ཅན *mkhaḥi gos-can* खावरक cover or dress of the sky; the night; མཁའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mkhaḥi rgyal-mtshan* नभोध्वज the sky-ensign; མཁའི་པགས་པ *mkhaḥi pags-pa* = the space; the void sphere; the skin or cover of the sky, *i.e.*, darkness, gloom; མཁའི་ནོར་བུ *mkhaḥi* gem of heaven; the sun, moon, star.

མཁའི་ཟིལ་བ *mkhaḥi zil-ba* = fog (*Mṅon.*).

མཁར *mkhar* कोट्ट, कुट्टी a castle, a nobleman's seat or mansion; manor house; freq. a citadel; fort: མཁར་དཔོན *mkhar-dpon* governor of a castle; commander of a fortress.

མཁར་ཁ *Mkhar-kha* n. of a place situated, to the north of Gyan-tse in Tsang; the birthplace of *Grub-chen Gtsañ smyon He-ru-ka,* one of the celebrated Buddhist *Tantrik* saints of Tsang.

མཁར་རྒྱའི་ཁལ *mkhar rgyahi-khal* contains 768 *Dbus sho*=640 *mgyur-sho.*

མཁར་རྔ *mkhar-rña* पणव, पणविक a drum; (according to some) a minstrel.

མཁར་ཆེན་བྲག་དཀར *Mkhar-chen brag-dkar* བོན་གནས་སོ་བདུན་གྱི་ནང་གཅིག་གི་མིང་ n. of one of the 37 sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

མཁར་ཆེན་རྫོང་ *Mkhar-chen rdsoñ* n. of a fort near Tengri Nor.

མཁར་ཆེན་བཟའ *Mkhar-chen bzah* ཞེས་པ་ནི་སློབ་དཔོན་པདྨ་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་ཇོ་མོ་ཞིག་གི་མཚན one of the wives of Padma Sambhava (*Loñ.* ཀ *8*).

མཁར་ཉག་གི་ཁལ *mkhar-ñag-gi khal* on the Tibetan steel-yard མཁར་ཉག་གང་ *mkhar-ñag gañ* of gold weight=38 *sho* of *Dbus* plus 8 *skar* of gold.

མཁར་ཉལ *mkhar-ñal* that sleeps on space; a general name for gods and birds.

མཁར་རྟ *Mkhar-rta* n. of a place on the confines of Tibet and Nepal (*S. kar. 77*).

མཁར་ལྟག *Mkhar-ltag* an abbreviation of མཁར་རྩེ་དང་ལྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *Mkar-rtse dañ Ltag-rtse rdsoñ*, the forts of *Mkhar-rtse* and *Ltag-rtse.*

མཁར་ཐོག *Mkhar-thog* n. of Tibet.

མཁར་རྡོ *mkhar-rdo* (སྨན) कांसमाक्षी n. of a medicine; a metalic substance in large grains; a sort of pyrites.

མཁར་སྡེར *mkhar-sder*, कंस, कंस्य a plate or dish made of bell-metal.

མཁར་བ *mkhar-wa* I: कंस, कंसक bell-metal.

མཁར་བ II: (also འཁར་བ *hkhar-wa*) in *B.* and *C.* staff, stick: མཁར་གསིལ *mkhar-gsil* a staff of the Buddhist mendicant priests, the upper part of which is hung with jingling rings (*Jä.*): ཕྱག་མཁར *phyag-mkhar* resp. for མཁར་བ *mkhar-wa.*

མཁར་བའི་དགྲ *mkhar-bahi dgra,* कंसारि enemy of Kañça an epithet of *Viṣṇu* (*Mñon.*).

མཁར་རྩེ *Mkhar-rtse* n. of a རྫོང *Rdsoñ*, or fort in *Phan-yul* in Tibet.

མཁར་ཟམ་ལྷ་ཁང་རྫོང་ *Mkhar-zam Lha-khañ rdsoñ* n. of a fort and town in Tibet.

མཁར་བཟོ་བ *mkhar-bzo-wa* कंसकार, कंसकर्मा a maker of articles of bell-metal.

མཁར་རུའི་སྤོར་གང *mkhar-ruhi spor gañ* one *spor* of *Mkhar-ru* measure is equal to one silver *srañ.*

མཁར་སྲུང་ *mkhar-sruñ* कोट्टपाल the guard or garrison of a fortress (*Cs.*).

མཁར་གསིལ *mkhar-gsil* metal cymbal.

མཁལ་མདོག *mkhal-mdog* kidney-coloured; dark red (*Cs.*).

མཁལ་ནད *khal-nad*=མཁལ་མའི་ནད *mkhal-mahi nad* disease of the kidneys.

མཁལ་མ *mkhal-ma* I: the kidneys: *mkhal-ma gañ yin tsha-grañ nus pa mthun dañ mkhal-nad lgañ-wa rked-pahi nad-la phan* the kidney (of cattle, etc. taken as food) equalizes the temperature, and is beneficial in kidney disease and also for ailments of the bladder and groin.

མཁལ་མ II: said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.

མཁས་གྲུབ *mkhas-grub* (མཁས་པ་དང་གྲུབ་པ *mkhas-pa dañ grub-pa*) a Buddhist scholar who being learned has attained perfection.

* མཁས་གྲུབ་རྗེ *Mkhas-grub rje* = མཁས་གྲུབ་དགེ་ལེགས་དཔལ་བཟང *Mkhas-grub Dge-legs dpal-bzañ* one of the chief disciples of Tsoñ-khapa.

མཁས་མཆོག *mkhas-mchog* पटुतम a profound scholar; eminent among the learned.

མཁས་བརྟན *mkhas-brtan* धीर steady and wise; of reliable knowledge མཁས་པ་བརྟེན་པ *mkhas-po brten-pa*.

མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* पण्डित, सुकर्म्मार, कुशल, चतुर, विचक्षणः, निपुण, विद्वान्, प्रवीणः, प्राज्ञः, निष्णितः, दक्ष, प्रतीतः, पटु, बुध, कृतिन् wise, learned, sagacious: སྨན་པ་མཁས་པ *sman-pa mkhas-pa* skilful physician: ཆོས་ལ་མཁས *chos-la mkhas-pa* versed in religion: སློབ་མ་སྐྱོང་བ་ལ་མཁས་པ efficient in managing pupils.

Syn. བྱང་བ *bya-wa*; རིག་ལྡན *rig-ldan*; རྣམ་གསལ *rnam-gsal*; རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-pa-can*; བློ་ལྡན *blo-ldan*; སྐྱོན་ཤེས *skyon-çes*; ཡོན་ཏན་ཤེས *yon-tan-çes*; གྲངས་ཅན *grañs-can*; མཛངས་པ *mdsañs-pa*; སྙན་ངག་མཁན *snan-ñag-mkhan*; ཤེས་རབ་ཅན *çes-rab-can*; དམ་པ *dam-pa*; རིག་པའི་དཔའ་བོ *rig-pahi dpah-po*; གོ་བ་ཅན *go-wa-can*; ཀུན་རིག *kun-rig*; བརྟན་པོ *brtan-po*; སེམས་ཤེས་པ *sems çes-pa*; ཐོས་ལྡན *thos-ldan*; སྤྱོད་ལྡན *spyod-ldan*; རྣམ་པར་དབྱངས *rnam-par-dbañs*; རིང་དུ་མཐོང་བ *riñ-du mthoñ-wa*; གྲགས་པ་ཐོབ་པ *grags-pa thob-pa*; གསལ་བའི་སྒོ *gsal-wahi sgo*; དུས་ཡིག་ཅན *dus-yig-can*; ཀུན་ཤེས *kun-ças*; དྲན་པའི་དབང་པོ *dran-pahi dwañ-po*; བློ་བཟང *blo-bzañ*; བློ་གྲོས *blo-gros*; མིག་ལྡན *mig-ldan*; ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-gyis bkur-wa*. (*Mñon.*)

མཁས་པ་ཅན *mkhas-pa-can* विद्वान् wise; learned; skilful; experienced; prudent; shrewd.

མཁས་པ་ལྟ་བུ *mkhas-pa lta-bu* पटुकल्प, पटुदेश्य like a dexterous man; appearing skilful.

མཁས་པ་སྨད་པ *mkhas-pa smad-pa* पटुरूप of inferior attainments.

མཁས་པ་བཞིན་བྱེད *mkhas-pa bshin byed* showing as one skilful, but not really so.

མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན *mkhas-pahi mgul rgyan* སི་ཏུ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ n. of a commentary on Tibetan grammar called མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན *mkhas-pahi mgul-rgyan* by *Si-tu Chos-kyi hbyuñ-gnas*.

མཁས་པའི་དགའ་སྟོན *mkhas-pahi dgah-ston* ཟུར་མཁར་བློ་གྲོས་རྒྱལ་པོའི་སུམ་རྟགས་འགྲེལ་པ་མཁས་པའི་དགའ་སྟོན n. of a commentary on Tibetan orthography (*Sum-rtag*) by *Blo-gros rgyal-po* of *Zur-mkhar*.

མཁས་པའི་རྒྱན *mkhas-pahi rgyan* ཧོ་ཕུག་པ་ཀརྨ་རབ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས n. of a grammatical work by *Karma Rab-rgyas* of *Ho-phug*.

མཁས་པའི་རང་བཞིན་ཅན *mkhas-pahi rañ-bshin can* पण्डितजातीय possessed of the nature of the learned; naturally wise or skilful.

མཁས་པའི་རིགས *mkhas-pahi rigs* पटुजातीय of the learned class: མཁས་པའི་རིགས་ལས་སྐྱེས *mkhas-pahi rigs las skyes* born of the race of *Dakṣa*.

མཁས་པར་རློམ་པ *mkhas-par rlom-pa* (མཁས་རློམས *mkhas-rloms*) पण्डितम्मन्य, ससुम्नक conceited person; a pedant.

མཁས་པས་དྲེགས *mkhas-pas dregs* pedantic: ཡོན་ཏན་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་ལ་མཁས་པས་དྲེགས་པ་ཡོད among the cultured there is much pedantry in learning.

མཁས་པོ *mkhas-po* or མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* a learned man; སྔོན་གྱི་མཁས་པོ་རྣམས *sñon-gyi mkhas-po rnams* learned men of former times.

མཁས་བླུན *mkhas-blun* wise and foolish; wisdom and folly.

མཁས་མ *mkhas-ma* = བུད་མེད་བློ་ལྡན་མ *bud-med blo-ldan ma* a noble, learned woman (*Mñon.*).

མཁས་བཙུན *mkhas-btsun* learned and righteous; མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང *mkhas-btsun bzañ* learned; conscientious and good.

མཁས་ཤོད *mkhas-çod* पटुतरः, पटीयान् most skilful or dexterous.

མཁུན་པ *mkhun-pa* (*Sch.*), v. ཁུན་པ *khun-pa.*

མཁུར་བ *mkhur-wa* the cheeks: མཁུར་བར་ཤ་འཛོར་ཙམ་ཡོད་ཕོངས་སྐྱོད་ལྡན a little fleshiness in the cheeks forebodes wealth (*Mi.*): མཁུར་ཚོས *mkhur-tshos*, v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*, cheeks: རབ་དམར་མཁུར་ཚོས་ཉི་གཞོན་འཆར་ཁའི་འོད her very ruddy cheeks glow like the rising sun.

མཁོ་བ *mkho-wa* necessary; desirable; also vb. to want: ང་ལ་མཁོ་བ་མེད I don't want it. མཁོ་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད *mkho-wahi yo-byad* indispensable things; necessary articles; ཉེ་བར་མཁོ་བ *ñe-war mkho-wa* or ཉེར་མཁོ *ñer-mkho* requisites, wants, desiderata; most necessary things: སྔ་མཁོ་བཞིན according as was wanted before; as heretofore.

མཁོ་བྱེད *mkho-byed*, colloq. *kho-che*, necessary things; what may be needed: *khyö-la kho-che yö-pe rik di dir nyo ma chok* the kind which you wanted cannot be bought here.

མཁོས་ཕབ *mkhos-phab* acc. to *Ñag.* signifies a fancy for a thing; a liking for; also to wish, want something.

མཁྱིད་གང *mkhyid-gañ* the measure with the fist made with thumb extended, about six inches: འཐེབས་བཀུམ་མཁྱིད་གང་ (its) length when folded is one *mkhyid* (*Yig. k.*).

མཁྱུད་པ *mkhyud-pa*, v. འཁྱུད་པ I: *hkhyud-pa* to keep, to hold, to retain; དཔེ་མཁྱུད་པ *dpe mkhyud-pa*, དཔེ་མཁྱུད་ཅན *dpe mkhyud-can* unwillingness to lend books (*Cs.*); དཔེ་མཁྱུད་བྱེད་པ *dpe-mkhyud byed-pa* to be unwilling to lend books.

མཁྱུད་སྤྱད *mkhyud-spyad* 1. a sort of bag or vessel for carrying medicine. 2. sorcery, witchcraft (*Sch.*): ཕ་དམ་པའི་མཁྱུད་སྤྱད་སྣ་ཕྲ་བུ a little instruction or various subjects like the alms-bag of the saint Phadam-pa (which contained different medicines).

མཁྱུད་སྤྱད་པ *mkhyud spyad-pa* = སྨན་པ *sman-pa* a medicine man; a physician (*Mñon.*).

མཁྱེན *mkyen*, v. མཁྱེན་པ *mkhyen-pa.* རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱིས་ཐུགས་མཁྱེན་གྱི་གཟིགས་པ་ལགས་སམ *rje btsun-gyis thugs mkhyen-gyi gzigs-pa lags-sam* Has your reverence seen by your prophetic sight? སྐུ་མཁྱེན *sku-mkhyen* form of abject entreaty: I appeal to your honour's wisdom; གསུང་མཁྱེན to your honour's sacred words; ཐུགས་མཁྱེན to your honour's heart; མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན you know full well; you will understand: བླ་མ་ཁྱེད་མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན O Lama, thou knowest all! མཛད་པར་མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན of your wisdom permit to be done!

མཁྱེན་མཁན *mkhyen-mkhan* very learned: ཆོས་གང་ལ་ཡང་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལྟ་བུ་མཁྱེན་མཁན profound like the ocean in every (department of) religion.

མཁྱེན་རྒྱ་ཅན *mkhyen-rgya-can* possessed of much understanding; very learned: ཡེ་མཁྱེན *ye-mkhyen* = མངོན་མཁྱེན *mñon mkhyen* possessed of prophetic knowledge; fore-knowledge; ཐུགས་མཁྱེན *thugs-mkhyen* knowledge of a higher kind; prophetic sight.

མཁྱེན་པ *mkhyen-pa* resp. for ཤེས་པ *çes-pa*, རིག་པ *rig-pa*, གོ་བ *go-wa* 1. to know; also knowledge; ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa* सर्वज्ञ all-knowing. 2 རྣམ་ཤེས *rnam-çes* = རྣམ་མཁྱེན *rnam-mkhyen* विज्ञ, such terms though applicable to Buddha are now applied to the Grand Lamas of Tibet out of courtesy or for the purpose of flattering

them: མཁྱེན་པ་ཐོགས་པ་མི་མངའ་བ whose knowledge has no bound (*Lam-rim.*); མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས superior wisdom; མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན attainments; accomplishments of a high order; མཁྱེན་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ perceived, found out, discovered; བསམ་པ་དག་པར་མཁྱེན་པས perceived the sentiments to be pure.

མཁྱེན་དཔྱོད་ཡངས་པ *mkhyen-dpyod yaṅs-pa* wide and critical knowledge; wide discriminating wisdom.

མཁྱེན་སྤྱན་ཡངས་པ *mkhyen-spyan yaṅs-pa* (with) broad views and wisdom; wide prophetic vision or sight.

མཁྱེན་བརྩེ *mkhyen-brtse* omniscient mercy.

མཁྱེན་གཟིགས *mkhyen-gzigs* supernatural perception; attributes of a high incarnate lama or a *Bodhisattva.*

མཁྱེན་རབ *mkhyen-rab* the wise; also ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* प्रज्ञा wisdom.

མཁྱེན་ཤིང་ངམ *mkhyen-çiṅ-ṅam* = མཁྱེན་ནམ *mkhyen-nam* did you understand it?

མཁྱེན་གསུམ *mkhyen gsum*:—གཞི་ཤེས *gshi-çes*, भाजय, or विषय ज्ञान the knowledge of the subject; basic knowledge: ལམ་ཤེས *lam-çes* knowledge of the way (to Nirvāṇa); knowing the way. རྣམ་མཁྱེན *rnam-mkhyen* = རྣམ་པར་ཤེས *rnam-par çes* विज्ञान चैतन्य cognition of all things.

མཁྲང་པ *mkhraṅ-pa* (*thang-pa*) acc. to *Jä.* is the fourth stage of the development of the fœtus.

མཁྲང་པོ *mkhraṅ-po* = ཧྲང་པ *hraṅ-pa* or སྲ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *sra-war hgyur-wa* a robust, hard and sound constitution: ལུས་ཀྱི་ཤེད་ཆེ་བ་ལ་མཁྲང་པོ in the great strength of his body there is sound health (*Ḱag*). The soundness of one's constitution is ascertained by examining the urine deposited in a bottle; when it is natural the physician declares མཁྲང་འདུག *mkhraṅ-hdug*, or colloquially ཧྲང་གིན་འདུག *hraṅ-gin hdug*, it (the constitution) is sound, &c.

མཁྲང་བ *mkhraṅ-wa* (*thaṅ-wa*), or མཁྲངས *mkhraṅs* also ཁྲང *khraṅ* hard; solid; compact; སྲ་མཁྲང་ཅན་འགྱུར་མེད *sra-mkhraṅ-can hgyur med* firm; hearty; sound; of a robust constitution (*Jä.*).

མཁྲིག་མ *mkhrig-ma* (*thig-ma*) the wrist of the hand (*Jä.*); the part of the hand which (in women) is adorned with bangles. It is also called ནོར་བུ་འཆིང་བ *nor-bu chiṅ-wa*, the part where jewels are bound.

མཁྲིགས་པ *mkhrigs-pa* (*thig-pa*) sometimes for མཁྲིག་མ *mkhrig-ma.*

མཁྲིས་ནད *mkhris-nad* bilious disease.

མཁྲིས་པ *mkhris-pa* (*thi-pa*) पित्त 1. the vesicle of the gall; the gall-bladder, as part of the intestines. 2. generally the bile itself; the bilious fluid: མཁྲིས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་བསྡུས་པ་རྨ་དང་དུག་མཁྲིས་མིག་ལ་ཕན *mkhris-pa sna-tshogs bsdus-pa rma daṅ dug mkhris mig-la phan* a mixture of the biles of different animals is useful for sores; and the bile of poisonous animals is useful for eye-disease: མཁྲིས་པའི་གསལ་བྱེད་བཞི the four animal biles that are used in medicine:—(1) དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile; (2) རི་བོང་མཁྲིས་པ *ri-boṅ mkhris-pa* hare's bile; (3) འཕྱི་བའི་མཁྲིས་པ *hphyi-wahi mkhris-pa* marmot's bile; (4) ཉ་མཁྲིས *ña-mkhris* fish bile (*Sman. 175*).

མཁྲིས་པ་ཅན *mkhris-pa-can* splenetic; a short-tempered person.

མཁྲིས་མ *mkhris-ma* acc. to *Jä.* = འཁྲིས *hkhris.*

མཁྲིས་ཚད *mkhris-tshad* bilious fever; གྲང་མཁྲིས *graṅ-mkhris* a feverish chill.

མཁྲིས་རིམས *mkhris-rims* applied to a fever in which the liver is conjested.

མཁྲིས་ཤས་ཆེ་ *mkhris-ças che*, མི་ལ་མཁྲིས་པའི་ནད་མང་བའི་ངོར་ one in whose constitution the bilious diseases predominate.

མཁྲེགས་པ *mkhregs-pa* (*theg-pa*) कठोर, कठिन hard; that cannot be broken; cannot be divided; also fearless; and acc. to *Jä.* མགོ་མཁྲེགས་ཅན *mgo mkhregs-can* obstinate, stiffnecked, stubborn.

Syn. སྲ་བ *sra-wa*; མི་ཤིགས *mi-çigs*; མི་འཇིག *mi-hjig*; མི་ཕྱེད *mi-phyed* (*Mñon.*).

འཁང་བ *hkhañ-wa*, སེམས་མི་དགའ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *sems mi-dgah-wa lta-bu* 1. to hurt at heart or offend, also to irritate. 2. vindictiveness: ཁྱོད་ལ་འཁང་ཚིག་གཅིག་ཀྱང་འདུག་པས *khyod la hkhañ-tshig cig-kyan hdug-pas* (*Hbrom. 51*) you use all manner of vindictive words. 3. bickering, quarrelling; འཁང་མང many quarrels: དཔོན་སློབ་རེ་འཁང་འབྱུང *dpon slob re hkhañ-hbyuñ* there arose mutual differences between masters and scholars. རེ་འཁང་བྱེད་པ *re hkhañ byed-pa* to make mischief (*Mil.*).

འཁད་པ *hkhad-pa*, especially in *W.* 1. to sit; to sit firm: རྔ་མོང་ལ་འཁད་པ to sit on the back of a camel. 2. to remain sitting; to stick fast; to be stopped; kept back (*Jä*); རྐང་པ་འཁད་དེ་འགྱེལ་བ to get entangled with the foot so as to fall: སྒོ་འཁད་འདུག the door sticks.

འཁམ་པ *hkham-pa*=བརྒྱལ་བ *brgyal-wa* to sink or fall down senseless; to faint away; to swoon. 2. to take into one's mouth (*Sch.*).

འཁར *hkhar*=ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* or ཆགས་པ *chags-pa* desire; passion; attachment (*Ñag.*).

འཁར་སྒོང *hkhar-sgoñ* white pebbles called དཀར་གོང *dhar goñ* in medical works: གཡས་གཡོན་གཉིས་སུ་འཁར་སྒོང་དང་སྲན་མ *gyas-gyon gñis-su hkhar-sgoñ dañ sran-ma* on both his right and left there were white pebbles and peas.

འཁར་བ I: 1. *hkhar-wa* a walking stick, staff, clutcheon: ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་འཁར་བ་ཐོགས་པ་ཞིག་དང་འཕྲད he met (a man) who carried a stick of *chu-çiñ* (water-tree) (*A. 131*). 2. कंस, कंसाक्षि bell-metal: འཁར་བའི་གཡའ་ཡིས་མིག་ནད་སེལ the rust (sulphate) of bronze, or of gong-metal, removes eye disease. འཁར་བ is a compound of bell-metal with copper, &c.; འཁར་བའི་ཆུ *hkhar-wahi chu* molten, liquid bronze; འཁར་བའི་མེ་ལོང *hkhar-wahi me-loñ* a metallic mirror.

འཁར་བ II. vb. to adhere to; to stick to.

འཁར་རྔ *hkhar-rña* or རྒྱ་རྔ *rgya-rña* 1. gong used in Tibet and China to call people to their work or lamas to religious service. 2. a drum of bell-metal, large bell-metal disk, producing when struck loud sound like that of a bell.

འཁར་གཞོང *hkhar-gshoñ* dish of bell-metal.

འཁར་ཟངས *hkhar-zañs* a metallic kettle.

འཁར་གསིལ *hkhar-gsil* the staff carried by mendicant priests having a *chaitya* fixed on its top end, from which hang down sixteen rings: ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་འཁར་གསིལ་མཛེས་པར་བསྣམས་པ (*A. 22*) they all grasped beautiful mendicant's staves.

འཁར་གསིལ་གྱི་མདོ *hkhar-gsil-gyi-mdo* (*K. d.* ཝ. *425*) a tractate on the merit accruing from the use of the mendicant's staff.

འཁལ *hkhal* when spinning the thread stretched across is called *hkhal*, and that lengthwise is called *sgrim*; sometimes this word is spelt as འཁེལ *hkhel* (*Dag-yig.*).

འཁལ་བ *hkhal-wa* 1. to spin: བལ་འཁེལ་བ *lal hkhel-wa* to spin wool. 2 in *W.* to send; to forward things.

འཁུ་འཁྲིག *ḥkhu-ḥkhrig* or འཁང་བ *ḥkhaṅ-wa* denotes certain passions that disturb the tranquility of the mind, such as malignity and covetousness; acc. to *Cs.* to emulate, contemn, hate; also to long for; acc. to *Sch.* pride (*Jä.*).

+ **འཁུ་བ** *ḥkhu-wa* འགྲན་པ *ḥgran-pa*= स्पर्धा, द्रोह to vie with, contend; also wrathfully rebelling : ཞེ་སྡང་དུའང་བཅད *she sdaṅ-du-haṅ ḥçad*, དོན་ལ་རྒྱུན་དུ་གནོད་པའི་སེམས་འཆང་པ *don-la rgyun-du gnod-pahi sems ḥchaṅ-pa* the real signification is always to harbour thoughts of doing mischief. Acc. to *Jä.* to offend, insult, injure; also injury.

འཁུ་བའི་བསམ་པ *ḥkhu-wahi bsam-pa*=ལོག་ལྟ *log-lta* मिथ्यादर्शन a false creed; heresy (*Mṅon.*).

འཁུན་པ *ḥkhun-pa* 1. groan; a deep sigh, from suffering or disease. 2. on account of fullness of the stomach, beasts such as cows and buffaloes make this hollow sound at the time of chewing the cud: འཁུན་སྒྲ་ཁང་པ་ཁེངས *ḥkhun-sgra khaṅ-pa kheṅs* he filled the house with groanings: སྡང་བའི་དགྲ་ལ་གཡག་ལྟར་འཁུན *sdaṅ wahi dgra-la gyag ltar ḥkhun* he groans (or grunts) like a yak against a fierce enemy (*Jä.*).

འཁུམ་པ *ḥkhum-pa*, pf. ཁུམས *khums* (cf. སྐུམ་པ *skum-pa*), ཐོས་པ *thos-pa* to comprehend; to shrink; ཡན་ལག་འཁུམས་པ *yan-lag ḥkhums-pa* to be contracted of the limbs; རྐང་ལག་འཁུམས་པ *rkaṅ-lag ḥkhums-pa* contracted hands and feet: ཡུར་ར་རང་བཞིན་ འཁུམ་བྱེད་ཡིན *yur-ra raṅ-bshin ḥkhum byed yin* the ditch will get narrower of itself (*Jä.*).

འཁུམས་པ *ḥkums-pa* 1. shrunk, shriveled, contracted; fig. reduced; restricted; deprived of power: བློ་འཁུམས་པ *blo ḥkhums-pa* a contracted mind; an easily frightened heart; one who is much afraid of (*Ṅag.*): acc. to *Sch.* to practise; to impress on the mind.

འཁུར་དུ་ཐོགས་ཏེ *ḥkhur-du thogs-te* taking up in order to carry; taking on one's back; ལག་པར་ཁུར་བྱེས *lag-par khur-byes* in *W.* to hold in one's hand (*Jä.*); སེམས་ལ་འཁུར་བ *sems-la ḥkhur-wa* to bear in mind; འཁུར་ཐག *ḥkhur-thag* girth or rope; strap for carrying.

འཁུར་བ *ḥkhur-wa* sbst. pastry; vb. to carry, as in ཁུར་འཁུར་བ་པོ *khur ḥkhur-wa-po*, one who carries a burden; འཁུར་བྱེད *ḥkhur-byed*, འཁུར་བཞིན་པ *ḥkhur bshiṅ-pa* carrying: མི་ཐེག་པར་འཁུར་བ *mi-theg-par ḥkhur-wa* to carry very heavy loads; to carry what one is not able to carry. *Khur-çog*, bring it! *Khur-song*, take it away!

འཁུར་ཚོས *ḥkhur-tshos*, v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*.

འཁུར་ར *ḥkhur-ra*=སྣུམ་འཁུར *snum-ḥkhur* bread or pastry baked with or in oil (*Ṅag.*).

འཁུལ་བ *ḥkhul-wa* acc. to *Ṅag.* to subdue; to subject one by argument and language to service; acc. to *Cs.* to be uneasy about; ཁྲལ་འཁུལ་བ *khral ḥkhul-wa* acc. to *Jä.* perh. to force a tax, a rate, on a person.

འཁེགས་པ *ḥkhegs-pa*, pf. of འགེགས *hgegs*, to hinder, stop, shut off, debar: ཇི་ལྟར་བཀག་རུང་མ་འཁེགས་པས *ji-ltar bkag ruṅ-ma ḥkhegs-pas* although they prohibited, in whatever way, he was not stopped: ཉེས་སྐྱོན་འཁེགས་པ་པོ *ñes-skyon ḥkhegs-pa-po* one who has stopped evils and dangers: འཁེགས་བྱེད *ḥkhegs-byed* one who stops.

འཁེངས་པ *ḥkheṅs-pa*, pf. ཁེངས *kheṅs*, to be replete; to be full: ཁྲག་གིས་ཁེངས་ཡོད་པ was filled with blood; བློ་གྲོས་མ་ཁེངས་ཏེ *blo-gros ma kheṅs-te* his mind not being satiated (*Jä.*).

འཁེབ་པ *ḥkheb-pa*, pf. ཁེབས *khebs*, to cover; to spread over; ཡོངས་སུ་ཁེབས་ཏེ *yoṅs-su khebs-te* being covered all over; ཁ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁེབས་ཏེ *kha thams-cad khebs-te* being covered over the whole face; to overshadow (*Jä.*).

འཁེལ་བ *ḥkhel-wa*, འགེལ་བ *hgel-wa*, pf. ཁེལ *khel*, གདེང་འཁེལ་བ *gdeṅ ḥkhel-wa*, to put on; to pack on; to load: བཅུ་ཐོག་ཁེལ་བ *bcu thog khel-wa* when the ten storeys shall have been put on (erected).

འཁོ་བ *ḥkho-wa* (cog. to མཁོ་བ *mkho-wa*) to wish; to want; to think useful, serviceable, necessary; to have occasion for: འཁོ་རྒྱུ་རེད it will be of use; he will be able to make use of it: འཁོ་འམ་མི་མཁོ will it be useful or not, or in *W. ḥkho-ce med*, I do not want it; I do not like it. འཁོ་བཅད fit for use; useful (*Jä.*).

འཁོགས་པ I: *ḥkhogs-pa* very infirm from old age; decrepit; decayed. Gen. signifies རྒན *rgan* or རྒྱས་འཁོགས *rgyas-ḥkhogs* worn out by age: སྔོ་ཁོག *sño-khog*, སྐྱ་ཁོག *skya-khog* complexion blue or pale from old age.

འཁོགས་པ II: चरण, वृत, विहार, भव, भ्रमण migration; wandering; fig. worldly existence.

འཁོགས་པ III:=གློ་འགོག་པ *glo ḥgog-pa* to cough (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོང་བ *ḥkhoṅ-wa* (cf. སྒོང་བ *sgoṅ-wa*) to draw in one's limbs; to sit in a cowering position; to squat; to hide one's self; དཔའ་འཁོང་བ *dpaḥ ḥkhoṅ-wa* to be discouraged, disheartened (*Jä.*).

འཁོད *ḥkhod*, fut. of བཀོད *bkod*=ཁོད *khod* 1. surface; superficies; སའི་འཁོད་སྙོམ་པ *saḥi ḥkhod sñom-pa* to remove inequalities of the surface; to level; to plane; འཁོད་སྙོམས་པ *ḥkhod sñoms-pa* levelled; made even; plain; frequently བར་གྱི་ཁོད་སྙོམས *bar-gyi khod-sñoms* gaps were filled up, *i.e.*, distinctions of rank, wealth, &c., were done away with. 2. a mill stone; ཡ་འཁོད *ya-ḥkhod* the upper stone; མ་འཁོད *ma-ḥkhod* the nether stone (*Jä.*).

འཁོད་པ *ḥkhod-pa*=སྡོད་པ *sdod-pa* to sit down; to sit; also to live, to dwell; to be set down; to be put: *rgyal srid-la ḥkhod-pa* raised to the throne; གནས་སུ་འཁོད་པ settled at a place; རིམ་དུ་འཁོད་པ seated in rank or order; སྟེང་དུ་འཁོད་པ *steṅ-tu ḥkhod-pa* placed above; འོག་ཏུ་འཁོད་པ placed under.

འཁོན I: *Ḥkhon* n. of an ancient family in Tibet: ས་སྐྱ་འཁོན་གྱི་རིགས *Sa-skya ḥkhon-gyi rigs*, *Sa-skya* (hierarchs) belonged to the race of *Ḥkhon* (*Ṅag.*).

འཁོན II:=ཞེ་འཁོན *she-ḥkhon* malice; dispute; war; spite (*Ṅag.*); འཁོན་ནས *ḥkhon-nas* from the state of dispute or war; འཁོན་མེད་པར *ḥkhon-med-par* honestly, without evil intentions; also without quarrel or dispute; འཁོན་སུགས་པ *ḥkhon sugs-pa* to be spiteful or quarrelsome.

འཁོན་པ *ḥkhon-pa*, also འཁོན་ཡོད་པ *ḥkhon-yod-pa* to bear a grudge or ill-will against a person; to be dissatisfied with a thing; also to be malicious, spiteful.

འཁོན་པོ *ḥkhon-po* discord; dissension (*Jä.*).

འཁོབས *hkhols*, བྱ་བའི་འཁོབས *bya-wahi hkhobs* the sphere of one's doing or work (*Zam.*); also = ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*. Acc. to *Jä.* to be startled, agitated, alarmed.

འཁོབས་ཤག *hkhobs-çag* not fitting to a place; become larger or smaller: འཁྱགས་ནས་འཁོབས་ཤག་ཆེར་ཆེར་སོང *hkhyags-nas hkhobs-çag cher-cher soñ* being frozen it does not fit, it having grown larger (*Ñag.*).

+ **འཁོབ་བ** *hkhob-wa* = ངན་པ *ñan-pa* bad; wicked; low; barbarous; rough; rude; མཐའ་འཁོབ *mthah hkhob* border; also border country; ཡང་འཁོབ *yan-hkhob* distant border land.

འཁོར I: *hkhor* an attendant who is inferior to a friend in rank and superior to a servant: འཁོར་གྱི་ནང་ན་འདུག་ཀྱང་རུང་ even if he be allowed to be among the attendants.

འཁོར II: 1. for འཁོར་ལོ *hkhor-lo* a wheel; མེ་འཁོར *me-hkhor* the fire-wheel; ཆུ་འཁོར *chu-hkhor* a mill or wheel turned by water; རླུང་འཁོར *Rluñ-hkhor* wheel turned by wind; ལག་འཁོར *lag-hkhor* a wheel turned by the hand; a millstone. 2. circle; circumference; the persons or objects encircling; that which surrounds (a certain point or place): ལྟེ་བ་དང་དེའི་འཁོར་རྣམས *lte-wa dañ dehi hkhor-rnams* the navel and the circumjacent parts; དེ་ཁོར་ལ *de khor-la* thereabouts. ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-hkhor* retinue, attendants; also waiters: འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པས *hkhor dañ bcas-pa* (सपरिवार) with the attendants or suite; འཁོར་དགྲ་བཅོམ་པས *hkhor dgra-bcom-pas* surrounded by the retinue of *Arhats*: འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས་པོ *hkhor-du bsdus-po* gathered round as his retinue; also frequently the train of thoughts, reminiscences, &c., which the soul, when passing into a new body, cannot take along with it (*Jä.*).

* འཁོར *hkhor* भमति (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 22*).

འཁོར་ཀུན་ཏུ་གྲགས *hkhor kun-tu grags*, सर्वपर्षदानुरविता resounding in every company.

འཁོར་ཁ *hkhor-kha*, ཟླ་བ་དང་ཞག་འཁོར་བ་ལ *zla-wa dañ shag hkhor-wa la* return or each rotation (of a month, day, or year): མང་བའི་རིགས་ལ་འཁོར་ཁའི་ལྷག་འཁྱིལ་ཡོང་གི་འདུག་པ *mañ-wahi rigs la hkhor-khahi lhag hkhyil yoñ-gi hdug-pa* those articles which are found in excess at the termination of the period should be sent round (*Rtsii.*).

འཁོར་མཁན *hkhor-mkhan* one who turns a wheel; a wheel that is turned; those who come and go with somebody.

* འཁོར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *hkhor-gyi dkyil-hkhir* पर्षन्मण्डल the circle of attendants.

འཁོར་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བ *hkhor-gyi ske-wa*, परिजन dependants.

* འཁོར་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བོ *hkhor-gyi ske-bo* परिजन (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 21*).

འཁོར་གྱི་འཁྱམས *hkhor-gyi hkhyams* court-yard; an open space near a temple or a residential house where people assemble to witness a spectacle; also the passage round a temple or monastery for devotees to walk round for religious merit.

འཁོར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *hkhor-gyi gtso-bo* the chief of the attendants or followers.

འཁོར་གཅིག *hkhor-gcig* one attendant; འཁོར་རྣམས *hkhor-rnams* domestics; household servants; ལོ་འཁོར *lo-hkhor* a cycle of years: ལོ་འཁོར་བཅུ་གཉིས *lo-hkhor bcu-gñis* or དྲུག་བཅུ *drug-bcu* a cycle of twelve or sixty years.

འཁོར་ཉན *hkhor-ñan* निषाद the first of the seven musical notes.

འཁོར་ཏོ *hkhor-to* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 190*).

འཁོར་གཏན་ *hkhor-gtan* = སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ *sgohi them-pa* देहलीकः: steps at the threshold or at the entrance of a house.

འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས་ *hkhor-du bsdus* to enlist; to recruit; to take as one's followers. བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔས་སེམས་ཅན་འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས་ནས་དོན་བྱེད A *Bodhisattva* taking animated beings as his followers works for their good; or a *Bodhisattva* having brought animated beings into his followers, does work for the cause of men: འཁོར་འདུས་པ་འདུག *hkhor-hdus-pa hdug* all the attendants had collected together.

འཁོར་པ *hkhor-pa* or འཁོར་པོ *hkhor-po* male attendant.

* འཁོར་ཕག་མོ *hkhor phag-mo* (*Schr.*, *53 A.*)

འཁོར་བ *hkhor-wa* I: to turn round; to circumambulate, to walk all round; also to elapse, to be completed. 2. to be formed, perfected: ཁྱག་པར་འཁོར་བ་མེད the frost has formed; ཟིལ་པ་འཁོར dew has arisen.

འཁོར་བ II: the world; rotatory existence; the round of transmigration within the six classes of beings: འཁོར་བ་ལ་སྐྱོ་ཤས་སྐྱེས *hkhor-wa la skyo-ças skyes* to repent at having come into transmigratory existence.

Syn. མ་རིག *ma-rig*; མངོན་ཆགས *mṅon-chags*; སྲིད་པ *srid-pa*; འཇིག་རྟེན *hjig-rten*; ཡང་སྲིད *yaṅ-srid*; གཞི་འཛིན་པ *gshi hdsin-pa*; གཙུག་ལག་དང་པོ *gtsug-lag daṅ-po*; ཐུན་མོང་ཆོས *thun-moṅ chos*; སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་གནས *sdug-bsṅal hbyuṅ-nas*; འཁོར་བ *hkhor-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བ་འཁོར་མོར *hkhor-wa hkhor-mor* to transmigrate in the world (*Pag. 291*).

འཁོར་བ་འཇིག *hkhor-wa hjig* ककुच्छन्द तथागत the breaker or destroyer of transmigratory existence; the name of a former Tathāgata.

* འཁོར་བ་དང་ལྡན་ཆེན་པོ *hkhor-wa daṅ-ldan chen-po* महाभामी (*Schr.*; *Kālac T. 145*).

འཁོར་བ་དོང་སྤྲུག *hkhor-wa doṅ-sprug* = སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་སངས་རྒྱས་འཁོར་སྟོང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་ལ་ཟེར the passing of all animals to be followers of the thousand past Buddhas.

འཁོར་བ་ལས་སྒྲོལ་མཁན *hkhor-wa las sgrol-mkhan* one who has been liberated from transmigratory existence; also one who liberates another from that state.

འཁོར་བའི་ཁྱིམ *hkhor-wahi khyim* = བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *btsun-mohi pho-braṅ* the residence of a queen (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བའི་དགྲ *hkhor-wahi dgra* संसारशत्रु the enemy of the world, *Māra*.

འཁོར་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ *hkhor-wahi rgya-mtsho* the ocean of worldly existence: རྣམ་རྟོག་མ་རིག་ཆེན་པོ་སྟེ, འཁོར་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོར་ལྟུང་བར་བྱེད the *Vikalpanā* (the wrong impression); thrown into the ocean of worldly business (*Grub.* ད *76*).

འཁོར་བའི་འཆིང་བ *hkhor-wahi hchiṅ-wa* the entanglements or ties of the world: འཁོར་བའི་འཆིང་བ་དྲག་པོ་སྟེ, སེམས་ཅན་དམྱལ་བ་ཀུན་གྱི་རྒྱུ the strong fastenings to this world are the cause of the suffering in hell of all animated nature (*K.* ལ *114*).

འཁོར་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *hkhor-wahi sdug-bsṅal* the miseries of the worldly existence.

འཁོར་བའི་བླ་མ *hkhor-wahi bla-ma* = འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *hdod-lha dgah-rab dbaṅ-phyug* Cupid, the god of Love (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བའི་བཙོན་ར *hkhor-wahi btson-ra* the prison-house of worldly existence.

འཁོར་བའི་ལམ *hkhor-wahi lam* संसारवर्त्म the path of transmigratory existence.

འཁོར་བར་འཁོར *hkhor-war hkhor* to come in and go out of this world very often.

འཁོར་བར་འཁོར་བ་པོ *hkhor-war hkhor-wa-po* one who transmigrates.

འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས *hkhor-war hkhyams* འགྲོ་མཚོག wandering purposelessly in this world.

འཁོར་མ་ཚགས *hkhor-ma tshags* without interruption.

འཁོར་མང་ཅན *hkhor mañ-can* = ཤིང་ཀ་དམ་པ *çiñ ka-dam-pa* कदम्ब the tree *Cadamba* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་མེད *hkhor-med*, ཆད་མེད *chad-med* uninterrupted: བཀའ་དྲིན་འཁོར་མེད *bkah drin hkhor-med* uninterrupted mercy (*Yig. 42*).

འཁོར་ཞག *hkhor-shag* the date of return; the term or period for which leave is granted to monks or soldiers at the expiration of which they are bound to return to duty.

འཁོར་ཟུག *hkhor-zug*, v. འཁོར་ཡུག *hkhor-yug*.

འཁོར་ཡུག *hkhor-yug*, चक्रवाल the horizon; the wall surrounding a city or fort; rampart: འཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ *hkhor-yug-tu* or འཁོར་མོ་ཡུག་ཏུ *hkhor-mo yug-tu* within the limits of the horizon; everywhere; at all times.

* འཁོར་ཡུག *hkhor-yug* वृत्तं (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 12*).

འཁོར་གཡའ *hkhor-gyah* latch.

འཁོར་གཡོག *hkhor-gyog* परिवार, परिषद् attendants and servants, companions and domestics: མདུན་འཁོར *mdun-hkhor* waiting servant; *valet de chambre*; ནང་འཁོར *nañ-hkhor* household servants; domestics: གཙོ་འཁོར *gtso-hkhor* master and servant: དཔོན་འཁོར *dpon-hkhor* the chief and his servant; སྟོན་འཁོར *ston-hkhor* the teacher and his pupils; དྲུང་འཁོར *druñ-hkhor* a secretary or clerk; ཕྱི་འཁོར *phyi-hkhor* servants outside the domestics.

* འཁོར་རལ་གཅིག་མ *hkhor ral-gcig-ma* (*Schr. 53 B.*).

འཁོར་ལེགས་པ *hkhor-legs-pa* good attendants.

འཁོར་ལོ I: *hkhor-lo* and other weapons of war included in the following list of weapons or མཚོན་ཆ *mtshon cha*:—གཡུལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ *gyul-du hdsin-pa*; ཐོ་བ *tho-wa*; རྡུང་བྱེད *rduñ-byed*; འཛོམ་བྱེད *hdsom-byed*; དབྱུག་པ *dbyug-pa*; ལྕགས་བཅིངས *lcags-bciñs*; དབྱིག་པ *dbyig-pa*; འཕང་མདུང *hphañ-mduñ*; ཤང་ལང *çañ-lañ*; གསོར་མདུང *gsor-mduñ*; ཙ་ཀྲ *tsa-kra* འཁོར་ལོ *hkhor-lo* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ II: 1. चक्र, रथांग, सुदर्शन,जिह्म an orb, circle, disk; a wheel: འཁོར་ལོ་ཆེན་པོར་འཇུག་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ महाचक्रप्रयोग-ज्ञान-मुद्रा the symbol of entering into the great circle. 2. the round of life; orb or state of existence; སྲིད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *srid-pahi hkhor-lo* भवचक्र the chart or cycle of existence: ལྷ་དང་མི་རྣམས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞི *lha dañ mi rnams-kyi hkhor-lo bshi* the four states of existence of gods and men:—(1) མཐུན་པའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གནས་པ *mthun-pahi yul-du gnas-pa* प्रतिरूपदेशवास residence in a place where there is agreement or which is agreeable; (2) སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ་ལ་བརྟེན་པ *skyes-bu dam-pa la brten-pa* सत्पुरुषाश्रय to take refuge with or shelter under good men; (3) བདག་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཡང་དག་པའི་སྨོན་ལམ *bdag ñed-kyi yañ-dag-pahi smon-lam* आत्मनः सम्यक् प्रणिधान perfect determination of one's self; (4) སྔོན་ཡང་བསོད་ནམས་བྱས་པ *sñon yañ-bsod-nams byas-pa* पूर्वेकृत पुण्य moral merit acquired in a former existence: འཁོར་ལོ་ཅན (1) *hkhor-lo can* चक्री one who is possessed of a disk; (2) སྦྲུལ *sbrul* a snake (*Mñon.*); (3) v. བྱ་ངུར་བ *bya ñur-wa* चक्रवाक (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ་བསྒྱུར *hkhor-lo bsgyur*, འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར *hkhor-los-sgyur* चक्रवर्त्ति राजा an Universal Emperor.

Syn. མ་ལུས་རྒྱལ་པོ *ma-lus rgyal-po*; རྒྱལ་ཀུན་འདུད *rgyal-kun hdud*; ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *lhag-pahi dwañ-phyug*; ས་ཀུན་དབང *sa-kun dwañ*; ཡང་དག་རྒྱལ་པོ *yañ-dag rgyal-po*; མི་ཡི་ལྷ *mi-yi lha*; གནམ་བསྐོས *gnam-bskos* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་རྒྱལ་གྱི་བཙུན་མོ *hkhor-los sgyur rgyal-gyi btsun-mo* the wife of the Universal Emperor.

Syn. མི་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ *mi-yi lha-mo*; བུད་མེད་རིན་ཆེན *bud-med rin-chen*; གནམ་བསྐོས་མ *gnam bskos-ma*; ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ *Lhag-pahi dwañ-phyug ma*; འཇིག་རྟེན་བཙུན་མོ *hjig-rten btsun-mo.* (*Mñon.*)

འཁོར་ལོ་འཇོམས *hkhor-lo hjoms*, v. ད་དྲུ་འཇོམས *da-dru hjoms* སྨན་བཟང་པོ, vegetable medicine for ringworm.

འཁོར་ལོ་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རི *Hkhor-lo dañ ldan pahi-ri* चक्रपर्वत n. of a fabulous mountain situated beyond the great ocean where the horizon touches the earth. At its centre it has an impenetrable golden hill called *Vajra nābhi parvata.* It is filled with fruit trees in consequence of which there are innumerable species of monkey living there (*K. d.* ར *282*).

འཁོར་ལོ་དང་འཁོར་ལོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྷའི་མེ་ཏོག *hkhor-lo dañ hkhor-lo chen-po lhahi me-tog* (*K. d.* ཙ *368*) n. of a celestial flower; idem ཙ་ཀྲ་དང་ཙ་ཀྲ་ཆེན་པོ *tsa-kra dañ tsa-kra chen-po.* (*K. d.* ཞ *156.*)

འཁོར་ལོ་དྲི་མེད *hkhor-lo dri-med* चक्रविमल n. of flower.

འཁོར་ལོ་གདོང *hkhor-lo gdoñ* = ཕག་པ *phag-pa,* चक्र, चक्रा a pig; one with a circular muzzle.

འཁོར་ལོ་འདབ་བརྒྱ *hkhor-lo hdab-brgya* चक्रशतपत्र n. of a flower.

འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ *hkhor-lo hdra* = དོང་ག *doñ-ga.* Syn. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཤིང *rgyal-pohi çiñ*; སོར་མ་བཞི་པ *sor-ma gshi-pa*; ལོ་མ་བཟང *lo-ma bzañ* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ་བ *hkhor-lo hdra-wa* चक्रवत्, चक्रिक: like a circle; resembling a wheel.

འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ *hkhor-lo sdoma-pa* चक्रसम्वर n. of Buddhist *Tantrik* deity.

འཁོར་ལོ་དབང་སྒྱུར *hkhor-lo dwañ-sgyur* བོན་གྱི་སྟོན་པ་ཞིག n. of a Bon teacher (*G. Bon. 1*).

འཁོར་ལོ་འབྱེད་པ *hkhor-lo hbyed-pa* चक्रभेदिनी one who can penetrate into the designs or machinations of others.

འཁོར་ལོ་རྩིབས་སྟོང *hkhor-lo rtsibs-stoñ* the fabulous wishing wheel which is possessed of one thousand radiating spokes: རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདུན་ན་གསེར་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རྩིབས་སྟོང་ཡོད་པ in the presence of the king was the golden wheel with one thousand radiating ribs; རྩིབས་རེ་རེ་ལ་ཟས་སྣ་རེ་རེ་བཞག་ནས་འདྲེན་པ་ལ on each spoke, where it touched the felloe, there was placed a dainty dish; གང་འདོད་པ་དེ་མདུན་དུ་བསྐོར་ནས་འདྲེན from the wheel was brought before him whatever he wished; མི་འདོད་པ་དེ་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་བསྐོར་ནས་འཛོག་པ that which he did not like turned away from him (*A. 2*).

འཁོར་ལོ་གཡོ *hkhor-lo gyo* कुन्द n. of a flower.

འཁོར་ལོའི་རྐང *hkhor-lohi rkañ* round foot; elephant; གླང་པོ *glañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་མགོན་པོ *hkhor-lohi mgon-po* the lord or chief of all: མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ་མངའ་འཁོར་ལོའི་མགོན་པོ་བཀའ་དྲིན་མཚུངས་མེད་དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་ཆེན་པོའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ before the feet of *Kalyāṇamitra* who is the paramount lord possessing the grace of the noble, wise, and good, whose kindness is unequalled.

འཁོར་ལོའི་མགྲིན *hkhor-lohi mgrin* as met.= རྔ་མོང *rña-moñ* the camel. (*Mñon.*)

འཁོར་ལོའི་མཐའ *hkhor-lohi mthah* नेमि, नाभि the circumference of a circle.

འཁོར་ལོའི་རྣམ་པ་ཅན *hkhor-lohi rnam-pa can,* described as སྟག་གི་སེན་མོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་དྲི་རྫས, a scent called "tiger's-claws."

འཁོར་ལོའི་ཡན་ལག *hkhor-lohi yan-lag* = ངང་པ་སྤྱིའི་མིང *ñañ-pa spyihi miñ* चक्राङ्ग, हंस a general term for the goose species (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས I: *hkhor-lohi lus* = པུ་ཤེལ་ཙེ *puçel tse* amber.

Syn. བྱ་ཟས *bya-zas*; ཉ་ཡི་འཁོར་པ *ña-yi hkhor-pa*; ལུས་ངན་མིག *lus-ñan mig* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས ii: = གདུགས *gdugs* an umbrella.

Syn. ཆར་སྐྱོབ *char-skyob*; ཚ་བ་སྒྲིབ *tsha-wa sgrib*; ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshad-skyob* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་འགྲོ་བ *hkhor-los hgro-wa*, ཤིང་རྟ་སྤྱི་དང་བྱེ་བྲག *çiñ-rta spyi-dañ bye-brag* wheeled; carriage or vehicle (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར *hkhor-los sgyur*, v. རེག་བཟང *reg-bzañ* (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་འཚོ *hkhor-los htsho*, v. རྫ་མཁན *rdsa-mkhan*, a potter; one who lives by turning the (potter's) wheel (*Mñon.*).

འཁོར་ས *hkhor-sa* प्रदक्षिण-पथिका the path for circumambulation round a sacred building or other object; the positions of attendant demi-gods of a principal deity round his mansion.

འཁོར་གསུམ *khor-hgsum* man, horse and cow: རྟ་ལས་ལས་གཞོལ་ཏེ་འཁོར་གསུམ་སྣང་དུ་ཕུལ, alighting from his horse, he presented the three objects, viz., a servant, a horse, and a cow to him (*A. 7*).

འཁོར་གསུམ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ *hkhor-gsum rnam-par dag-pa* the alms-giver, alms-giving, and the receiver of alms, when those three are of pure motives.

འཁོལ་བ *hkhol-wa*, pf. བཀོལ *bkhol*, imp. ཁོལ *khol* 1. to make a person a slave; to bind as a servant; to cause to serve one. བྲན་ཁོལ *bran-khol* or ཁོལ་པོ *khol-po* a slave; *bkol-spyod-kyi sdug-bsñal* the miseries of servitude; *gshan-dag-gis dwañ-med-par bkol-wa* to be enslaved by others, without ability to help oneself. 2. acc. to *Cs.* to save; to spare; to enjoy with moderation. 3. acc. to *Sch.* to become insensible; to be asleep; to get benumbed in reference to the limbs. In *Med.* 4. to boil (with pf. ཁོལ *khol*): འཁོལ་འཇུག་པ to make one boil; place for boiling (*Jä.*).

འཁོལ་ཐུབ་པ *hkhol thub-pa* explained in *rañ-gis bsgo-wahi ñag la ñan-ciñ las gañ bskul-wa thams-cad sgrub-par byed, sems kyañ hgyur-wa-med na bran gyog-tu hkhol-thub-pa yin, de-ltar ma-byuñ-na bran gyog-tu gyur-kyañ hkhol mi thub-pa red* (*Ñag.*) extracting voluntary service, *i.e.*, if a servant obediently gives effect to the wishes of his master, otherwise, although the servant may be in his service, he has not rendered service.

འཁོལ་མ *hkhor-ma* a female attendant (*Cs.*).

འཁོལ་མོ *hkhol-mo* दासी maid-servant.

འཁོས *hkhos* or འཁོས་ཀ *hkhos-ka* worth, value, importance; also necessity: འཁོས་ཅན *hkhos-can* important; mighty; of great influence; འཁོས་མེད *hkhos-med* uninfluential; འཁོས་སུ་ཕབ་པ *hkhos-su phab-pa* to draw as a blister or poultice; དངོས་པོ་དགའ་ཚང་ཅིག་ཡོད་ཀྱང་སྣོད་ཀྱི་འཁོས་ཀཧམ *dños-po dgah tshañ cig yod kyañ snod-kyi hkhos-kaham* (*A. 142*) although there have existed some articles pretty complete, there was necessity for a vessel to receive (deserve) them; འཁོས་ཀ་ཆུང་བ *hkhos-ka chuñ-wa* of less necessity; འཁོས་ཆུང་བ *hkhos chuñ-wa* = ལས་བྱ་བར་ཆུང་བ *las-bya-war chuñ-ba* less active or less energetic (*Mñon.*).

འཁོས་བསྟུན *hkhos bstun* = ཧོས་བབས *hos babs*, དོན་དང་བསྟུན *don dañ bstun* suited to one's intention or object; fitness; suitability.

འཁོས་དཔག *hkhos-dpag* according to the measure of one's ability.

འཁོས་སུ་ཕེབས་པ *hkhos-su phebs-pa* = ལོགས་སུ་བཞག་པ *logs-su bshag-pa* to put in opposition.

འཁྱགས་པ *hkhyags-pa* शीत, हिम, शिशिर vb. intrans. 1. to freeze either into ice or hard; to coagulate, crystalise: ཆུ་འཁྱགས་ཀྱི་ཡིན the water will be freezing; བུལ་ཚྭ་ཁ་རུ་ཁྱགས་བྱུང the soda has congealed on the salt-lake. In Sikkim *khyek* or *khek* = ice. 2. to feel cold, become numbed: འཁྱགས་འབྱུང *hkhyags-hbyuṅ* they felt cold (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱགས་རུམ *hkyags-rum* or འཁྱགས་རམ *hkhyags ram* an ice-slip; also ice in blocks.

འཁྱམ་ཁྱི *hkhyam-kyi* a stray dog.

འཁྱམས་པ I: *hkhyams-pa* fig. to rove, wander: འདོད་པས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསླུས་པ་ཡིས, འཇིག་རྟེན་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞིན་དུ་འཁྱམས being completely deluded by desire, they rove the world as a wheel (*K. d.* ཀ *380*): འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས་པ་དང *hkhor-war hkhyams-pa daṅ* or བར་དོར་འཁྱམས་པ *bar-dor hkhyams-pa* to rove (in the world or in the interval between death and regeneration) for no purpose.

འཁྱམས་པ II: = དོན་མེད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *don-med-du hgro-wa* सम्भिन्न-प्रलाप, भ्रमयन्त, घूर्णं, विगाढ़, विगाह; pf. འཁྱམས་པར་གྱུར *hkhyams-par gyur* 1. to ramble about; to wander purposelessly; to wander in a strange country. At certain seasons many monks wander about Tibet, Mongolia and China, *vide* Huc. विभ्रमण, विघूर्ण; རྣམ་པར་འཁྱམས་པ *rnam-par hkhyams-pa*, to wander about continually; to move about unceasingly: འཁྱམ་དུ་འཇུག་པ *hkhyam-du hjûg-pa* to cause to ramble or rove about; to become strayed, lost; wandering; vagrant; erroneous; erring; ཆུ་འཁྱམ་པ *chu hkhyam-pa* inundation; flood.

འཁྱམས་པོ *hkhyams-po* 1. erroneous; a vagabond. 2. n. of a disease.

འཁྱར་བ *hkhyar-wa* to err, to go astray, to deviate from the right path: མི་འཁྱར *mi-hkhyar* erring or blundering man; ཁྱི་འཁྱར *khyi hkhyar* a stray dog; ཡི་གེ་འཁྱར་བ་པོ *yi-ge hkhyar-wa-po* one who makes mistakes in writing (a letter, &c.); སྐད་ཆ་ལ་འཁྱར་མ་བཅུག do not err in conversation. འཁྱར་དོགས་ཡོད one should be afraid of making mistakes, of going astray; དཔེ་འཁྱར་པོ *dpe hkhyar-po* a defective simile (*Jä.*).

འཁྱལ་བ *hkhyal-wa* = འཆལ་བ *hchal-wa* irrelevant: ངག་འཁྱལ་བ speaking unconnectedly.

འཁྱལ་ཚིག། *hkhyal-tshig* irrelevant speech; speaking nonsense: གཞོན་ནུ་འདྲེན་པར་མི་བྱེད་པའི, འཁྱལ་ཚིག་སྨྲ་ན་ཁྲིམས་དང་འགལ if one speak misleading words which cause the youthful not to go straight, it infringes the law (or justice).

འཁྱི་བ *hkhyi-wa*, acc. to *Sch.* འཁྱིལ་བ *hkhyil-wa*.

འཁྱིག་པ *hkhyig-pa*, बन्धन to bind; to take prisoner. बन्धानीतम्, also in *C.*, to strangle; suffocate; ཐག་པས་འཁྱིག་པ་པོ *thag-pas hkhyig-pa-po* one who binds with a rope.

Syn. འཆིང་བ *hchiṅ-wa*; སྡོམ *sdom*; འདོགས *hdogs*; གདགས *gdags*; བཅིང་པ *bciṅ-wa*; བཀྱིག་པ *bkyig-pa*.

འཁྱིགས་པ *hkhyigs-pa*, pf. བཀྱིགས *bkyigs*, bound.

卐 **འཁྱིད་པ** *hkyid-pa*[a] = འབྱིན་པ *hbyin-pa* to draw out; strain; also to roll, revolve: མིག་འཁྱིད་པ *mig-hkhyid-pa* to turn or roll one's eyes: འཁོར་བར་འཁྱིད་པའི་རྒྱུའི་གཙོ་བོ་ནི་ཇི་ལྟར་སྣང་བའི་དངོས་པོ་འདི་དག་ལ *hkhor-war hkhyid-pahi rgyuhi gtso-bo ni ji-ltar snaṅ-wahi dṅos-po hdi dag la* the chief of the causes of revolving in the

world lies in how one appears outwardly (*Lam. ti, 36*).

འཁྱིམ་པ *hkhyim-pa*=ཆུ་འཁོར་བ *chu hkhor-wa* to whirl (as of water) (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱིམས་པ *hkhyims-pa* परिवेश, भास्वनि, described as *ñi-ma dañ zla-wa sogs la hod sgor-sgor-du hkhyims-pa*, to be encircled with a halo, like the sun and moon; འོད་འཁྱིམས་ *hog-hkhyims* परिधि nimbus; halo: འཇའ་འོད་འཁྱིམས *hjah-hod hkhyims* a rainbow encircling (him): ན་བུན་ *na-bûn* or སྨུག་པ་འཁྱིམས *smug-pa khyims* དུད་པ་འཁྱིམས *dud-pa hkhyims* fog, mist, or smoke enveloped him (*Jä.*).

འཁྱིར་བ *hkhyir-wa* to turn round: དབུ་ལ་གདུགས་བསྐོར་བའི་འཁྱིར་པ *dbu-la gdugs bskor-wahi hkhyir-pa* (*Ñag.*) to turn a parasol round in a circle over the head.

འཁྱིལ་བ *hkhyil-wa* आवर्त, आवृत, vb. intrans. to wind; to twist; to whirl round; *skra* hair (*Mñon.*): ཆུ་རང་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས་འཁྱིལ་བ *chu-rañ çugs-kyis hkhyil-wa* water of itself whirls round, *i.e.*, turns into a whirlpool; དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་གཡོན་འཁྱིལ *dûñ-dkar gyas-hkhyil gyon-hkhyil* a white shell wound to the right or wound to the left; སྦྲུལ་འཁྱིལ་བ *sbrul hkhyil-wa* to coil up like a snake; to being wound in the manner of a snake: ཆུ་ཆེན་པོ་འཁྱིལ་འདུག *chu chen-po hkhyil hdug* much water has accumulated surrounding a place or inside a place forming itself in a whirlpool; འོད་དུ་འཁྱིལ་ཞིང་ *hod-du hkhyil-shiñ* as if wreathed with light; ཉ་གསེར་མིག་འཁྱིལ་བ་ཡོད *ña gser mig hkhyil-wa yod* the fish was revolving its golden eyes: མི་མང་པོ་དེ་རུ་འཁྱིལ་བར་གྱུར་ཏེ *mi mañ-po de-ru hkhyil-war gyur-te* there many people having crowded together or assembled together: ཆུ་ལ་འཁྱིལ་ལོག་མེད་ཀྱང་ས་གཞི་ཟབ་ཏུ་བྲུ although there was no swirl in the waters they dug deeply into the ground.

Syn. འཁོར་བ *hkhor-wa*; འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱིལ་བ་བརྒྱ *hkhyil-wa brgya* शतावर्त्तः one hundred coils: འཁྱིལ་ལྡན *hkhyil-sdan* कुण्डली anything that is possessed of coils; wound together.

འཁྱིལ་བ་ཅན *hkhyil-ba can*=རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* an earring.

Syn. རྣ་བ་མཛེས་བྱེད *rna-ba mdses-byed*; རྣ་བར་འཁྱིལ *rna-war hkhyil*; སྙན་རྒྱན *sñan-rgyan* कर्णिका (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱིས་པ *hkhyis-pa*, v. འཁྱིད་པ *hkhyid-pa*, to evolve.

འཁྱུ་བ *hkhyu-wa* or འཁྱུས་པ *hkhyus-pa*= ཀྱོག་པོ *kyog-po* 1. bent; not straight (*Ñag*). 2. pf. འཁྱུས *hkhyus* run away.

Syn. ཡོ་བ *yo-wa*; བྲོས་པ *bros-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱུག་པ *hkhyug-pa* चलन; pf. ཁྱུག *khyug* to run, move swiftly; said to imply མྱུར་བའི་དོན *myur-wahi-don*, the meaning of rapidity; འཁྱུག་པོ *hkhyug-po* runner. གློག་འཁྱུག་པ *glog-hkhyug-pa* rapid motion of lightning: གློག་ལྟར་འཁྱུག་པ *glog ltar hkhyug-pa* to run or move rapidly like the flash of lightning: འཁྱུག་པོ་འཁྱུ་པ *hkhyug-po hkhyu-pa* to run away swiftly: འཁྱུག་ཙམ *hkhyug-tsam* in or about a moment or in a flash: སྐུ་འཁྱུག་ཙམ་ཕེབས་པ *sku hkhyug-tsam phebs-pa* your honour has come for a rapid visit: ཁྱེད་རང་དེ་རིང་འཁྱུག་ཙམ་ཕེབས་རོགས *khyed-rañ de-riñ hkhyug-tsam phebs rogs* will you come here to-day just for a trice: འཁྱུག་ཙམ་གཟིགས *hkhyug-tsam gzigs* see for about an instant: སེམས་འཁྱུག *sems hkhyug* the mind travels quickly. ཁྲ་ཁྱུག་པ *khra khyug-pa* to gleam; to twinkle with light; to shine in various colours: ཡིད་ནི་ཉིན་མོངས་འཁྱུགས་པར་འགྱུར (*Lam. ti. 35.*) the mind moves

(restless) with suffering; སེར་འཁྱུག་ཀེ་བ glittering in yellow lustre; to glitter; to shine (of the rainbow).

འཁྱུག་ཡིག *ḥkhyug-yig* running hand; current handwriting.

འཁྱུག་ཤར་ཅན *ḥkhyug-çar-can* in *W.* hasty; hurrying; careless.

འཁྱུད་འཐུང་ *ḥkhyud-ḥthuñ* = སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *ṣkyeṣ-ma thag-pa* as soon as born (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱུད་ནས་ལྡོང་བའི་མ་ནིང་ *ḥkhyud naṣ ldoñ-wahi ma niñ* আসক্ত ষণ্ডক one that becomes an hermaphrodite after being embraced.

འཁྱུད་པ I: *ḥkhyud-pa* आलिङ्गित, आलिङ्गन 1. to embrace; embraced: མགུལ་ནས་འཁྱུད་པ *mgul-naṣ ḥkhyud-pa* to clasp round the neck; to hug; to encompass by spanning. 2. to glide in or into (as serpents): མངལ་དུ་འཁྱུག་པ *mñal-du ḥkhyug-pa* entering of the soul into new conception. 3. to be able: ལང་བར་མི་འཁྱུད *lañ-war mi ḥkhyud* unable to rise (from bed). The word is also illustrated as རྩིག་པ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས་འགྲོ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *ṛtsig-pa la ṛten naṣ ḥgro-wa lta-bu*, to move supporting himself on a wall, &c.

འཁྱུད་པ II: = འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa* मैथुन, आलिङ्गन sexual embrace (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱུར་བ *ḥkhyur-wa* or འཁྱུར *ḥkhyur*, fut. of བསྐྱུར *bṣkyur*, to be separated; divorced (*Cs.*): to stop; to put an end to. Acc. to *Jä.*, to be deserted: བསྐྱུར་བས་འཁྱུར་ཞེས་པས being separated, he was, so to speak, bereft.

འཁྱུས *ḥkhyuṣ*, v. འཁྱུ་བ *ḥkhyu-wa*.

འཁྱེང་བ *ḥkhyeñ-wa* to be filled up, v. འགེངས་པ *hgeñṣ-pa*.

འཁྱེད་པ *ḥkhyed-pa* 1. to be sufficient, to suffice, to be enough; to hold out; colloq. འདི་ཁྱེད this is enough: མི་ཁྱེད there is not enough. 2. in *C.* to gain (a law suit); to be acquitted (*Jä.*). 3. ཕྱིར་ཁྱེད་པ *phyir khyed-pa* to bow without uncovering one's head, as a less humble way of saluting (*Jä.*).

འཁྱེར་བ *ḥkhyer-wa* नय to carry away, to take away; sometimes, to bring: ཆུ་ཡིས་འཁྱེར *chu-yiṣ ḥkhyer* carried away by water; ལེ་ལོས་འཁྱེར *le-loṣ ḥkhyer* to be overcome, carried away by idleness. ལྡེ་མིག་ཁྱེར *lde-mig khyer* take the key; ཁྱེར་ཤོག *khyer-çog* bring; ཁྱེར་སོང *khyer soñ* carry off, take away; akin to the *le-au* and *le-jao* of Hindustani.

འཁྱེར་སོ *ḥkhyer-so* 1. bearing; appearance; demeanour; neatness. 2. colloq. advantage; superiority; pleasantness.

འཁྱེལ་བ *ḥkhyel-wa Ld.* to hit, to strike.

འཁྱོག་འཁྱོག *ḥkhyog-ḥkhyog* bent, crooked (*Ñag.*).

འཁྱོག་འགྲོ 1 *ḥkhyog-ḥgro* = གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzaḥ ṣpen-pa* the planet Saturn or གོས་སྔོན *goṣ-ṣñon*; he in blue robe (*Mñon.*). 2. = འབབ་ཆུ *ḥbab-chu* a stream; waterfall (*Mñon.*); སྦྲུལ་འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *sbrul ḥkhyog-ḥgro* the snake because it creeps in a bent course (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱོག་ཅན *ḥkhyog-can* or འཁྱོག་འཁྱོག *ḥkhyog-ḥkhyog* tortuous.

འཁྱོག་སྟོན་པ *ḥkhyog ṣton-pa* to fly into a passion (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོག་པ *ḥkhyog-pa*, pf. ཁྱག *khyag*, imp. ཁྱོག *khyog* 1. to lift; lift up. 2. to carry; tob ring: གསོལ་ཇ་ཁྱོག *gsol-ja khyog* bring ir the tea (*C.*).

འཁྱོག་པོ *hkhyog-po* or ཁྱོག་པོ *khyog-po* crooked; bent: ཁྱོག་པོའི་རི་མོ *khyog-pohi ri-mo* a crooked figure; a curve, flourish, crescent, &c.: ཉས་ཕར་འཁྱོག་ཚུར་འཁྱོག *ñas phar hkhog-tshun-hkhyog* the fish writhing hither and thither.

འཁྱོག་པའི་ས་བོན *hkhyog-pahi sa-bon* वक्रबीज crooked seeds.

འཁྱོག་པོ *hkhyog-po*=དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ *drañ-po min-pa* वङ्क, वृजिन, वक्र, नत, विच्छिन्न, कुटिलम् not upright; not straight, *i.e.*, crooked.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་མཐུ་ཅན *hkhyog-pohi mthu-can* the bent-bill; a toucan.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་སྡེ *hkhyog-pohi sde*=པོ་སོན་ཆ *po-son cha*, ཆང་རྩི *chañ-rtsi* a kind of churn or mixer to make wine with.

Syn. གོང་བུ་ཅན *goñ-bu can*; གསེར་གྱི་ལག *gser-gyi lag*; དབུགས་འབྱིན་ཤིང *dbugs-hbyin çiñ*; ཆང་ཤིང་ *chañ-çiñ*; ལག་པའི་ཚོང་དུས *lag-pahi tshoñ-dus*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་ཚིག *hkhyog-pohi tshig*=ཚིག་གི་གཏང་རག *tshig-gi gtañ-rag* rough language; not straightforward (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱོག་དཔྱང *hkhyog-dpyañ* a lath or pole for carrying burdens (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོག་གྲལ *hkhyog-gral*=དྲང་ལམ *drañ-lam* straight road (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱོག་འབར *hkhyog-hbar* མེ་ལྕེའི་མིང་ blaze or flame (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱོག་མེད *hkhyog-med*=དྲང་པོ *drañ-po* or སྲོང་པ *sroñ-pa* straight (*Mñon.*).

འཁྱོག་བཤད *hkhyog-bçad* a crooked, out-of-the-way construction or explanation.

འཁྱོགས *hkhyogs* or ཁྱོགས *hkhyogs*, रथ a palanquin; sedan chair; litter.

འཁྱོང་བ *hkhyoñ-wa* or འཁྱོངས *hkhyoñs* སྐྱོང་བ་དང་སྐྱོངས་པའི་དོན་དང་མཚུངས *skyoñ-wa dañ skyoñs-pahi don-dañ mtshuñs* to observe: ཉིན་འཁྱོངས *ñin-hkhyoñs*, དགོན་པ་ལ་སྦྱིན་བདག་གིས་ཉི་མ་གཅིག་གི་བསྙེན་བཀུར་ཞུ་བ *dgon-pa la sbyin-bdag-gis ñi-ma gcig-gi bsñen-bkur shu-wa* 1. to observe a day's religious service in a monastery. 2. acc. to *Jä.* and Ramsay *khyong* in Ladak signifies to bring.

འཁྱོམ་པ *hkhyom-pa* तरल, fluid hence fig. giddy or giddiness; also to reel; to be giddy: བཟི་འཁྱོམ་འཁྱོམ་རྒྱུག *bzi hkhyom hkhyom rgyug* dizzy with intoxication: ཡང་ཤིང་སོགས་འཁྱོམ་དང་འཁྱོར་ཞིང་འཁྱོག *yañ çiñ sogs hkhyos dañ hkhyor-shiñ hkhyog* the trees being moved (by the wind) were bent (*Ñag.*); so the words འཁྱོམ *hkhyom* and འཁྱོག *hkhyog* are somewhat similar to each other. ཁྱོམ་ཁྱོམ་དོ་བ *khyom-khyom do-wa* in *C.* to reel, stagger: ཆང་གི་འཁྱོམ་པ་འདུག *chañ-gi hkhyom-pa hdûg* he is staggering under the influence of beer; མཚོ་འཁྱོམ *mtsho-hkhyom* dizziness; vertigo: ལུག་གླད་མགོ་འཁོར་འཁྱོམ་པ་གསོ *lug-glad mgo-hkhor hkhyom-pa gso* the brain of a sheep (taken as food) cures reeling or dizziness of the head (*Med.*).

འཁྱོར་བ *hkhyor-wa* विक्लव to be unsteady; to miss, fail; not to hit (*Cs.*); to reel, stagger, from intoxication; to warp (of wood or wooden vessels): འགྲོ་ན་གོམ་པ་འཁྱོར in walking his steps reeled (*Rdsa.*).

འཁྱོལ་བ *hkhyol-pa*, pf. འཁྱོལ *hkhyol*, cf. སྐྱེལ་བ *skyel-wa*, to be carried; to be brought; to arrive at, come to, reach: མཐར་མ་འཁྱོལ་བར་ལུས་སོང on reaching the end, it was left (unfinished).

འཁྱོས་པ *hkhyos-pa*=འཕྱོས་པ *hphyos-pa* (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོས་མ *hkhyos-ma*, same as སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma*, a present, gift.

འཁྲ་བ *hkhra-wa* (*tha-wa*), vb., pf. probably འཁྲས *hkhras*, to lean to; to incline towards (*Cs.*).

འཁྲ་ས *hkhra-sa* a support to lean against; a prop; the back (of a chair): འཁྲ་སར་འཁྲས *hkhra-sar hkhras* = རྟེན་ལ་བརྟེན་པ *rten-la brten-pa* firm in support (*Ñag.*).

འཁྲངས *hkhrañs* (*thañ*) खर: hard; འཁྲངས་བ *hkhrañs-wa*, བཀྲང་བ *bkrañ-wa* adj. hard.

འཁྲད་པ *hkhrad-pa* (*thad-pa*), in colloq. Tib. to expel; turn out: བགེགས་འཁྲད་བྱེད *bgegs hkhrad byed* to expel the devil (from one's body).

འཁྲབ་པ *hkhrab-pa* (*thab-pa*) उत्कार, पव; pf. བཀྲབ *bkrab* or སྐྲབ་པ *skrab-pa*, 1. to strike; to beat (in regular strokes, as in swimming and rowing); to thrust, stamp, tread heavily; བྲོ་འཁྲབ་པ *bro hkhrab-pa* to dance in that manner. 2. to winnow; to fan. 3. to blink, twinkle, wink with the eyes. 4. to jest; to joke; to crack jokes. 5. to leap, jump (*Sch*); jump for joy (*Schr.*). 6. to scoop out; to bail out (*Sch.*). 7. to fight; to combat in *C.* and *W.* (*Jä.*).

འཁྲལ་འཁྲུལ *hkhral-hkhrul* (*thal-thul*) = ཁྲལ་ལེ་ཁྲུལ་ལེ *khral-le khrul-le* (*tha-le thu-le*) confused; dazed; confounded; also as adv. མི་ཆ་བཞག་མེད་པ་སྐད་ཆ་རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ལབ་ཤིང༌, སྡོད་མི་ཐུབ, པ་ཡར་ཕྱིན་ཚུར་ཡོང་བྱེད་ལག་ཀྱང་ཚགས་མི་ཐུབ་པ་ ལ་ ཟེར་ ཡོང also applied to one who is confused in his ideas and speaks unconnectedly and ravingly, and being unable to sit moves up and down and cannot even preserve his own goods.

འཁྲས *hkhras* (*the*) = སེམས་ཆགས་སྡོད་པ *sems-chags sdod-pa* hopeful; also attached.

འཁྲི *hkhri* (*thi*) reduction; discount.

འཁྲི་རྐང *hkhri-rkañ* ध्वज, said to be = རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan*, the Buddhist flag of victory.

འཁྲི་སྒྲུབ *hkhri-sgrub* payment of stipulated revenue or dues: ཁྲལ་ཁམ་བུ་ལོན་སོགས *khral-kham bu-lon sogs*, རང་གི་མགོ་ལ་བབས་པ་ནི་འཁྲི་བ *rañ-gi mgo-la babs-pa-ni hkhri-wa* liabilities on account of rent or debt, &c.

འཁྲི་བ *hkhri-wa*, pf. འཁྲིས *hkhris*, cf. དཀྲི་བ *dkri-wa* cognate. 1. to wind; compress; entangle; hold fast: ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ཀྱི་འཁྲི་བ *khyim tkab-kyi hkhri-wa* conjugal embrace; འཁྲི་ཤིང *hkhri-çiñ* or འཁྲིལ་ཤིང *hkhril-çiñ* a creeper; a creeping plant: ཁྲལ་འཁྲི་བ་དང་བུ་ལོན་འཁྲི་བ to be tied by taxes and entangled in debt. 2. = ཆགས་པ *chags-pa* mostly as a sbst. thrall; attachment, but as vb. also: རང་དོན་གྱི་འཁྲིས་པ *rañ don-gyi hkhris-pa* to be attached to one's interest or advantage; བུ་མེད་ཀྱི *bu-med-kyi* to wife and children: འཁྲི་བ་ཆོད *hkhri-wa-chod* = ཞེན་པ་དང་འབྲེལ་ཐག་ཆོད *shen-pa-dañ hbrel-thag chod* fondness; attachment. ཞེན་འཁྲིས *shen-hkhris* passionate attachment.

འཁྲི་འབབ *hkhri-hbab* assessment of revenue or རྩ་ཆུ་ཤིང་གསུམ་གྱི་འཁྲི་འབབ *rtsa-chu çiñ gsum-gyi hkhri-hbab*, levy for the three—grass, water, wood (to be supplied to privileged travellers or officials) (*Rtsii.*).

འཁྲི་ཤིང *hkhri-çiñ* = འཁྲིལ་ཤིང *hkhril-çiñ* लता, वल्ली, लतिका, कषीचि, प्रतति a creeping plant.

Syn. ཡལ་གའི་རལ་པ *yal-gahi ral-pa.*

འཁྲི་ཤིང་མཆོག་ལྡན *hkhri-çiñ mchog-ldan*, ཤིང་བཟང་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a kind of tree.

Syn. པྲི་ཡང་ཀུ *pri-yañ ku*; བུད་མེད་མིང་ཅན *bud-med miñ-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་སྡེ *sna-tshogs sde*; འབྱུང་པོའི་མེ་ཏོག *hbyuñ-pohi me-tog*; ས་ལ་ཧྱག་འཚལ *sa-la hyag-htshadl* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲི་ཤིང་ཐོགས་མེད་ *hkhri-çiṅ thogs-med* སྨོས་དཀར་ཤིང་གི་མིང a name for the Sâl tree.

Syn. ས་ལའི་ལྗོན་པ *sā-lahi ljon-pa*; ས་ལའི་ཤིང *sā-lahi çiṅ*; སྲ་རྩི་ཤིང *sra-rtsi çiṅ* कर्षका, ह्मगक (*Mṅon.*).

∗ **འཁྲིག་པ** *hkhrig-pa* 1. मिथुन (*Schr.*). 2. གཉིས, *gñis* mystic number signifying "two" (*Rtsii.*). 3. vb. to cohere; to stick together, become thick, intermingled: གནམ་འཁྲིག *gnam-hkhrig* the sky is thick: འོད་ཟེར་དང་འཇའ་འོད་འཁྲིག་པ *hod-zer dañ hjah-hod hkhrig-pa* beams of light and rainbow hues intermingled: འཁྲིགས་གྱུར་པ *hkhrig gyur-pa*, སྙིང་རྗེའི་གེ་སར་འཁྲིགས་པ to become adherent being intimately mixed up with the saffron of mercy. 4. coitus; sexual intercourse: འཁྲིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ to perform such. འཁྲིག་སྐད *hkhrig-skad*=འཁྲིག་ཚིག *hkhrig-tshig* amorous speech; obscene language; འཁྲིག་ཐབས *hkhrig-thabs* वैशिक amorous dalliance; འཁྲིག་འདོད་མ *hkhrig hdod-ma* कामकी a voluptuous woman. 5. मिथुनराशि the twins in the Zodiac.

Syn. of No. 4. དབང་པོ་གཉིས་སྦྱོར *dwañ-po gñis-sbyor*; གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས *groñ-pahi chos*; ཉེ་ཟུངས *ñe-zuñs*; ལག་བསྡམས *lag-bsdams*; འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད *hdod-pa spyod*; བཅོས་པ *bços-pa*; ཤེ་སྦྱོར *çe-sbyor*; མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད *mi tshañs spyod*; གསང་སྤྱོད *gsañ-spyod*; ཉེ་རེག *ñe-reg*; དགའ *dgah*; རྨོངས *rmoñs*; སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa*; ཀུན་སྦྱོར *kun-sbyor*; སྐྱེ་བ་སྤྱོད *skye-wa spyod*; དགའ་མགུར་སྤྱོད *dgah mgur-spyod*; དགའ་བ་རོལ *dgah-wa rol*; འཁྱུད་པ *hkhyud-pa*; ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod*; འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད *hdod-log spyod*; ལོག་གཡེམ *log-gyem* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་པ་དང་ལྡན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *hkhrig-pa dañ ldan-par smra-wa* मैथुनाभाषण speaking of copulation or of sexual union.

འཁྲིག་པ་འབྱིན་པ *hkhrig-pa hbyin-pa* to talk smut.

འཁྲིག་པ་སྦེད *hkhrig-pa sbed* བྱ་རོག་གི་མིང n. for the crow (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་པའི་ཆོས་རྟེན་པ *hkhrig-pahi chos rten-pa* to be given up to voluptuousness.

འཁྲིག་པའི་བསམ་གཏན་མ *hkhrig-pahi bsam-gtan ma*, or བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ *bud-med hdod-ldan ma* a voluptuous or licentious woman (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་སྦད *hkhrig-sbad* गुह्य मैथुन, v. འཁྲིག་པ་སྦེད *hkhrig-pa sbed*.

འཁྲིག་མ *hkhrig-ma* or འཁྲིགས་མ *hkhrigs-ma*, ལག་པའི *lag-pahi* मणिबन्ध करभ the wrist (of the hand).

འཁྲིགས་པ *hkhrigs-pa* collected or assembled together, of སྤྲིན *sprin* (clouds).

འཁྲིད་པ *hkhrid-pa* (*thid-pa*) विनीत, pf. ཁྲིད *khrid*, pf. བཀྲི *bkri* नयति, to lead; to conduct; bring to a place; especially used in connection with animals and children, also of leading an army: བུ་ཚ་འཁྲིད་བྱུང *bu-tsha hkhrid byuñ* led out their children.

འཁྲིམས *hkhrims* (*thim*), འཇིགས་སྐྲག *hjigs skrag* (*Ñag.*) terror, panic, fear: འབྲེད་ནས་འཁྲིམས *hbred-nas hkhrims* (*Lex.*; *Jä.*).

འཁྲིལ་བ *hkhril-wa* (*thil-wa*) འཁྲི་བ *hkhri-wa* to wind, coil round (of serpents); draw close; embrace closely; to clasp round; འཁྲིལ་མཁན *hkhril-mkhan* an embracer; འཁྲིལ་ལྡན *hkhril-ldan* a plant furnished with tendrils or claspers; ཁ་འཁྲིལ་བ *kha hkhril-wa* in *W.* to speak imperfectly like children; to lisp, to stammer.

འཁྲིལ་ལྡེམ *hkhril-ldem* fig. very handsome and young; འཁྲིལ *hkhril* union. ལྡེམ *ldem* waving; moving.

འཁྲིལ་ཤིང *hkhril-çiṅ*=འཁྲི་ཤིང *hkhri-çiṅ* a climbing plant, a creeper.

འཁྲིས *hkhris* (*thi*) निकट, समीप near, neighbouring bank, shore, coast; also postp. འཁྲིས་སུ and འཁྲིས་ན close to; very near; against: *sbrel zla-wa med-pa rnams-kyañ srid-skyoñdehi hkhris-su min-pa zla yod ma gtogs rañ-ñid gcig-por gshuñ-las mi byed* one should not singly (venture) to do Government work unless assisted by a col eague under the king (*D. çel. 12*).

Syn. འགྲམ *hgram*; རྩར *rtsar*; དྲུང *druñ* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲིས་འཛིན *khhris hdsin*, རཀན *ra-gan*, पित्तल brass.

འཁྲུ་བ *hkhru-wa* (*thu-wa*) = འཁྲུད་པ *hkhrud-pa* प्रक्षालन to wash; to bathe: འཁྲུར་འཇུག་པ *hkhrur hjug-pa* धवन, धावति causing to be washed.

འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པ *hkhru-wa gcod-pa* संग्रहण stoppage of looseness or diarrhœa.

འཁྲུ་གཞི *hkhru-gshi* 1. diarrhœa. 2. འཁྲུ་སྦྱོངས *hkhru-sbysoñ*, འཁྲུ་ནད *khru-nad*, འཁྲུ་སྐྱུག *hkhru-skyug* अतिसार diarrhoea with vomiting.

* **འཁྲུག** *hkhrug* संग्राम (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 121*).

འཁྲུག་གོས *hkhrug-gos* = གོ་ཆ *go-cha* or གོ་ཁྲབ *go-hhrab* war-dress; coat of mail (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲུག་ལྔ་པ *hhhrug-lña-pa* the drumming to battle; stated (*Mñon.*) to mean also གཡུལ་གྱི་སར་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒྲ་སྐད the clamour which arises on the battle-field.

འཁྲུག་པ I: *hkhrug-pa* (*thug-pa*) संग्राम, विनाश, रक्षास्व, सङ्कुलम्, कलह, युद्ध, आयोधन, समर, आनर्त, 1. vb. pf. འཁྲུགས་པ *hkhrugs-pa*, cf. དཀྲུག་པ *dkrug-pa*, བཀྲུག་པ *bkrug-pa* to be in commotion; commotion; to be disturbed; to be panic-stricken: འཁྲུག་པར་མི་འགྱུར་བ *hkhrug-par mi-hgyur-wa* न क्षुभ्यति will not become angry; get disordered: རྩ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཁྲུག་ཏུ་བཅུག *rtsa thams-cad hkhrug-tu bcug* it made all his veins disordered (blood to boil). 2. to be angry; also to quarrel, fight, contend: དེ་གཉིས་འཁྲུག་ནས *de-gñis hkhrug-nas* the two quarrelling. Also as sbst. fight, disruption, row: འཁྲུག་པ་ཟོར *hkhrug-pa çor* disorder arose; quarrel took place. འཁྲུག་པ་བྱེད་པ to show fight; to take up arms; to rebel: འཁྲུག་པ་བྱེད་པའི་དུས་སུ in times of war: དམག་འཁྲུག *dmag-hkhrug* = འཐབ་འཁྲུག *hthab-hkhrug* war. མི་འཁྲུགས་པ *Mi hkhrug-pa* a name of Buddha, who does not become agitated or ruffled at heart. འཁྲུག་པའི་ས་གཞི *hkhrug-pahi sa-gshi* = གཡུལ་གྱི་ས་གཞི *gyul-gyi sa-gshi* or དམག་གི་ས་གཞི *dmag-gi, sa-gshi* battle-field (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲུག་དཔོན *hkhrug-dpon* = དམག་དཔོན *dmag dpon* general; commanding in war.

འཁྲུག་ལོང *hkhrug-loñ* = སྐྱོ་ངོགས *skyo-ñogs* 1. contest, strife. 2. གཡུལ་སྤྲོད་པ *gyul-sprod pa* or དམག་འཐབ་པ *dmag-hthab-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲུགས *hkhrugs* (*thug*) defined as ས་ལྟ་བུ་གཡོ་འགུལ་ཅན་པོ་ཐུང་བ, quaking, trembling, shaking (*Mñon.*): འཁྲུགས་མཁན *hkhrugs-mkhan* in *W.* having small cracks, flaws, of potter's ware (*Jä.*): འཁྲུགས་པ *hkhrugs-pa* = ལྡང་བ *sdañ-wa* also ཁོང་ནས་ལྡང་བ *khoñ-nas ldañ-wa* कुपित, प्रकोप, क्षुब्ध, क्षुभित was stirred up, agitated, confused, also rage, anger; greatly angry; passionate. འཁྲུགས་ཚད *hkhrugs-tshad* fever caused by overwork and fatigue.

འཁྲུགས་ལོང *hkhrug-loñ* खेटन war, fight: འཁྲུག་ལས *hkhrug-las* work of dispute; quarrel.

འཁྲུང་བ *hkhruñ-wa* (*thuñ-wa*) or འཁྲུངས་པ *hkhruñs-pa* resp. for སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa* जात,

समुद्भूत 1. to be born: སྐུ་འཁྲུངས་པ *sku-hkhruṅ-wa* = སྐུ་བལྟམས་པ *sku bltams-pa* to be born; also the birth of a great man, prince or lama: འཁྲུངས་རབས *hkhruṅs-rabs* = སྐྱེས་རབས *skyes-rabs* जातक birth stories or legends connected with one's birth. 2. to arise; come from: ཁྱོད་རང་གི་ཐུགས་ལ་འཁྲུངས་པའི་ཚིག words as they may just arise in the mind of yourself; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འཁྲུངས་པས *tiṅ-ṅe-hdsin hkhruṅs-pas* meditation arising: སྙིང་རྗེ་ཐུགས་ལ་འཁྲུངས་པ *sñiṅ-rje thugs-la hkhruṅs-pa* compassion arose in his mind. 3. to come up, shoot, sprout, grow (of seeds and plants) (*Jä.*).

འཁྲུངས་རབས་གསོལ་འདེབས *hkhruṅs-rabs gsol hdebs* reverence shown to a great lama or saint by enumerating the names of his supposed successive embodiments.

འཁྲུད་པ *hkhrud-pa* (*thud-pa*) क्षालन, pf. འཁྲུས *hkhrus*, fut. བཀྲུ *bkru*, to wash; to cleanse; to bathe; to wash off: གོས་དྲི་མ་འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད *gos dri-ma hkhrud-par byed* the dirt of clothes should be washed out: ནད་ལ་བ་ཤལ་སྨན་བཏང་ནས་འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད *nad-la* in illness, by giving purgatives, one may be cleansed: འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད cause to be washed.

འཁྲུད་མ *hkhrud-ma* the washings of plates and dishes after dinner, which are given to pigs, dogs, &c.

འཁྲུན་ཆོད *hkhrun-chod* (*thun-chod*) = དོན་དག་ཐག་ཆོད *don dag thag-chod* finally deciding or determining any matter (*J. Zaṅ.*: དམག་དང་ཁ་མཆུ་ལྟ་བུ་ཐག་ཆོད *dmag-daṅ kha-mchu lta-bu thag-chod* to decide upon a war or a law suit.

འཁྲུན་མཐོ་བ *hkhrun mtho-wa* = འཕང་མཐོ་བ *phaṅ mtho-wa* of high rank.

+ འཁྲུན་རིང *khrun-riṅ* = དཀྱུས་སུ་རིང་བ *dkyus-su riṅ-wa* lengthwise; in length.

འཁྲུལ I: *hkhrul* (*thul*) or འཁྲུལ་པ *hkrul-pa* भ्रम, विभ्रम, 1. भ्रान्ति sbst. mistake; frenzy; madness; error; illusion; also adj. mistaken; deranged; deluded: འཁྲུལ་གྱིས་ཕོགས་པ་མ་ཡིན mistakes are not profitable; འགྲོ་བ་འཁྲུལ་པ *hgro-wa hkhrul-pa* the deluded beings (of this world); འཁྲུལ་བ *hkhrul-wa* to be mistaken; to be deceived: རང་སྣང་འཁྲུལ་པར་འདུག *raṅ-snaṅ hkhrul-par hdug* I have mistaken; it was a deception of the senses; སྣང་འཁྲུལ་འམ་འཁྲུལ་སྣང *snaṅ hkhrul-ham hkhrul-snaṅ* illusion; delusion: འཁྲུལ་སྣང་ཅན *hkhrul-snaṅ can* delusive; erring: as a syn. of ནོར་བ *nor-wa*: ཁྱོད་ཅག་འཁྲུལ་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་པ *hkhyod-cag hkhrul-pahi hjig-sten pa* ye deluded children of the world! 2. to be insane, deranged. Syn. of སྨོས་པ་འཁྲུལ་སོ *smos-pa hkhrul-so* occasion for making mistake; wrong way; peril.

འཁྲུལ II: (*thul*) in the words མིག་འཁྲུལ *mig-hkhrul* is a little different from འཕྲུལ *hphrul*; it applies to moral or intellectual mistakes as distinct from external blunders. In the same manner it differs from the word ནོར་བ *nor-wa* or ནོར་འཁྲུལ *nor hkhrul*. ནོར་བ *nor-wa* applies to external or phenomenal blunders: ནང་གི་སེམས་མ་འཁྲུལ་ན་ཕྱི་ཡི་བྱ་བ་མི་ནོར if the inner heart does not err, one's doings in the outside world will also not be wrong; अविद्या ignorance: མ་རིག་འཁྲུལ་བའི་དབང་གིས་འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས *ma-rig hkhrul-wahi dwaṅ-gis hkhor-war hkhyams* by the influence of unrighteous errors (we) wander in the cycles of existence.

འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *hkhrul-hkhor* यन्त्र machine; contrivance; artifice. Acc. to *Cs.* this is same as འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *hphrul-hkhor*.

* འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *hkhrul-hkhor* यन्त्र (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 12a.*).

འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་ཁྱིམ *hkhrl-hkor-mkhyim*, v. བཙོན་ཁང *btson-khaṅ*, a prison-house (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་མཁན་ *hkhrul-hkhor mkhan* a juggler.

འཁྲུལ་དགའ་ *Hkhrul-dgāh* (wrongly for འཕྲུལ་དགའ་ *hphrul-dgah*) ལྷ་གནས་ निर्माण रतय: n. of a celestial mansion.

འཁྲུལ་སྣང་ *hkhrul-snañ*, v. འཁྲུལ་བའི་སྣང་བ་ *hkhrul wahi snañ-wa*, illusive vision or exhibition.

Syn. འཁྲུལ་བའི་སེམས་ *hkhrul-wahi sems*; འཁྲུལ་པའི་ཡིད་ *hkhrul-pahi yid* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲུལ་བྱེད་མ་ *hkhrul byed-ma* བུད་མེད་འདོད་མའི་མིང་ a woman that decoys others.

འཁྲུལ་མེད་ *hkhrul-med*, v. ནོར་མེད་ *nor-med* or འཆུག་མེད་ *hchug-med*, unmistakeably; without mistake.

འཁྲུལ་ཞིག་ *hkhrul-shig*, སྟོང་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པའི་བླ་མ་འམ་གང་ཟག་ *ston-ñid rtogs-pahi bla-ma ham gañ-zag* a lama or any person who meditates on the theory of emptiness (*i.e.*, the voidity of all nature).

འཁྲུལ་གཞི་ *hkhrul-gshi* cause or basis of error; fundamental mistake. It is usually illustrated thus: If one mistakes a fine rope for a snake, the rope is the basis or cause of mistake, and འཁྲུལ་ཤེས་ *hkhrul-çes* is the idea or notion of a snake conveyed to the mind by the sight of the rope: ཐག་པ་མཐོང་ནས་སྦྲུལ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཤེས་པ་སྐྱེས་པ་ནི་འཁྲུལ་ཤེས་ཡིན་ཏེ། དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བདག་ཅག་མ་རིག་འཁོར་བའི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་མི་བདེན་པ་བདེན་པར་བཟུང་། མི་རྟག་པ་ལ་རྟག་པ་བཟུང་། སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ་ལ་བདེ་བར་བཟུང་སྟེ་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་བ་འདི་ཡིན *thag-pa mthoñ-nas sbrul-hjin-gyi çes-pa skyes-pa ni hkhrul-çes yin-te, de-bshin-du bdag-cag ma-rig hkhor-wahi sems-can rnams mi-bden-pa bden-par bzuñ, mi-rtag-pa la rtag-pa bzuñ, sdug-bsñal-wa la bde-war bzuñ-ste hkhrul-was hkhor-wa hdi yin* in the same manner we animated beings, deluded by *Avidyā*, mistake falsehood for truth, the transient for the permanent, misery for happiness; hence this transmigratory existence.

འཁྲུལ་ཡས་ *hkhrul-yas* (གྲངས) a very large number.

འཁྲེགས་ *hkhregs* = སྲ་བ་ *sra-wa* प्ररूढ़ very stiff or hard.

འཁྲེན་པ་ *hkhren-pa* (*then-pa*) = ཞེན་པ་ *shen-pa* desire; passion; to wish; to long for: 1. ཟས་སྐོམ་འཁྲན་པ་ *zas-skom hkhran-pa* to wish for food and drink. 2. to look upon with envy; jealousy (*Jä.*).

འཁྲོ་བ་ *hkhro-wa* pf. ཁྲོས་ *khros* to be angry.

འཁྲོལ་བ་ *hkhrol-wa* (*thol-wa*), pf and fut. དཀྲོལ་ *dkrol*, imp. ཁྲོལ་ *khrol* 1. to cause to sound; to make a noise; play: *rol-mo hkhrol-wa* to play on a musical instrument; *dril-bu hkhrol-wa* to ring a bell. 2. vb. intrans. to sound; resound: ཁ་རུད་དཀྲོལ་ the avalanche resounded; རྒྱ་ལོང་འཁྲོག་ཤིང་ *rgya-loñ khrog-çiñ* a rumbling in the bowels (*Med.*); སྦོ་འཁྲོག་ *sbo-hkhrog* in the belly: འཁྲོག་ཁྲོག་ *hkhrog-khrog* roaring; rushing; buzzing (*Jä.*).

འཁྲོགས་ *hkhrogs* dislocated: རྒན་མོ་པུས་ཚིག་འཁྲོགས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་སྙིང་འདོད་ the old woman yet wishes to walk, though her knee has been dislocated (*Rdsa. 17.*).

ག

ག

ག I : *ga* is the third letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding with Sanskrit ग. It is pronounced as soft *k* when alone or when placed without a prefix at the beginning of a word or syllable. When used as a final letter it sounds as *k* or is often barely pronounced. If a prefix precede ག or if it carry a surmounting letter, it sounds as a hard *g*. When used to represent a numerical figure it signifies the third, *i.e.*, the ordinal III, and as such is generally used in marking volumes of books, &c. ག *ga* is sometimes used as an affixed particle of a word to complete it, as in ཡལ་ག *yal-ga*, the branch of a tree.

ག II: in mystical language signifies born of a goat; also a he-goat: བསང་སྐད་ལ་ར་སྐྱེས་ཡིན *ḅsañ ṣkaḍ-la ra-ṣkyeṣ yin* (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

ག III: 1. in mystic Buddhism ག *ga* means the hidden entity or the essence of Buddha: ག་ཞེས་པ་ནི་དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་གསང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་སྟེ། སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་ཡོད་ཅེས་པའོ།། that which is styled *ga* being the hidden essence of the Tathāgata, it may be said (ཅེས་པ) that all sensate beings have the nature of Buddha (*K. my.* ག *207*). 2. ག་ནི་འགྲོད་དང་འགྲོད་མེད་ཡིན as to *ga* it moves and it is also motionless: རྐྱེན་ཡང་ག་ཡིན་སྒྲ་ཡི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད "the cause is *ga*, the real nature or origin of sound" (*Ḥbrom. 88*). Again we read definitions of this sort: ག་ནི་གང་ལ་གང་གང་ཆགས་མེད་པ "that which belongs to no place anywhere is *ga*" (*Ḥbrom. 88*).

ག་ཁྲལ *ga-khral* (*ga-ṭhal*) tax, duty (on cattle, butter, &c.) (*Jä.*).

ག་ག *ga-ga* a title of honour in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ག་ག་ཚིལ *ga-ga tshil* tickling: ག་ག་ཚིལ་བྱེད་པ, to tickle: སྔོན་གྲྭ་པ་བཅུ་དྲུག་གིས་གྲྭ་པ་གཅིག་ལ་ག་ག་ཚིལ་བྱས་པས། རང་དབང་མེད་པར་ གད་མོ་མང་པོ་ཤོར་ནས་རླུང་གྱེན་དུ་འཚུགས་ཏེ་དུས་ལ་བབ་བོ།། in ancient time sixteen monks tickled one monk and from the excessive laugther he involuntarily sent forth, the mystic wind passing upwards inside him, his end came" (*K. du.* ཅ, *228*).

+ ག་གེ་མོ *Ga-ge-mo* 1. n. of a certain place in Tibet. 2. ཆེ་གེ་མོ *chege-mo*, such a one; such a thing; such and such (*Cs.*).

ག་གོན *Ga-gon* त्रपुष 1. one of the two merchants whom Buddha met immediately after his six years' asceticism under the *Bodhi* tree. 2. ག་གོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ga-gon-gyi rgyal-po* घोयाल the king of a country in Southern India. 3. a melon (acc. *Cs.*, *Lex.*, cucumber; others; barley) (*Jä.*).

ག་འགྲིག *ga-ḥgrig* (*ga-ḍig*) a saddle; སྒ་སྒྲིག *sga-sgrig* equipment of a riding horse.

ག་ཅེན *ga-cen* or ག་ཆེན *ga-chen* some or a good many; good deal (*Jä.*).

ག་ཆད *ga-chad* involuntarily; without cause, *e.g.*, to weep (*Med.*, *Ja.*).

ག་ཆད་པ *ga chad-pa* fatigued; very tired; ཡི་མུག་ག་ཆད་པ, ཞུ་ཐུག་ག་ཆད་པ giving up in despair; being quite exhausted (*D. R.*).

ག་སྙོད *ga-şñod* कजाजि cummin seed, *Nigella Indica.*

‡ **ག་ཏ** *ga-ta* गाता or गाथा ག་ཏའི་སྡེ་ཚན *ga-tahi şde tshan* a kind of Indian handwriting, evidently referring to the *Gatha* or *Kaithi* character, in which the original *Māgadhi* used to be written. The Tibetan ག *ga* is ordinarily pronounced as *K*, hence ཀ་ཏ *ka-ta*, or *kaithi*.

‡ **ག་ད** *ga-du* गदा a club; a mace.

ག་དུར *ga-dur* an astringent medicinal root: རིམས་དང་གློ་ཚད་རྒྱ་ནད་སེལ it removes remittent fever, diseases of the lungs and of the bowels.

ག་དོར *ga-dor* = གྭ་དོར *gwa-dor* also གོ་དོར *go-dor* the tender growthof fresh horn in the three animals, rhinoceros, stag, and antelope: *gwa-dor gsum-gyis rnag dañ chu-ser şkem* the three *ga dor* dry up pus and yellowish discharges: ཤ་བའི་ག་དོར the growth of a new branch on a stag's horn (*Sch.*).

ག་འདྲས *ga-hdraş* = གང་འདྲས *gañ-hdraş* (colloq. "*gánde*") how? of what kind? what sort?

ག་ན *ga-na* (*ka-na*) གང་ན *gañ-na* क्वचन where? ག་ན་བ *ga-na-wa* and གང་ན་བ *gañ-na-wa*, the same as a sbst., the whereabouts of a person, his place of residence: རྒྱལ་པོ་ག་ན་བར་དེར་སོང་ he went here where the king was.

ག་ན་མེད *ga-na med* (in *W.*) absolutely; at all events: ག་ན་མེད་བཀལ་དགོས it must be sent by all means: ག་ན་མེད་ལོག་སྟེ་བཏང་ཡིན། I shall give it back at all events (*Jä.*).

‡ **ག་ཎ་པ་ཏི** *Ga-ṇa pa-ti* गणपति ལྷ་ཆེན་ཚོགས་བདག་གི་མིང་ *Lha-chen Tshogş-bdag-gi miñ* the name of the great God, called the Lord of the Multitude (*Şñag.*).

‡ **ག་བ་ཏ་བ་རི་ཎི** *Ga-wa ta-wa ri-ṇi* गवतवरिणि [कपोतवर्णी small cardamom]. Also the n. of a flower (*K. kon.* ཀ, *4*).

‡ **ག་བུར** *ga-bur* I: 1. n. of several plants, probably *Gentiana cherayta*, *Curcuma*, *Zerumbet*, &c. 2. རྡིང་ཞེལ་ག་བུར is a kind of stone like ས་ཙོང་རྡིང་ཞེལ (*Miñ. 4*).

ག་བུར II: कर्पूर, विधु camphor; ཤེལ་ག་བུར *çel ga-bur* crystal-like camphor; མང་ག་བུར *mañ ga-bur* camphor resembling yak's lard in appearance; *ga-bur tsha-wa rgyaş-pa thog-hbab gcod* camphor, where the fever has increased, cures by lowering its height; *rñiñ-shiñ shan-pahi tsha-wa rtsa-nad gcod* it also cures long-standing fever and disease of the fundament; *ga-bur ti-loş glo-rimş tshad-pa sel* the kind of camphor called Tilo cures inflamation of the lungs and fever.

Syn. ཁ་བའི་ཕྱེ་མ *kha-wahi phye-ma*; འོད་དཀར་ཅན *hod-dkar-can*; ནུས་ལྡན *nuş-ldau*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *şprin-gyi şñiñ-po* ཟླ་བའི་ཐལ་བ *zla-wahi thal-wa*; རོའི་གེ་སར *rohi-ge-sar*; ཤིང་གི་སྙིང་པོ *çiñ-gi şñiñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

ག་བུར་ནག་པོ *ga-bur nag-po* defined as ཕག་བྲུན་མེ་ལ་བསྲེགས་པའི་ཐལ་བ *phag-brun me-la bsregş-pahi thal-wa.* 1. the ashes of the burnt dung of pigs. 2. a secret name (*Miñ. 4*).

ག་བུར་འཛིན་པ *ga-bur hdsin-pa* कर्पूरधर meton. ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon.

ག་བྲ *ga-bra* (*ga-ṭah*) n. of a medicine; a twig; also the fresh shoot on a tree:

ga-bra rluṅ-tshad rims-nad sel-war byed (this medicine) removes the epidemic fevers and the heat induced by *rluṅ* (wind).

‡ ག་སྨུ *ga-mu* from the Sans. गम go; in mystical language go or go away! (*K. g.* ཁ *27*).

ག་མོ་བྱི་ལ *ga-mo byi-la* n. of a species of wild cat: ག་མོ་བྱི་ལས་ཉལ་ནས་བྱིའུ་འཛིན the *ga-mo byi-la* catches little birds by lying in wait (*Rdsa.*).

ག་ཙམ *ga-tsam* = ཇི་ཙམ *ji-tsam* how much; how many; how long; interr. and correl., as much as, *e.g.*, as much as you like.

ག་བཙོན *ga-btson* (in *W.*) an irruption of the skin (*Jä.*).

ག་ཚོད *ga-tshod* how much; colloq. "*rin di ka tsö*" what is the price; how much? In Sikkim *gong-di ka-dzö-mo*? (*Snd. Hbk.*).

ག་ཛན་ཏ *ga-dsan-ta* गजन्त a precious stone used in curing infectious fevers and other diseases, also to relieve one from the influence of malignant spirits.

ག་ཤ *ga-sha* = ག་གཤའ *ga-gshah* or ག་ཤ *ga-ça*, more properly the last word, *i.e.*, ག་ཤ *ga-ça* signifies བཤད་གད *bshad-gad* a laughter, jest, joke: ག་ཤ་དང་རྩེད་མོ་རྩེ they jest and play: དེ་རིང་ག་ཤ་མི་འདུག he is not in good humour, or in good spirits, to-day (*Jä.*); also "to-day there is no fun."

ག་ཟུག *ga-zug* (in *W.*) how, interr. and correl (*Jä.*).

ག་གཟི *ga-gzi* squinting (in *W.*).

གའུ *gahu* सम्पुट an amulet; a brooch containing charms (v. གམ *gam*).

Syn. ཁ་སྦྱར *kha-sbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

གའུ་ཁ་སྦྱར *gahu kha-sbyar* charm box the lids of a which are joined edge to edge: མི་དབང་ཁྱེད་བཞུགས་ཤིན་ཏུ་དབེན་པ་ཉི, གནམ་ས་གའུ་ཁ་སྦྱར་ལྟ་བུས་མཛེས O Mi-wang (O king), thy residence is very solitary and so beautiful, as if the heaven and the earth kiss each other there, like the lids of an amulet (*Ḥbrom. 89*).

གའུ་ལེ *gahu-le* account book; list (of cases, also of cash and balance); also a short note kept on the margin: ལོགས་སུ *logs-su* in a separate place that is not in the body of a book, but on the foot or margin or corner, *i.e.*, ཟུར་དུ *zur-du*, of a book or note-book: ཟླ་ཚེས་གྲངས་འདི་ཙམ་རྫོང་གི་ཁུར་ལེན་བྱེད་པའི་བར་ལ་ཁྲིམས་ཞགས་འདི་ཙམ་བྱུང་ཟེར་བའི་འཐོར་ཆེ་ཆུང་ཁྲོན་བསྡོམས་ནས་བྱས་བྱུང་སྐར་གྱི་གའུ་ལེར་འཛོག་པ since the date of the month, etc., of taking over charge of the *Rdsoṅ* (District office) as many criminal cases as may be, and the receipts large and small all bound together should be kept in the registration book (*Rtsii.; G. Sndg.*).

‡ ག་ཡ་ག་རིའི་མདོ *Ga-ya gau-rihi mdo* a *Sûtra* delivered by the Buddha on the mountain of Gayâ Gauri.

ག་ཡིག *ga-yig* गवर्ण the letter ग *g*.

‡ ག་ར་ཁ་ཏན་ཊུ་ལའི་རྩ་བ *ga-ra kha-tan du lahi rtsa-wa* कर्कतण्डुलमूल excellent rice; the root of a kind of plant: ག་ར་ཁ་ཏན་ཊུ་ལའི་རྩ་བ་དང་རྟ་དྲི་དང་ཏིལ་དང་ནས་དང་བུ་རམ་རྣམས་མཉམ་པོར་བྱས་ནས་ཟོས་ན་གཞོན་ནུ་བར་འགྱུར་རོ by taking a confection made of equal quantities of the root of *Garka Tandula rta-dri*, sesame, barley and treacle, one becomes youthful (*K. g.* ཙ *45*).

ག་རི *ga-ri*, for དགའ་རིས *dgah-ris*, ག་ཤ *ga-sha* (in *W.*) dejected: ག་རི་མི་རག I am in low spirits (*Ja.*).

ག་རུ་ *ga-ru* in colloquial གང་དུ་ *gañ-du* whither; which wav; to which place; where?

‡ **ག་རུ་ཌ་** *ga-ru-ḍa* गरुड; =ཁྱུང་ *khyuñ* the fabulous chief of the feathered race.

ག་རེ་ *ga-re* 1. in Lhasa very com. colloq. form for "what," sounded *káre*. 2. where, whence: ག་རེ་འདི་འདྲ་ཨ་ཀྱང་རང་དྲག་བྱུང་ *ga-re hdi-hdra a-kyañ rañ-drag byuñ* whence comes this oppression, over-powering (*Rdsa. 10*).

ག་རོ་ *Ga-ro* རྒྱ་གར་ན་ཡོད་པའི་ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a place in India; the Garo hills (*Dsam. 28*).

ག་ལ་ *ga-la* 1. येन whither: བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ག་ལ་བ་དེར་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་བ་བཏུད་ येन भगवान् तेन अञ्जलिं प्रणम्य with the palms of the hands joined he bowed in the direction where the Victorious One was. 2.=ཇི་ལ་ *ji-la* for what; owing to what: ག་ལ་ཕན་ to what does this serve? of what use is this? ག་ལ་འགྲོ་གིན་ཡིན་པ where are (you or they) going?

‡ **ག་ལ་གོ་ལི་ཀ་** *ga-la go-li-ka* गलगोलिक n. of an insect which subsists, it is said, by inhaling the air only (*K. d.* ཞ *464*).

ག་ལེ་ *ga-le* शनैः शनैः slowly, softly, gently. To a departing guest one says: ག་ལེ་ཕེབ "*ka-le pe'p*" go gently. To the host you answer: ག་ལེ་བཞུགས "*ka-le shu*" stay quietly, remain in peace! ག་ལེ་ཤོག *ga-le çog* come slowly or gently: གཏམ་དཔེ་ལ་ག་ལེ་ག་ལེ་འགྲོ་ན་བོང་བུས་རྒྱ་ནག་བསྐོར་ནས་ཡོང་ it is a common saying (in Tibet) that by walking slowly and slowly the ass can travel all round China.

ག་ལོག་ *ga-log* (in *W.*) squinting.

ག་ཤ་ I: *ga-ça* laughter: གད་མོ་བགད་ *gad-mo bgad*, ག་ཤར་བཅུག *ga-çar bcug* to cause laughter.

ག་ཤ་སྒྲོག *ga-ça-sgrog* loud laughter; *ga-ça sgrog-ciñ glu-gar rol-mo hbul* loudly laughing they danced, sang, and made music (*A. 11*).

ག་ཤ་ II: n. of a place in Upper Tibet (*A. 20*).

ག་ཤ་ III: v. ག་ཞ་ *ga-sha* उत्तरीयवस्त्र a raiment used by *Tantrik* priests.

ག་ཤ་ IV: a string of beads; a necklace; a string of human skulls or bone-bits worn by *Tantrik* Lamas: ཁ་ནས་ཁྲག་འཛག་མི་མགོ་ཡི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཡི་ག་ཤ་རབ་འཕྱང་མི་བཟོད་བདུད་དཔུང་གི་ང་རྒྱལ་དྲེགས་པ་འཇོམས་པ་མཛད་ལ་བསྟོད་ blood drops from her mouth, a string of human heads hangs down from her neck, to thee be my praise who hast subdued the intolerable pride and arrogance of the host of demons (*Choi-g.*).

ག་ཤར་ *ga-çar* 1. defined in these passages; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་དཔུང་པ་ལ *phyogs-gcig dpuñ-pa la*; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་མཚན་ཧོག་ལ *phyogs-gcig mtshan-hog la*; གཞུ་དཀར་གཅིག་ག་ཤར་གྱོན་པ *gshu-d gcig ga- kar çar gyon-pa* (*A. 135*). Girth or rope hung across the breast and the shoulder in order to draw or carry anything; also a dog harness; a shoulder-belt worn as a badge of dignity by constables and the like officers. 2. སྒོམ་ཐག *sgom-thag*, the cord worn round the shoulder and the waist at the time of meditation. ག་ཤར་དང་གཤམ་ཐབས་ཀྱི་མཛེས་པ *ga-çar dañ gçam-thabs-kyi mdses-pa* (*D. R.*) Looking nice (on account) of (his) *ga-çar* and petticoat.

ག་ཤས་ *ga-ças*=ཁ་ཤས *kha-ças* some; part; a few, com. in colloq.

ག་ཤེད་ *ga-çed* 1. prob. གང་ཤེད *gañ-çed* uncertain; not definitely known. 2. an approximate but uncertain direction, region or quarter: ག་ཤེད་གཅིག་ལ་ཡོད it is at a

certain place; it is somewhere: ཞིབ་མོ་མི་འཆད་པར་ག་ཤེད་དུ་ཕྱུང་གྱི་སོང without explaining minutely (*i.e.*, the particulars), he proceeded instantly somewhere (*A. 135*).

ག་ཤེལ *ga-çel* glass beads; glass pearls (*Sch.*).

ག *Gā* n. of a *Dākinī*, a goddess (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*).

གྭ་པ *gwa-pa* the white mark or patch on the forehead of the *kyañ* (the wild ass of Tibet).

+ **གག** *gag* 1. silver in bars, ingots, small pieces, &c., uncoined (in *W.*). 2. wad; wadding (for loading muskets) (*Jä.*).

གག་པ *gag-pa*=ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa* or གག་ལྷོག *gag-lhog* is a swelling in the throat; a quinsy: *nad mi dañ dud-hgrohi ske-dañ mgrin-pa-la skrañ-nas rnag thon-te drag-yod* is a malady of men and animals in which the neck and throat become swollen, but matter issuing forth, it is eased; གག་ནས་ཤི་ཡོད death occurs from obstruction. སྤྱིར་གག་ལྷོག་ཅེས་མིང་སོ་སོར་བཅད་ཀྱང་ངོ་བོ་གཉན་ནད་དུ་གཅིག་རིམས་ནད་ཀྱི་གྲས *spyir gag-lhog-ces miñ so-sor bçad-kyañ ño-wo gñan-nad du-gcig rims-nad-kyi gras* though the disease in general is differently expressed by the names *gag* and *lhog*, its real nature is but one among pestilential diseases and it belongs to the class of (विषम-ज्वर) fatal fevers.

གག་ཚེ *gag-tshe*=བྱ་གག *bya-gag* a water fowl (*Cs.*).

གགས *gags* प्रतिबद्ध obstructed.

གང་ག་ཆུང་ I: *gañ-ga-chuñ* a kind of flower which resembles a chorten (chaitya) in shape, growing in the sandy crevices of rocks in Tibet. It is used as an antidote against poison and also diarrhœa, གཡའ་གསེབ་བྱེ་མའི་ལོགས་ལ་སྐྱེ *gyah-gseb bye-mahi logs-la skye* གང་ག་ཆུང་གིས་དུག་དང་ཚ་འཁྲུ་གཅོད *gañ ga chuñ-gañ-ga chuñ-gis dug dañ tsha-hkhru gcod.*

གང་གཱ *gañga* གངྒཱ *gañgā* गङ्गा the river Ganges; གང་གཱའི་ལྷ་མོ *Gañ-gāhi Lha-mo* गङ्गा-देवी the goddess of the river Gaŋgā. Its different names are:—ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་ལྡན *Yan-lag brgyan-ldan*, འཆི་མེད་ཆབ *Hchi-med chab*, ནམ་མཁའི་ཆུ་བོ *Nam-mkhahi chu-bo*, དྲག་པོའི་ཐོད *Drag-pohi thod*, ཛ་ཧྣུའི་བུ་མོ *Dsa-uuhi bu-mo* (जाह्नवी), རྒྱུན་གསུམ་པ *Rgyun-gsum-pa*, ལམ་གསུམ་འགྲོ *Lam-gsum hgro*, གླང་ཆེན་ཁ་འབབ *Glan-chen kha-hbab* (गोमुखी), འཇིགས་སྡེ་མ *Hjigs-sde ma*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག་རྐང་པ *Khyab-hjug rkañ-pa*, ཆུ་བྱིན་མ *Chu-byin-ma*, སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་བུ་མོ *Skal-ldan çiñ-rtahi bu-mo* (भागीरथी), ལྷ་ཡི་ཆུ་བོ *Lha-yi chu-bo* (*Mñon.*).

གང་གཱ་འཛིན I: *gañ-gā hdsin* गङ्गाधर an epithet of S'iva. He who holds Gaŋ-gā on his head, *i.e.*, from whose head the Ganges flows: མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐལ་པའི་མེས་བསྲེགས་པའི་སྐབས་སུ་ལྷ་མོ་གང་གཱ་ལྷུང་ནས་བྱུང་བ་ན་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་རལ་པ་བཀྱངས་ནས་རལ་པའི་སྟེང་དུ་བཞུང་བས་སོ *mtho-ris-kyi gnas thams-cad bskal-pahi mes bsregs-pahi skabs-su Lha-mo Gañ-gā lhuñ-nas byuñ-wa-na nam-mkhah la ral-pa bkyañs-nas ral-pahi steñ-du bzuñ-was-so* when all the celestial regions were burnt by the fire of the *Kalpa*, Gaŋgā as goddess appeared on this earth having fallen from heaven. Her locks were spread out in the sky and held up aloft by S'iva (for which he is called Gañgādhara, the holder of Gañgā) (*Mñon.*).

གང་གཱ་འཛིན II: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-mtsho chen-po* the great ocean which holds the entire discharge of Gaŋgā (*Mñon.*).

གང་ *gañ* what, which.

གང་གི་དུས *gañ-gi-dus* when; at which time.

གང་གི་ཕྱིར *gan-gi-phyir* यत्कारण, यत्कृते for which; for the sake or reason of which.

གང་ཉིད *gan-ñid* यदेव whichever; whatever.

གང་འཐད *gan-hthad*=གང་འགྲིགས *gan-hgrigs* what (you) like; also what suits you? དེར་ཚེ་སྲོག་ལ་བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ་བྱུང་ནའང་ང་ཚོ་ལ་ཁག་མི་འབྱུང་སྟེ་གང་འཐད་གང་རིགས་ཉེས་གཙོ་བོ་གཅིག་གིས་སྨྲས་པ། even if any accident happened to life there, to us no hardship occurring, we can do whatever suits us, so one *Tso-wo* expressed himself (*Hbrom. 136*).

གང་དག *gan-dag* केचन some; གང་དག་གི་ཕྱིར *gan-dag-gi phyir* येषां कृते for whom or what; for the sake of whom or what.

གང་དག་ཉིད *gan-dag-ñid* यदेव whichever.

གང་དག་འདིར *gan-dag-hdir* याविह, यदिह those two who are here; all those here; whoever present.

གང་དུ *gan-du* कुत्र, यत्र where? where.

གང་དུའང *gan-duhan* क्वचित् at whatever time; wherever; seldom; where.

གན་དྲན་དྲན་དུ་བཤད་པ *gan dran-dran-du bçad-pa*=བརྫུན་བཤད་པ *brdsun bçad-pa* to speak at random; to say what occurs in the mind; to speak falsehood.

གང་འདྲ *gan-hdra* यादृशो how, like what: གང་འདྲ་མཐོང *gan-hdra mthon* what have you seen?

གང་ན *gan-na* क्वचन where?

གང་རྣམས་ཀྱི *gan-rnams-kyi* येषां of what; pertaining to what?

གང་མགོ *gan-mgo* (in *C.*) bowl of a tobacco-pipe; གང་མཇུག *gan-mjug* mouthpiece or tip of it.

གང་པོར *gan-por* in a lump, mass.

གང་བ I: *gan-wa*=ཁེངས་པ *khens-pa* पूर्ण to fill; to make full; filled up; also piled up: གང་བའམ་བརྩེགས་པ *gan-waham brtsegs-pa* piled up or made full.

Syn. ཚན་ཅན *tshan-can*; ཁེངས *khens*; བྱུར་བུ *byur-bu*; ཕྱུར་བུ *phyur-bu* (*Mñon.*).

གང་བ II: ऋलम्, पूर्ण finished; completed; ལུང་ཆུས་གང་བ *lun-chus gan-wa* a valley filled with water: ཟླ་བ་ཉ་གང་བ "the moon as full fish"; in the fullness of the crescent.

གང་བ་མེད་པ *gan-wa med-pa* असम्पूर्ण incomplete.

* གང་བ་བཟང་པོ *gan-wa bzan-po* पूर्णभद्र (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 181*) completely happy or gentle; also n. of a serpent demon.

* གང་བའི་ཟླ་བ *gan-wahi zla-wa* पूर्णचन्द्र (*Schr.; Bull. 1848, 298*); lit. the full moon; n. of a *Bodhisattava*.

གང་བུ *gan-bu* वल्लरि, मञ्जरि fresh shoots of leaves; a pod or sheath; also cluster of buds. Acc. to *Sch.* flower bud: འབྲུ་གང་བུ་ཅན *hbru gan-bu-can* grains which have husks such as wheat, sesamum, &c.: འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་གང་བུར་འཁྲིལ་ནས enveloping himself in a veil of rays; wrapping himself in a sheath of light.

གང་བྱེད *gan-byed* यत् करोति whatever he does, has been doing, is doing.

གང་མོས *gan-mos* नाना 1. various; different sorts. 2. གང་འདོད *gan-hdod* whatever is wished for.

གང་ཙམ *gan-tsam* a small quantity; not a considerable quantity.

གང་ཙུག་ཡིན *gan-tsug-yin*=གང་ནས་ཡིན *gan-nas-yin* or གང་ན་སྡོད་མཁན་ཡིན *gan-na sdod mkhan-yin*; ཁྱེད་གང་ཙུག་ཡིན་གར་འགྲོ་དྲི་པས *khyed gan-tsug-yin gar-hgro dri-pas* he asked whence are you; whither are you going (*A. 131*).

གང་ཞིག *gan-shig* यः, यत् which.

གང་ཞེ་བསྟན་པ *gañ-she bstan-pa* य उपदेश: which has been explained, shewn.

གང་ཟག I: (ཤལ་ཟག *shal-zag*) tobacco-pipe, not the *hukka*, but a long straight sort, similar to the European smoking pipe, generally made of metal.

གང་ཟག *gañ-zag* II: 1. पुद्गल, पुद्गल, भूतात्मन्। पूर्यति गलति च इति पुद्गलः that which becomes full and then undergoes decay (Sâm.); an animated being; a corporeal being that is subject to decay and destruction. 2. man, as an intellectual being; a person: གང་ཟག་གཞན་གྱིས་བརྡ་སྤྲད་པས *gañ-zag gshan-gyis brda sprad-pas* another person describing it to you (opposite to what we know by our own perception and observation), hence a philosophical term for "self": བསྟན་བཅོས་ལ་མཁས་པའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས learned or lettered men; men of science, especially in relation to religion: ཆོས་ཕྱི་བཤོལ་བྱེད་པའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས men who postpone religion, not troubling themselves about it: འཕགས་པའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ the prince of the reverend (band of) persons, *i.e.*, Buddha: ཐོག་ལྟ་ཅན་གྱི་གང་ཟག inferior heretical people: གང་ཟག་ཕལ་པ *gañ-zag phal-pa* or ཐ་མལ་པ *tha-mal-pa*, common or vulgar people (*Jä.*).

གང་ཟག་བཞི *gañ-zag bshi* the four kinds of human beings or higher beings are—(1) तमस्तमः परायणः; མུན་ཁྲོད་ནས་མུན་ཁྲོད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mun-khrod nas mun-khrod du hgro-wa* that go on from darkness to darkness; (2) ज्योतिः परायणः; མུན་ཁྲོད་ནས་སྣང་བར་འགྲོ་བ *mun-khrod nas snañ-war hgro-wa* that go from darkness unto light; (3) ज्योतिस्तमःपरायणः; སྣང་བ་ནས་མུན་ཁྲོད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa nas mun-khrod du hgro-wa* that go again from light into darkness; (4) ज्योतिर्ज्योतिःपरायणः; སྣང་བ་ནས་སྣང་བར་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa nas snañ-war hgro-wa*, that advance from light to a greater enlightenment. The term གང་ཟག *gañ-zag* has sixteen different synonyms:—བདག *bdag*; སྲོག *srog*; སེམས་ཅན *sems-can*; སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*; གསོ་བ *gso-wa*; སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu*; ཤེད་བདག *çed-bdag*; ཤེས་ལས་སྐྱེས *çes-las skyes*; मानव, मनुज man; བྱེད་པ་པོ *byed-pa-po*; བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ་པོ *byed-du hjug-pa-po*; ཚོར་བ་པོ *tshor-wa-po*; ཤེས་པ་པོ *çes-pa-po*; མཐོང་བ་པོ *mthoñ-wa-po*; ཟ་བ་པོ *za-wa-po*; སློང་བ་པོ *sloñ-wa-po* (*Mñon.*). These are all applied to signify an animate being. There are two kinds of གང་ཟག, ordinary and extraordinary; the ordinary གང་ཟག literally means that which is subject to decay, from གང *gañ*, what, and ཟག *zag*, decay. The Buddhist meaning is as follows:— (1) རང་རྒྱུད་སྡིག་པ་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱིས་གང་ཞིང་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་དགེ་བའི་རིགས་གསོག་མི་ཐུབ་པར་ཟག་འགྲོ་བས་སེམས་ཅན་ཕལ་བའི་གང་ཟག *rañ-rgyud sdig-pa ñon-moñs kyis gañ shiñ yon-tan dañ dge-wahi rigs gsog mi-thub-par zag hgro-was sems-can phal-wahi gañ-zag* one's own nature being filled (གང *gañ*) with sin he cannot acquire and retain virtue, which ཟག *zag* leaks out or decays, therefore an ordinary living being is called གང་ཟག *gañ-zag*; (2) རང་རྒྱུད་དགེ་བ་དང་བཟང་པོའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་གང་ཞིང་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱི་སྐྱོན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཟག་འགྲོ་བས་སངས་རྒྱས་གང་ཟག *rañ-rgyud dge-wa dañ bzañ-pohi yon-tan thams-cad-kyis gañ-shiñ ñon-moñs-kyi skyon thams-cad zag hgro-was sañs-rgyas gañ-zag* Buddha is གང་ཟག because his nature is full of all virtues or merits and sin has been thrown out of it or has altogether been destroyed; (3) རང་རྒྱུད་ལ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་རིགས་གང་བྱུང་བ་མི་ཉམས་པར་བྱེད་པ་དང་སྐྱོན་གྱི་རིགས་བྱུང་བ་རྣམས་ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཟགས་སུ་བཙུག་པ་ནི་ཐེག་ཆེན་ཐེག་དམན་ལམ་ཞུགས་པ་གང་ཟག་རྣམས་ས་དེ་ཡང་གྲུབ་མཐའ་སྨྲ་བ་དང་ལྟ་བ་འདོད་ཚུལ་འཐར་པ་ཆོས་ལ་ཐེག་ཆེན་གང་ཟག when one's own nature retains whatever virtue it possessed undeteriorated and whatever faults there was in it have been thrown out from exertion, one has entered

either the *Mahā yānā* or *Hinayāna* path. Persons in such a stage, whatever docrtine or theory they may hold for salvation, belong indeed of the *Mahāyāna*. In གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag* of the ordinary kind his very nature is གང་ *gaṅ*, *i.e.*, filled with deeds (*laṣ*), sin, suffering, and misery; moreover, all virtue and talents having become exhausted, *i.e.*, ཟག *zag*, his animated being becomes what is called *Pudgal.* In the strict sense of the word, a Buddha is also a *Pudgala*, though of the extraordinary kind, he on the contrary being full of virtues and talents and all defects, sins, &c., being exhausted in him. The following are the twenty གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag* (*Pudgala*) of the *Çrāvaka* School:—(1) स्रोतआपन्न; རྒྱུན་དུ་ཞུགས་པ *rgyun-du shugṣ-pa* one having entered the regular course performs *Samādhi* (deep meditation); (2) सप्तकृत्भवपरम; དེ་ལྟར་ཐོགས་ན་སྲིད་པ་ལན་བདུན་པ *de-ltar thogṣ-na srid-pa lan bdun-pa* after having thus spiritually cultured the mind he has to pass into seven births in the world; (3) कुलंकुल; རིགས་ནས་རིགས་སུ་སྐྱེ་བ *rigṣ-naṣ rigṣ-su ṣkye-wa* after the second stage, his birth is ensured in his own state, *i.e.*, if he is a god he is reborn as a god, if man he is reborn as a man, but he never goes to any lower stage of birth; (4) सकृदागामी; ལན་གཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ *lan-gcig phyir hoṅ-wa* (as such) he has only once to come to this world for doing good; (5) एकवीचिक; བར་ཆད་གཅིག་པ *bar-chad gcig-pa* he has only one interruption before full fruition; (6) अनागामि; ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་པ *phyir mi-hoṅ-wa* he will not come again to this existence; (7) अन्तरा परिनिर्वायिन्; བར་མ་དོར་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *bar-ma-dor yoṅṣ-su mya-ṅan laṣ hdah-wa* he will attain to *Nirvāna* not from this life but from the intermediate state or *Bardo*; (8) साभिसंस्कारपरिनिर्वायिन्; མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད་པ་དང་བཅས་པས་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *mṅon-par hdu-byed-pa daṅ bcaṣ-paṣ yoṅṣ-su mya-ṅan laṣ hdah-wa* he escapes from misery save that a vestige of the *Skandha* still remains; (9) अनभिसंस्कारपरिनिर्वायिन्; མངོན་དུ་འདུ་བྱེད་པར་མེད་པར་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *mṅon-du hdu-byed par med-par yoṅṣ-su mya-ṅan laṣ hdah-wa* he attains to *Nirvāṇa*, the *Skandha* being utterly destroyed, *i.e.*, without the least vestige remaining; (10) ऊर्ध्वस्रोतस् གོང་དུ་འཕོ་བ *goṅ-du hpho-wa* he will in his spiritual progress reach up to the *Akaniṣtha* heavens; (11) कायसाक्षी; ལུས་ཀྱི་མངོན་སུམ་དུ་བྱེད་པ *lus-kyi mṅon sum-du byed-pa* he will obtain the body of supreme intelligence or knowledge; (12) श्रद्धानुसारी; དད་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *dad-pahi rjeṣ-su hbraṅ-wa* he will here have completely subdued the senses or passions; (13) धर्मानुसारी; ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *choṣ-kyi rjeṣ-su hbraṅ-wa* all his intellectual and moral faculties become so as to be directed effectually to all good works; (14) दृष्टिप्राप्त; མཐོང་བས་ཐོབ་པ *thoṅ-waṣ thob-pa* having heretical views or having insight into religion; (15) समयविमुक्त; དུས་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *duṣ-kyi rnam-par grol-wa* getting salvation in time; (16) असमयविमुक्त; དུས་དང་མི་སྦྱོར་བར་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ getting salvation not in proper time; (17) उभयतोभागविमुक्त; གཉིས་ཀའི་ཆ་ལས་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *gñis-kahi cha-laṣ rnam-par grol-wa* getting salvation in time as well as without reference to time; (18) उपपद्यपरिनिर्वायी; སྐྱེས་ནས་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *ṣkyeṣ-naṣ yoṅṣ-su mya-ṅan laṣ hdah-wa* entering into the state of *Nirvāṇa* immediately after one's birth; (19) प्रज्ञाविमुक्त; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *çeṣ-rab kyiṣ rnam-par grol-wa* fully delivered by means of absolute or transcendental knowledge; (20) श्रद्धाविमुक्त। delivered by means of faith.

གང་ཡ *gaṅ-ya* a very large figure or number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

གང་ཡང་ *gañ-yañ* कश्चित्, यश्च whosoever; whatever ; any one.

གང་ལ *gañ-la* कुत्र where ; in whom.

གང་ལོ *gañ-lo* an empty pod, freed from the kernels (in *W.*) (*Jä.*).

གང་ཤར *gañ-çar* གང་སེམས་ལ་བསམས་པ anything that occurs (in the mind); what is thought; a thought.

གང་སུ་དག *gañ-su dag* ये केचित् whichever of those.

གངས *gañs* हिम 1. glacier; glacier-ice. 2. snow (usually *kha*). 3. the sclerotic of the eye (*Sch.*).

གངས་རྒྱུད *gañs-rgyud* a chain of snowy mountains.

གངས་ཅན *gañs-can* हिमवत् 1. one of the native names of Tibet. 2. abounding in snow; snowy; full of glaciers: *Gañs-can-las ḥbyuñ-waḥi chu* the water issuing from a glacier: *Gañs-can-gyi skad* the language of Tibet.

གངས་ཅན་མཁས་པའི་གཙུག་རྒྱན *Gañs-can mkhas-paḥi gtsug-rgyan* a complementary name of Tsongkha-pa, the great Buddhist reformer of Tibet whose religious name was རྒྱལ་བ་བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ *Rgyal-wa Blo-bzañ grags-pa*; his other names were :—རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Rje rin-po che*; རྗེ་ཙོང་ཁ་པ *Rje Tsoñ-kha-pa*; གངས་ཅན་ཤིང་རྟ *Gañs-can çiñ-rta*; ཤར་ཙོང་ཁ་པ *Çar Tsoñ-kha-pa*; འཇམ་མགོན་བླ་མ *Ḥjam mgon blama.*

གངས་ཅན་མགོན་པོ *Gañ-can mgon-po* or སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Spyan-ras gzigs* the patron saint of Tibet, Avalokites'vara, also styled :—འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ *Ḥjig-rten mgon-po*; ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Thugs-rje chen-po*; འགྲོ་བའི་མགོན་པོ *Ḥgro-waḥi mgon-po.*

གངས་ཅན་རྒྱལ་པོ *Gañs-can rgyal-po* King of Tibet; and in books occasionally applied to the Dalai Lamas of Lhasa.

གངས་ཅན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཞི་གནས *Gañs-can rgyal-poḥi bṣti-gnas* as also ཆོས་འཁོར་དཔལ་གྱི་ལྷ་ས *chos-ḥkhor dpal-gyi Lha-sa* used to designate Lhasa, the capital of Tibet (*Yig. k. 31*).

གངས་ཅན་ཆེན་པོ *gañs-cañ chen-po* sometimes applied to mountainous region covered with eternal snow extending from Ladak to the Kailas range. Also the name of a fabulous mountainous region the chief peak of which is said to be about 1,500 miles round and filled with *Yakṣa*, *Rakṣa* and other demi-gods.

གངས་ཆེན *Gañs-chen* any great range of snowy mountains or a great glacier; n. of a village at the south-western foot of the Kañchenjunga mountain. གངས་ཆེན་མཛོད་ལྔ (Kanchenjunga in Sikkim) lit. the five great repositories of snow.

གངས་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Gañs-chen Chos-rgyal* the Grand Lama of Tibet; also the name of a guardian deity of Buddhism in Tibet; a name of Yama, the Lord of Death, who is worshipped in Tibet under the name of *Dam-chen Chos-rgyal.*

གངས་ལྗོངས་ཡུལ *Gañs-ljoñs yul*=བོད *Bod* Tibet.

Syn. གངས་ཅན་ཞིང *gañs-can shiñ*; གངས་རི་ར་བའི་སྐོར་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས *gañs ri ra-waḥi skor-waḥi shiñ-khams*; གངས་ཅན་ས་ལྷའི་སྨན་ལྗོངས *gañs-can sa-lhaḥi sman-ljoñs* (*Mñon. and Yig. k.*).

གངས་འབབ *gañs-ḥbab* avalanche; it snows.

གངས་སྦལ *gañs-sbal*, also called དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dkyil-ḥkhor* गोधा, the snow lizard with circular marks on its skin resembling the common Indian lizard (*Lex.*); a frog of fabulous origin: the male frog is said to live on the top of the snowy mountains and the female frog in the abyss of the deep gorge below the mountain; when the sun passes over the tropic of cancer (*karkaṭa* or crab), the male frog descends to the foot of the mountain and the female frog ascends there to meet him midway. Before

meeting each other the male frog remains more powerful; but after they have united, the female becomes the stronger of the two (*Sman.*).

གངས་རི I: *gañs-ri* हिमाद्रि, हिमगिरि snowy mountain or snow-mountains—a common designation for many of the great ranges in Tibet; གངས་ཉི་ཤུ *gañs-ñi-çu* the twenty principal mountains of Tibet:—(1) ཐང་ལྷ *Thañlha*, (2) ཏི་སེ *Ti-se* (*Kailâça*), (3) མང་མཁར *Mañ-mkhar*, (4) བུ་ལེ *Bu-le*, (5) སྟར་སྒོ *Star-sgo*, (6) ཕོ་ལ *Pho-la*, (7) མཁའ་རི *Mkhah-ri*, (8) ཇོ་མོ་ཁ་རག *Jo-mo kha-rag*, (9) རྡོ་རྗེ *Rdo-rje*, (10) གང་བཟང་ *Gañ-bzañ*, (11) རྩེ་རྡུམ *Rtse-rdum*, (12) ལ་ཕྱི *La-phyi*, (13) ཚེ་རིང་ *Tshe-riñ*, (14) སྣ་ནམ *Sna-nam*, (15) ཏེ་སྒྲོ *Te-sgro*, (16) འོད་དེ་གུང་རྒྱལ *Hod-de guñ-rgyal*, (17) ཡར་ལྷ་ཤམ་པོ *Yar-lha çam-po*, (18) གསལ་རྗེ *Gsal-rje*, (19) ཧ་བོ་གངས་བཟང་ *Ha-bo gañs-bzañ*, (20) ཙ་རི་ང་ལའི་གངས *Tsa-ri ña lahi-gañs* (*Kathañ.* ཀ, *168*).

གངས་རི II: ཤུ་དག་དཀར་པོ *çu-dag dkar-po* n. of a vegetable drug (*Mñon.*).

གངས་སྲག *gañs-srag* = གངས་འཕྲེད *gañs-hphred* along or across the glacier.

གངས་སྲུལ *gañs-srul* an avalanché; a slip in the snowy side of a mountain; a snow-slip.

གངས་ཐིག *gañs-thig* n. of a stone or mineral substance resembling stone; it is said to be a cure for fever that is produced from the liver.

གངས་པ་ཤེ་ཧུ *Gañs-pa çe-hu* the name of a celebrated lama and philosopher of the *Kadampa* School of Tibet.

གཉ་ཛི་ར *gañ-ji-ra* lit. posessed of treasure or མཛོད་ལྡན *mdsod-ldan*; an ornamental pinnacle on a temple, house or chorten constructed after the prescribed model given in Buddhist books. This is a Sanskrt word though sometimes Tibetanized, being written as འགན་འཛི་ར *hgan-hji-ra*.

གད *gad* as in གསེར་གད *gser-gad* 1. pure, genuine, unalloyed. 2. a rock.

གད་སྐྱིབས *gad-skyibs* a rock cavern; a place of shelter under the cleft or nook of a rock: དངུལ་གྱི་ལྷང་པ་དེ་རྣམས་གད་སྐྱིབས་ཤིག་ཏུ་བཞག kept the bars of silver in the nook of a rocky hill.

གད་ཁ *gad-kha* प्रथः wide, broad; breadth; with breadth.

གད་མོ *gad-mo*, हास्य a laughing; laughter: གད་མོ་དགོད *gad-mo dgod* हसति utters a laugh; གད་མོ་བགད་བྱུང་ *gad-mo-bgad byuñ* I have laughed; གད་མོ་བགད་སོང་ *gad-mo bgad-soñ* he has laughed. གད་མོ་རྒོད *gad-mo rgod* to laugh; གད་མོ་ཤོར་བྱུང་ *gad-mo çor-byuñ* laughter sprang forth; གད་མོ་ཤོར་སོང་ *gad-mo çor-soñ* idem; གད་མོས་འདེབས་པ *gad-mos hdebs-pa* to laugh at a person; འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་གད་མོ *hjig rten-pahi gad-mo* laughter of worldly-minded people: ངའི་གད་མོའི་གནས this is to me an object of laughter; it is ridiculous to me (*Jä.*). གད་རྒྱངས་ཅན *gad-rgyañs-can* अट्टहास. བསྡིགས་པའི་གད་མོ *bsdigs-pahi gad-mo* (हाहा *Ha Ha*) loud laughter; སྡིག་པའི་གད་མོ *sdig-pahi gad-mo* (हिहि *hihi*) coquettish laugh; དགྱེས་པའི་གད་མོ *dgyes-pahi-gad-mo* (हेहे *he-he*) laugh of merriment or rejoicing; ཟིལ་གྱིས་གནོན་པའི་གད་མོ *zil-gyis gnon-pahi gyad-mo* हो हो a laughter of triumph; ཁྲོ་བོའི་བཤད་པ་བརྒྱད *khro-wohi bshad-pa brgyad* the eight laughs of indignation and wrath, &c.

གད་རྒྱལ *gad-rgyal* the walls of conglomerate rock through which mountain-torrents have cut their way.

གད་སྙིགས *gad-snigs* dust; refuses; swept-out: *phyags-mas gad-snigs phyags* sweep with a broom the dust, refuse, etc. (*Ñag.*).

གད་དར *gad-dar* sweeping, cleansing; གད་དར་བྱེད་པ *gad-dar-byed-pa* cleansing; sweeping well a place; keeping it clean.

Syn. ཕྱག་དར *phyag-dar*; བྱི་དོར *byi-dor*; གད་དར *gad-dar*; གཙང་བར་བྱེད *gtsan-war-byed*; རྡུལ་འཕངས *rdul-hphans* (*Mnon.*).

གད་མདའ་ལ *Gad-mdah-la* n. of a mountain; the lowlands at the foot of a *Gad*.

གད་མདལ་ལ་ཚུན *gad mdal-la tshun* this side of the mountain called *Gad-dala*.

གད་པ I: *gad-pa* or གད་མཁན *gad-mkhan* a sweeper; a cleanser; ཕྱག་བདར་བྱེད་མཁན, གད་མ་ཆུ་མ་སོགས་གོགས་དགོས་རིགས the class (of menial servants) requiring wages (such as) sweepers, dusters and water carriers. གད་གཙང་མ any place or object well dusted or cleansed.

གད་པ II: 1. a precipitous cliff of conglomerate such as often walls in the mountain rivers: 2. wide crack in a conglomerate rock.

གད་ཕུག *gad-phug* a cavern or cleft in a conglomerate rock: གཞུང་གིས་སྟག་དཀར་གྱི་གད་ཕུག་ཏུ་ཞག་ལྔ་བཞུགས *gshun-gis stag-dkar-gyi gad phug-tu shag-lna bshugs* meanwhile they halted for five days in the rocky cavern of *Stag-dkar*.

གན *gan*=*rtsar* near: དེད་དཔོན་དེའི་གན་དུ་སོང་སྟེ་དྲིས་པ *ded-dpon dehi gan-du son-ste dris-pa* going near to the chief of the merchants (caravan), he asked. གན *gan* (=གམ *gam* in *C.*) signifying nearness, proximity; is used in such connection as གན་དུ to, towards, up to: ངའི་གན་དུ་ཤོག come up to me; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གན་དུ he went unto the king; ཁང་པའི་གན་དུ་སོང he went towards the house; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གན་ནས་བྱིན he came from the king; དོག་པོ་གན་དུ in *W.* close by the brook; ཆུར་གན་དུ *chur gan-du* in *W.* hard by the water; རིར་གན་པ *rir gan-pa* one living close to a mountain or hill.

གན་ཀྱལ *gan-kyal* or གན་རྐྱལ *gan-rkyal*, उत्तान supine; lying on the back with the face upward: གན་ཀྱལ་དུ་ཉལ་བ to lie in that position: གན་ཀྱལ་དུ་འགྱེལ་བ to fall on the back.

གན་རྒྱ *gan-rgya*=འགན་རྒྱ *hgan-rgya*, vulg. གམ་རྒྱ *gam-rgya*, a written contract; an agreement (*Cs.*).

གན་དར *gan-dar*, a silk handkerchief offered as a present in exchanging compliments on meeting (*Sch.*).

‡ **གན་དྷ་བྷ་དྲ** *gan-dha bha-dra* गन्धभद्र, a kind of drug used in liver derangement.

‡ གན་དྷ་རིའི་སྔགས *gan-dha rihi snags* गन्धारी-मन्त्र a Buddhist *mantra* or charm which has the power of enabling one to move in space.

‡ **གན་དྷོ་ལ** *gan-dho-la*, गन्धालय, गन्धकूट the temple of fragrance; hall of worship built after the model of a *chaitya* with many doors. It is generally attached to a great monastery. In Tibetan it is called དྲི་གཙང་ཁང *Dri gtsan-khan*, the name being applied to the particular chapel where the image of Buddha is placed. The great temple of Buddha at Gaya was called *Mahā gandhola Caitya*. *Phyi gan-dho-la nan-du lha-khan byas-pa* its inside was a god's house or chapel and the outside a *gandhola*.

‡ **གན་དྷི** *gan-dhi* गन्धिन् a mineral substance used as a cure for leprosy.

‡ གཎ་ཊའི་ཏོག *gaṇ-ṭahi-tog* or གན་ཐི་པར་ན *gan-thi par-na* a medicinal plant.

‡ **གཎྚི** *gaṇ-ṭi* घण्टि a piece of thick plank measuring about 6 feet by 12 inches either of white sandal wood or of deodar, which when struck with a hammer or another piece of thick hard wood, produces a kind of ringing sound which is heard from a great distance. It is used on special occasions to summon the monks of a monastery to attend any special religious service, &c.

གན་གཡོག *gan-gyog* or གཎྚི་ཐེའུ *gaṇ-ṭi the-hu* घण्टि कोटक the rod or hammer with which the *ghaṇṭi* (wooden gong) is struck or beaten.

‡ གཎྜ་པ་སི *gaṇḍa-pa si* (mystic) avarice; greed for gain (*K. g.* ཁ *26*).

‡ **གཎྜི** *gaṇ-ḍi* रागपुत्र in books the gong or bell to call monks to monastic services.

གན་མཛོད *gan-mdsoḏ* = བང་མཛོད *bañ-mdsoḏ* store-room, store-house.

‡ **གབ་ཁུང** *gab-khuñ*, defined as པུས་མོའི་རྒྱབ་ཀྱི་སྒྱིད་ཁུང *pus-mohi ṟgyab-kyi sgyiḏ-khuñ*, the cavities behind the knee bones.

གབ་སྒྲ *gab-sgra* a belch (in *W.*) (*Jä.*).

གབ་པ *gab-pa* to hide; to conceal one's self: རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས་འདི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་གབ་ནས་མི་སྟོན་པར་གདའ་བས *Ṟgyal-wahi ẖbyuñ-gnas ẖdi yon-tan thams-cad gab-nas mi ston-par gdaẖ-was.* This *Ṟgyal-wahi ẖbyuñ-gnas* having concealed all his talents does not exhibit them (*H̱brom.* ཁ 2).

Syn. ཡིབ་པ *yib-pa*; སྦས་པ *sbas-pa*; གཡོགས་པ *gyogs-pa*; མི་མངོན་པར་བྱ་བ *mi m̱ñon-par bya-wa* (*M̱noñ.*).

གབ་ཕྱུང *gab-phyuñ* n. of a religious treatise on the occult doctrine of Buddhism.

གབ་ཙེ *gab-tse* = གབ་རྩེ *gab-ṟtse* चक्र or གབ་ཚེ *gab-tshe* a plan or table of points for computing the figures of divination in magical computations. In this connection, ས་ལ་གནས་པའི་ས་བདག་གི་རྩིས *sa-la gnas pahi sa-ḇdag-gi ṟtsis* refers to calculating the identity and deeds of mischief done by a local "god of the soil." Again བར་སྣང་ལ་གནས་པའི་གཟའ་སྐར་གྱི་རྩིས refers to astrological calculations worked with the *gab-tse*. གཞན་ཡང་སྐུ་ཡི་གབ་ཙེ is a mystic chart used for bodily prognostics; གསུང་གི་གབ་ཙེ one for the speech; ཐུགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཙེ་དང one for the heart. སྤྱིར་གབ་ཙེ་ལ་ས་ཡི་གབ་ཙེ་གནམ་གྱི་གབ་ཙེ་ བར་གྱི་གབ་ཙེ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཐ་སྙད་མང་པོ་ཡོད In the general term *gab-tse* are included many particular significations, that for the soil, that for the sky, that for the intermediate space, etc.

གབ་ཚད *gab-tshaḏ* slow, insiduous fever; according to *Sch.* a hectic, consumptive fever.

གབ་ཚིག *gab-tshig* मन्त्र, प्रहेलिका riddle; also mystical words or expressions used in magic to stupify one's enemies without killing them. Also the 16 ornamental mystical allusions employed to excite laughter in a play, etc., and to convey hidden meanings in an assembly, etc. The names of these are as follows:—ཀུན་ཏུ་ཚོགས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *kun-tu tshogs pahi gab-tshig*; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་སླུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་རིམ་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་གབ་ཚིག *de-ḇshin-du slu byeḏ-kyi rim-pa daṅ bral-wahi gab-tshig*; རབ་བཅོམ་གྱི་གབ་ཚིག *rab-ḇcom-gyi gab-tshig*; མཐུན་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *m̱thun gzugs-kyi gab-tshig*;

རྩུབ་མོའི་གབ་ཚིག *ṛtsub-moḥi gab-tshig*; གྲངས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *grañṣ-kyi gab-tshig*; རབ་བཏགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *rab ḇtagṣ-kyi gab-tshig*; མིང་དུ་འདུས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *miñ-du ḥduṣ-paḥi gab-tshig*; སྒྲིབ་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *ṣgrib-paḥi gab-tshig*; མཐུན་པའི་སྒྲའི་གབ་ཚིག *ṃthun-paḥi ṣgraḥi gab-tshig*; རྨོངས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *ṛmoñṣ-paḥi gab-tshig*; ཡོངས་ཕྲོགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *yoñṣ phrogṣ-kyi gab-tshig*; གཅིག་བསྒྲིབས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *gcig ḇṣgribṣ-kyi gab-tshig*; གཉིས་ཀ་བསྒྲིབས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *gñiṣ-ka ḇṣgribṣ-paḥi gab-tshig*; ཡོངས་འདྲེས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *yoñṣ ḥdreṣ-kyi gab-tshig.*

གབ་ཡིག *gab-yig* 1. in the medicinal works of Tibet the names of certain drugs and medicines are written in words which are not ordinarily understood, having secret meanings assigned to them. 2. in figurative language, meanings of names and words which are not ordinarily understood. Such are called གབ་མིང *gab-miñ*, *i.e.*, secret names.

གབ་ས *gab-sa* སྦས་ས *ṣbaṣ-sa* or ཡིབ་ས *yib-sa* hiding-place; place of concealment: གསེར་མང་པོ་ཁྱེར་འོངས་པ་ལ་གབ་ས་དང་འགྲོ་ས་ཧ་མེད we came bringing much gold with us, but we were without a hiding-place or a place to go to (*A. 120*).

གམ *gam* निकट near, v. གན *gan.*

Syn. གམ་ཡོ *gam-yo*; དྲུང *druñ*; ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* (*Ṃñon.*).

གམ་གུམ *gam-gum* a number, གྲངས་གནས *grañṣ-gnaṣ* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གམ་སྤངས *gam-ṣpañṣ* panels or little boards beneath the cornice of a roof, often filled up with paintings (*Jä.*).

† **གམ་བུ་ར** *gam-bu-ra*, जम्बिर in *W.* a citron; lemon (*Jä.*).

གམ་འབྲོག *gam-ḥbrog* a dairy in the neighbourhood of one's residence. *Gam-ḥbrog ṛgyañ ḥgrog ḇzañ-wa ṛtsa-yi ḏge* Near and distant dairy farms become thriving through the abundance of pastures (*Jig.*).

གམ་འཛིན *gam-ḥdsin* abbr. of གན་རྒྱ་དང་འཛིན *ganrgya dañ ḥdsin*, a receipt, acknowledgment; the letter of transfer, exchange, &c., for buying and selling or transaction of money business, &c.: གམ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ་འདོད་སྦྱར་གྱི་བཀོད་པ་གོ་བརྡའ་འཕྲོད་ངེས *gam-ḥdsin byeḏ-pa ḥdoḏ ṣbyargyi ḇkoḏ-pa go-ḇṛdaḥ hphroḏ ñeṣ* certainly, the receipt and the deed of agreement should be satisfactorily explained (*Ṛtsii*).

+ གམ་ཡོ *gam-yo* (གམ་གཡོག *gam-gyog*) = ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* attendant.

གཧུ *gaḥu* सम्पुट 1. a little box or case; when containing a talisman or amulet, it is worn suspended round the neck.

གར I: *gar* or གར་བྲོ *gar-bro* नृत्य, नाट, भाव dance; acting in a dramatic play; gesticulation; གར་བས་བསྐོར *gar-waṣ ṣḵor* surrounded by dancing girls or actors; གར་བྱེད་པ *gar-byeḏ-pa* to dance; གླུ་གར་རྩེད་མོ་བྱེད་པ *glu-gar ṛtseḏ-mo byeḏ-pa* to sing; to dance and play; གར་ཟས *gar-zaṣ* the food given to performers; *gar ḥkhrab-ṃkhan gyi zaṣ-la* for the food of those who perform dancing; གར་ལ་དགའ་བ *gar-la ḏgaḥ-wa* ताण्डवप्रिय very fond of dancing; གར་ལ་བལྟ *gar-la ḇlta* नृत्येक्षण attending a dance; witnessing a performance.

གར་གྱི་ལྟད་མོ *gar-gyi ḻtaḏ-mo* नटरङ्ग dancing entertainment or amusement.

གར་གྱི་དབང་པོ *gar-gyi ḏwañ-po* = གྲུབ་ཆེན *grub-chen* or རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ཆེན་པོ *ṛnal-ḥbyor-pa*

chen-po fig. a *yogi* or ascetic engaged in meditation: སྐུ་མཆོག་གར་གྱི་དབང་པོ་མཛེས་བརྗིད་ངོམས་ཤིང་ *sku-mchog gar-gyi dwań-po mdses brjid ńoms-çiń* your holiness the lord of the dancers (peacock), equal in beauty and splendour (*Yig. k. 28*).

གར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *gar-gyi gtso-bo*=གླུ་གར་གྱི་མཁན་པོ *glu-gar-gyi mkhan-po* or གཙོ་བོ *gtso-bo* teacher or director of a dance or dancing performance (*Mńon.*).

གར III: or ག་རུ *ga-ru*, or གང་དུ *gań-du*, whither; where; གར་ཡང *gar-yań* anywhere: གར་ཡང་སྐྱེ་བ *gar-yań skye-wa* growing anywhere: གར་ཡང་མི་འགྲོ་བ *gar-yań mi hgro-wa* to go nowhere. གར་མེད *gar-med* in *W.* at all events; by all means; ག་ན་མེད *ga-na-med* or གར་བབ *gar-bab* at random; haphazard (*Sch.*).

གར་མཁན *gar-mkhan* or བྲོ་མཁན *bro-mkhan* नर्तक dancer 1. a dancer, performer, *e.g.*, even a Buddha or any saint dances when displaying miracles. 2. name of a god, acc. to *Sch.* S'iva (*Jä.*).

གར་མཁན་མ *gar-mkhan-ma*=གར་མ *gar-ma* नटी, नृत्ता dancing girl. The thirteen modulations of voice or musical notes: (1) གར་མ *gar-ma* कैशिक; (2) རོལ་རྩེད་མ *rol-rtsed-ma* गान्धार; (3) དལ་མ *dal-ma* निषाद; (4) མྱུར་མ *myur-ma* धैवत; (5) བར་མ *bar-ma* मध्यम; (6) ཚིག་རྡེག *tshig-rdeg* षड्ज; (7) བྱ་བའི་དུས *bya-wahi-dus* पञ्चम; (8) བྱ་བའི་ཚད *bya-wahi tshad* ऋषभ; (9) ཏ་ཏྭ *ta-tva* (तत्त्व) reality; (10) ཨོ་གྷ *o-gha* (ओघ) flow; (11) གྷ་ནི *gha-ni* घन compact; (12) ལ་ཡ *la-ya* (लय) absorption; adherence; (13) སཱ་མྱ *sā-mya* (साम्य) equality.

གར་འཆམ *gar-cham* the frantic dance of the lamas of Tibet which is chiefly observed by the *Rńiń-ma* schools of Tibet. It is of two kinds ཕུར་པའི་རྩ་འཆམ *phur-pahi rtsa hcham* the dance of the enchanted club, and འཁྲུབ་འཆམ *hkhrub-hcham* the dance of the lamas at the time of offering sacrifice.

གར་སྟབས *gar-stabs* dancing gesture or motion.

གར་པ *gar-pa* नाटक a dancer; also a dance.

གར II: the encampment of an army; a camp.

གར་རྒྱབ *gar-rgyab* encampment; གར་རྒྱབ་པ *gar-rgyab-pa* to encamp; also for གང་རྒྱབ *gań-rgyab*, རྡོ་མདའ་སོགས་གར་རྒྱབ *rdo-mdah sogs gar-rgyab* fling at him stone or arrow, etc., whatever (you can) (*Hbrom.* ཕ 6).

+ གར་ཅིག *gar-cig*=གང་ཞིག *gań-shig*, which one; whichever one.

གར་གདོང་བཙན *Gar guoń-btsan* the famous general of King *Sroń-btsan sgam-po*, who visited the capital of China and induced Emperor Taitsung to give one of the princesses imperial in marraige to his sovereign, about 630 A.D.

གར་རྡེབ *gar-rdeb* ཆུས་ཁྱེར་གར་རྡེབ་སོགས་ལ *chus-khyer gar-rdeb-sogs-la* lands, fields, houses, &c., that have been devastated by a river by the over-flowing of its banks, &c. (*Rtsii.*).

གར་ནག *gar-nag* name of a medicine.

གར་པོ I: *gar-po* in colloq. language the word དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* is pronouned as གར་པོ *gar-po* and also written as such. It is usual to pronounce དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* as གར་པོ *gar-po* in the vulgar language (*Grub.* ཞ *2*).

གར་པོ II: घन, also གར་མོ *gar-mo*, thick; dense; condensed; not fluid.

གར་བ 1. *gar-wa* བསྐ་བ *bska-wa* कषाय astringent. 2. strong; གར་ཆང་ *gar-chañ* strong beer (*Jä.*).

གར་བཙན་འཕགས་པ *Gar btsan hphags-pa* name of a monastery and also of a deity in Tibet (*Jig. 3.*).

† **གར་ཛ་** *gar-dsa* or བི་གར་ཛ *bi gar-dsa*, गर्जे, विगर्जे n. of a tree or kind of wood ཤིང་ *çiñ* (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

གར་ཞ *gar-sha* the native name of the district called La-hul or La-hol by the Hindus (*Jä.*).

གར་ལོག *gar-log* acc. to the Tibetans rapacious mountain tribes belonging to the far north-east of Tibet. ཏུ་རུཥྐ་ཀ་ཞེས་པ་བོད་སྐད་དུ་གར་ལོག་ཡིན་ཞེས་ལི་ཤིའི་གུར་ཁང་དུ་བཤད་ཡོད those styled in the Tibetan tongue *Gar-log* are described in the Li-s'i Gur-khang as Turushka. The གར་ལོག *Garlog* were a different people from the མགོ་ལོག *Mgo-log*. གར་ལོག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་སྐུ་ལུས་བཏང་བས་ཆོས་ཕྱིར་སྲོག་ཀྱང་བཏོང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡིན *Gar-log gi rgyal-po la sku-lus btañ-was chos-phyir srog-kyañ btoñ-wahi rgyal-po yin.* In Atīs'a's biography it is mentioned that the King of the Gar-log in the first part of the 11th century, A.D., came from the Indian side and made the King of Tibet a captive when he was there on a visit to Purang. Probably they were the earliest Mohamedan invaders of Kashmir.

གར་ཤ *gar-ça* the muscles of the thumb (*Med.*) (*Jä.*).

✝ **གལ** I: *gal*=ནན *nan* pressing; གལ་གྱིས *gal-gyis* pressingly, urgently.

གལ II: importance གལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ *gal-du hdsiñ-pa* to consider of importance; to esteem.

Syn. གནད *gnad*; མདོ *mdo* (*Mñon.*).

གལ III: 1. constraint; compulsion: *ña-la gal-juñ* in *C.* "I have been compelled" (*Jä.*). 2. trap; snare: in colloq. གལ་འཛུགས་པ *gal hdsug-pa* to set a snare (*Jä.*).

གལ IV: v. གང་ལ་ལ *gañ la-la.*

གལ་འགག *gal-hgag*=གནད་འགག important; གལ་འགག་ཆེ་བ very important.

གལ་ཆུང *gal-chuñ* unimportant; insignificant; undervalued; slighted.

གལ་ཆེ་བ *gal-che-wa* very important: ཚེ་འདི་དང་ཕྱི་མ་གཉིས་ལས་ཕྱི་མ་གལ་ཆེ་བ of the two, this life and the future, the latter is of greater importance: དོན་མེད་འཁྱམས་འགྲོ་བ་ལས་ཡོན་ཏན་བསླབ་ན་གལ་ཆེ it is of greater importance to acquire accomplishments than to go roving about without purpose: བསླབ་བྱ་གལ་ཆེ་བ important moral precepts.

Syn. གནད་ཆེ་བ *gnad-che-wa*; རྩ་ཆེ་བ *rtsa-che-wa*; ཁག་ཆེ་བ *khag-che-wa*; གཙོ་ཆེ་བ *gtso-che-wa* (*Mñon.*).

གལ་ཏེ *gal-te* conj. if; in case of; implies a conditional possibility. It is placed as the first word in a conditional sentence while ན *na*, its complement, stands after the verb at the end; together they signify "if." གལ་ཏེ, however, is sometimes omitted, ན still meaning "if." In colloq. expression གལ་ཏེ *gal-te* is seldom used; but "*gal-shi*" is a common substitute: གལ་ཏེ་བདེ་བ་ཀུན་འདོད་ན, འདོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་སྤངས if you wish to enjoy all happiness, you must entirely leave off all desire: གལ་ཏེ་རྟག་ཏུ་མཛའ་འདོད་ན, ཐོ་ཅོ་དོར་གྱི་ཁ་སྒྲོགས་དང་ ཡིད་ཆེས་ཆུང་མ་ལ

བསྲུ་བ, ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་པོ་སྤང་བར་བྱ if you wish at all times to live in friendship (with the three Holies), you should avoid the three dangers, viz. of looking at your loving wife, thinking of profit, and of confiding in an envoy.

གལ་མདོ *gal-mdo*=གལ་འགག *gal-hgag* or གནད་འགག *gnad-hgag* 1. really, essentially of importance. 2. n. of a disease (*Med.*).

གལ་པོ *gal-po* probably same as གལ *gal.* གལ་པོ་ཆེའི་ཁྱིམ་བདག the important, indispensable master of the house (family).

གལ་བ *gal-wa* to force, to press something on a person: མི་ལ་བཙོན་གལ indoor confinement is forced on men (*Jä.*).

གལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *gal-war byed-pa* བརྩོན་བཏང་བ *brtson btañ-wa* প্ৰকৰ, প্ৰদ্ধৰ to be assiduous.

གལ་བཟུང *gal-bzuñ* (lit. got hold of the important thing), =སྤྲན་འབྱིན renunciation.

གལ་རོ *gal-ro* in *W.* refuse; rubbish.

གས *gas*, v. འགས་པ *hgas-pa.*

གི *gi* I. numeral for 33, v. affix instead of ཀྱི *kyi* after ག and ང; for signification v. ཀྱི *kyi.*

གི་གུ *gi-gu* the vowel sign ི for *i.*

གི་གུ་ཤེལ *gi-gu çel*=གི་གུ་ཤ *gi-gu-ça*, having a white speck in the eye; wall-eyed (of horses) (*Sch.*).

གི་ལྗི་བིག *gi-lji-big* or ཀོ་ཙི་བིག *ko-tsi-big* tanned skin of a kind of deer obtained from Mongolia and China (*Jig.*).

‡གུ་ནེ་རུ *Gu-ne-ru* n. of an Indian *yoginî* or female ascetic (*K. dun. 38*).

གི་ཝང *gi-wañ* and also གི་ཧང *gi-hañ* गोरोचना, रोचना, वन्धक, पित्तुषा a yellow pigment, an anthelminthic medicine; पिण्डक n. of a concretion in the entrails of some animals, used for medicine. Acc. to the medical works of Tibet this concretion is formed in the liver of certain animals and seldom in men, and it resembles in appearance and size the boiled yolk of a hen's egg. There are also smaller ones. Acc. to some lexicographers this concretion is formed in two or three *strata* or folds. The best quality of *gi-wañ* is that which is obtained from an elephant, and those obtained from the ox called *gorocanâ* are of second quality. A kind of གི་ཝང *gi-wañ* is also obtained from minerals and clay, and is of reddish-yellow colour. All these are supposed to be possessed of wonderful healing power. གི་ཝང་དང་སྦྲང་རྩི་མ་མིག་སྨན་བྱས་ནས་མིག་གཉིས་ལ་བསྐུས་ན་ས་གཞི་ལ་ཡོད་པའི་གཏེར་ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང་བར་འགྱུར་རོ (*K. g.* ང *308*). *Gi-wañ* mixed with honey, if applied to both the eyes as a medicine, will give one such a clear vision, enabling one to see all the treasures which are in the earth.

‡གི་རི་བྷན་དྷ *Giri bhan-dha* n. of a mountainous country: *Gi-ri bhan-dhahi yul-gyi mthahi ri khoñs-su kla-klohi rigs mi-hdra-wa beu yod-par rgya-gar-pa dag-la grags-çiñ* it being known to the Indians that in the mountains skirting the country of Giribandha there are ten different La-lo tribes (*Dsam.*).

གི་ལིང *gi-liñ* a strong-bodied horse (*Sch.*).

གི་ལིན *gi-lin* a fabulous animal.

གི་ཤང་རྒྱ *Gi-çañ rgya* n. of a tribe in Tibet.

‡ གིང་ *giñ* किङ्कार probably a little drum, or the beating of it as an accompaniment in dancing (*Jä.*).

གིམ *gim* སྒྲ་སྙན་གྱི་གྲས་ཤིག *sgra-snan-gyi gras-shig* n. of a soft musical tone. (*K. my.* ཀ *293*).

གིར་མོ *gir-mo*, *Ld.*, the Indian rupee; in *C.* it is called གོར་མོ *gor-mo* or སྒོར་མོ *sgor-mo*.

གིས *gis* instead of ཀྱིས *kyis* after a final ག or ང.

གུ *gu* 1. numerical for 63 = ཧུ *hu*. 2. sign of diminutives, *e.g.*, ཁྱི་གུ *khyi-gu* a puppy; little dog. 3. extension; extent; room; space; གནས་ས་གུ་དོག *gnas sa gu-dog*, ལུང་པ་གུ་དོག *luñ-pa gu-dog*, ལམ་གུ་དོག *lam gu-dog*, སེམས་གུ་དོག་པོ *sems gu-dog-po* narrow-minded; a narrow place, valley or road; གུ་ཡངས་པ *gu-yañs-pa* spacious; roomy; wide; གུ་ཡངས་པ་འདུག *gu yañs-pa hdug* there is much room here.

གུ་ཡངས་པོ *gu yañs-po* = དོགས་པོ་མེད་པ *dogs-po med-pa* spacious; capacious: ས་ཆ་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sa-cha gu yañs-pa* a spacious, wide place: སྡོད་ས་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sdod-sa gu yañs-pa* a commodious residence: སེམས་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sems gu-yañs-pa* a broad, generous heart.

གུ་གུ་ཤ *gu-gu-ça* enamelled plates, cups, &c.; generally enamels on copper.

‡ གུ་གུལ *gu-gul* or གུག་གུལ *gug-gul*, धूपन, देवधूप, गुग्गुल a costly incense, one kind of which is white, another black. It is used in medicine and its smell drives away evil spirits.

Syn. བུམ་མཁན *bum-mkhan*; འདྲེ་འཇིགས *hdre-hjigs*; ནལ་མོ་འདྲ *nal-mo hdra* (*Mñon.*).

‡ གུ་གུལ་ཤིང *gu-gul-çiñ* उलूखल, पटीर, पट्टपर्णी *Amyris galloca* the plant from which the incense is obtained.

གུ་གེ *Gu-ge* n. of a province in the West of Tibet. Also n. of a section and school in the Sera monastery. The people of the province of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge* are called གོ་གེ་པ *Go-ge-pa*.

གུ་ཏན *Gu-tan* also called *Go-tan*, the elder grandson of ཇེན་གིས་ཁན *Jen-ghis Khan*, who invited Sakya Paṇḍita to Mongolia in order to introduce Buddhism there.

གུ་ཏི *gu-ti* in *W.* deaf (*Jä.*).

‡ གུ་ཎ་མི་ཏྲ *Gu-ṇa mi-tra* गुणमित्र a Buddhist monk about whom mention is made in the *Phar-phyin* section of the sacred books of Tibet.

གུ་ཟུལ *gu-zul* (for རལ་གུ་ཟུལ་མ *ral-gu zul-ma*) hair-pendants of precious stones of women in Tibet: མོ་རང་གི་རལ་གུ་ཟུལ་ཕུད་ནས་ཕུལ taking off her hair-ornaments, she offered them (*A.* ཀ *102.*).

གུ་ཡར *gu-yar* in *W.* slowly; gently; without noise (*Sch.*).

གུ་ཡུ *gu-yu* पारद quick-silver.

གུ་ཡོག *Gu-yog* 1. བྱའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག *byahi rgyal-po shig* n. of a king of birds (*K. my. 18*). 2. n. of the second son of Jengis Khan, who ruled over Eastern Mongolia.

‡ གུ་རུ *gu-ru* गुरु spiritual teacher; a teacher; father-confessor; བླ་མ *bla-ma*, སློབ་དཔོན *slob-dpon*. Often in Milarapa.

གུ་རུ་མཚན་བརྒྱད་ *Gu-ru mtshan-brgyad* the eight manifestations of the Great Teacher; also the eight names of Padma Sambhava.

གུ་རུག་ *gu-rug* 1. in *Ld.* a colt or foal of an ass (*Jä.*). 2. n. of a celebrated lama who was tutor to *Rog Çes-rab.*

གུ་ལང་ *gu-lañ* n. of a deity propitiated by mothers (in Tibet) for the well-being of their children. According to some this deity blesses mothers with children.

གུ་ལིང་ *gu-liñ* 1. pure gold picked out from a mine. 2. also spelt གུ་གླིང་ *gu-gliñ*, gold embroidered cloth or silk: གུ་གླིང་གི་ཆོས་གོས་གཅིག་ཕུལ་ནས having presented a religious garment of embroidered silk (to him).

གུ་ལེ *gu-le* in *W.* for ག་ལེ *ga-le* slowly; softly; gently.

‡ གུ་ཤྲཱི *Gu-çrī* said to be a corrupt form of the Chinese title of *Kauçiri*, which is conferred on Buddhist monks and religious men, but it is evidently the corruption of the Sanskrit title of *gau-çrī*, the lord of religion or *guṇa-çrī*: in Tibetan ཡོན་ཏན་དཔལ *yon-tan-dpal*, the blessed, learned or talented one. In Mongolian *Kau-çri* signifies a *Paṇḍit* or a learned man.

གུ་ཤྲཱི་སོག་པོ *Gu-çrī sog-po* Gus'ri the Mongolian, in Tib. called གུ་ཤྲཱི་བསྟན་འཛིན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Gu-sri bstan-hdsin chos-rgyal*, the *Dsuñgarian* Chief, who conquered Tibet and established the supremacy of the Dalai Lama in 1643 A.D. over all Tibet; also an *Œleuth* Mongolian who belonged to Gus'ri's banners.

གུ་སུ *gu-su* occurs in (*Vai. kar.*) a garment, dress (*Jä.*).

གུག་གུ་བ་ཤན *gug-gu, bçan* an oblation cup: གུག་གུ་བ་ཤན་ནི་ཧོར་གྱི་ཏིང་ལས་ལོད *gug-gu bçan-ni Hor-gyi tiñ las lod* this name is now applied to enamelled cups made in China (*Jig.*).

‡ གུག་གུལ *gug-gul*, v. གུ་གུལ *gu-gul.*

གུག་པ *gug-pa* 1. དུད་པ *dud-pa*, དད་པས་གུག་པ *dad-pas gug-pa* नम्र-नत bent as in reverence, to bend in salutation: གུག་བཅས *gug-bcas* with humility, humbleness, modesty. 2. In *W.* to rub or scratch gently; to tickle.

གུག་གུག *gug-gug* bend low: མགོ་ལུས་གུག་གུག་གསུམ་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས *mgo-lus gug-gug gsum-gyis phyag-byas* he saluted thrice, bending low his head and body.

གུག་གེ་བ *gug-ge-wa* bent; bent downwards (of leaves) (*Vai. sñ.*), v. གུག་པ *gug-pa.*

གུག་སྲང་ *gug-srañ* weight of gold according to the standard formerly used in the province of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*, a *Srañ* or ounce of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*: གསེར་གུག་སྲང་གསུམ་བརྒྱ་ཕུལ་ནས having presented gold of the weight of 300 ounces (of *Gu-ge*) (*A. 79*).

གུང་ I: *Guñ* an imperial title, belonging to the second class of nobility in China; it is second only to the distinction of *Wang* or Prince, and is very much prized in Tibet. The recipient wears a ruby button and three plumes of the peacock.

གུང་ II: द्विपिन् variously applied (1) to a species of leopard-cat found in Tibet.

which is smaller than the Himalayan leopard, and (2) to the broad-headed tiger of Central Asia, kharakula of the Mongols, which lives in the forests of the Amur and of North-Western China. The flesh of latter is used in paralysis, and also as an antidote against evil spirits.

གུང་ III: the middle; central; also generally the meridian; noon; midday; as well as, less frequently, midnight; ཉིན་གུང་ *ñin-guñ* midday; noon; མཚན་གུང་ midnight.

གུང་ལ་ *guñ-la* in the middle: སྟོད་ཀྱི་གུང་ནས་ཐོན་ *ṣtoḍ-kyi guñ-naṣ thon* taken or come out of the middle of Upper Tibet.

གུང་དུ་བྱེད་པ་ *guñ-du byeḍ-pa* to divide through middle; to dissect anatomically; དབྱར་གྱི་གུང་ལ་ *ḍwyar-gyi guñ-la* in the middle of summer; ནམ་གྱི་གུང་ལ་ *nam-gyi guñ-la* at the midnight hour; the middle watch of night.

གུང་རྒྱལ *Guñ-ṛgyal* n. of one of the early kings of Tibet (*Yig.*).

གུང་ཇ་ *guñ-ja* midday tea; also the religious service conducted in a Buddhist monastery at midday when tea is served to the congregated monks.

གུང་གཉིས་ *guñ-gñiṣ* the two middle times, midday and midnight.

གུང་ཐང་ *Guñ-thañ* lit. central plain, n. of a part of Ngāri Khorsum; n. of a monastery in Ngāri.

གུལ་གུང་ཐང་ district of Gungthang in western Tsang, the birth-place of *Nag-tsho Lo-tsa-wa Tshul-khrimṣ ṛgyal-wa*, who brought Atis'a to Tibet.

གུང་ཐང་འཇམ་དབྱངས་ *Guñ-thañ Ḥjam-ḍbyañs* n. of an incarnate Lama of Amdo, who became the high priest of *Tashi Gomañ* monastery of Amdo and erected a lofty chorten-temple 360 feet high; and founded a monastery with a library containing 20,000 block-print volumes.

གུང་ཐང་རྩའི་ཀོ་རོན་ *Guñ-thañ Ṛtsaḥi ko ron* the birth-place of *Milaraṣpa* the poet and saint.

གུང་པ་ *guñ-pa* = འབྲིང་པོ་ *ḥbriñ-po* मध्यम the second of three brothers; the middle one.

གུང་འབབ་པ་ *guñ ḥbab-pa* to take rest at noon on a journey; གུང་ཚིགས་ *guñ-tshigṣ* dinner (*Sch.*).

གུང་འཛུག་ *guñ-ḥdsug* मध्याङ्गुलि also *gung-mo*, the middle finger.

གུང་རི་གུང་བཙན་ *Guñ-ri guñ-ḅtsan* the son and successor of King ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེའུ་བཙན་ *Khri-ṣroñ ḷdeḥu-ḅtsan* who reigned in Tibet about 733 A.D.

གུང་ལ་ཕུག *guñ-la phug* or གུང་དམར་ལ་ཕུག་ *guñ ḍmar-la phug* carrot.

གུང་སངས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ་ *guñ-sañṣ la ḥgro-wa* to take a walk about midday, also generally to take a walk གུང་ལོན་ *guñ-lon* at noon.

གུད *guḍ* 1. slope; declivity (*Cs.*). 2. separation; solitude; seclusion (*Sch.*).

གུད་དུ་ *guḍ-du* = ལོགས་སུའམ་སྒེར་དུ་ *logṣ suḥam ṣger-du* aside; apart: ཡང་ཇོ་བོས་ཕྱག་དར་སྟོན་པ་ལ་གུད་དུ་གསུངས་པ་ again *Joḅo* spoke to *Phyag-dar ṣton-pa* while alone in a solitary place (*A. 5*).

གུད་དུ་འབོར་བ་ *guḍ-du ḥbor-wa* 1. to place aslant or to one side; གུད་དུ་གེགས་པ་ *guḍ-du gegṣ-pa* to separate (*Jä.*), disperse. 2. to buy dear, at a loss; synonymous with གུན་གོད་ *gun-goḍ*; in *Lad.* heavy or thick of hearing; གུད་ནག་ *guḍ-nag* quite deaf; deaf as a post. 3. གུད་དུ་འཇུག་པ་ *guḍ-du ḥjug-pa* = ལོགས་སུ་བཞག་པ་ *logṣ-su ḅshag-pa* or ཞན་དུ་བཅུག་པ

shan-du ḇcug-pa to humiliate; deprecate; to place in a false or inferior position.

གུད་པ *guḏ-pa*=འགུད་པ *ẖguḏ-pa.*

གུད་པོ *guḏ-po* dear; expensive, v. རྒུད་པོ *r̲guḏ-po.*

གུན *gun* loss; damage: ང་ལ་གུན་ཕོག *ṅa-la gun-phog* in *W.*, I have suffered loss (prop. damage has come to me) (*Jä.*). གུན་ཁུགས་པ to make up a loss: གཞན་གུན་ན་ཕར་ལ་ང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་རྟོགས་པ་བཙོངས་པས་ཉིན་རེ་ཙམ་གྱི་གུན་ཁུགས in all other places, on the other hand, they out of pride almost daily tried to replenish their loss (*H̲brom.* ཁ *33*).

གུན་དུམ *gun-dum* a bottle-shaped or cylindrical basket for fruit in *Ld.* (perhaps akin to *r̲kon-pa*) (*Jä.*).

གུན་པོ *gun-po* in *Ld.* expensive; dear.

གུམ་སྟེ *gum-s̲te*=ཤི་ནས *çi-nas̲* or ཤི་སྟེ *çi-s̲te* having died or been dead: དེ་ནས་ཡུན་མི་རིང་བར་བྲམ་ཟེ་གུམ་སྟེ *de-nas̲ yun mi-riṅ war Bram-ze gum-s̲te* then, not long after, the Brāhmaṇ having died (*H̲brom. 162*).

གུམ་པ *gum-pa,* v. འགུམ་པ *h̲gum-pa.*

གུར *gur* खराटक, पञ्जर, प्रासाद a tent; also a house made of hay or straw or grass; དབུ་གུར *ḏwu-gur* a sleeping tent; བཞུགས་གུར *ḇshugs̲-gur* a tent used by a great man for his residence; གུར་ཡོལ *gur-yol* the ceiling of a tent; གུར་ཁེབས *gur-khebs̲* the cover or canopy; རས་གུར *ras̲-gur* tent of cotton cloth; རྒྱལ་གུར *r̲gyal-gur* royal pavilion; དམག་གུར *ḏmag-gur* a military tent; གུར་མཆོག *gur-m̲chog* a magnificent tent; གུར་ཐག *gur-thag* tent robes; གུར་བེར *gur-ber* in *W.*, or གུར་ཤིང *gur-çiṅ*, the tent poles; གུར་ཐོག *gur-thog* the upper covering or outer-fly of a tent; ཐབ་གུར *ṭhab-gur* hearth-tent; that which is used as a kitchen; གུར་གྱི་ཤམ་བུ *gur-gyi çam-bu* the outer canopy-like cover of a tent; the upper part of a double tent; གུར་ཕུར *gur-phur* the pegs or pins used for pitching a tent; གུར་གཞོལ *gur-gshol* the walls of a tent; གུར་གླད *gur-g̲lad* the top or crown of a tent; the passage for the smoke out of a tent; གུར་འགྲམ *gur-h̲gram* lattice in the side of a tent; གུར་ལྕམ *gur-l̲cam* stakes supporting the roof of a tent (*Sch.*).

གུར་ཁང *gur-khaṅ* the imaginary pavilion or mansion of the gods, which is formed in the sky, canopied by rain-bows, walled by rays of light, supported by diamond posts and carpetted with variegated clouds, for the use of the gods when they come to witness religious entertainments or performances of the pious on this earth.

གུར་གྱི་མགོན་པོ *Gur-gyi m̲gon-po* a divinity of the Sakya-pa School.

གུར་དྲག *Gur-d̲rag* n. of a Buddhist deity of the Sakya-pa School.

གུར་ནག *gur-nag* those of the black tent, or the Black-tent Mongols; གུར་དཀར *gur-ḏkar* the White-tent tribes of Mongolia; གཅོད་གུར *gcoḏ-gur* the tent used by itinerant mendicants or *Shamans.*

གུར་པ་གྲྭ་ཚང *gur-pa grḇa-tshaṅ* a Buddhist congregation at རྒྱང་རྩེ *Gyaṅ-tse.*

གུར་ལྤགས *gur-l̲pags̲* a perforated skin; a hide full of holes (*Sch.*).

གུར་སེར *gur-ser* the tribe of the Mongols who used to live in yellow tents. The Tāranātha Lama of Urga (Tah Khureh) in Mongolia still uses the yellow tent.

གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* or གུར་ཀུམ *gur-kum* कुङ्कुम, काश्मीरज saffron, crocus, marigold,

calendula, and similar yellow flowers (*Jä.*): གུར་གུམ་མཆིན་ནད་ཀུན་སེལ་རྩ་ཁ་སྡོམ *gur-gum mchin-nad kun sel rtsa kha sdom* saffron cures liver-disorders and contracts the surface of the bowels (*Rtsii.*). There are three kinds of saffron known to the Tibetans; བལ་པོ་གུར་གུམ *Bal-po gur-gum* the saffron of Nepal; ཁ་ཆེ་གུར་གུམ *kha-che gur-gum* the Kashmir saffron, which is the best, and ཱདྲི་ཡང་ཀུ or ཱདྲི་ཡ་ཀ, that is brought from distant regions (Spice-islands).

Syn. ཚིམ་བྱེད་དམར *tshim byed dmar*; འདབ་བརྒྱ་བ *hdab brgya-wa*; རྫིང་དྲུང་སྐྱེས *rdsiṅ druṅ skyes*; མེ་ཏོག་དོན་ཅན *me-tog don-can*; ཀུན་ནས་འཁུམས *kun-nas hkhums*; མེ་ཏོག་ཉི་མ *me-tog ñi-ma*; ཕྲ་མ་ཅན *phra-ma-can*; ཁ་ཆེ་སྐྱེས *kha-che-skyes*; དྲི་ཞིམ *dri-shim*; ལུས་དམར *lus-dmar*; མེཧི་རྩེ་མོ *mehi rtse-mo*; བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed*; འཐུང་བྱེད *hthuṅ-byed*; མཆོག་ལྡན *mchog-ldan*; དཔའ་པོ་བརྟན་པ *dpah-po brtan-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

གུར་གུར *gur-gur* in *Ld.* a small churn used for preparing tea. (*Jä.*)

གུར་ཏིག *gur-tig* a kind of drug used for healing or drawing sores, &c.; རྨ་གས་རྩ་ཚད་མཁྲིས་ནད་སེལ *rma gas rtsa tshad mkhris nad-sel* it inflames sores, cures bilious fever.

གུལ་གུལ *gul-gul* a quaking; shaken as if by a strong wind: ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྟང་སྟབས་མཛད་པས་ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་གཅིག་གུལ་གུལ་བྱུང་སྐད *khro-bohi stan-stabs mdsad-pas yul chen-po gcig gul-gul byuṅ skad* It is said that because they assumed the attitude of a wrathful deity, a great country trembled (as if by an earthquake).

གུལ་ནག *gul-nag*, lit. the black གུ་གུལ *gu-gul* or གུག་གུལ་ནག་པོ *gug-gul nag-po*, n. of a medicine.

གུས་པ *gus-pa* श्रद्धा, सम्भ्रम, आदर, भक्ति गौरव, अभिवादन, सौरम्य, समाप्ति, नम, मान, sbst. humility, respect, reverence, devotion; also adj. respectful, devout; very common in the phrase *gus-pas phyag htshal-lo*, saluted with reverence; མ་གུས་པ *ma-gus-pa* unsubmissive, undevout; གུས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ *gus-pa daṅ bcas-pa* सगौरव respectfully; with dignity and honour; གུས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *gus-par hgyur-wa* to be respectful; to humble one-self (*Cs.*) ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་གུས་པས་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ I offer salutation reverentially with the three—my heart, speech and body: གུས་པ་ཆེན་པོས་བསྟེན་པར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས *gus-pa chen-pos bsten-par byin-gyis-rlobs* may the blessing be granted to maintain the greatest devotion. གུས་པར་བསྒྲིམ་པ *gus-par bsgrim-pa* to behave with respect; གུས་པར་ཉན *gus-par ñan* शुश्रूषा to serve or attend respectfully; to listen with respect; གུས་པར་བྱེད་པ to regard.

གུས་པོ *gus-po* in *C.* and *W.* expensive, costly, dear, v. གུད་པོ *gud-po* or རྒུད་པོ *rgud-po*.

གུས་སོ *gus-so* वनति becomes very dear; respects; worships.

གེ *ge* num. for 93.

གེ་བ *ge-wa* is an auxiliary particle signifying did (emphatically): ཡ་སོའི་མཆེ་བས་བྲང་ཁ་ནོན་མ་སོའི་མཆེ་བས་དཔྲལ་བ་ན་ཡར་ལ་ལྷག་གེ་བ *ya-sohi mche-was braṅ kha non, ma-sohi mche-was dpral-wa na yar-la lhag ge-wa* by the upper tusk he pressed on his breast, by his lower tusk he opened asunder up to the forehead (*Hbrom. 139*).

གེ་ར *Ge-ra* n. of a country: གེ་རའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཤེས་པ་འང་བྱུང་འདུག *Ge-rahi rgyal-po shes-pahaṅ byuṅ-hdug* also there was one, called the King of གེ་ར *Ge-ra* (*K. du.* ཞ *281*).

གེ་ར་ལྷ་པ *Ge-ra lha-pa* name of a Tibetan chief, said to have descended from the royal line of kings, *i.e.*, from *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po*, and belonging to a place called གེ་ར་ལྷ *Ge-ra lha* situated to the east of Lhasa on the Yaru Tsang-po beyond Chethang.

གེ་ཤ *ge-ça* a kerchief for the head hanging down behind from the shoulders.

† **གེ་སར** I: *ge-sar* सुरभिगन्धि, केशरं, किञ्जल्क, काश्मीरज, प्रियक saffron, the corolla of a flower. There are three kinds of གེ་སར *ge-sar* viz:—ན་ག་གེ་སར *na-ga ge-sar* नागकेशर, པུཥ་པ་གེ་སར *pus-pa ge-sar* पुष्पकेशर, and པདྨ་གེ་སར *pad-ma ge-sar* पद्मकेशर (*Miñ.*). Acc. to *Cs.* གེ་སར is a flower; it is said to grow in Nepal and is called པདྨ་གེ་སར *pad-ma ge-sar*; acc. to *Sch.* pistil, but like ཟེ་འབྲུ *ze-hbru* it signifies undoubtedly the organs of fructification in general.

† **གེ་སར** II: *Ge-sar* n. of a powerful king ruling in Shensi in China, who on account of his martial valour was deified and raised to the position of the God of War. There are various accounts of him. The people of Kham in Tibet own him for their national war-god, while the Mongolians say that གེ་སར *Ge-sar* was a king of Mongolia. According to some authors, he lived in the 7th century A.D. According to the collection of heroic songs called the རྒྱལ་དྲུང *Rgyal-druñ*, King *Ge-sar* lived in the 8th century A.D. His origin is, however, lost in myth.

གེ་སར་གྱི་སྒྲུང *ge-sar-gyi sgruñ* stories from the works called གླིང་དང་ལྗང་ *Liñg* and *Jañg*; also extracts from the fabulous history of Ge-sar.

གེ་སར་ཅན *ge-sar-can* केसर the lotus flower; the filament of a lotus.

གེ་སར་དམར་པོ *ge-sar dmar-po*, གླུ་ཤིང *glu-çiñ*, Nāga Vṛkṣa (*Mñon.*).

གེ་ཧྱ *ge-hya*, གནས *gnas* a secret abode—used as གསང་སྐད *gsañ-skad* (a mystic word) in the *Tantra* (*K.* ག *g. 215*).

གེགས *gegs* = གགས *gags* विबन्ध, प्रतिबन्ध hindrance; stoppage; obstacle: གེགས་ཆགས་ *gegs-chags* = བར་ཆད *bar-chad* interruption by an accident; danger; ཐེ་ཚོམ་དང་གེགས་སེལ་བ to remove doubts and hindrances (*Mil.*); གེགས་བྱེད་བགེགས a malignant spirit causing mischief or impediments; ཆོས་མཛད་ཡོངས་ལ་གེགས་བྱེད་པ to hinder effectually religious doings; སངས་རྒྱས་མི་ཐོབ་པའི་གེགས་བཞི four obstacles to the attainment of Buddhahood: ཐོབ་པའི་གྲོགས་འགྲོའམ་གེགས་སུ་འགྲོ *thob-pahi grogs hgroham gegs-su hgro* will you help me or hinder me in obtaining; འགྲུབ་པའི་གེགས *hgrub-pahi gegs* impediment to the attainment of perfection.

+ **གེལ་པ** *gel-pa* the trunk of a tree with a spiral top: གེལ་པ་ནི་ཤིང་ཕུང་ཉམ་རྩ་བ་སྦོམ་ཤིང་རྩེ་མོ་རྒྱས་པ *gel-wa ni çiñ phuñ ñam rtsa-wa sbom çiñ rtse-mo rgyas-pa* the term *gelwa* is when the stem or thick roots of a tree grow into a branching top.

གེལ་ཤིང *gel-çiñ* स्तम्भ a log; a post.

གཻན་དར་པ *Gain-dar-pa* བྱའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a king of birds. (*K. my.* ག, *18*).

གོ I: *go* 1. numerical sign for 123. 2. abbr. for དགུ་བཅུ *dgu-bcu* in the nineties; གོ་གཅིག *go-gcig* 91; also གོ་གཉིས *go-gñis* 92, etc.

གོ II:=in mystic language ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-mchog* पुङ्गव, ऋषभ, वृष the chief of a herd or company (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

གོ III: 1. place; room; space (prob. = གུ *gu*); in this sense it is used in མཚམས་མེད་པར *mtshams med-par*, without intermediate space, *i.e.*, close together, continuous: འབྲུ་སྣ་ཚོགས་གོ་མཚམས་མེད་པར་སྐྱེས *hbru sna-tshogs go mtshams med-par skyes* grain of every kind grew densely, luxuriantly: གོ་མཚམས་མེད་པར་གང་བ *go-msthams med-par gaṅ-wa* closely filled. An important compound of *go* is found in གོ་ཆོད *go-chod*, the space is cut off, or filled, *i.e.*, the matter is done with, settled; satisfaction has been made; colloq. also I have got enough; I am full: དེས་རྒྱལ་བའི་གོ་མི་ཆོད་པ *des rgyal-wahi go-mi chod-pa* by this the victory has not yet been fully decided: ཐོས་བསམ་སྒོམ་གསུམ་གྱི་གོ་ཆོད *thos-bsam sgom gsum-gyi go-chod* there is intermission of hearing; thinking; meditation: ཁྱེད་ལ་གོ་མི་ཆོད་པའི་ཆོས *khyed-la go-mi-chod pahi chos* doctrine not satisfactory to you: བུ་ཚབ་ང་སྤྱུགས་ཅི་ཕྱིར་གོ་མི་ཆོད *bu-tshab ṅa spyugs ci-phyir go-mi-chod* why should it not be sufficient that I be banished instead of my son? 2. place, position, rank, condition of life: ཕ་ཡི་གོར *pha-yi gor* in the place of his father; གོ་ནས *go-nas* according to; in proportion to (*Jä.*): གོ་རྒས་ན *go rgas-na* when rank and dignity are grown old and gone; when the position in life has been lost: ང་ཡི་གོ་འདུག that is my place; my business. 3. a way, a space, in the more general sense: སྤྲིན་གྱི་གོ་བར་ཕྱེ་ནས་འོངས *sprin-gyi go-war phye-nas hoṅs* have come parting the clouds: ཨ་མའི་གོ་ན *a-mahi go na* at the place of my mother; with my mother (*Jä.*). གོ་ལྡོག་པ *go ldog-pa* to change place, especially to turn to the contrary (*Sch.*); ནད་གོ *nad-go* the seat of disease (*Sch.*).

གོ་སྐབས *go-skabs* **अवकाश, स्थान, अन्तर, अवसर, मध्य** interval; leisure; space; opportunity; in the meanwhile: བར་མཚམས་ཚིག་གྲོགས་གྱིས་དལ་བ་དང་ཁོམ་པ་དང་དབང་དང་ཐོང་ཡོད་མེད occasionally with companion words *go-skabs* signifies slowly, at leisure, or in power; just at the time: བདེ་བར་བསྡད་པའི་གོ་སྐབས་མེད *bde-war bsdad-pahi go skabs-med* there is no chance of my sitting at ease: དེ་ཕྱིར་བདག་ལ་གོ་སྐབས་སྩལ་དུ་གསོལ *de-phyir bdag-la go-skabs stsal-du gsol* (*A. 16*) therefore I pray for leave to avail myself of this opportunity.

གོ་སྐལ *go-skal* the share or portion due to a person in accordance to his rank (*Jä.*).

གོ་ཁང་ *go-khaṅ*, གོ་ཆའི་ཁང་པ *go-chahi khaṅ-pa* arsenal (*Schtr.*).

གོ་ཁྲབ *go-khrab* = གོ་ཆ་དང་ཁྲབ *go-cha daṅ krab* coat of mail with helmet; armour, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་གྱོན་པ *go-gyon-pa*, གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa* to wear a coat of mail, etc.; to put on war dress.

Syn. གོ་བགོས *go-bgos*; གཡུལ་གྱི་ཆས་ཞུགས་པ *gyul gyi chas shugs-pa*; ཡ་ལད་བགོས *ya-lad bgos* (*Mṅon.*).

གོ་གྲལ *go-gral* or གོ་གྲས *go-gras* rank; dignity (*Cs.*).

གོ་བགོས་པ *go-bgos pa* **सज्जीकरण** the act of equipping or arraying: = གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa* to equip with armour; put on harness, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་ཙ *go-ca*, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་ཆ *go-cha* **सज्ज, वर्म, शस्त्र, सन्नाह, कञ्चुक निर्मोक, दंशन; कवच** armour; harness; gear; implements; tools; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་གོ་ཆ *bkra-çis-kyi go-cha* the implement of good luck; an amulet.

Syn. ཡ་ལད *ya-lad*; མཚོན་སྐྱོབ; *mtshon-skyob*; ལུས་སྐྱོབ *lus-skyob*; ལུས་བསྲུང *lus-sruṅ*; ལྕགས་གོས *lchags-gos*; ཞུབ་ཅན *shub-can*; དྲ་བ་ཅན

dra-wa can; འཁྲུག་གོས *hkhrug-gos*; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བགོ་བ *lcags-kyi bgo-wa*; ཁྲབ *khrab*; རྨོག *rmog*; མགོ་སྐྱོབ *mgo skyob*; རྨོག་ཞུ *rmog-shu*; ལྕོགས་ཞུ *lcogs-shu*; རྨོག་ཐུར *rmog-thur*; ཁྱུང་ཐུར་ཅན *khyuñ-thur can*; གོ་ཁྲབ *go-khrab* (*Mñon.*).

གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa*, v. གོ་གྱོན་པ *go gyon-pa* or གོ་བགོས་པ *go bgos-pa*.

* གོ་ཆ་དང་བཅས *go-cha dañ bcas* संयुक्त (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 139*) with a ball.

* གོ་ཆའི་སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *go-chahi Skrag byed-ma.* (*22 B.*) (*Schr.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་བསྐྱེད་བྱེད་མ *go-chahi Bskyad-byed-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*22 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྟ་མཆོག *go-chahi Rta-mchog.* (*Schr.*) (*21 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཉི་མ *go-chahi Rdo-rje ñi-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*20 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *go-chahi Rdo-rje sems-dpah.* (*19 B.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྣམ་སྣང *go-chahi Rnam-snañ.* (*19 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་པདྨ་གར་དབང *go-chahi Pad-ma gar-dwañ.* (*Schr.*) (*20 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྨོངས་བྱེད་མ, *go-chahi Rmoñs-byed-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*22 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་ཙནྡི་ཀ *go-chahi Tsan-di ka.* (*Schr.*) (*23 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་གཤིན་རྗེ་མ *go-chahi Gçin-rje-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*21 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་ཧེ་རུ་ཀ་ནག་པོ *go-chhi He-ru-ka nag-po.* (*Schr.*) (*20 B.*)

གོ་ཆོད་པོ *go-chod-po*=ཕན་ཐོགས་པོ *phan-thog-po* useful; serviceable. ལས་དོན་གང་བྱེད་ཀྱང་བསྒྲུབ་ནུས་པའམ་མཐར་ཕྱིན་པའི་མི་ལ་གོ་ཆོད་པོ་ཟེར *las don gañ-byed kyañ bsgrub-nus paham mthar phyin-pahi mi-la go-chod-po zer* the term *go-chod-po* is applied to a man who is successful or who accomplishes any business or duty successfully: མི་འདི་གོ་ཆོད་དམ *mi-hdi go chod-dam* will this man be of service? (*A. 127*).

གོ་སྣོད *go-snod* अजाजी cummin seed (*Zam. 24*).

‡ གོ་དཱ་བ་རི *go-dā wa-ri* the Godavari river. ཐུགས་ཀྱི་གནས་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་གཅིག་བེ་ཏཱའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་ལྷོ་ཐག་ཉེ་སར་ཡོད, *thugs-kyi gnas brkyad kyi-gcig, be-tahi yul-gyi lho-thag ñe sar-yod,* ཧོ་མའི་ཆུ་མིག་སོགས་གནས་ཡ་མཚན་ཅན་མང *ho-mahi chu-mig sogs gnas-ya mtshan-can mañ* Godāvari, one of the holy rivers of Southern India, a place on its bank near Vidharva where there is spirit-symbol of Buddha. It contains a milky spring (*Dsam. 36*).

‡ གོ་དམ་བཱ *go-dam bā* n. of a drug Syn. ཡངས་པ་ཅན *yañs-pa can*; རི་མོ་ཅན *ri-mo can*; བ་གླང་མིག *ba-glañ mig*; མཆོག་སྦྱིན་མ *mchog sbyin-ma*; དབང་པོ་བཀྲ་བ *dbañ-po bkra-wa*; ཀཾ་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *kam-ka chen-po* (*Mñon.*).

གོ་བདེ་བ *go-bde-wa* simple; easy; that which is easily understood: གོ་བདེ་བ་ལ་བསམ་ནས་དཔེར་བརྗོད་ན *go-bde-wa la bsam-nas dper-bjod na* he uttered an example with a view to make it easily understood (*Situ. 101*).

\+ གོ་འདུན *go-hdun*, defined as སྣ་ཚོགས་སམ་གང་མོས་པ *sna-tshogs-sam gañ mos-pa* what you like of different kinds.

གོ་འདྲིས་ཁྱེར་བ *go-hdris khyer-wa*=དགར་པོ་ཉེས་པོ་བྱེད་པ to be friendly; intimate (*A. 145*).

* གོ་ཌ *go-ḍa* गौड़वर्द्धन; གོ་ཌ་འཕེལ་བྱེད *Go-ḍa hphel-byed* n. pr. (*Schr.*) (*Tā. 2, 82*).

གོ་འཕང *go-hphañ*=གོ་གནས rank; place; position: རྣམ་མཁྱེན་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་གོ་འཕང་ཐོབ་པར་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས may the blessing be accorded me to gain the rank of an omniscient Buddha (*Mil.*).

གོ་བ *go-wa* to understand; to perceive mentally: དང་པོ་པཎྜི་ཏ་ཀུན་གྱི་གོ་བ་བྱུང *dañ-po pan-ti-ta kun-gyi go wa byuñ* first of all it was understood by all the Pandits.

གོ་བ་ཅན་ *go-wa can* = མཁས་པ a learned, clear-headed person; གོ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མི་རྣམས wise men.

གོ་བོ *go-ḅo* or བྱ་གོ་བོ *ḅya-go-ḅo* a kind of vulture: གོ་བོའི་གྲེ་བས་ཤ་མ་ཞུ་བ་དང་, མ་ཞུ་བའི་རིགས་རྣམས་འཇུ་བར་བྱེད *go-wohi gre-waṣ ça-ma shu-wa dañ, ma-shu-waḥi rigs-rnamṣ ḥju-war byeḍ* the larynx of the vulture causes indigestible meat and different kinds of food which are not digested, to become digested (*Sman.*).

གོ་བྱེད *go-byeḍ* acc. to *Jä.* is a quality of the air.

གོ་བཟློག *yo-ḅzlog* (*go-ācg*) = གོ་ལོག *go-log* misunderstand; misapprehend; to attach a wrong meaning (*Situ. 110*).

‡ གོ་ཡུ *go-yu* (Beng. গুয়া) areca nut: གོ་ཡུས་མཁལ་མའི་ནད་སེལ་སོ་ཡི་མཆོག areca nut is the best essence for the tee·h and cures kidney disease (*Sman.*).

+ གོ་ར *go-ra* = བཙོན་ར *ḅtson-ra* jail; prison.

གོ་རིམ *go-rim* order, arrangement: གོ་རིམ་དང་མཐུན་པར་ཟུང་ཟད་བཀོད་པས have arranged it so as to agree with the order of things, etc. (*Situ. 101*).

+ གོ་རེ *go-re* = རྫོགས་པ *rdsogṣ-pa* perfected; finished; completed.

+ གོ་རེ་ལོང་ *go-re loñ* = མངག་གཞུག་པ *mñag gshug-pa* or རང་དབང་མེད་པ *rañ-ḍwañ meḍ-pa* spontaneously; as a matter of course; without power to exert one's self in any matter; necessarily (*K. du.* ཁ *175*).

གོ་ལ *go-la*, རྒྱ་ནག་གི་སྲ་རྩིའི་རྒྱུ་སེ་ཤིང་གི་ཁུ་བ *rgya-nag gi sra-rtsiḥi rgyu-se çiñ-gi khu-wa* 1. a kind of gum, prob. acacia imported to Tibet from China; ashes which have burnt without ignition. 2. མགྲོན་བུ་མེར་བསྲེག་པའི་ཐལ་བ lime of burnt shell or cowries. 3. the areca nut brought from the sub-Himalayan district or from India is called སྨན་གོ་ལ *sman go-la, i.e.*, the globular medicine; རྒྱ་གར་གོ་ཡུ *rgya-gar go-yu* the Indian areca nut, or མོན་གོ་ཡུ, areca nut from the sub-Himalaya; these two are called སྨན་གོ་ལ *sman-go-la* (*Sman.*).

གོ་ལའི་རླུང *go-laḥi-rluñ* ཉི་ཟླ་གཟའ་སྐར་རྒྱུ་བ་འི་རླུང་གི་མིང the wind which, acc. to Tibetan astronomers, keeps the sun and the stars moving in space: ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་གོ་ལའི་རླུང་འགྲོས་ལྟར་འགོག་མེད་དུ་ཞུ *phebṣ-tshogṣ kyañ Go-laḥi rluñ-ḥgroṣ ltar ḥgog-meḍ-du shu* your letters should also be without let or hindrance, like the wind which keeps the heavenly bodies always in motion (*Yig. k. 87*).

གོ་ལེ *go-le* = ག་ལེ *ga-le* or དལ་པོ *dal-po* slowly.

གོ་ཥ *go-ṣa*, ཨོ་རྒྱན་ལམ་བར་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a town in the way to Udyāna, prob. in Ancient Kabul (*S. Lam. 17.*).

གོ་ལོག *go-log* the reverse; opposite to what was; back again; also for གོ་ས་ལོག་པ *go-sa log-pa* degraded; position changed as in the case of a superior officer subordinated, or an inferior officer promoted to a higher position:—དཔོན་པོ་གཡོག *ḍpon-po gyog* master made a subordinate or servant, or གཡོག་པོ་དཔོན *gyog-po ḍpon*, a servant raised to the position of a master; ཕན་པར་སྨྲས་པ་ལ་གནོད་པར་གོ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *phan-par smraṣ-pa la gnoḍ-par go-wa lta-bu* to take a useful advice as intended for mischief; also སྦྱིན་པ་གོ་ལོག opposed to charity or misunderstand charity; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་གོ་ལོག reversing, misinterpreting character or morality; བཟོད་པ་གོ་ལོག *ḅzoḍ-pa go-log*, བརྩོན་འགྲུས་གོ་ལོག *ḅrtson-ḥgruṣ go-log* to misunderstand one's forbearance or industry; བསམ་གཏན་གོ་ལོག performance of the wrong *Dhyāna*; ཤེས་རབ་གོ་ལོག perverse or distorted knowledge or wisdom; སྙིང་རྗེ་གོ་ལོག *sñiñ-rje go-log* tired of showing sympathy or compassion; བྱམས་པ་གོ་ལོག *byamṣ-pa go-log* tired of loving.

གོ་ས *go-sa*, = གོ་གནས or གོ་འཕང་ rank; office; dignity: བླ་མ་མཁན་པོ་རྒྱལ་བློན་སོགས་ཀྱི་གོ་ས་ལྟ་བུ་ལ *ḅla-ma ṃkhan-po ṛgyal-ḅlon sogṣ-kyi go-sa ḷta-bu-la* like unto the position of the lamas, professors, officers, etc.

‡ ག་ཏ་མ *gau-ta-ma* = གོའུ་ཏ་མ *Goḥu-ta-ma* རིགས་རུས་ཀྱི་མིང་། गौतम n. of a family in Ancient India (*K. du. 5 133*); n. of Buddha S'ākyamuni.

གོག *gog* in *W.* for གོང་པོ *goṅ-po* a lump.

གོག་ཐལ *gog-thal* ashes; burnt fragments.

གོག་པ *gog-pa* 1. to crawl. 2. to crumble off; to scale off (of the plaster of a wall) (*Jä.*).

གོག་པོ *gog-po* = ཤིག་རལ་བྱུང་བ *shig-ral byuṅ-wa* or ཉམས་ཆག་བྱུང་བ *ñamṣ-chag byuṅ-wa* dilapidated; damaged; in ruins; worn out: ལྷ་ཁང་གོག་པོ a temple in ruins: མཆོད་རྟེན་གོག་པོ a chorten in ruins: ཁ་ཅིག་གོག་པོ་འགོག་ཙམ་ན་འཆི་བའང་ཡོད there are some who even die worn out when they crawl about (as little children) (*Khriḍ. 13*).

* གོ་བཟློག་ལྷན་སྐྱེས *go-ḅzlog lhan-ṣkyeṣ* (*Schr.*) (*30 A.*).

* གོ་ལའི་རི་མོ *go-laḥi ri-mo* गोलरेखा (*Kālac. I. 52 58*) a circle; circular.

གོང་ *goṅ* 1. price; value; also གོང་ཐང་ *goṅ-thaṅ* གོང་ཚད *goṅ-tshaḍ*; ནོར་རྫས་ཀྱི་རིན་གོང་གི་ཚད *nor-ṛdsas kyi rin goṅ-gi tshaḍ* the price or valuation of things or property: གོང་དཔྱད་པ *goṅ ḍpyaḍ-pa* to apprize; to fix a price: གོང་བརྒྱབ་པ *goṅ ḅrgyab-pa* or གོང་སྒྲིག་པ *goṅ sgrig-pa* id. In Sikkim: "*di goṅ ka dzŏ mo*" what is the price of it? (*Snd. Hbk.*) 2. = སྟེང *ṣteṅ* or སྔོན *ṣṅon* or ཐོག་མ *thag-ma* also ཀླད *klaḍ* उपरि, उत् the above; in space as well as in time (in *Khamṣ*, *e.g.*, it is used as a sbst. signifying elevated, alpine pasture grounds). གོང་དང་མཐུན *goṅ daṅ ṃthun*, གོང་དང་འདྲ་བར *goṅ-daṅ ḥdṛa-war*, གོང་བཞིན *goṅ-ḅshin*, གོང་མཚུངས *goṅ-ṃtshuṅṣ* as above (mentioned); like the above or aforesaid similar to the above.

གོང་འཁོད *goṅ-ḥkhoḍ* stated above; གོང་དུ་ཡོད་པ *goṅ-du yoḍ-pa* existing above; གོང་དུ་གསལ་བར *goṅ-du g̣sal war*, set forth or elucidated above; གོང་གི *goṅ-gi* the former; the above; གོང་གི་དེ་རྣམས *goṅ-gi de ṛnamṣ* those preceding; གོང་གི་ཤེས་སྨོས་པ *goṅ-gi sheṣ ṣmoṣ-pa* the above statement that; སྔ་གོང་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ṣṅa goṅ Boḍ-kyi ṛgyal-po* the ancient or former Tibetan kings; གོང་གི་བཤད་པ་ལྟར *goṅ-gi ḅçaḍ-pa ḷtar* as has been stated above; གོང་དུ *goṅ-du* over it; above; གོང་དུ་འཕགས་པ *goṅ-du ḥphagṣ-pa* उन्नत taken upwards; gone upwards; improved; progressed; གོང་དུ་ཕུད *goṅ-du phuḍ* placed in a position of dignity; kept on the top; གོང་དུ་འཕོ་བ *goṅ-du ḥpho-wa*, ऊर्ध्वस्रोताः spiritually developed, lit. gone upwards; གོང་དུ་སྦྱོར་བ *goṅ-du ṣbyor-wa* उद्युक्त ready; གོང་དུ་མོས་པ *goṅ-du moṣ-pa* the above mentioned; གོང་ན *goṅ-na* on it; above; གོང་ནས *goṅ-naṣ* from above; གོང་ནས་གོང་དུ *goṅ-naṣ goṅ-du* उत्तरोत्तर more and more; higher and higher. གོང་པ *goṅ-pa* अति very much (*Lex.*); one above; the senior (one) = སྒོ་གོང་དུ *ṣgo goṅ-du* over the door; ཡབ་ཀྱི་གོང་དུ་འདས *yab-kyi goṅ-du ḥdaṣ* died before his father; དེའི་གོང་དུ *deḥi goṅ-du* before that or that time; མ་ཚོགས་གོང་དུ *ma-tshogṣ goṅ-du* before they assembled or congregated together.

གོང་དཀར་རྫོང *Goṅ-ḍkar-ṛdsoṅ* n. of a fort and town on the Tsang-po, where convicts are generally sent for punishment. It is situated S.-E. of Lhasa, in the district of Mal-gro.

གོང་ཁྲི་བདལ་འོད་འབར *Goṅ khri-ḅdal, ḥoḍ-ḥbar* n. of a Bon saint believed to exist in astral

form in the north-west quarter. (*G. Bon. 1*).

གོང་པོ *goñ-po*=གོང་བུ *goñ-bu* समच्चा a meeting; assembly; fame; renown; globular.

གོང་ཕུད་པ *goñ-phud̲-pa*=གོང་དུ་ཕུད་པ *goñ-du phud̲-pa* to lift up; to ride up.

གོང་ཕེབས *goñ-phebs̲*, or གོང་གི་བཀའ་ཕེབས *goñ-gi b̲kah̲-phebs̲*, the instructions from higher authorities; also those arrived or received earlier.

གོང་བ *goñ-wa* in *W.* collar: གོང་བ་ནས་འཛིན་པ *goñ-wa nas̲ h̲dsin-pa* to seize by the collar.

གོང་བུ *goñ-bu* 1. पिण्ड, सपिण्ड, मूर्त्ति, मान a globular mass, lump, heap; གོང་བུ་ཅན *goñ-bu-can* पिण्डवत् clot; clotty; in lump; in heaps; གོང་བུ་སོ་སོ *goñ-bu so-so* प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्याय catarrh or cold; གོང་བུར་བྱས *goñ-bur-byas̲* made into globular mass or lump. 2. agglomeration of atoms; དྲི་རོ་རེག་གཟུགས་བཞི་སྟེ་རྡུལ་རྫས་བརྒྱད་འདུས་གོང་བ་ཡིན *dr̲i ro reg g̲zugs̲ b̲shi-s̲te r̲dul-r̲dsas̲ b̲r̲gyad̲ h̲dus̲ goñ-wa yin* acc. to the Buddhist metaphysical conception that which produces the sensation of smell, taste, touch and sight is formed of the following eight atoms:—(1) རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ *r̲dul phra-rab*, (2) རྡུལ་ཕྲན *r̲dul-phran*, (3) ལྕགས་རྡུལ *lcags̲-r̲dul*, (4) ཆུ་རྡུལ *chu-r̲dul*, (5) རི་བོང་རྡུལ *ri-boñ-r̲dul*, (6) ལུག་རྡུལ *lug-r̲dul*, (7) གླང་རྡུལ *glañ-r̲dul*, (8) ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་རྡུལ *ñi-mah̲i h̲od̲-zer-gyi r̲dul* (*Sorig. 7.*)

གོང་མ *goñ-ma* अधि, उपरि, उत्तम, उत्तर superior; the former; the first-named; གོང་མ་ཆེ *goñ-ma-che* or གོང་མ་ཆེན་པོ *goñ-ma chen-po* the most high; རྒྱ་ནག་གོང་མ *R̲gya-nag goñ-ma* the Emperor of China; གོང་མ་རྣམས *goñ-ma-r̲nams̲* the gods and superior beings. གོང་མ་ཆེ་དྲུག *goñ-ma che dr̲ug*, the six superior things of the བོན་པོ *Bon-po* are the following:—གསང་བ་འདུས་པ *g̲sañ-wa h̲dus̲-pa* mysticism; སྟི་ གྷར *s̲ti-ghar*; མི་ལུས་བསམ་ལེགས *mi-lus b̲sam legs*; ཡེ་ཤེས་སྙིང་པོ *yi-çes̲ s̲ñiñ-po*; སྣང་བ་མདོག་ཅན *s̲nañ-wa m̲dog-can*.

གོང་མ་ཆེན་ལུང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Goñ-ma Chen-luñ r̲gyal-po* the Tibetan name of the fourth Manchu Emperor Kyun-luñ is ལྷ་སྐྱོང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Lha-s̲kyoñ r̲gyal-po*, the king protected by the gods. འདི་མན་ཇུའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞི་པ་ཏ་ཅང་མངའ་ཐང་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ཆོས་ལ་ཞེན་ཏུ་དགའ་པཎ་ཆེན་དཔལ་ལྡན་ཡེ་ཤེས་གདན་འདྲེན་ཏེ་ཆོས་ཞུས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་རྟེན་མང་པོ་བཞེངས་པ་སོགས་རྣམ་ཐར་ཡ་མཚན་ཆེ་ལོ་དྲུག་ཅུ་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བསྐྱངས He became very powerful, was devoted to Buddhism, invited the Pan-chen Rin-po-che called Tashi Lama Pal-dan Ye-s'e (friend of the first Governor General of India, Mr. Warren Hastings). He erected many temples and chaityas, and his life was a record of miracles. He reigned upwards of sixty years.

གོང་མ་མཆོད་ཡོན *goñ-ma m̲chod̲-yon* the Dalai Lama being the spiritual lord and the Emperor of China being the temporal lord: གོང་མ་མཆོད་ཡོན་གྱི་ཐུགས་རྗེར་འདིར་ཡང་འཚོ་ཁམས་བདེ་ཞིང་འཕྲིན་ལས་ཞབས་འདེགས་ལ་ལྷོད་མེད་དུ་མཆིས *goñ-ma m̲chon-yon-gyi thugs̲-r̲jer h̲dir-yañ h̲tsho-khams̲ b̲de-shiñ h̲phrin-las̲ shabs̲-h̲degs̲ la lhod̲-med̲-du m̲chis̲* by the grace of the Grand Lama and the Emperor (of China) here too I being in good health have been in the discharge of public service without relaxation (*Yig. k. 18*).

གོང་མ་བཞིན *goñ-ma b̲shin*=སྔོན་མ་བཞིན *s̲ñon-ma b̲shin* पूर्ववत् as before; as the above mentioned; like the aforesaid; as the previous one.

གོང་མའི་གོང་མ *goñ-moh̲i goñ-ma* उत्तरोत्तर a superior's superior; also more and more; more in future.

གོང་མོ 1. *goṅ-mo* the upper one; ལག་པའི་གོང་མོ *lag-paẖi goṅ-mo* मध्याङ्गुलि the middle finger. 2. the white grouse, but applied to various birds in Tibet of the *Tetraonidæ* family: *lha-bya goṅ-mo* is the *Crossoptilon Tibetanum*, and *gong-gyag* the *Ithaginis geoffryoi*, etc. (*Snd. Hbk. pp. 170-1*). བྱིའུ་ཅོ་ཀ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་གོང་མོ་ལ་སྨྲས་པ *byiẖu co-ka gñis kyis goṅ-mo la smras-pa* the two little *Coka* birds said to the grouse (*Rdsa.*). གོང་མོའི་ཤ་ཡིས་རོ་ཙ་ (འདོད་ཆགས) ཆུ་སེར་མོ་ནད་སེལ *goṅ-moẖi ça-yis ro-tsa chu-ser mo-naḏ sel* the flesh of the grouse stimulates the sexual desire and also cures discharge of whites: གོང་མོའི་མཇུག་སྒྲོའི་མོ་ནད་སེལ *goṅ-moẖi mjug sgroẖi mo-naḏ sel* the feathers of the grouse cure female diseases: གོང་མོའི་སྒོ་ངས་མེ་ལྷའི་གདོན་ནད་གསོ *goṅ-moẖi sgo-ṅas me-lhaẖi gdon-naḏ gso* the eggs of the grouse cure illness caused by the demons of the fire-god.

གོང་མོ་སྲེག *goṅ-mo sreg* a pheasant, *Phasianus decollatus*.

གོང་ཞུ=གོང་དུ་ཞུ *goṅ-shu*=*goṅ-du shu* 1. as stated or prayed above. 2. a paper lantern (*Jä.*); in colloq. Tibetan "*gam-shu*," a lantern.

གོང་འོག *goṅ-hog*=ལྟག་འོག *ltag-ẖog* पूर्वपश्चात् upper and lower; གཞི་གོང *gshi-goṅ* folio; གོང་སྐུ་གཞོགས *goṅ-sku gshogs* a title of honour, signifying his highness, excellence, etc.

གོང་རོལ་དུ *goṅ-rol-du*=སྔ་རོལ་དུ *sña-rol-du* or སྔོན་ལ *sṅon-la*, before, prior to: དམག་མ་བྱུང་གི་གོང་རོལ་དུ before the war took place.

གོང་ལ *goṅ-la* above.

གོང་ས *goṅ-sa* उद्युक्त one in supreme authority or position; the sovereign.

གོང་ས་ཡས་ཕྱིན་པ *goṅ-sa yas phyin-pa*=ཡ་རབས་གོང་མ *ya-rabs goṅ-ma* those superior persons gone before; persons in superior or more exalted stations.

གོད *goḏ* loss; damage; གོད་འགྱུར་བ *goḏ ẖgyur-wa* to suffer loss; ནོར་ལ་གོད loss of money and property; གོད་ཁ *goḏ-kha*, ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ལ་ནད་སྣ་ཚོགས་བྱུང་ནས་ཤི་བ *nor phyugs la naḏ sna-tshogs byuṅ-nas çi-wa* loss in property or in cattle by disease and other accidents: སྒོམ་སྒྲུབ་ཅི་བྱས་ཀྱང་གོད་མེད *sgom sgrub ci-byas kyaṅ goḏ-meḏ* there was no loss whatever whether he performed meditation or propitiation.

གོད་མ *goḏ-ma*=འཇིགས་པ *ẖjig-pa* भय, व्यय; fear, loss.

གོན *gon* the common gourd; pumpkin in *W.* (*Jä.*).

གོན་པ *gon-pa* (གྱོན་པ) to put on clothes, shoes, etc.; གོན་པ་འདྲ་བ་རེ་རེ *gon-pa ẖdra-wa re-re* the cost of a set of anything to wear (*Ṟtsii.*); མགོ་ལ་ཞྭ་གོན་པ to put a cap on the head. 2. coat, clothing (*Sch.*).

གོན་སྣམ *gon-snam* (གྱོ་སྣམ) serge or broadcloth for making robes, etc. (*Ṟtsii.*).

གོན་ཕྱིང *gon-phyiṅ* felt used for wearing.

གོན་ལྷམ *gon-lham*=གྱོན་ལྷམ *gyon-lham* shoes to put on.

གོབ་ནོན *gob-non* (spelling uncertain) in *W.* to tease; vex; irritate (*Jä.*).

གོམ་པ *gom-pa* पाद, पद, लङ्घनम्, क्रम a pace; step: རྐང་འགྲོས *ṟkaṅ-ẖgṟos* to make a step; གོམ་པ་བོར་བ *gom-pa bor-wa* to pace: གོམ་པ་བདུན་བོར་བ *gom-pa ḇdun bor-wa* to make seven steps (as a ceremony, which may also be counted equivalent to a religious pilgrimage, the actual performance of which is not possible).

གོམ་པའི་སྟབས *gom-paẖi stabs* any peculiar manner of stepping whether in procession or in dancing.

གོམ་འགྲོས *gom-ḥgros* walking in step like soldiers or a procession: འགྲོ་ན་གོམ་འགྲོས་འཁྱོར *ḥgro-na gom-ḥgros ḥkhyor* in walking he missed the measure of the paces.

གོམ་སྟངས *gom-stañs* पदबन्ध the manner of pacing; walking in measured step.

གོམ་གསུམ *gom-gsum* त्रिपाद् three paces; fig. the heavens, earth and the nether region.

གོམ་གསུམ་པ *gom-gsum-pa* one with three steps.

གོམ་གསུམ་གནོན *gom-gsum gnon*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག *kyab-hjug* त्रिविक्रम; त्रिपादविक्रम a name of Vishṇu when he deceived Bali in his *Bāmana* or Dwarf incarnation (*Mṅon.*).

གོམས་པ *goms-pa* 1. अभ्यास one practised in any work; skilled; wont; ཀློག་པ་ལ་གོམས་པ practising or practised in the art of reading; གོམས་པ་ཅན *goms-pa-can* कृती one who is skilled or practised in any art, གོམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *goms-par byed-pa* अभ्यस्त one who is skilled or accustomed; གོམས་པར་བྱས་པ *goms-par byas-pa* अनुशीलयति one who has practised or studied.

གོར *gor* or ཕྱུགས་གོར *phyugs-gor*=ནོར་ནད *nor-nad* murrain (*A.* ཀ *103*).

གོར་བུ *gor-bu* 1. चतुरस्रकं quadrangle. 2. कलम्बिका wisdom.

གོར་མ *gor-ma* རྡོ་ལ་ཤེ་ས་བྱས་པ *rdo-la she-sa byas-pa* a term of respect for stone, or a general name for stone (*Cs.*); large and small pebbles; stones; rubble; boulder stones (*Sch.*).

卐 **གོར་མ་ཆག** *gor-ma chag*=གོར་མ་བཀུམ་པ *gor-ma bkum-pa*, ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད *the-tshom med* or ངེས་པ *ṅes-pa* नून, निःसंशय certain; sure; indubitable: དེ་འབྱུང་བ་གོར་མ་ཆག་གོ *de-hbyuñ-wa gor-ma mchag-go* his coming is quite certain.

+ གོར་མོ *gor-mo*=རྡོ *rdo*, སྡང་བའི་སེམས་ལ་ཡང་འཇུག *sdañ-wahi sems-la yañ hjug* གོར་མོ *gor-mo* is also applied to signify an irritable or angry temper.

‡ གོར་ཤི་ཤ *gor-çi-ça*, गोशीर्ष a kind of sandal wood.

གོལ་བ *gol-wa*, v. འགོལ་བ *hgol-wa*.

གོས *gos* वस्त्र, वसन, चीवर, निवसन, वास, कंबल, आच्छादन, अम्बर, क्षौम, चेल, चीन, परिच्छद, परिवार, अंशुक cover; dress; garment. The common word for coat or clothing; there are seven kinds of stuffs for priests, &c.: བལ་གོས *bal-gos* woollen cloth; ཤ་ནའི་གོས *ça-nahi gos* cloth of flax; ཟར་མའི་གོས *zar-mahi gos* linen; དུ་ཁུ་ལའི་གོས *du-khu lahi gos* silk cloth; རས་བལ་གྱི་གོས *ras-bal-gyi gos* cotton cloth; ཀོ་ཏམ་པའི་གོས *ko tam-pahi gos* jute cloth; ཉི་ཧོག་གི་གོས *ñi-hog-gi gos* European cloth, &c. གོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུའི་འབྱུང་ཁུངས་བསྟན་པ *gos-kyi rgyuhi hbyuñ-khuñs bstan-pa* enumeration of the materials for cloth:—སྲིན་བུ *srin-bu* silk-worm; ར་ལུག་དང་རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་སྤུ་དང་པགས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས *ra lug dañ ri-dbags-kyi spu-dañ pags-pa sna-tshogs* various hairs and skins of sheep, goats and wild animals; ཤིང་གི་ཤུན་པ bark or fibres; ཤིང་གི་འབྲས་བུ fruits; ཟར་མ་སོགས *zar-ma sogs* fibres, etc.; རས་བལ་སོགས *ras-bal sogs* wool, cotton, etc.; དུ་ཁུ་ལའི་མིང *du-khu-lahi miñ* silk cloth, satin, etc.; གོས་གསར *gos-gsar* new cloth; དྲི་མེད *dri-med* clean cloth; གོས་སོ་མོ *gos-so-mo* new or fresh cloth; དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma can* dirty cloth; གོས་རྙིང་པ *gos rñiñ-pa* old, worn out clothes; ཟད་པ *zad-pa* or ཧྲུལ་པོ *hrul-po* rags or ragged dress; སྟོད་གོས *stod-gos* उत्तरासङ्ग upper garment of Buddhist monks; བླ་གོས *bla-gos*=སྣམ་སྦྱར *snam-sbyar* the sacred raiment containing thirty-two patches; སྟོད་གཡོགས *stod-gyogs* upper cover; སྨད་གཡོགས *smad-gyogs* or སྨད་གོས *smad-gos* lower garment; བཉྩ་ལི་ཀ *bañ-tsa-li-ka* an apron of five colours; འདོམས་དཀྲིས *hdoms-dkris* folds round loins like the *dhuti* of the Hindus;

སྨད་དཀྲིས *smad-dkris* the back folds of *dhuti*; སྨད་ཤམ *smad-çam* under cloth or garment; མཐང་གོས or ཤམ་ཐབས the petticoat-like clothes worn by the Tibetan monks; *rgyan-gos* fine dressing clothes; *rgyun-gos* an every-day coat (*Jä.*); *chos-gos* clerical garb or garment; *pho-gos* male dress; *bla-gos* an upper garment, a kind of toga; *mo-gos* a woman's gown; *gzab-gos* holiday or gala clothes; གོས་གྱོན་པ *gos gyon-pa* to put on dress; གོས་འབུད་པ *gos hbud-pa* to take off dress; གོས་བརྗེ་བ *gos brje-wa* to change dress or clothes; གོས་བརྩེགས་པ *gos brtsegs-pa* to put one garment over the other; གོས་བཏེག་པ *gos bteg-pa* to tuck up, by drawing the front skirts under the girdle; གོས་ལྡབ་པ *gos ldab-pa* to lay or fold a coat together.

གོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱིམ *gos-kyi khyim* (तांबु) गुल्मी a tent; a diseased man's wardrobe; གོས་ཀྱི་གར *gos-kyi gar* चीवरवंश a bamboo or bar to hang or keep the dress; གོས་ཀྱི་ཆོག་ཤེས་པ *gos-kyii chog çes-pa* चीवरसन्तुष्ट one who has enough of clothes; གོས་ཀྱི་གདང་ཤིང *gos-kyi gdañ-çiñ* नागदन्तक a rope or string to hang clothes.

གོས་དཀར *gos-dkar* white dress; གོས་དཀར་ཅན *gos-dkar can* पाण्डरवासिन् one dressed in white; the Goddess Sarasvatī.

གོས་སྐུད *gos-skud* yarn or silk thread.

གོས་ཁ་བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ *gos-kha brgya-tham-pa* one hundred breadth-measure of blankets.

གོས་ཁུམས་པ *gos khums-pa* གོས་ལ་གཉེར་མ་ཆུང་བ ऊर्म्मि a cloth folded as to look like waves or wrinkles.

གོས་གུར *gos-gur* a tent of cloth or satin; ཕྱིང་གུར *phyin-gur* a tent of felt; སྦྲ *sbra* or རེ་གུར *re-gur* tent of yak-hair blanket or felt.

གོས་འགྱེད་པ *gos hgyed-pa* चीवरभाजक the folds in the garment of a monk; one who folds clothes.

གོས་གྲུམ *gos-grum* a square rug made of Chinese satin.

གོས་སྒབ *gos-sgab* skirt or flap of a coat or robe.

གོས་སྒམ *gos-sgam* box; chest or press for clothes; wardrobe.

གོས་སྔོན་ཅན *gos-sñon-can* नीलाम्बर 1. one dressed in a blue dress; the sky. 2. ཕྱག་རྡོར वज्रपाणिबोधिसत्त्व Chag-na Dorje *Bodisattva*, སྟོབས་བཟང *stobs-bzañ*, बलभद्र the brother of Krishṇa said to be an *avatāra* of Vishṇu. 3. གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzah spen-pa* the planet Saturn.

གོས་ཅན *gos-can* चन्दन a kind of sandal.

* གོས་ཅན *gos-can* 1. पट्टिका (*Schr.; Lebensb. 86*) a tablet; a piece of cloth. 2. གོས་ཅན་ཙན་དཀར *gos-can tsan-dkar* पट्टिका satin.

གོས་ཆེན *gos-chen* silk fabrics; Chinese satin, of which the different kinds known in Tibet are:—ཧོར་གོས *hor-gos*, ཐོན་ཐི *thon-thi*, ནོར་བུ་ཆབ་བདུན་མ *nor-bu chab bdun-ma*, མཛོད་གོས *mdsod-gos*, སྐྱིན་ཁབ *skyin-khab* (*Kincob*) embroidered satin; ཇུས *jus*, རྒྱན་བཞི་མ *rgyan bshi-ma*, རྒྱན་དྲུག་མ *rgyan drug-ma*, འབྲུག་རིས་མ *hbrug ris-ma*, འབྲུག་བརྒྱ་མ *hbrug brgya-ma*.

གོས་ཆེན་པོ *gos-chen-po* = དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་རས *du-ku lahi ras* silk-cloth (*Mñon.*).

གོས་མཆོག *gos-mchog* the finest satin or silk-cloth.

Syn. གོས་བཟང *gos-bzañ*; ཀུན་དགའི་གོས *kun-dgahi gos*; སྲུབས་མེད་གོས *srubs-med gos* (*Mñon.*).

གོས་ཉོ *gos-ño* क्रय्यवस्त्र a purchased dress; a cloth fit to be purchased.

གོས་རྙིང *gos-rñiñ* = གོས་རྙིང་པ *gos rñiñ-pa* or བེམ་པོ *bem-po* in *Ld.* dialect, an old coat or dress.

Syn. ཟད་པོ *zad-po*; ཧྲུལ་པོ *hrul-po*; དུག་པ *dug-pa* (*Mñon.*).

གོས་བརྙན *gos-brñan* चीवरभाजक a mendicant who puts on a ragged garment; a ragged dress.

གོས་ཐུང་ *gos-thuṅ* trousers.

གོས་མཐའ་ *gos-mthaḥ* skirt of dress or robe.

གོས་དུག་པ་ *gos dug-pa* old cloth; ragged cloth; torn cloth; གོས་དྲི་མ་ཅན་ *gos dri-ma-can* dirty clothes; གོས་དྲི་མེད་ *gos dri-med* clean cloth.

གོས་འདུག་ *gos-ḥdug* or ཆུ་གོས་ *chu-gos* bathing cloth.

གོས་པ་ 1. *gos-pa* लिप्त, pf. of བགོ་བ་ *bgo-wa*, to apply on; to paste or rub. 2. उपलेप a liniment.

གོས་ཕྱེད་ཕུ་ལུང་ *gos-phyed phu-luṅ* sleeveless robe or garment (in Sikk.).

གོས་ཕྲ་ *gos-phra* अंशुक fine-silk; muslin.

གོས་བྱེད་ *gos-byed* प्रतिपत्ति gain; acceptance; performance; honour.

གོས་བྲལ་ *gos-bral* नग्न, विवस्त्र naked; without dress or cover for the body.

གོས་སྦྱེད་པ་ *gos sbyed-pa* चीवर-गोपक one concealing his mendicant's clothes.

གོས་མིན་ *gos-min* पटल a roof; veil; film over the eyes; multitude.

གོས་མེད་ *gos-med* दमथ, नग्नक, निर्ग्रन्थिक a devotee who has cut off worldly ties.

གོས་དམར་སྡེ་ *gos-dmar sde* ताम्रशाटीय classes of Buddhists who are dressed in red.

གོས་ཙམ་ *gos-tsam* अंशुक satin.

གོས་བཙེམས་ཉེས་པ་ *gos-btsems ñes-pa*, = གོས་སོགས་ཚེམ་ངན་པ་ badly-sewn clothes.

གོས་ཤིག་པ་ *gos-shig-pa* ऊर्मिका a wave, a plait or fold in a garment.

གོས་ཟད་པོ་ *gos zad-po* worn-out clothes.

གོས་ཟས་ཀྱི་འཚོས་མ་ *gos-zas-kyi ḥtshos-ma* पटवासिनी a female mendicant clothed in suitable dress; one who lives doing nothing more than eating and dressing.

གོས་ཟེགས་ *gos-zegs* worn out clothes; old clothes (*Rtsii. 5*).

གོས་ཡུག་ *gos-yug* piece or cloth or satin, enough for making a robe.

གོས་ལག་ *gos-lag* colloq. (in Sikk.) "*ko-lak*," a coat; dress; clothes.

གོས་སེར་ཅན་ *gos-ser can*, पीताम्बर a name of Vishṇu, one covered with a yellow cloth.

གོས་ལྷོད་པ་ *gos-lhod-pa* to let go a robe which has been grasped: གོས་ནས་འཛུས་པར་ཐོང་ཟེར་སླུ་རིན་སྤྲོད་ཟེར་སྲང་གསུམ་སྤྲད་དེ་གོས་ལྷོད་སྒོ་བཅད *gos-nas ḥjus-par thoṅ zer slu-rin sprod-zer sraṅ-gsum sprad-de gos lhod sgo-bcad* one said: "see you are held fast by your clothes;" and he said: fix a price for the ensnarement;" and three *srang* being allotted, the cloth was let go and the door shut. (*G. Sndg.*).

གོས་པོ *gos-po* or གྱོས་པོ *gyos-po* श्वशुर father-in-law; གོས་པོས་བསྲུངས་པ *gos-pos bsruṅs-pa* श्वशुररक्षित protected by one's father-in-law.

གྱ *gya* num. used in the abbreviated form, in the place of བརྒྱད་ཅུ *brgyad-cu* 80; གྱ་གཅིག *gya-gcig* 81; གྱ་གཉིས *gya-gñis* 82; གྱ་གསུམ *gya-gsum* 83; གྱ་བཞི *gya-bshi* 84; གྱ་ལྔ *gya-lṅa* 85; གྱ་དྲུག *gya-drug* 86; གྱ་བདུན *gya-bdun* 87; གྱ་བརྒྱད *gya-brgyad* 88; གྱ་དགུ *gya-dgu* 89.

གྱ་གྱུ *gya-gyu* = གཡོན་ཅན *gyon-can* कपट, जिह्म dissimulation; crookedness; intrigue; secret machinations: དེ་ཉིད་གྱ་གྱུ་མེད་པའི་རྣམ་པ་ཡིན་པས་ *de-ñid gya-gyu med-paḥi rnam-pa yin-pas* he was a person absolutely free from deceitful intentions. གནོད་སེམས་དང་སླུ་བའི་གྱ་གྱུ་སོགས *gnod-sems daṅ slu-waḥi gya-gyu sogs* malice and beguiling intrigues, etc.

གྱ་གྱུ་ཅན་ *gya-gyu-can* कुटिल, कुटिलक crafty, deceitful, fraudulent.

གྱ་གྱུ་བྱེད་པ་ *gya-gyu byeḍ-pa* to intrigue; to plot.

གྱ་གྱུར་འགྲོ་ *gya-gyur ḥgro* that which goes not in the direct way; a frog; smoke; a snake; a river: གྱ་གྱུར་འགྲོ་བ་ *gya-gyur ḥgro-wa* serpentine-motion; to move circuitously.

གྱ་མ་གྱུ་ *gya-ma gyu* (meandering of rivers, &c.) quiet; calm; gently flowing along (*Jä.*). Of a man: cautious; scheming so that one does not know what to think of him.

གྱ་ཉེས་ *gya-ñeṣ* marvellous; inexplicable, of men, occurrences, &c.

✢ གྱ་ཐོ་ *gya-tho*=རྣ་རྒྱན་ *ṛna-ṛgyan* an ornament for the ear; an ear-ring.

གྱ་དོ་ *gya-do* उरश्छद a breast plate.

✢ གྱ་ནོག་སྣང་ *gya-nog ṣnañ* सुदृश beautiful; of nice appearance.

གྱ་ནོམ་སྣང་བ་ *gya-nom ṣnañ-wa* n. of a celestial mansion, the residence of the gods.

✢ གྱ་ནོམ་པ་ *gya nom-pa*, ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ་ *phun-sum tshogs-pa* वैशारद्य, सम्पन्न, प्रणीत; དབང་ཐང་ཆེ་བ་ *dwañ-thañ che-wa* one in abundance; in plenty; possessed of wealth and power.

གྱ་པ་ *gya-pa* or གྱ་བ་ *gya-wa*=ཉམས་པ་ *ñamṣ-pa* नष्ट spoiled; degenerated. Acc. to *Cs.* deformed; disfigured; having lost his or her former beauty.

✢ གྱ་ཙོམ་ *gya-tsom* or གྱ་རྩོམ་ *gya-ṛtsom* शाठ्य (to become dry ?) acc. to *Cs.* haste; hurry; rashness.

✢ གྱ་ཚོམ་ *gya-tshom*, सहसा; མ་བརྟགས་པ་ *ma brtagṣ-pa* momentary; unstable; without deliberation; consideration: གྱ་ཚོམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བར་མི་བྱའོ་ *gya tshom-du ḥgro-war mi-byaḥo* should not go all on a sudden, without deliberation.

གྱ་ཚོམ་ཅན་ *gya-tshom-can* 1. कीटक a bard of the Māgadha tribe. 2. one in doubt.

✢ གྱག་པ་ *gyag-pa*=བརླག་པ་ *brlag-pa* मथुर destroyed; ruined; acc. to *Cs.* diminished, v. འགྱག་པ་ *ḥgyag-pa.*

གྱང་ *gyañ* or གྱིང་ *gyiñ* clay stamped into moulds, and frequently used as building material in Spiti, Ladak and other parts of Tibet; གྱང་སྐོར་ *gyañ-ṣkor* earthen wall round an estate or village; གྱང་སྒྲོམ་ *gyañ-ṣgrom* pisé mould.

གྱང་ཙེ་ *gyañ-tse* pisé terrace; wall of dry earth in Ladak.

གྱང་ར་ *gyañ-ra* cattle-yards constructed of clay or mud.

གྱང་རིམ་ *gyañ-rim* pisé layer or one layer of pisé, *i.e.*, as much as is stamped in at a time, about one ell in height; this frequently serves for a measure of the depth of the snow (*Jä.*).

གྱང་རིས་ *gyañ-riṣ* fresco or wall painting: ཕུག་པའི་གྱང་རིས་སོགས་ལ་ *phug-paḥi gyañ-riṣ sogṣ-la* in the frescoes, &c., of the caves (*Ya-sel. 45*).

གྱད་ *gyaḍ* मल्ल, वीर a champion; a man of great physical strength; an athlete: ད་དུང་གྱད་ཀྱི་རྩལ་འགྲན་ *da duñ gyaḍ-kyi ṛtsal ḥgran* let us compete once more in athletic dexterity. གྱད་ཀྱི་འཛིན་སྟངས་ *gyaḍ-kyi ḥdsin ṣtañṣ* संग्राहो मल्लस्य, संलम्भ the mode of seizing in wrestling; གྱད་ཀྱི་ཤུགས་ *gyaḍ-kyi çugṣ* the prowess or strength of a champion.

གྱད་རྡོ gyad-ṛdo 1. giant stone; a quoit. 2. n. of a tribe in Tibet.

*གྱད་གཡུང་པོ gyad gyuṅ-po पुलिन्द, पुक्कस, डोम्ब (Schr.; Lebensh. 98) n. of a barbarous tribe.

གྱམ gyam a shelter; a recess in a rock, large and wide but not deep; བྲག་གྱམ brag-gyam a shelter under a rock: གད་གྱམ gaḍ-gyam a grotto beneath a conglomerate rock; a shelter in the steep side of a rock; ཕོང་གྱམ phoṅ-gyam or ཕ་བོང་གྱམ pha-boṅ gyam a shelter under a beetling rock (Jä.); གྱམ་བུ gyam-bu a little cover or shelter (Cs.).

གྱར་གྱོད gyar-gyoḍ, probably གྱོད་ཁ gyoḍ-kha གོད་པ goḍ-pa, loss, damage (Jä.).

གྱི gyi for གི gi, after ན, མ, ར, ལ, v. ཀྱི kyi.

གྱི་གླིང Gyi-gliṅ Kulti, n. of a place.

གྱི་ལྗང་ Gyi-ljaṅ n. of a place in Tibet.

གྱི་ཐན Gyi-than n. of a place and also of a tribe in E. Tibet: བར་ན་ཀོ་འཇེ་རག་ཤི་གཉིས in the middle (country) are the two, viz., Ko-ḥje and Rag-çi; སྨད་ན་མི་ཉག་གྱི་ཐང་གཉིས şmaḍ-na Mi-ñag Gi-thaṅ gñiş in the lower country are Mi-ñag and Gyi-than (Yig.).

གྱི་ན་བ gyi-na-wa 1. coarse; poor; miserable, of food, clothes, &c.: གྱི་ན་འཚོ་བ a miserable, starving life. 2. unsteady; fickle (Sch.).

གྱི་འཕྱོ gyi ḥphyo, in གཅམ་ཡས་བགྲང་ཡས་གྱི་འཕོ་དང་ gcam-yaş ḅgraṅ-yaş gyi-ḥpho daṅ, n. of a number inconceivably large (Ya-sel. 57).

གྱི་ནའི་གཡང་ gyi-naḥi gyaṅ = སྙོམ་ལས་པ şñom laş-pa, or ལས་ཀ་ཆེར་མ་ཐུབ་པ laş-ka cher-ma thub-pa, state of inactivity, idleness: ལོག་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྱི་ནའི་གཡང་ལ་བསྐྱུར log choş thamş-cad gyi-naḥi gyaṅ la ḅşkyur threw all heretical doctrines into the abyss of inaction. (A. 158.)

གྱི་ལིང gyi-liṅ name of a good breed of horses from Amdo where there are twelve different breeds, གྱི་ལིང gyi-liṅ and གནམ་ས་ gnam-sa being the best among them (Jig.)

གྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་སྔོན་པོ gyi-liṅ chu-ṛta şṅon-po = དངུལ་ཆུ quick-silver (Sman. 118). གྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་དཀར་པོ gyi-liṅ chu-ṛta ḍkar-po = འཛིན་པ་དཀར་པོ ḥdsin-pa ḍkar-po n. of a mineral medicine, probably mercury. (Sman. 447.)

གྱིག gyig caoutchouc; India rubber.

གྱིག་ཤིང gyig-çiṅ or གྱིག་སྡོང་ gyig-şdoṅ caoutchouc tree (Sikk.).

གྱིང་ Gyiṅ n. of a deity, prob. ཀིང་ཀང Kiṅ-kaṅ.

གྱིང་མོ gyiṅ-mo in W. gently sloping; gradually descending or subsiding.

གྱིན gyiṅ, v. ཀྱིང་ kyiṅ.

གྱིམ་བག gyim-bag amalgam; གྱིམ་བག་གིས་འཇུག་པ to gild in the fire. (Schtr.)

གྱིམ་ཤང་རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པ Gyim-çuṅ Rin-chen şpuṅş-pa n. of an astrological work.

卐 གྱིམ་ཤིང gyim-çiṅ, རོལ་མོ rol-mo music, cymbal.

གྱིས gyiş 1. instead of ཀྱིས kyiş, after the letters ན na, མ ma, ར ra, ལ la. 2. imp. of བགྱིད་པ ḅgyiḍ-pa, work honestly;

behave well; do (so); དྲང་པུར་གྱིས *drañ-pur-gyis* do it straight: གྱིས་ཤིག *gyis-çig*, कुरु do or let him do.

སྒྱུ་བ *gyu-wa*=བཀུར་བ *bkur-wa* to honour; to esteem.

སྒྱུང་རོ *gyuñ-ro*, v. སྒྱོང་ར *gyoñ-ra*.

སྒྱུར *gyur* imp. and pf. of འགྱུར་བ.

གྱུར་དུ་ཟིན *gyur-du zin*=གྱུར་དུ་ཆུག *gyur-du chug*.

གྱུར་ན *gyur-na* स्यात्, अभविष्यत् if it so happened; if it became so.

གྱུར་པའི་རྣམ་པ *gyur-pahi rnam-pa* परिणाम anything changeable; subject to change.

སྒྱེ་གུ *gye-gu* कुब्ज crookedness; curve; hunch; hump; crooked back; སྒྱེ་གུར་གྱུར་པ *gye-gur gyur-pa* द्विकुब्ज double hump-back; met. a Bactrian camel.

སྒྱེ་གོར *Gye-gor* n. of a Bon-po deity.

སྒྱེ་རེ *Gye-re* n. of place on the Tsang-po, to the south-east of Lhasa: སྒྱེ་རེ་ལྷ་པ *Gye-re Lha-pa* n. of a very old noble family of Tibet.

སྒྱེང་ *gyeñ*, v. སྒྱང *gyañ*.

སྒྱེད་པ *gyed-pa*, v. འགྱེད་པ *hgyed-pa*.

གྱེན་དུ *gyen-du* up; upward; uphill: གྱེན་དུ་འགྲོ *gyen-du-hgro* उद्यान, उत्पतनं going or flowing upwards; གྱེན་དུ་འཛེག climb up; གྱེན་གྱི་དྲི *gyen-gyi-dri* सुगन्धि fragrance; sweet scent; fragrant; གྱེན་དུ་བལྟ་བ *gyen-du blta-wa*=ཡར་ལྟ་བ *yar lta-wa* उद्वीक्षण to look upwards.

གྱེན་རྒྱུ *gyen-rgyu* གྱེན་རྒྱུའི་བུ་ག *gyen-rgyuhi bu-ga* (ཁ་དང་སྣ *kha-dañ-sna*) the mouth and the nose through which the wind passes upwards or downwards; གྱེན་རྒྱུའི་མཐུ *gyen-rgyuhi mthu* n. of a disease (*Med.*).

གྱེན་རྒྱུ *gyen-rgyu* उदान that runs upwards; fire; names of the five vital (प्राणवायु) winds in the human body.

གྱེན་རྒྱུག་པ *gyen-rgyug-pa* to gallop uphill; to pass upwards; to climb up.

གྱེན་ཆད *gyen-chad* in *W.* (opp. to མན་ཆད *man-chad*) 1. the upper part of a country; པུ་རིག་གྱེན་ཆད *Pu-rig Gyen-chad*, the Upper Purig (*Jä.*) 2 an ascent.

གྱེན་དུ་འདེགས་པ *gyen-du hdegs-pa* to lift high; to praise.

གྱེན་དུ་འདྲེན *gyen-du hdren* उद्वाहन drawing upwards; also marriage.

གྱེན་དུ་བརྫིས་པ *gyen-du brdsis-pa* उत्तारण to turn up; to cock (a hat or cap).

གྱེན་དུ་ལུས་པ *gyen-du lus-pa* to keep above (water).

གྱེན་མིག *Gyen-mig* वितल, वितल the second of the seven lower regions under the earth.

གྱེན་གཟར་པོ *gyen gsar-po* a steep ascent.

གྱེན་བཟློག་པ *gyen-bzlog-pa* उद्गार, to vomit.

གྱེན་ལ་དྲང་པོ *gyen-la drañ-po* in *W.* perpendicular; vertical.

སྒྱེར *gyer*, v. དགྱེར་བ *dgyer-wa*.

གྱེར་བསྒོམ *gyer-bsgom* the kind of meditation practised by the Bon-po.

སྒྱེར་ལིང་ *gyer-liñ* རྟ *rta* कुलीन a high breed horse, or pony.

གྱེས *gyes*=སོ་སོར *so-sor*, v. འགྱེ་བ *hgye-wa*.

གྱེས་བརྗེས *gyes-brjes* उन्नत raised up; magnanimous; noble.

གྱེས་པ *gyes-pa* विश्लेषः to analyse, resolve, separate; to split asunder.

སྒྱོ་དུམ *gyo-dum*=ཀ་ར *ka-ra* शर्करा, उपल 1. sugar. 2. potsherd. 3. brick tile (*Sch.*).

ཀྱོ་མོ *gyo-mo* कङ्कर 1. gravel; grit. 2. potsherd. 3.=གྱེ་མགོ *gye-mgo* clay vessel.

ཀྱོག་པ *gyog-pa* crooked; curved: རྐང་ཀྱོག *rkañ-gyog* bent or crooked leg.

ཀྱོག་པོ *gyog-po* left-handed; awkward (*Sch.*).

ཀྱོགས *gyogs* for སྐྱོགས *sgyogs* cannon; a large gun.

ཀྱོང *gyoñ* want; need; indigence: ཀྱོང་འཁུར་བ *gyoñ hkhur-wa* to be reduced to want.

ཀྱོང་པོ *gyoñ-po* खर, बच;=རིག་དཀའ་བ *rig dkah-wa* crooked; rough; hard to understand; ཁ་ཀྱོང་པོ *kha gyoñ-po* hard-mouthed (*i.e.*, pulling at the reins); སེམས་ཀྱོང་པོ *sems gyoñ-po* harsh; resembling a horn or hide that can hardly be made soft; མི་ཀྱོང་པོ *mi gyoñ-po* a crooked man; an obstinate man (*A. 134*); སྐད་ཀྱོང་པོ *skad gyoñ-po* imperfect language; ཚིག་ཀྱོང་པོ *tshig gyoñ-po* impolite words; དགྲ་ཀྱོང *dgra gyoñ* a hard, cruel, dangerous enemy.

ཀྱོང་བ *gyoñ-wa* श्मारतक्ष; ཁ་ཀྱོང་ཆེ *kha gyoñ-che* very rude; impudent (*Jä.*).

ཀྱོང་རུ་བ *gyoñ-ru-wa* कर्कश rough.

+ ཀྱོང་རལ *gyoñ-ral*=ས་ཞག *sa-shag* a film of dirt, formed of dust and other substances, on the surface of water; scum.

ཀྱོང་རོ *gyoñ-ro* dried body; a mummy (*Sch.*).

ཀྱོད *gyod*, v. འཀྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa*.

ཀྱོད་ཁ *gyod-kha* remorse; quarrel; law-suit.

ཀྱོད་གཞི *gyod-gshi*=འཁྲུག་པའི་རྩ་བ *hkhrug-pahi rtsa-wa* the basis or grounds of a quarrel or fight: ཞ་མ་ཆགས་སྡང་གི་ཀྱོད་གཞི the last is the ground of contention between lust and passion.

ཀྱོན་པ *gyon-pa* परिधित, परिहित, वसित to put on; to dress; to wear: ཀྱོན་པ་ལུས་ལ་ཀྱོན་པའི་གོས *gyon-pa lus-la gyon-pahi gos* putting on the garment that one wears: ཀྱོན་རྒྱུ *gyon-rgyu* materials for clothing.

ཀྱོན་པོ *gyon-po*=གནབས་པ *gnabs-pa* or ན་བཟའ *na-bzah* वस्त्र the garment or dress to be worn.

ཀྱོལ *gyol* पल्लव green shoots of leaves or twigs; ཀྱོལ་པོ *gyol-po* नीलकण्ठ a blue-necked jay.

+ ཀྱོས་པོ I: *gyos-po* श्वशुर wife's father; father-in-law: ཀྱོས་པོས་བསྲུང་བ श्वशुर-रक्षित protected by the father-in-law.

ཀྱོས་མོ *gyos-mo* mother-in-law; the matron of a family; also any old lady of a family: ཀྱོས་སྐྱུག *gyos-sgyug* parents-in-law.

གྲ *gra* (*da*) one of the six early tribes of Tibet: བོད་མི་མཆེད་པ་སེ་རྨུ་ལྡོང་སྟོང་དང་གྲ་འབྲུ་སྟེ་རུས་དྲུག་ཟེར *bod-mi mched-pa se-rmu ldoñ stoñ dañ gra hbru-ste rus-drug zer*, the six tribes:—*Hbru*, *Gra*, *Stoñ*, *Ldoñ*, *Rmu* and *Se* (originated from) the five Tibetan brothers (bearing the same names) (*J. Zañ.*).

གྲ་རྒྱས *gra-rgyas* thick and abundant (as of the mane on the neck of the lion, horse etc.): ཞོ་གྲོད་བཀལ་དང་གཅན་གཟན་གྲ་རྒྱས་འདྲ *sho-grod bkal-dañ gcan-gzan gra-rgyas hdra* (the land is well-preserved) as curds carried in a sheep's paunch or like the thickly-grown mane of wild animals (youth in good circumstance is also so described): ཁོ་གྲ་རྒྱས་པོ་འདུག *kho gra-rgyas-po hdug* he is very bright and cheerful (*Jig.*).

གྲ་སྒྲིག *gra-sgrig* to make proper preparation or arrangement or equipment for any business, &c.

གྲ་སྒྲིག་པོ *gra sgrig-po* everything put in order; also looking neat and clean.

གྲ་ཆགས་པོ *gra-chags-po* 1. nice and smooth or glossy; very fine; fit and outwardly appearing nice. 2. appropriate; elegant; looking well (*A. 126*).

གྲ་དོལ *gra-dol* abbr. of the two names of places called Lho-gra (Lho-ḍa) and Nang-dol (*Rtsii. 25*).

གྲ་སྡེབས *gra-sdebs* proper order, arrangement; also མི་མང་ཁ་སྡེབས *mi-mañ kha-sdebs* uniform deposition: མདུན་དང་ཡོག་གཡས་གཡོན་གྱི་གྲ་སྡེབས the arrangement in the front and of the right and left sides (*Rtsii.*).

གྲ་པད *gra-pad* 1. n. of a great Lama who is said to have unearthed many Buddhist religious and medical works. 2. a net before the window to prevent passers-by from looking into the room. 3. carvings in wood; གྲོ་སོགས་གྲ་པད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་ཕུག་རིགས *gro sogs gra pad kyi çiñ phug rigs* films and hollowed pieces of wood with carvings, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

གྲ་ཕུབ *gra-phub*, གྲ་དང་ཕུབ *gra-dañ phub* the bristles of barley grain and its chaff: གྲོ་ནས་སོགས་བཏང་ནས་འབྲུ་སོག་གཉིས་སོ་སོར་ཕྱེ་བའི་ཚེ་གྲ་དང་ཀོག་པ་གཉིས་འདྲེས་པ་ལ་གྲ་ཕུབ་ཟེར།

གྲ་ཕྱི *Gra-phyi* (*ḍa-chyi*) and གྲ་ནང *Gra-nañ* (*ḍa-nañ*) are names of two villages in Lho-kha (*Rtsii.*).

གྲ་ཕྱི་ཚོང་འདུས *Gra phyi tshoñ-hdus* n. of a great mart of trade in Lho-kha during the 11th century A.D. (*A. 90*).

གྲ་སྦུག *gra-sbug*, also called རྒྱ་ནག་གི་སྦུག་ཆ *rgya-nag gi sbug-cha*, a musical instrument of Chinese make, perhaps the cymbal: གྲ་སྦུག་ཆ་རེ་རེ *gra-sbug cha-re-re* the cymbal each pair (*Rtsii.*).

གྲ་མ *gra-ma* (*ṭa-ma*) किंशारु, शूक 1. awn, beard, bristle, the ears of cereals and wild grasses have: གྲོ་ནས་དང་འབྲས་རྣམས་སྐྱེས་དུས་རྩེ་རྩ་ཀུ་ཤ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡོད་པ་དེ་དག་ལ་འབྲུ་གྲ་མ་ཅན་ཟེར, "when the fruits of wheat and barley spring forth, to those which come in points like the Poa grass, the name of bearded grain is given." The term འབྲུ་གྲ་མ་ཅན *hbru gra-ma-can*, bearded, awned plants, is opp. to འབྲུ་གང་བུ་ཅན *hbru gañ bu-can*, leguminous plants. 2. trellis-work, lattice. 3. a tree or shrub, probably the Tibetan furze, Caragana versicolor.

གྲ་མ་ཉམས་གྲ་ཟུར་མི་མང་གྲུང་པོ་རྣམ་དག་ནི *gra-ma ñams gra-zur mi mañ gruñ-po rnam-dag ni* in the (irregular cornered) cell many learned and holy men lived (*Jig. 36*).

གྲ་མ་ཆེ *Gra-ma che* n. of a king of ancient time; མི་ལས་སྐལ་ལྡན་གྲ་མ་ཆེ *mi-las skal-ldan gra-ma che* among men the blessed Gra-ma-che (*Yig.*).

གྲ་ཟུར *gra-zur* (*ḍa-zur*) संधि the corner or junction of sides also called གྲྭ *grwa*.

གྲ་ལེགས་པ *gra legs-pa* (*ṭa leg-pa*) or གྲ་མ་ལེགས་པ *gra ma-legs-pa* the hairs of wild animals such as tiger or leopard, &c., when thick and glossy are called *gra-legs-pa*.

གྲྭ I: *grwa* (*ṭa*) 1. कोण angle; corner; side གྲྭ་ནི་ཕྱོགས་ནི་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཡང *Grwa* is quarter or direction 2. lap; lappet; extremity; གོས་ཀྱི་གྲྭ *gos-kyi-grwa* coat-tail: ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་གྲྭ་ནས་བཟུང་སྟེ་བཤུམས་པས་ཀྱང་མ་གནང *Lo-tsa-was chos-gos kyi grwa-nas bzuñ-ste bçums-pas kyañ ma-gnañ* though the Lo-tsa-wa wept seizing the lappet of his garment, yet he (Atis'a) would not bestow it.

གྲྭ II: a school; ཀློག་གྲྭ *klog-grwa* a reading school (*Cs.*); སྒོམ་གྲྭ *sgom-grwa* a school for meditation; སྔགས་གྲྭ *sñags-grwa* a school for mystical Buddhism (*Cs.*); འདུལ་གྲྭ *hdul-grwa* a training school; seminary; སྨན་གྲྭ *sman-grwa* a medical school; རྩིས་གྲྭ *rtsis-grwa* a school where mathematics is taught; ཡིག་གྲྭ *yig-grwa* a writing school (*Cs.*).

གྲྭ་ཁང *grwa-khan* चन्द्रशाला, हर्म्य 1. top-house; a dome. 2. school-house, sometimes also monk's residence.

གྲྭ་གྲངས *grwa-grañs* (*ṭa-ḍañ*) the number of candidtae monks in a monastery.

གྲྭ་ཐང་ *grwa-thañ* (*ḍa-thañ*) कोणस्थल corner or nook in a plain.

གྲྭ་པ *grwa-pa* (*ṭa-pa*) छात्र 1. a school boy; a scholar; disciple. 2. generally a monk-pupil or novice belonging to a monastery.

གྲྭ་དཔོན *grwa-dpon* school master; chief *ṭa-pa* or monk.

གྲྭ་ཕྲུག *grwa-phrug* a little boy who reads.

གྲྭ་ཚང་ *grwa-tshañ* (*ṭa-tshañ*) चतुष्काठी school where monks are instructed in sacred literature; a section in a great monastery, where the monks belonging to one particular school of studies live together.

གྲྭ་ཚོགས *grwa-tshogs* (*ṭa-tshog*) a congregation or convention of monks.

གྲྭ་བཞིར *grwa-bshir* (*ṭa-shor*) चतुष्कोणेषु in the four corners: the real meaning according to Tibetan authors is चतुष्पार्श्वेषु, on the four sides of a house.

གྲྭ་ཟུར *grwa-zur* a corner room or monk's cell.

གྲྭ་ས *grwa-sa* (*ṭa-sa*) a monastery; གྲྭ་ས་ཆེན་པོ *grwa-sa chen-po* (*ṭa-sa chen-po*) great departmental school attached to large monastery; མཚན་ཉིད་གྲྭ་ས་ཤིག *mtshan-ñid grwa-sa shig* a school where the Buddhist metaphysics is taught.

གྲྭ་ཏི *grwa-ti* plate; dish in *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

གྲག་སྟོང་ *grag-stoñ* echo; described as བྲག་ཆ་ལྟ་བུ་སྟོང་ཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲ *brag-cha lta-bu stoñ-ñid kyi sgra*, a name for anything of empty sound as an echo from a rock: *skye-med grag-stoñ tshig-gi ña-ro sgrogs* an echo without any real existence proclaims a loud cry of words (*A. 14*); *lo shes bya-wa grag-stoñ sñan-pahi glu-dbyañs* a low noiseless refrain is called *lo* (*A. 146*): ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་གྲག་སྟོང་བ་སྒྲགས་པ་ཡིས, ཁོ་བོའི་བློ་གྲོས་གས་པར་བྱས *khyed-kyi grag-stoñ bsgrags-pa yis*; *kho-bohi blo-gros gas-war byas* the echoes (or reverberations) of the sounds you sent forth have split my senses (*Hbrom.* ཁ *10*).

གྲག་པ *grag-pa* or གྲགས་པ *grags-pa* 1.= སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པ *sgra hbyind-pa* नाद the tone; pitch of a sound or voice. 2. fame; noise; rumour; talk. 3. the principal or most distinguished amongst several persons (*Jä.*). 4. occasionally = འགྲག་པ.

གྲགས *grags* किल hope; contempt.

གྲགས་པ I: *grags-pa* 1. acc. to *Jä.* to bind or fasten up a load; so also in the colloq. 2. pf. of འགྲག་པ *hgrag-pa*.

གྲགས་པ II: यशः, अभिख्या, कीर्त्ति, आख्या, ख्याति, श्लोक, भग, लाभ glory; also fame, reputation, character by report; གྲགས་པ་ངན་པ notoriety; ill name; bad repute; rumour; report: དེའི་གྲགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ the report of it spread, was circulated (in most cases it signifies good name, renown): སྙན་པ་དང་གྲགས་པས་སའི་སྟེང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁྱབ་པ *sñan-pa dañ grags-pas sahi steñ thams-cad khyab-pa* the whole earth was filled with his fame and renown; སྙན་གྲགས *sñan-grags* reputation.

གྲགས་ཅན *grags-can* 1. famous; renowned; beautiful; splendid; glorious; proud; haughty; གྲགས་ཆེན *grags chen* महायशाः; of great fame; celebrated; renowned; well known. 2. सार्थवाह a merchant; གྲགས་སྙན་དཀར་བ *grags-snan dkar-wa* सुचियशः good name; pure fame; reputation; གྲགས་འདོད་ཅན *grags-hdod-can* ambitious; desirous of gaining glory, of being famous; གྲགས་ལྡན *grags-ldan* यशस्वी, यशस्वान् one who is celebrated or possessed of fame: སྙན་པའི་གྲགས་པས་ཕྱོགས་རྣམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲོགས *snan-pahi grags-pas phyogs-rnams kun-tu sgrogs* (his) fame spread in all quarters (everywhere).

* གྲགས་པ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Grags-pa rgyal-mtshan* यशोध्वज (*Schr.; Tā. 31*), lit. banner of glory; n. of a governor of Tibet.

གྲགས་པ་ཅན *grags-pa-can* = སྙན་གྲགས་ཅན *snan-grags-can* प्रसिद्ध, विश्रुत, स्वयशस्, प्रतीत, नादित illustrious; renowned; རྒྱང་ནས་གྲགས་པ་ཆེ་བ of great renown; of celebrity, fame, glory; རྙེད་པ་དང་གྲགས་པ་ལ་ཆགས་པ greedy of gain and fame.

གྲགས་པ་ཐོབ་པ *grags-pa thob-pa* = མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*, a learned man.

* གྲགས་པ་འོད་ཟེར *Grags-pa hod-zer* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

* གྲགས་པའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *Grags-pahi bçes-gnen* यशोमित्र n. pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 205*).

གྲགས་བྱིན *Grags-byin* यशोदत्त one of the devoted attendants of the Buddha: བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་འཁོར་ལྔ་སྡེ་དང་གྲགས་བྱིན་དང་འཆར་ཀ་ལ་སོགས.

གྲགས་མ *grags-ma* Paldan Lhamo, also called དཔལ་ལྷ་མོ *Dpal lha-mo, i.e., Çrī-Devī.*

གྲགས་མུ་ཁྱུད *Grags mu-khyud* यशोनेमि n. of a legendary king, the sphere or circle of whose fame was very wide.

གྲགས་འཛིན་མ *Grags hdsin-ma* (*dag-dsin-ma*) यशोधरा the wife of the Buddha S'ākyamuni.

གྲགས་ཡས *Grags-yas* 1. विख्यात of world-wide fame; of boundless celebrity. 2. n. of a number. 3. n. of a district in *Khams*.

གྲང་བ *grań-wa* (*tang-wa*), also གྲང་མོ शीत, adj. cold, cool; colloq. partakes of the nature of a verb in such phrases as གྲང་གི་འདུག *grań-gi hdug*, he feels cold; གྲང་ངོ *grań-ño* it is cold. In such phrases, however, it is common to insert the word གནམ *nam*, the sky, *e.g.* (colloq.) *nam tang-mo re*, the sky is cold, *i.e.*, "it is cold"; གྲང་སྐྱོབ *grań-skyob* तनुत्राण protection from cold; warm woollen clothes: གྲང་བ་དང་དྲོ་བ་ཤེས་བྱའི་བྱ *grań-wa dań dro-wa shes-byahi bya* the bird called the शीतोष्ण cold and warmth; this fabulous bird is a native of the forest called in Tibetan སྒྲིབ་པ་སྔོན་པའི་ནགས *Sgrib-pa snon-pahi nags*, the primeval shady forest; its sight relieves one from the effects of cold or heat: གྲང་བ་ནི་དྲོ་བར་འགྱུར the cold will be changed into warmth; གྲང་བས་གཉེར frozen or congealed by cold; གྲང་འགྲོ་བར་འདུག it will grow cold.

Syn. ལྷགས་གྲང *lhags-grań*; འཁྱགས *hkhyags*; ལྷགས་པ *lhags-pa*; བསིལ་བ *bsil-wa*; བསེར་བ *bser-wa*; གྲང་རེག *grań-reg*; གྲང་ངད *grań-ńad* (*Mnon.*).

གྲང་བ་སེལ *grań-wa sel* शिशिर warm; where there is no cold to remove.

གྲང་བའི་དུས *grań-wahi dus* शिशिर, शीत-काल the cold season.

གྲང་བའི་ནད *grań-wahi-nad* प्रतिशीत the cold fit of the ague; གྲུམ་པུ *grum-pu* gout; rheumatism; arthritic pain; གྲང་དྲོ *grań-dro* cold and warmth, temperature; གྲང་ཤུམ་བྱེད་པ *grań-çum byed-pa* to shiver with cold.

གྲང་བའི་གནས *grań-wahi gnas* a cool place.

གྲང་ཀླུང *grań-kluń* lit. cold valley; n. of a large village under Kamba Jong on the other side of the Kangchen Juñga mountain.

གྲང་དམྱལ་བརྒྱད་ *grañ-dmyal brgyad* the eight cold hells, v. དམྱལ་བ *dmyal-wa.*

གྲང་གཞི *grañ-gshi* disease induced by cold, gen. dispepsia.

གྲང་རེག་ཕོ་ཉ *brañ-reg pho-ña*=བྱ་སྐྱུང་ཀ *bya-skyuñ-ka* the jack-daw (*Mñon.*).

གྲང་རླུང་ *grañ-rluñ* वात a disease allied to rheumatism, also cold in the stomach.

གྲངས *grañs* (*dañg*) संख्या number; ལན་གྲངས་དུ་མར a multiplied number, many times; གྲངས་མེད་པར innumerable; གྲངས་མ་མཆིས་པར *grañs ma-mchis-par* having no number or without number; numberless; གྲངས་འདེབས་པ *grañs hdebs-pa* or རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* to count; also an accountant; གྲངས་བརྡ *grañs-brda* symbolical numerals of certain nouns, which in some books are used instead of the usual numerals, for instance མིག *mig*, the eye for "two" (*Cs.*) 1. चिह्न sign. 2. गणक astrologer.

གྲངས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *grañs-kyi rnam-grañs* arithmetical enumeration; enumeration of the numbers used in the sacred books of Tibet as compiled from the work called (མཛོད་འགྲེལ) *mdsod-hgrel* are:—(1) གཅིག *gcig* one; (2) བཅུ *bchu* 10; (3) བརྒྱ *brgya* 100; (4) སྟོང་ *stoñ* 1000; (5) ཁྲི *khri* 10,000; (6) འབུམ *hbum* 100,000; (7) ས་ཡ *sa-ya* 1,000,000; (8) བྱེ་བ *bye-wa* 10,000,000; (9) དུང་ཕྱུར *duñ-phyur* 100,000,000; (10) ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-hbum* 1,000,000,000; (11) ཐེར་འབུམ་ཆེན་པོ *ther-hbum chen-po* 10,000,000,000; (12) ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khragkhrig* 100,000,000,000; (13) ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཆེནཔོ *khrag-khrig chen-po*, 1,000,000,000,000; (14) རབ་བཀྲམ *rab-bkram* 10,000,000,000,000; (15) རབ་བཀྲམ་ཆེན་པོ *rab-bkram chen-po* 100,000,000,000,000; (16) གཏམས *gtams* 1,000,000,000,000,000; (17) གཏམས་ཆེན་པོ *gtams chen-po* 10,000,000,000,000,000; (18) དཀྲིགས *dkrigs* 100,000,000,000,000,000; (19) དཀྲིགས་ཆེན་པོ *dkrigs chen-po* 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. Next, the following are progressive numbers increasing by multiples of ten up to 60 figures: 20, མི་འཁྲུག *mi-hkhrug*; 21, མི་འཁྲུག་ཆེན་པོ *mi-hkhrug-chen-po*; 22, ཁྱད་འབྱིན *khyad hbyin*; 23, ཁྱད་འབྱིན་ཆེན་པོ *khyad-hbyin chen-po*; 24, སྤང་རྟེན *spañ-rten*; 25, སྤང་རྟེན་ཆེན་པོ *spañ-rten chen-po*; 26, དེད་འདྲེན *ded-hdren*; 27, དེད་འདྲེན་ཆེན་པོ *ded-hdren-chen-po*; 28, མཐའ་སྣང *mthah-snañ*; 29, མཐའ་སྣང་ཆེན་པོ *mthah-snañ chen-po*; 30, རྒྱུ་རིགས *rgyu-rigs*; 31, རྒྱུ་རིགས་ཆེན་པོ *rgyu-rigs chen-po*; 32, འོད་མཛེས *hod-mdses*; 33, འོད་མཛེས་ཆེན་པོ *hod-mdses chen-po*; 34, དབང་པོ *dwañ-po*; 35, དབང་པོ་ཆེན་པོ *dwañ-po chen-po*; 36, ལེགས་འབྱིན *legs-hbyin*; 37, ལེགས་འབྱིན་ཆེན་པོ *legs-hbyin chen-po*; 38, རྟོགས་འགྲོ *rtogs-hgro*; 39, རྟོགས་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ *rtogs-hgro chen-po*; 40, འབྱིང་རྡུལ *hbyiñ-rdul*; 41, འབྱིང་རྡུལ་ཆེན་པོ *hbyiñ-rdul chen-po*; 42, རྒྱ་རྟགས *rgya-rtags*; 43, རྒྱ་རྟགས་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-rtags chen-po*; 44, སྟོབས་འཁོར *stobs-hkhor*; 45, སྟོབས་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ *stobs-hkhor chen-po*; 46, བརྡའ་ཤེས *brdah-çes*; 47, བརྡའ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོ *brdah-çes chen-po*; 48, རྣམ་འབྱུང *rnam-hbyuñ*; 49, རྣམ་འབྱུང་ཆེན་པོ *rnam-hbyuñ chen-po*; 50, སྟོབས་མིག *stobs-mig*; 51, སྟོབས་མིག་ཆེན་པོ *stobs-mig chen-po.* Up to this number there are Sanskrit equivalents; from 53 to 60 there are no Sanskrt equivalents, the Tibetans having introduced new names to replace lost originals. 53, བྱམས་པ *byams-pa*; 54, བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོ *byams-pa chen-po*; 56, སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiñ-rje*; 56, སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *sñiñ-rje chen-po*; 57, དགའ་བ *dgah-wa*; 58, དགའ་བ་ཆེན་པོ *dgah-wa chen-po*; 59, བཏང་སྙོམས *btañ-sñoms*; 60, བཏང་སྙོམས་ཆེན་པོ *btañ-sñoms chen-po.* These sixty numbers are used in astronomical and astrological calculations.

གྲངས་ཅན *grañs-can* असंख्य 1. a countless number. 2. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* or རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-*

pa-can पण्डित an intelligent man; a learned man (*Mṅon.*).

གྲངས་ཅན་པ *graṅs-can-pa* साङ्ख्य the oldest of the atheistic philosophical sects of the Brahmans, called *Sāṅkhya.*

གྲངས་བཅས *graṅs-bcas* 1. उषा the dawn, or the goddess of the dawn. 2. lit. "together with the number."

གྲངས་འབྱམས *graṅs-hbyams* असंख्या numberless; countless.

གྲངས་མང་ཆ *graṅs maṅ-cha* [चतुरश्रक, repeated four times]*S.*

གྲངས་མེད *graṅs-med* 1. असंख्य countless; numberless. 2. श्वित्र a crawling; श्वित्ररोग white leprosy: གྲངས་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར *graṅs-med kyi khyad-par* the distinction of being countless, numberless; གྲངས་མེད་ཅན *graṅs-med-can* परम supreme.

གྲངས་མེད་གཅིག *graṅs-med gcig* (the numberless one). In the work called *Mañju çri-mūla Tantra* (འཇམ་དཔལ་རྩ་རྒྱུད) the following numbers are said to have been in use in Ancient India among the laity for worldly purposes:—From 1 to 10, *i.e.*, གཅིག *gcig* to ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-hbum,* and 11, ཤུ་རྙོག *çu-rṅog*; 12, མཆོག་ཉལ *mchog-ñal*; 13, སྐྱ་འཕྱིས *skya-hphyis*; 14, བྱེ་མ *bye-ma*; 15, ནུབ་ནུབ *nub-nub*; 16, མཚོ་ཡས *mtsho-yas*; 17, ལྡབས་ཕྱོར *ldabs-phyor*; 18, རྫི *rdsi*,—all these being each a multiple of another by ten. In the work called ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ *phal-po-che* the numbers vary after the eighth, *i.e.*, བྱེ་བ *bye-wa*; such as ཁོད་ཁོད *khod-khod,* ཐད་དགུ *thad-dgu,* ཁྲིག་ཁྲིག *khrig-khrig,* ཐམས་ཐམས *thams-thams* and so on up to 128 places, increasing by multiples of one hundred. In the *Lalita Vistara* there are thirty-two numbers, also increasing in multiples of a hundred.

གྲངས་གཤེར *graṅs-gçer* to enumerate; count the number one by one.

གྲངས་སུ་འགྲོ *graṅs-su hgro* संख्यां गच्छति goes into numbers; is counted: གྲངས་སུ་བཙུག་པ *graṅs-su bcug-pa,* put into numbers; counted: གྲངས་སུ་ཡང *graṅs-su yaṅ* संख्यामपि even in number.

གྲབ་རྒྱབ *grab-rgyab* pride; boasting (*Sch.*).

གྲབས I: *grabs* ག་གོམ་བྱེད *gçom-byed*; གྲ་སྒྲིག *gra-sgrig* 1. preparation; arrangement; measures; contrivance; གྲབས་བྱེད་པ to make preparation for; འགྲོ་བའི་གྲབས་བྱེད་པ to prepare to go: གསོད་གྲབས་ཡོད་པའི་ཚེ་ན just as preparations were being made for slaughtering them (*Mil*). 2. defined as དེ་མ་ཐག་ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་དོན "signifies the certainty about the time of immediate action": ཡོང་གྲབས་འདུག *yoṅ-grabs hdug* was on the point of coming, or am just coming; བརྡུང་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *brduṅ-grabs byas-byuṅ* was about to beat or strike; ཤི་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *çi-grabs byas-byuṅ* was almost dying or dead; གསད་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *gsad-grabs byas-byuṅ,* was about to kill: ཐོབ་གྲབས་ཡིན was about to get or gain; ཤོར་གྲབས་ཡིན is about to slip or run away; ཚར་གྲབས་ཡོད is about to finish; ནང་ནང་གཉིས་གྲབས་མཐུན་ནེ on mutual agreement. 3. deliberation: ངེད་ཕྱིར་གྲབས་བྱེད་བྱེན་འདུག they were deliberating about me (in *W.*).

གྲབས II. चिन्तास्थल place or object of reflection, thought, etc.: གྲབས་ཡུལ་ལྟ་བུ *grabs-yul lta bu,* གྲབས་གྱིས *grabs-gyis,* སྟོན་མོ་ལྟ་བུ *ston-mo lta-bu.*

གྲམ *gram* (*dam*) 1. ཆུ་ནང་གི་རྡོ *chu naṅ-gi rdo* a kind of stone found in water (*Ñag*). 2. གྲམ་པ *gram-pa* swamp; marsh; fen (*Lex.*). 3, འགྲེམ་པ *hgrem-pa* (*Miṅ.*).

གྲམ་པ་ཁམ་བུ *Gram-pa kham-bu* one of the places of pilgrimage of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

གྲམ་ས *gram-sa* প্রস্তরময় stony.

གྲལ *gral* (*ḍal*) འཕྲེང་བ *hphreñ-wa* পংক্তি row, range series; also a rope, cord; আবার, আলি, class, stratum.

གྲལ་མགོ *gral-mgo* or གྲལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མ *gral-gyi thog-ma* the upper end of a row; the uppermost place; the seat at the head of a table; གཡས་གྲལ *gyas-gral* the right hand row; གཡོན་གྲལ *gyon-gral* the left hand row; ཚོགས་གྲལ *tshogs gral* 1. the order or file of monks in a religious congregation; བྲྀ་པ་མང་པོ་ཡ་ཡོ་མེད་པར་གྲལ་ནས་བཞུགས་པ many novices sitting in rows without being awry; བཞུགས་གྲལ *bshugs-gral* the order of seats, also the order or row in which lamas and chiefs, high and low, sit according to their position or rank in any public or social gathering; རྟེན་གྲལ row of religious symbols; མཆོད་གྲལ row of offerings for the gods or offerings placed in one or more rows; ལྷ་གྲལ the order or row in which the images are placed in a temple; མི་གྲལ row or order in which men are seated; གྲལ་གཏམ house-talk (*Jä.*); དབང་གྲལ the row of supplicants waiting for benediction: མཆེད་གྲོགས་དང་དབང་གྲལ་མཉམ་དུས་སུ, when you are sitting with your brethren (fellow-believers) in one row.

གྲལ་སྒྲིག *gral-sgrig* or གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral-du sgrig-pa* to arrange in order, dispose in rows.

གྲལ་ཚེས *gral-tshes*=ཚེས་གྲངས *tshes-grañs* date; a consecutive date.

གྲལ་རིམ I: *gral-rim* পংক্তি line; row; file in which monks sit in any religious service or congregation: རྒན་གཞོན་གྲལ་རིམ *rgan-gshon gral-rim* the order in which the young and old sit; the right of seniority; གྲུབ་ཐོབ་རིམ་གྲོ་གྲལ་རིམ་བཞིན the religious services of the perfected saints according to the order of seniority (*Zam.*).

Syn. གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིགས་པ *gral-du sgrigs-pa*; ཚར་དུ་དངར *tshar-du dñar*; ཕྲེང་བཀོད *phreñ-bkod*; ལུ་གུ་རྒྱུད *lu-gu rgyud*; ཁྲིག་ཆགས་བཀོད *khrig chags bkod* (*Mñon.*).

གྲལ་རིམ II: (*ḍal-rim*) acc. to *Jä.* claim; title.

གྲལ་སྐྱོང་བ *gral skyoñ-wa* ছায়া a shadow.

གྲལ་པ *gral-pa* a beer-house customer (*Jä*).

གྲལ་མ *gral-ma* a small beam; rafter (*Cs*); གྲལ་བུ་གྲལ་ཕྱམ *gral-bu gral-phyam* roof-laths; sticks which are laid close together and covered with earth (*Jä.*).

གྲས *gras* class, order, series; rank, dignity; tribe (*Cs.*).

གྲས་པ *gras-pa* 1. to bind, for དྲས་པ *dras-pa*. 2. (Bengali) কাঠকাঠি wooden beams or rails.

གྲི *gri* (*ḍi*) অসি, শস্ত্র, কর্ত্তি a knife, weapon; খড়্গ sabre. Different kinds of weapons:—ཆུ་གྲི *chu-gri*, གྲི་ཐུང *gri-thuñ*, རལ་གྲིའི་བུ *ral-grihi bu*, གྲི་གུག *gri-gug*, གྲི་འཁྱོག་པོ *gri hkhyog-po*, དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta*, སྟ་རི *sta-ri*, སྟ་གྲི *sta-gri*, རལ་གྲིའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *ral-grihi hkhrul-hkhor*, གྲི་སྒུར *gri-sgur*, ས་རང *sa-rañ*.

Syn. ཤང་ལང *çañ-lañ*; བརྡེག་ཆ *brdeg-cha*; རྗེས་སུ་གཅོད *rjes-su gcod*; ལག་སྐྱོང *lag-skyoñ*; ཟླ་བ་འཛུམ་བྱེད *zla-wa hdsum-byed*; གཡུལ་དུ་འཛིན *gyul-du hdsin*; མཚོན་ཆའི་གཞི *mtshon-chahi gshi*; སྒྲོལ་བྱེད *sgrol-byed*; དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *dpal-gyi sñiñ-po*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed*; ཤ་མ་ཀ *ça-ma-ka* (*Mñon.*).

གྲི་ཁ *gri-kha* the edge of a knife.

གྲི་གུ *gri-gu*=ཁུག་ཅིག *khug-cig* niche; corner (*A. 57*): ཡང་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་གྱི་གྲི་གུ་ན་བུད་མེད་ཅིག *yañ Ṛdo-ṛje g̣dan-gyi gri-gu na buḍ-meḍ cig* again a woman in a niche of the temple, &c., at Vajrāsana.

གྲི་གུ་ཆུང་ *gri-gu chuñ* कर्त्तरि small knife.

གྲི་གུག *gri-gug* कर्त्तरि a short crooked sword.

གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ *Gri gum-ḅtsan-po* one of the ancient kings of Tibet, son of *Ṣrib-khri-ḅtsan*, who was assassinated with a knife.

གྲི་ནོན *gri-non* क्षय n. of a disease.

གྲི་བྱ་གག་གི་གཤོག་པ་ལྟ་བུ *gri bya gag-gi gçog-pa ḷta-bu* खड्गः कुक्कुट-पक्षकपत्र a knife of the shape of the wings of a cock.

གྲི་བྱ་རོག་གི་མཆུ *gri bya rog-gi ṃchu* खड्ग-काक-चञ्चुक a knife of the shape of the crow's bill.

གྲི་མག *gri-mag*, v. གྲིབ་མ *grib-ma.*

གྲི་དམར *gri-ḍmar* (lit. the red knife) knife of superior quality manufactured in Tibet.

གྲིའི་སོ *griḥi-so* sharp edge of a knife.

གྲིའི་རྩེ་མོ *griḥi tse-mo* कर्त्तर्यग्र the point of a scimitar or sword.

གྲིའུ *griḥu* a small knife.

གྲི་ཤ *gri-ça* explained as སྐྱེས་པ་དར་མ་གྲི་ལ་ཤི་བའི་ཤ *ṣkyeṣ-pa dar-ma gri-la çi-waḥi ça*, flesh of an adult man who has been killed with a sword (this flesh being used in sorcery).

གྲིར་རྔམ་པ *grir ṛñam-pa* or གྲིར་བསོད་པ *grir ḅsoḍ-pa* or གྲིར་འགུམ་པ *grir ḥgum-pa* to kill (or being killed) with a knife.

གྲིན་པ *grin-pa* (*ḍin-pa*) prob. སྒྲིན་པོ *ṣgrin-po* skilful; clever (*Jä.*).

གྲིབ *grib* (*ḍib*) shade; defilement; stain or spot; filth; contamination, mostly in a religious sense: གྲིབ་ཡོང *grib-yoñ* contamination, pollution will arise: རོ་གྲིབ *ro-grib* defilement by or from a corpse; གྲིབ་སེལ *grib-sel* the removal of defilement; also one in whom there is no defilement; n. of a Buddha. ཟས་གྲིབ *ẓaṣ-grib* unclean food or pollution of food; གོས་གྲིབ dirty clothes, or defilement in clothes; ཡུགས་གྲིབ *yugṣ-grib* or pollution of widowhood; བག་གྲིབ or the defilement that is brought by different people assembled in a marriage; དམར་གྲིབ *ḍmar-grib* or pollution of blood or anything slain red-handed; དམ་གྲིབ pollution by the breach of a vow; unchastity; འཁོན་གྲིབ defilement by quarrel or fight; བཤན་གྲིབ defilement in slaughter pertaining to butchers, or defilement from murder; མནའ་གྲིབ defilement caused by oath or by the barbarous custom of killing animals and swearing over their blood (prevailing among the Kham-pa tribes); ནལ་གྲིབ defilement from incest.

གྲིབ་ཀྱི་ཕུ *grib-kyi phu* shady valley, generally on the north side of a mountain range (cf. སྲིབས *sribṣ*); གྲིབ་ཕྱོགས *grib-phyogṣ* the shady side of a hill or mountain, the side not exposed to the sun.

གྲིབ་ཁྲུས *grib-khruṣ* the washing of defilement.

གྲིབ་ཅན *grib-can* stubborn; refractory (*Jä.*).

གྲིབ་མདོས *grib-ṃdoṣ* offerings made to Bon deities for removing some defilement.

གྲིབ་གནོན *grib-gnon* 1. आच्छादक, छाया shadow, or 2. བཙོག་པའི་གྲིབ *ḅtsog-paḥi grib* defilement from unclean things, filth, night-soil, &c.: ཆོས་གྲྭར་གྲུལ་བུམ་གྲིབ་གནོན་བསྲུངས *choṣ-grwar grul-bum grib-gnon ḅsruñṣ* in a religious school there should be protection against defilement from harpies (*Zam. 2.*).

གྲིབ་གནོན་གྱི་གདོན *grib-gnon gyi gdon* a demon that defiles and poisons food; a harpy.

གྲིབ་མ *grib-ma* shade; shadow; གྲིབ་དང་གྲིབ་མའི་གྲོལ *grib-dañ grib-mahi grol* (*Zam. 2*) छाया; ཤིང་གི་གྲིབ་མ *çiñ-gi grib-ma* the shadow of a tree.

གྲིབ་མ་སྔོན་པོའི་ནགས *Grib-ma sñon-pohi nags* forest of the dark-blue shade in the fabulous northern continent of Uttara Kuru.

གྲིབ་མའི་ལམ *grib-mahi lam* छायापथ the milky-way; also a path by the shady side of a mountain or in the valley.

གྲིབ་མའི་ལུས *grib-mahi lus* छायाङ्ग, the shadowy body, *i.e.*, body of defilements.

གྲིབ་སེལ *grib-sel* the removing of pollution or defilement of any symbol, image, sacred books, or offerings by religious rites.

གྲིབ་སོ *grib-so* the quickly vanishing, at sunset, of the shadows of trees, &c.; གྲིབ་སོ་མངོན་པར་རབ་ཏུ་འབབས་པ अभिप्रलम्बते hanging down, also lengthening of shadows before they vanish in the shade of night; གྲིབ་སོ་རིང་འབབས་པ आप्रवलम्बन long projection of shadows.

གྲིབ་སྲུང *grib-sruñ* guarding against defilement.

གྲིབ་བསངས *grib-bsañs* cleansed or purified of defilement; purification of defilement.

གྲིབ་ལྷགས *grib-lhags* cool shade (*Sch.*).

གྲིམ་པ *grim-pa* to hasten; to hurry (*Sch.*).

གྲིམ་ཙེ *grim-tse*, acc. to *Jä.* a pair of scissors (in Sikkim sounded "*kyimtse*").

གྲིམས་པ *grims-pa*, चतुर, पटु clever; skilful; dexterous; also careful; on the alert; རིག་པ་གྲིམས་པ *rig-pa grims-pa* to be careful; on the alert: གྲྭ་ས་གྲིམས་ཤིག *grwa-sa grims-çig* be attentive in the monastic school: རི་བྲོད་གྲིམས་ཤིག on a hill range take care!

གྲིལ *gril* (*dil*) (cf. འགྲིལ་བ *hgril-wa*) a roll; ཤོག་གྲིལ *çog-gril* rolled paper; a paper roll: ཤོག་དྲུས་གྲིལ་ནས་བཞག་རྒྱུར kept rolled up in paper: གོས་གྲིལ *gos-gril* a roll of satin or cloth; a garment folded up (*Cs.*).

གྲིལ་ཁ་བྱེད་པ *gril-kha byed-pa* to make up a parcel. (*Sch.*)

གྲུ I: *gru* 1. a figure, corner, tip, anything with length and breadth; གྲུ་བཞི *gru-bshi* a figure with four corners, gen. a square; ཡུལ་གྲུ *yul-gru* a country with certain dimensions, *i.e.*, the division of a country in provinces or districts. 2. lustre; གྲུ་དམར *gru-dmar* a reddish lustre from precious stones. 3. a district of Tibet lying to the east and north of *Dbus* (*Jig.*).

གྲུ II: नौः, नाव, तरणी, पोत, यान general term for boat, raft, vessel; also གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan* a boat, ferry.

Syn. རྟགས་གསུམ་པ *rtags gsum-pa*; གྲུ་ཡི་རབ *gru-yi rab*; སྒྲོལ་བར་བྱེད *sgrol-war byed*; ཕ་མཐར་སྒྲོལ *pha-mthar sgrol*; སེང་གེ་ཅན *señ-ge-can*; རྟ་མགོ་ཅན *rta-mgo-can*; ཆུའི་ཤིང་རྟ *chuhi-çiñ-rta* (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་དཀར *gru-dkar* (*du-kar*) a kind of turquoise.

གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* क्षारित्र that which falling on water strikes it; an oar (*Mñon.*).

Syn. སྐྱོད་བྱེད *skyod-byed*; བསྒྲལ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ *bsgral-wahi çiñ-rta*.

གྲུ་ཁ *gru-kha* or གྲུ་ཤན་ཁ *gru çan-kha* or གྲུ་བཏང་ས *gru btañ-sa* landing place on the side of a river, etc.; a ferry. See maps in Survey Report of A. K.'s journey.

གྲུ་ཁུག *gru-khug* the keel of a slip.

གྲུ་མཁན *gru-mkhan* नाविक navigator; a ferry man.

གྲུ་ག *Gru-ga* 1. clew; hank. 2. n. of a country. 3. stone or paint of whitish-blue colour.

གྲུ་གུ *gru-gu* 1. a thread-ball; yarn in round ball. 2. མཚོན་གྱི་གྲུ་གུ *Mtshon-gyi gru-gu* n. of a village in Tibet (*Jig.*).

གྲུ་གུ་རྒྱ་ར *Gru-gu Rgya-ra* n. of a village in Kham (*Loñ. 27*).

གྲུ་གླ *gru-gla* passage money at a ferry; a boatman's fee.

གྲུ་ཆར *gru-char* 1. rains; rainy season: ཡུལ་གྲུ་ཀུན་ལ་ཁྱབ་པར་འབེབས་པའི་ཆར *yul-gru kun-la khyab-par hbebs-pahi char* rains that fall over the whole country and produce a good harvest. 2. a fine, fertile rain (*Sch.*).

གྲུ་མ *gru-ma* (*du-ma*) angle; corner; convex or concave; also edge, border, brim. (*Cs.*).

གྲུ་ཆོད *gru-chod* or གྲུབ་ཟིན *grub-zin* कोण corner; angle.

གྲུ་གསུམ *gru-gsum* त्रिकोण a triangle; གྲུ་བཞི *gru-bshi* a square; གྲུ་དྲང *gru-drañ* a right angle; གྲུ་ཡོན *gru-yon* or གྲུ་གཡེལ *gru-gyel* oblique angled.

གྲུ་བཞི *gru-bshi* n. of a stone: གྲུ་བཞིས་ཀླད་པ་གསོ་ཤིང་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *gru-bshis klad-pa gso shiñ-chu-ser hden* the stone called *Grub-bshi* heals the brain and draws out pus.

གྲུ་འདྲེན *gru-hdren* नियामक, defined as གྲུ་ནང་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོའི་མིང *gru nañ-du hjug-pahi skye-bohi miñ*, person conveyed in a boat. People who journey by boat are:—མགྲོན་པོ guest; ཚོང་མཁན merchant, trader; གྲུ་ལ་ཞོན boat passengers.

གྲུ་པ *gru-pa* ferryman.

གྲུ་བོ *gru-bo*=གྲུ་གཟིངས *gru-gziñs* ship (*Jä.*).

+ གྲུ་བཙས *gru-btsas* boatman's fee; གྲུ་བཙས་པ *gru btsas-pa*, ཆུ་ལ་ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་པོ *chu-la khral sdud-pa-po tol* collector of a ferry.

གྲུ་ཚུགས *gru-tshugs*, གྲུ་བཏོང་ས *gru-gtoñ-sa* a ferry or *ghat*: *de nas Se-dmar gyi-gru-tshugs-la byon-nas*, then he arrived at the ferry of *Se-dmar* (*A. 91*).

གྲུ་ཚུམས་པ *gru-tshums-pa*=ཁ་ཚུམས་པ or ཁ་རོག་སྡོད་པ to sit silent, without speaking.

གྲུ་འཛིན *gru-hdsin* पोतलक, पोतल 1. n. of a mountain in the south of India; also the residence of Avalokites'vara on the small island of Puto off Shanghai; n. of the residence of the Grand Lama at Lhasa. 2. an harbour.

གྲུ་ཡི་ཡན་ལག *gru-yi yan-lag*=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* an oar (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡི་རབ *gru-yi rab*=གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan* a ship (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡི་གཤོག་པ *gru-yi gçog-pa*=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* oar; the wings of a boat (*Mñon.*).

Syn. གྲུའི་ཡན་ལག *gruhi yan-lag*; གཡོབ་བྱེད *gyob-bye*; སྐྱ་བ *skya-wa* (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡིས་སྒྲོལ *gru-yis sgrol* नाविक a navigator.

གྲུ་ལས་འདས་པ *gru-las hdas-pa* श्तिनौः one who has made a voyage.

གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan*=གྲུ་ཡི་རབ *gru-yi rab* a ship; གྲུ་ཤན་ཁ *gru-çan kha*=གྲུང་གཏང་ས *gruñ-gtañ sa* starting or landing place of a ferry; གྲུ་ཤན་པ *gru çan-pa* ferryman; གྲུ་ལ་ཞོན་པ *gru-la shon-pa* to go on a ferry-boat.

གྲུ་མོ *gru-mo* (*du-mo*) the elbow; གྲེ་མོ *gre-mo*, ཀུ་ནི *ku-ni*, कूर्पर the elbow, or ཀ་ཨུ་ནི *ka-au-ni* काउनि, ལག་པའི་ཚིགས་པ་བར་པའི་རྩེ་ཏོག *lag-pahi-tshigs-pa bar-pahi rtse-tog* the topmost piece of the middle joint of the arm: གྲུ་མོར་ཁ་ཊྭཾ་ཀ་བཟུང་བ *gru-mor kha tvam-ka* holding a trident in the hollow of his elbow. ལག་པའི་གྲུ་མོ *lag-pahi gru-mo* is defined as *ñe-wahi dpuñ-pa*; གྲུ་མོའི་ཁུག the hollow of the

elbow joint: ལག་པའི་གྲུ་མོ་རེ་ཇོ་བོའི་པུས་མོའི་སྟེང་ན་བཞག *lag-paḥi gru-mo re jo-wohi pus-mohi steṅ-na bshag* resting each elbow on the knees of the lord (*A. 135*).

གྲུག་པ *grug-pa* to break into small pieces; to crumble; to bruise; གྲུག་པའི་འབྲས *grug-paḥi ḥbras* bruised rice (*Sch.*); གྲུགས་བུ *grugs-bu* something broken.

གྲུང་པོ I: *gruṅ-po* (*ḍuṅ-po*) = གྲུང་བ *gruṅ-wa*, སྦྱང་པོ *sbyaṅ-po*, རིག་པ་གྲིམས་པ *rig-pa grims-pa* 1. very intelligent; चतुर clever; wise; prudent. 2. meek; mild; gentle (*Cs.*).

གྲུང་པོ II: the corn seed that is not rotten (*Jig.*).

གྲུབ *grub* I: (*ḍub*) pronounced *rub*, in the upper Himalaya's and Shar-Khombu, signifying in *Ld.* all: གྲུབ་ཤི་སོང *grub-çi-soṅ* all are dead (*Jä.*). *Rúb-te*: altogether, jointly.

གྲུབ II: सिद्ध; བྱེད་པ་པོ་དངོས་སུ་མེད་པར་རང་རང་གིས་གྲུབ་པ *byed-pa-po dṅos-su med-par raṅ-raṅ gis grub-pa* anything accomplished or done by itself without any agent.

གྲུབ་མཆོག *grub-mchog* = གྲུབ་ཆེན a great saint; གྲུབ་མཆོག་མ *grub-mchog-ma* सिद्धेश्वरा a female saint.

གྲུབ་ཐོབ *grub-thob*, सिद्धा a saint, occurs in the following passage of (*Zam. 2*): — གྲུབ་ཐོབ་རིམ་གྲོ་གྲལ་རིམ་བཞིན *grub-thob rim-gro gral-rim bshin* གྲུབ་བརྙེས *grub-brñes* one who has gained perfection.

གྲུབ་མཐའ I: *grub-mthaḥ* 1. सिद्धान्त, समयतन्त्र established conclusion; opinion; theory (*Zam.*): ཕྱི་ནང་གི་གྲུབ་མཐའ་མ་འཚམས་པར there being no conformity of doctrinal principles between the Brāhmans and the Buddhists.

གྲུབ་མཐའ II: = ཐར་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *thar-paḥi blo-gros* resolution for liberation from miseries; determination for obtaining *Nirvāṇa* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲུབ་པ *grub-pa* I: 1. सिद्ध, सिद्धा, सम्पन्न, प्रशाधनी, क्षेम, शुभ, क्लृप्त; pf. of འགྲུབ་པ to accomplish 2. གྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་འཛུག *grub-par byed ḥzug* सद्दाय, सिद्धक a saint: གྲུབ་པས་བཏགས་པ *grub-pas btags-pa* सिद्धे पनीत accomplished by a saint; གྲུབ་པས་བསྟན་པ taught or preached by a saint; གྲུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *grub-par gyur-cig* सिद्धिरस्तु be it ready, complete, perfect.

གྲུབ་པ II: ཞིན་པ *zin-pa* निष्टत्, सिद्धि existing; success; མ་གྲུབ་པ *ma grub-pa* not existing (*Jä.*): གྲུབ་པ་དང་བདེ་བ *grub-pa daṅ bde-wa* योग सुख the happiness arising from *yoga* or union with the supreme spirit (in Brahmaṇism) and with the eternal *Çūnyatā* or void in Buddhism: གྲུབ་པ་ལུས *grub-pa lus*, the formed body, either the frame, the structure, the body, or more prob. an abbreviation of ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ་ལས་གྲུབ་པའི་ལུས, the body that is made of the five *skandha* (aggregates); གྲུབ་པའི་དོན་ཅན *grub-paḥi don-can* what is necessary in the charms of necromancy for propitiation; सर्षप mustard.

གྲུབ་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *grub-paḥi dwaṅ-phyug* = གྲུབ་ཆེན *grub-chen* great saint (*Yig. k. 11*).

གྲུབ་པའི་རང་བྱོན་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Grub-paḥi raṅ-byon spyan-ras gzigs* the saint originated or existing by himself; the self-formed Avalokites'vara; ལྷུན་གྲུབ *lhun-grub* or ལྷུན་གྱི་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyi grub-pa* स्वभावसिद्ध self-originated or self-formed: དོན་གྲུབ *Don-grub* or དོན་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲུབ་པ *Don thams-cad grub-pa* सर्वार्थसिद्ध a name of the Buddha, in whom there is the fulfilment of every purpose; also the name of a magic spell or formula.

གྲུམ་པ *grum-pa* the Tibetan badger: རླུང་སེམས་འཛིན་པ་ཕྱི་བ་དང་གྲུམ་པས་ཀྱང་ཤེས་གསུང *rluṅ sems ḥdsin-pa phyi-ba-daṅ grum-pas kyaṅ çes gsuṅ* he said both the badger and the marmot know how to suspend animation

and *rlung*—a reflection upon the the practices of Tibetan ascetics or *nal-jor* (*A. 70*): གྲུམ་པའི་རྒྱུ་མས་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་འཇོམས *grum-pahi rgyu ma srgyu-gzer hjoms* the intestines of the badger overcome colic.

གྲུམ་པོ *grum-po* a maimed person; a cripple.

གྲུམ་བུ *grum-bu* (*dum-bu*) or གྲུམ་ནད *grum-nad* also called ཏྲེམ *trem*, gout or rheumatism. ཤ་གྲུམ *ça-grum*, acc. to *Jä.* དྲེག་གྲུམ *dreg-grum* podagra; a feeling of lameness in the limbs; རུས་གྲུམ *rus-grum* gout affecting the bones; རྩ་གྲུམ *tsa-grum* rheumatic pain in the muscles. ཆུ་གྲུམ *chu-grum*, གྲུམ་དཀར *grum-dkar*, གྲུམ་ནག *grum-nag* seem to be varieties of small-pox.

གྲུལ་བུམ *grul-bum* (*dul-bum*) कुष्माण्डक, कुष्माण्ड a class of vampire-ghouls feeding in cemeteries; གྲུལ་བུམ་མ *grul-bum-ma* कुष्माण्डी females of the above.

གྲུལ་བུམ་ཅན *Grul-bum-can* n. of a medicinal drug; an esculent root, *Arum campanulatum* (a cure for piles).

Syn. རྩུབ་མོ *rtsub-mo*; ག་གོན *ga-gon*; ཨར་ཤ་འཇོམས *arça-hjoms* अर्शोघ्न that which cures piles: བྲ་བོ་རྒོད *bra-bo rgod*; འདེད་བྱེད་སྤོང་པོ *hded-byed spon-po* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲུལ་བུམ་ཞླ་བའི་ནུ་ཞོ་ཅན *grul-bum zla-wahi nu sho-can* are the following three:—ཀླུ་དུག *klu-dug* (ནག *nag*), གཟའ་དུག *gzah-dug* (དཀར *dkar*), གཉན་དུག *gñan-dug* (ཁ) *kha* (*Sman. 350*).

གྲུས་པོ *grus-po* (*du-po*) a yak only two or three years old (*Jä.*).

གྲེ *Gre* (*deh*) पूर्व्वफाल्गुनी the eleventh of the twenty-seven constellations mentioned in works on astronomy.

Syn. མཚོ་སྐྱེས *mtsho-skyes*; རྟ་ཆུ *rta-chu*; འཚོ་སྐྱེས *htsho-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲེ་སྐྱེས *gre-skyes* प्राक्फाल्गुनीभव born in the constellation of पूर्व्वफाल्गुनी.

གྲེ་ག *gre-ga* a sheet of paper (*Jä.*).

གྲེ་སྣ *Gre-sna* n. of a place in the province of *Koṅ-po* in Central Tibet.

གྲེ་བ *gre-wa* (*de-wa*) = མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa* or གློ་ཡུ *glo-yu* ग्रीवा, कण्ठ the fore part of the neck, the throat, both wind-pipe and the gullet; voice: གྲེ་བ་བདེ་མོ *gre-wa bde-mo* a good voice; གྲེ་བ་གགས་པ *gre-wa gags-pa* obstruction in the throat; hoarseness; གྲེ་བ་དར་བ *gre-wa, dar-wa* a stertorous voice; གྲེ་བསལ་བཏང་བྱེད *gre-bsal btaṅ-byed* in *W.* to hawk; to hem; to clear the throat (*Jä.*).

གྲེ་བོ *gre-bo* a species of demons; གྲེ་མོ *gre-mo* female demons of this kind.

གྲེ་མག *gre-mag* vulg. for གྲ་མ *gra-ma* awn of barley or of Poa grass.

གྲེ་མོག་འབུ *gre-mog hbu* in *W.* ant; emmet (*Jä.*).

གྲེན *gren* occurs in གྲེན་གྱི་དོན་དུ་བཅིངས་པའི་རི་མོ་ཅན *gren-gyi don-du bciṅs-pahi ri-mo can.* (*Jig. 32*).

གྲེན་ཚག *gren-tshag* plaited wicker-work in straight rows.

+ གྲེའུ I: *grehu*, or དྲེའུ *drehu*, a young bear: ཅོ་རོས་གྲེའུ་གཅིག་ཕུལ་བས *co-ros grehu-gcig phul-was* Cho-ro having presented a young bear (*A. 63*).

གྲེའུ II: माष pea, peas; མོན་སྲན་གྲེའུ *mon-sran grehu* a kind of pea growing in the Sub-Himalayas.

གྲེས་མ *greṣ-ma* 1. the flashing lightning (*Schtr.*). 2. དྲེས་མ *dṟeṣ-ma* a kind of plant: གྲེས་མའི་གེ་སར་སྲིན་གསོད་གླང་ཐབས་འཇོམས *greṣ-maẖi ge-sar srin-gsoḏ glañ-thabṣ ẖjomṣ* the pistil of *dreṣma* kills worms and overcomes the diseases called *glañ-thabṣ*.

གྲོ *gro* गोधूम wheat; གྲོ་སྐམ *gro-ṣkam* dry wheat.

གྲོ་ག *gro-ga* (*ḍo-ga*) or གྲོ་ཁ *gro-kha* लेखन, or ཤིང་སྟག་པའི་པགས་པ *çiñ-ṣtag paẖi pagṣ-pa*, white birch bark used for writing charms on; also acc. to *Jä.* used for ornamenting bows: རང་ཡུལ་དུ་སྐྱེས་པའི་གྲོ་གས་ཤིང་ཤུན་ནམ་ཏ་ལའི་ལོ་མའམ་ཤོག་བུ་འམ་རས་དཀར་པོ་ལ་སྔགས་འདི་བྲིས wrote these mantras on white cloth or paper or leaves of the palmyra or the bark of the birch which grew in their country (*Surañ.*).

གྲོ་དོང *gro-doñ* the winter granary of wheat in Tibet; an under-ground cell where wheat is kept during the winter.

གྲོ་ཚག *gro-tshag* sieve for sifting wheat.

གྲོ་བ *gro-wa* or གྲོ་མོ *gro-mo* reddish grey.

གྲོ་བཞིན *Gro-ḇshin* श्रवणा नक्षत्र the twenty-second or twenty-third constellation in the astronomical works of Tibet and India.

Syn. འཕྲོག་བྱེད *ẖphrog-byeḏ*; བོན་པོ *bon-po*; བྱ་སྦོ *bya-ṣbo* (*Ṉñon.*).

གྲོ་བཞིན་གྱི་ཉ་བ *Gro-ḇshin gyi ña-wa* श्रावणी पूर्णिमा the full moon in the month of July-August.

གྲོ་བཞིན་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *Gro-ḇshin-gyi zla-wa* or ཟླ་བ་བདུན་པ *zla-wa ḇdun-pa* the month of *Çrāvaṇa*.

གྲོ་བཞིན་བྱེད *gro-ḇshin-byeḏ* (*ḍo-shin-ché*) hole under the ground where wheat is kept in winter (*A. K.*).

གྲོ་ཡོས *gro-yoṣ* (*ḍo-yo*) parched wheat or corn.

གྲོ་རིལ *gro-ril* ball of dough, or lump made of moistened wheat flour.

གྲོ་སོག *gro-sog* (*ḍo-sog*) stalks of wheat, wheat-straw.

གྲོ་མ *gro-ma* (*ḍo-ma*) मट्टारक, कसेरु 1. the sweet potato of Tibet. 2. name of a herb (*Vai-ṣñ.*) [the grass *Scirpus Kysoor*]*S.* རྒྱ་གྲོ *ṟgya-gro* or རྒྱའི་གྲོ་མ *ṟgyaẖi gro-ma* the potato introduced from India: གྲོམ་མངར་ཡང་ནུས་བསིལ་ཚ་འཁྲུ་གཅོད the potato being sweet is cooling and stops diarrhœa.

གྲོ་མ་ལུང *Gro-ma luñ* n. of a place in the north of Tibet (*Ka-thañ. 168*).

གྲོ་ལུང *Gro-luñ* n. of a village in the province of Lho-kha.

གྲོ་ལོ་མ *gro-lo-ma* (*ḍo-lo-ma*) གོས་ཆེན *goṣ-chen* a kind of satin; silk stuff.

གྲོ་ས *Gro-sa* village in the district of Phenyul.

གྲོ་ཧོ *Gro-ho* (*ḍo-ho*) ཕྱག་རྒྱ་རྣམས་སོ *phyag-ṟgya ṟnamṣ-so* a mystical word used in the *Mahāmudrā Tāntrik* rites (*K. g.* ག *215*).

གྲོག *grog*=གྲོག་མ *grog-ma* or གྲོག་མོ *grog-mo* (*ḍog-mo*) पिपीलक, चूटा ant; emmet.

Syn. སྲིན་ཕྲན་མ *srin phran-ma*; རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་ར *ṟgyu-ṟgyu-ra*; གཤིན་རྗེའི་བུ *gçin-ṟjeẖi-bu* (*Ṉñon.*).

གྲོག་སྐེད *grog-ṣkeḏ* waist of the ant; also narrow as that is.

གྲོག་མཁར *grog-ṃkhar* वल्मीक ant-hill.

Syn. བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྱི་བོ *ḇrgya-byin ṣpyi-wo*; ནོར་ལྡན་བརྩེགས *nor-ḻdan ḇrtsegṣ*; གྲོག་མའི་ཚང *grog-maẖi-tshañ*; གྲོག་མའི་མཁར *grog-maẖi ṃkhor* (*Ṉñon.*).

གྲོག་པོ *grog-po* 1. ཁམ a deep ravine in which a torrent flows; the sides of such

ravines are termed *gad-pa*, ཆུ་ཆེན་པོས་བྲུས་ནས་བྱུང་བའི་གྲོག་པོའམ, གད་པ་ཡང་ཟེར *chu chen-poṣ bruṣ-naṣ byuñ-wahi grog-poham, gad-pa yañ-zer*, that which is caused by the erosion of great waters is also styled *grogṣ-po* or *gad-pa*.

གྲོག་སྦུ to *grog-ṣbu*, v. གྲོག་མ *grog-ma*, ant (*Ñag. 52*).

གྲོག་ཚང *grog-tshañ* = གྲོག་མའི་ཚང *grog-mahi tshañ* ant-hill.

གྲོག་ཞིང་ I: *grog-shiñ* or འབྲོག་ཞིང cultivation in uneven narrow ground away from villages or gen. in wild places where cattle are pastured.

གྲོག་ཞིང་ II: རྨ་དང་གཟེར་སྐྲངས་ཆུ་སྲི་སེལ *rma-dañ gzer ṣkrañṣ chu sri-sel* n. of a medicine which cures obstruction of the urine; a kind of moss growing on the sides of chorten, and old walls, etc.

གྲོག་གཡང *grog-gyañ* lateral gully on hill-side: གྲོག་ཆུ *grog-chu*, brook; rivulet, v. གྲོག་པོ *grog-po*.

གྲོག་གཟར *grog-gzar* a torrent pouring down a ravine.

གྲོགས *grogṣ* सङ्ग, समिति, मैथुन, सगत, सखा, धव a friend, companion, fellow-labourer, assistant; paramour, also husband; ཁ་གྲོགས *kha-grogṣ* a seeming friend; a friend in words; a false friend; རྟིང་གྲོགས *rtiñ-grogṣ* or སྙིང་གྲོགས *ṣñiñ-grogṣ* true friend, bosom friend, associate, companion, comrade, fellow; གྲོགས་ཁྱེ *grogṣ-khye* playmate or play-fellow; དཔུང་གྲོགས *dpuñ-grogṣ*, fellow combatants comrades; འདུག་གྲོགས *hdug-grogṣ* or བཞུགས་གྲོགས *bshugṣ-grogṣ* fellow-lodger; དགའ་གྲོགས *dgah-grogṣ*, གཏན་གྲོགས *gtan-grogṣ* spouse; husband; wife; འདོད་གྲོགས *hdod-grogṣ* or འདོད་རོགས *hdod-rogṣ* sweetheart; མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdsah-grogṣ* a lover; གཟིམ་གྲོགས *gzim-grogṣ* bed-fellow (not only concubine); དམག་གྲོགས *dmag-grogṣ* ally, confederate (in war); ལས་གྲོགས *laṣ-grogṣ* colleague; journeyman; under-workman; ཚིག་གྲོགས, *tshig-grogṣ* an auxiliary word. [*N.-B.*—In pop. works and colloq. language the word གྲོགས sounded *ro* or *rog* is combined with verbs in the imp. To give a polite turn to any request; "*nang-ro-nang*" please give; "*tön-rog-nang*" "will you kindly show," etc.

གྲོགས་ངན *grogṣ-ñan* a bad friend.

གྲོགས་དན *grogṣ-dan* सहायता help or assistance.

གྲོགས་འདྲིས *grogṣ-hdriṣ* mutual friendship.

གྲོགས་པོ *grogṣ-po* (*tog-po*) सखा, मित्र, पक्ष friend; ally.

གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ I: *grogṣ-byed-pa* to be friend; to make friendship; to assist; to be friends.

ཕན་ཚུན་གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ to cultivate friendship, to be mutual friends.

གྲོགས་བྱེད II: सहाय, पक्ष assistance; aiding.

གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ *grogṣ-byed-pa* is synonymous with རོགས་རམ *rogṣ-ram*; in writing sometimes སྡོངས་གྲོགས *ṣdoñṣ-grogṣ* is also used.

གྲོགས་མོ *grogṣ-mo* a female friend; also a mistress.

Syn. ཟླ་མོ *zla-mo*; ན་མཉམ་མ *na mñam-ma*; ཕོ་ཉ་མོ *pho ña-mo*; ཀུན་སྤྱོད་མཚུངས་མ *kun-ṣpyod mtshuñṣ-ma*; འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་མ *hphrin ṣkyel-ma* (*Mñon.*).

གྲོགས་བཟང་ *grogṣ-bzañ* or གྲོགས་བཟང་པོ *grogṣ-bzañ-po* सौहृदम्, सुसखा friendship, also sweetheart.

གྲོང་ I: *groñ* or *groñs* pf. of འགྲོང་བ to die; གྲོང་འཇུག *groñ-hjug* resurrection bringing life to a dead body, translating

the soul from one body to another: བསྟན་འགྲོའི་དོན་མཛད་ཅིང་སྤྲུལ་ལྡན་གྱི་གྲོང་འཇུག་ལན་བཞིར་མཛད་པར་གྲགས་ཤིང་ having done service to religion, and living beings he is said to have four times performed the noble work of translating a soul from one body to another (*J. Zaṅ.*).

གྲོང་ II: 1. ग्राम, पुरी an inhabited place; a village; hamlet; also house; བརྒྱ་གྲོང་ *ḇrgya-groṅ* a place of a hundred; སྟོང་གྲོང་ *s̱toṅ-groṅ* thousand houses or households (*Jä.*); གྲོང་ལ་འགྲོ *groṅ-la-ẖgro* ग्रामं गच्छन् going or gone to the village: གྲོང་གསུམ་མཐར་བྱེད་ *groṅ-gsum ṃthar-byeḏ* त्रिपुरान्तक he who has destroyed the three habitable spheres, the god S'iva.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ *groṅ-khyer* (*ḏoṅ-khyer*) पुर, मन्दिर, नगर, पत्तन, पुर a town or city; a place which is surrounded by a wall, originally a palace. That is called a country or ཡུལ་ *yul* where there are 100 *lakhs* of households, a place where there are 100,000 households is called ཡུལ་འཁོར་ *yul-ẖkhor* or province. In a city (གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ *groṅ-khyer*) which is gen. fortified there should be at least 10,000 households; a town with population less than 800 is called a གྲོང་ *groṅ* in Sans. ग्राम.

Syn. ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར་ *pho-braṅ ẖkhor*; མི་གྲོང་ *mi-groṅ*; གྲོང་ཁྱིམ་ *groṅ-khyim*; ལུས་ཅན་གནས་ *lus-can-gnas̱*; དམངས་འདུལ་གནས་ *ḏmaṅs̱-ẖdul-gnas̱*; མུར་ག་ཏི་ *mur-ga-ti*; ས་བསྐོས་ *sa-ḇs̱kos*; སྤྱོད་པའི་ཕུར་བུ་ *s̱pyoḏ-paẖi phur-bu*; འཇིགས་མེད་གནས་ *ẖjigs̱-meḏ-gnas̱*; མི་བསྐྱོད་གནས་ *mi-ḇs̱kyoḏ-gnas̱*; སྲུང་བྱེད་ *sruṅ-byeḏ*; སྐྱོང་བྱེད་ *s̱kyoṅ-byeḏ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དགྲ *Groṅ-khyer ḏgra* पुरारि the enemy of the city, S'iva.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་འཇིག *Groṅ-khyer ẖjig* पुरन्दर Indra.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རྗེ *groṅ-khyer ṟje*=ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ *yul-gyi ḇdag-po* or ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང་ *yul-ẖkhor ḏwaṅ* sheriff, also the chief of a city; also རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *ṟgyal-phran* a petty *Rājā* (*M̱ṅon.*).

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྤྱོད *Groṅ-khyer s̱pyoḏ* met. for a crow.

* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དཔལ་ཡོན་ཅན *groṅ-khyer ḏpal-yon-can* श्रीदाचिनगर (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 166*).

* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་མེ་ཏོག *groṅ-khyer me-tog* कुसुमपुर (*Schr.*) lit. the city of flowers; it is the same as Pāṭaliputra or Patna.

གྲོང་གི་གཅན་གཟན *groṅ-gi gcan-gzan* कुक्कुर met. for dog (*M̱ṅon.*).

གྲོང་གི་བརྗོད་པ *groṅ-gi ḇrjoḏ-pa* पौरं provincialism; country or rural language; གྲོང་གི་ཉེ་འཁོར *groṅ-gi ñe-ẖkhor* ग्रामोपकण्ठ the suburbs: གྲོང་གི་འཐབ་མོ *groṅ-gi ẖthab-mo* feuds and quarrels (among villagers).

གྲོང་གི་བདག *Groṅ-gi ḇdag* ग्रामाधिप, ग्रामणी the headman of a village.

གྲོང་དྲ་བ་ཅན *groṅ dra-wa-can* वप्रप्राकारिन् (གྲོང་མཐའ་ལ་དྲ་བ་བསྐོར་བ *groṅ-ṃthaẖ la-dṟa-wa ḇs̱kor-wa*) a town surrounded with fortifications; གྲོང་གི་དྲ་བ *groṅ-gi dra-wa* वप्र a circle or circuit of a village; fortification round a city: གྲོང་གི་འཕྲེང་ལྡན་མ *groṅ-gi ẖphreṅ ḻdan-ma*, पुरमालिनी the village flower-woman: གྲོང་གི་གཙོ་བོ *Groṅ-gi gtso-wo* the chief man in a town or village; a headman.

གྲོང་གྲངས *groṅ-graṅs̱* the number of houses in a village or town.

གྲོང་མཆོག *groṅ-ṃchog* chief city; also scene; sphere.

གྲོང་བསྙེན *groṅ-ḇs̱ñen* a གྲོང་དུ་མཚམས་བསྙེན་སྒྲུབ་བྱེད་པ་ a lama who performs meditations or asceticism remaining inside a village or town; དབེན་ན་མི་བསྟེན་པའི་གྲོང་བསྙེན་དར་བ་དང་ *ḏben-na mi ḇs̱ten-paẖi groṅ ḇs̱ñen dar-wa daṅ* one not performing the practice of asceticism by going to any solitude (*Ya-sel. 21*).

གྲོང་གཏམ *groṅ-g̣tam* country speech or language.

གྲོང་བདག *groṅ-ḅdag* = གྲོང་པའི་གཙོ་བོ *groṅ-paḥi g̣tso-ḅo* the headman of a village or city.

གྲོང་རྡལ *groṅ-ṛdal* = གྲོང་བརྡལ *groṅ-ḅrdal* जनपद, निगम a large town (which is not enclosed by a wall) together with its suburbs.

གྲོང་སྡེའི་ཕྲ་མ་མཁན *groṅ-ṣdeḥi phra-ma ṃkhan* = དཀྲུགས་ཤིང་བྱེད་མཁན *ḍkrugṣ-çiṅ byeḍ-ṃkhan* one who causes or excites brawls, feuds, etc., among village people or communities.

གྲོང་པ *groṅ-pa* a villager; one holding a house; a tenant.

གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས *groṅ-paḥi choṣ* = ཕོ་མོ་འཁྲིག་པ *pho-ḥkhrig-pa* sexual union (*Ṃṅon.*).

གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་མ་གོས་པ *groṅ-paḥi choṣ kyiṣ-ma gaṣ-pa* = བུ་མོ་ཕོ་དང་མ་ཕྲད་པ *bu-mo pho-daṅ ma phraḍ-pa* virgin purity; a maiden not touched by a male (*Ṣman 289*).

གྲོང་དཔོན *groṅ-ḍpon* ग्रामणी, वन्द्य, पुरो-भास the chief of a town or village.

གྲོང་བ *groṅ-wa* (*ḍong-wa*) in *C.* acc. to *Jä.* used for གྲང་བ *graṅ-wa*: cold.

གྲོང་བར *groṅ-war* the middle of a village or hamlet.

གྲོང་སྤངས *groṅ-ṣpaṅṣ* निष्क्रम one who is liberated or has abandoned the life of a layman or householder.

གྲོང་ཚིག *groṅ-tshig* ग्राम्य provincialism: གྲོང་ཚིག་གིས་མ་སླད་པར *groṅ-tshig giṣ-ma ṣla-ḍpar* = གྲོང་སྐད་ཀྱིས་མ་འདྲེས་པར *groṅ-ṣkaḍ kyiṣ-ma-ḥdreṣ par* not mixed up with provincialisms.

གྲོང་ཚོ *groṅ-tsho* large village; town; several hamlets taken together.

གྲོང་མཚོ་མེར་མོ *Groṅ-ṃtsho mer-mo* n. of a village in the district of ཨེ *E* in Lhokha: ཨེ་ལབ་ཀྱི་འདབ་གྲོང་མཚོ་མེར་མོ *E lab-kyi ḥdab Groṅ ṃtsho mer-mo* (*Loṅ.* ³ *30*).

གྲོང་གཞི *groṅ-gshi* an estate; farm (*Sch.*).

གྲོང་ཡུལ *groṅ-yul* country place (*Jä.*).

५. **གྲོངས** *groṅṣ* (*ḍoṅg*), v. འགྲོང་བ resp. to die; རང་གིས་ཤི་བ་ལ་ནི་མ་ཟུམ་པ is resp. for natural death.

གྲོད་པ *groḍ-pa* or གསུས་པ *gsuṣ-pa* belly; generally the paunch of ruminating animals; in collcq. language it is sometimes applied to the stomach or ཕོ་བ *pho-wa*: མར་གྲོད *mar-groḍ* butter kept in the dried paunch of a sheep.

གྲོད་སྦོམ *groḍ-ṣbom* (*ḍoi-bom*) a large belly; also the dried paunch of a bullock to keep oil.

གྲོན་ཅན *gron-can* (*ḍon-can*) disadvantageous; injurious.

གྲོན་ཆེ *gron-che* very noxious (*Jä.*); གྲོན་མེད *gron-meḍ* harmless; innoxious (*Lex.*).

གྲོན་པ I: *gron-pa* (*ḍon-pa*) explained as འགྲོ་སྒོ་ཆེན་པོ *ḥgro-ṣgo chen-po*, much expenditure; expensive; also to expend, squander: བོད་ཀྱི་མི་ནོར་མང་པོ་གྲོན་པ་དང་ *boḍ-kyi mi nor maṅ-po gron-pa daṅ* having squandered much wealth and men of Tibet: སྣག་ཤོག་གྲོན་པ *ṣnag-çog gron-pa* (*Ṅag.*) waste or expenditure of much paper and ink.

གྲོན་པ II: explained by མི་ཚན་ཆེའམ་བཟོད་ཆེའམ་བསྲན་ཆེ་བ *mi-tshan cheḥam ḅzoḍ-cheḥam ḅsran che-wa*, applied to a great or illustrious family, to one who is very patient or forbearing, a thing that is very durable and hard.

གྲོན་ཤས *gron-çaṣ* འགྲོ་སྒོ *ḥgro-ṣgo* item of expenditure; also the account of the distribution and lending of grain.

གྲོམ་པ་རྒྱང་ *Grom-pa ṛgyaṅ* (*tom-pa-gyang*) n. of a place in Tsang which contained one of the twelve temples said to have been erected by King *Sroṅ-ḅtsan ṣgam-po* (*Ya-sel. 41*).

གྲོལ *grol* (*ḍol*) मुक्ति (*Schr.; Kālāc. T. 5*) release; deliverance.

གྲོལ་ཉིན *Grol-ñin* (*ḍol-ñin*) the day when the annual assembly of the lamas dissolve.

གྲོལ་སྟོན *Grol-ṣton* (*ḍol-ton*) a festival on the day when lamas relax after the term of the special devotions is over.

གྲོལ་འདོད *grol-ḥdoḍ* मुमुक्षु wishing to be emancipated or set free from transmigratory existence and misery, etc.; abbreviation of འཁོར་བ་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་སོགས་ལས་གྲོལ་བར་འདོད་པ *ḥkhor-wa daṅ-ṣdug-ḅsṅal ṣogṣ-laṣ grol-war ḥdoḍ-pa*.

གྲོལ་བ *grol-wa* (*ḍol-wa*) pf. of འགྲོལ་བ *ḥgrol-wa*; also sbst. निःसरण, मोक्ष, तार, मोचन मुक्ति deliverance; deliverance from worldly existence.

གྲོལ་བ་ཅན *grol-wa can* मौक्तिक 1. relating to emancipation; deliverance. 2. sbst. pearl: मुक्ता that has been delivered from the oyster.

Syn. མུ་ཏིག *mu-tig*; ན་ལེ་ཤམ *na-le çam* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲོལ་བུའི་ལྷ་ལྔ *Grol-buḥi lha-lṅa* the five demigods or, perhaps, Nāga demi-gods.

གྲོལ་མེད་འཇོམས *Grol-meḍ ḥjomṣ* नमुचिसूदन the killer of Namuci; an epithet of Indra.

གྲོས I: *groṣ* (*ḍoi*) = མོལ་བ *mol-wa* 1. advice; counsel. 2. = གཏམ *gtam* speech; talk; བཀའ་གྲོས *ḅkaḥ-groṣ* conference; committee.

གྲོས II: acc. to *Cs.* care, heed, caution.

གྲོས་གྲོགས *groṣ-grogṣ* (*ḍoi-ḍog*) a consulting friend; anyone consulted with.

གྲོས་ཅན *groṣ-can* careful; cautious.

+ གྲོས་གཅམ *groṣ-gcam* 1. consultation. 2. = གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *groṣ byeḍ-pa* to consult.

གྲོས་མཐུན་པར *groṣ ṃthun-par* unanimously; by unanimous decree.

གྲོས་འདྲི་ས *groṣ ḥdṛi-sa* (*ḍoi-ḍi-sa*) the place where advice may be asked; an oracle.

གྲོས་འདེབས་པ *groṣ ḥdebṣ-pa* giving advice.

གྲོས་འདྲི་བ *groṣ ḥdri-wa* to ask (a person's) advice; to consult (with one).

གྲོས་པ *groṣ-pa* (*ḍoi-pa*) adviser; counsellor; senator; also advice; གྲོས་བྱས་པ *groṣ byaṣ-pa* (*ḍoi-je-pa*) to have consulted; लोचना consultation; conference; གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *groṣ byeḍ-pa* (*ḍoi-je-pa*) सम्प्रधारण to consider; to deliberate; to resolve; decide after consderation, deliberation, etc.

གྲོས་མི *Groṣ-mi* (*ḍoi-mi*) consulting man; an adviser; sometimes in Sikkim the headman of a village.

གྲོས་མེད *groṣ-meḍ* without asking or consulting anybody; self-sufficient; careless; heedless.

གྲོས་ཚོད *groṣ-tshoḍ* (*ḍoi-tshoi*) the real points or object of a conference: གྲོས་ཚོད་འཛིན་དང་ཡ་རབས་སྤྱོད་པ *groṣ-tshoḍ ḥdsin-daṅ ya-rabṣ ṣpyoḍ-pa* to catch the leading and salient points in a conference (*Jig.*).

གྲོས་ཡ *groṣ-ya* (*ḍoi-ya*) a secretary; a councillor.

གླ *gla* wages; pay; fee or remuneration for any work done: དགེ་སློང་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་འཚོ་བ་གླ་ནས་སྦྱར *dge-sloṅ ḅrgya-ṛtsa ḅrgyad-kyi ḥtsho-wa gla-naṣ ṣbyar* the maintenance of one hundred and eight monks was met from the fees (he received) (*A. 61*).

གླ་བ *gla-wa* कस्तुरिमृग the musk deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, of which there are three varieties or perhaps even species in Tibet. Another species occurs in Amdo : *Moschus Sifanicus*; གླ་རྣའི་པགས *gla-rnahi pags*, གླ་བ་དང་རྣ་བའི་པགས་པ *gla-wa dañ rna-wahi pags-pa* the skin of the *Nao* antelope and the musk-deer.

Syn. དྲི་བཟང་དབང་པོ *dri-bzañ dwañ-po*; གླ་རྩི་ཅན *gla-rtsi can*; ས་ལུས *sa-lus*; རླུང་བསྲེག *rluñ-bsreg* (*Mñon.*).

གླ་གོར་ཞོ་ཤ *gla-gor sho-ça* n. of a fruit.

གླ་བླངས་པ *gla blañs-pa* has taken or received his wages for work.

གླ་སྒང *gla-sgañ* मुस्त, नागर n. of a medicinal herb; मुस्त *Cyperus rotundus*: नागर the root of *Cyperus perlennis*.

གླ་རྔན *gla-rñan*, abbr. of གླ་དང་རྔན་པ *gla-dañ rñan-pa*, wages and remuneration.

གླ་པ *gla-pa* or གླ་པོ *gla-po* or གླ་བུ *gla-bu* one who works on wages; a servant employed on a fixed salary; also a day-labourer or hired workman; གཡོག་གླ *gyog-gla* पण service money; salary.

གླ་ཕོར *gla-phor* a kind of tree the wood of which is good in turning and for making plates and cups.

གླ་ཕྲུག *gla-phrug* the young one of a musk-deer.

གླ་མི *gla-mi* भृत्य, दास a servant; a hired workman.

གླ་མོ *gla-mo* 1. a hired female servant. 2. musk-doe: གླ་བའི་ནོར་བུས་སྦྲུལ་སོགས་དུག་སྲུང་བྱེད *gla-wahi nor-bus sbrul-sogs dug-sruñ byed* the jewel of the musk deer (the musk-pod) is a protection against snake poison, etc.

གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi* मद, मृगनाभि, कस्तूरी musk: གླ་རྩི་གྲོ་ཡི་ཚིག་མ་འདྲ *glo-rtsi gro-yi tshig-ma hdra* musk is like burnt-wheat grains: གླ་རྩི་འཇམ་མཁྲེགས་དྲི་ཆེ་བཟང the musk that is slightly soft, tough besides being of strong scent, is good : གླ་རྩིས་དུག་སྦྲིན་མཁལ་ནད་གཉན་ཚད་སེལ musk eradicates snake-poison, kidney disease, plague.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་ལྟེ་བ *ri-dbags lte-wa*; སྦྲུལ་སྐྲག་བྱེད *sbrul-skrag byed*; སྨྱོས་པའི་མཚན་མ *myos-pahi mtshan-ma*; དྲི་ཡི་ཐོད *dri-yi thod*; དྲི་ཡི་གོས་ཅན *dri-yi gos-can*; རི་དྭགས་ཆང *ri-dvags chañ*; རི་དྭགས་རྩི *ri-dbags rtsi*; གླ་བའི་ནོར་བུ *gla-wahi nor-bu* (*Mñon.*).

གླ་རྩིའི་མེ་ཏོག *Gla-rtsihi me-tog* n. of a flower, the *Pedicularis megalantha.*

གླ་ལྟོ *gla-lto* food and wages.

གླག *glag* or བྱ་གླག *bya-glag* a bird described as resembling an eagle, but smaller than the vulture and larger than the hawk, of blackish chocolate colour; carries away kids and lambs. This bird is numerous in Mongolia, Central Tibet and Kham. Probably the lammergayer.

གླག་ཁྲ་མོ *glag-khra-mo* a spotted species of eagle.

✝ **གླག་པ** *glag-pa*=ལྟག་པ *ltag-pa* upper or back part or side : མགོའི་ལྟག་པ *mgohi ltag-pa* the crown or upper part of the head. Defined as གྲི་དང་སྟ་རེའི་ལྟག་པ, the upper back part or blunt side of a knife or axe.

གླག་པ་ལམ *Glag-pa lam* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.*).

གླགས *glags* अवतर opportunity, occasion, possibility: གླགས་འཚོལ་བ *glags htshol-wa* to seek for an opportunity: ད་གླགས་རྙེད་པར་འདུག *da glags rñed-par hdug* now the favourable time seems to have come; esp. opportunity of doing harm to another,

of getting a hold on him (*Jä*): གླགས་རྙེད་པར་མི་འགྱུར་ *glags ṅed-par mi hgyur* he will not get an opportunity to do you harm. གཟོད་གླགས་མེད་ intolerable; insupportable: གསོ་གླགས་མེད་ there is no possibility of helping him; he is incurable (*Jä*): གླགས་མི་ཁེལ་ not able to do injury or some interruption to one's actions.

+ **གླགས་པ་** *glags-pa* to go; be going; to proceed; to be on the point of.

གླང་ I: *Glań* n. of a place in Tibet.

གླང་ II: वृष, ऋषभ 1. ox; bullock. 2. one of the signs of the Zodiac, the Bull: གླང་གི་མཁྲིས་པས་སྦྱར་དུག་མིག་ལ་ཕོག་པར་ཕན་ *glań-gi mkhris-pas sbyar-dug mig-la phog-par phan* the bile of the ox is useful when contagious poison strikes upon the eye: གླང་གི་མཆེར་པས་རྨ་དང་དུག་ལ་ཕན་ the spleen of the ox is useful in sores and poisons: གླང་གི་མཁལ་མས་མཁལ་ཚད་སེལ་ the kidney of the ox removes kidney diseases: གླང་གི་ཁྲག་གིས་དུག་ཁྲར་དྲུད་ the blood of the ox (with food) draws out blood poison.

Syn. འགྲོ་བྱེད་ *hgro-byed*; འདྲེན་བྱེད་ *hdren-byed*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་ *stobs-ldan*; བཟང་པོ་ *bzań-po*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ *khyu-mchog* (*Mṅon.*).

གླང་ III: or གླང་ཐབས་ *glań-thabs*, also called གཟེར་གླང་ *gzer-glań*, colic, gripes, spasms in the stomach and similar affections (*Jä.*).

གླང་ཐབས་ *glań-thabs* = གློ་བུར་, *glo-bur* 1. sudden; suddenly: གླང་ཐབས་ཀྱི་དགྲས་དེད་པ་ was suddenly defeated by the enemy. 2. n. of a disease, prob. hysterical fit.

གླང་ཁྱིམ་ *glań-khyim* गोपुरी, गोपुर a shed or fold where cows are kept; an ornamented gateway.

གླང་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ *glań-khyu mchhog* ऋषभ a bull; ox.

གླང་ཁྱུ་བ་ *glań-khyu-wa* ऋषभवान् a bull kept for breeding purpose.

གླང་གླད་ *glań-glad* 1. the brains of the bullock or ox. 2. in Tsang = soap.

གླང་རྒོད་ *glań-rgod* a wild ox. This term is applied in Tibet to the buffalo (in Tib. མ་ཧེ་ *mah-he*).

གླང་ཆེན་ *glań-chen* = གླང་པོ་ཆེ་ *glań-po-che* मातङ्ग, गज, हस्तिन्, नाग, सूलोश्चय, पीलु, कराल, पुष्कर, इभ, दन्तिन्, वारण the elephant; elephant in rut: གླང་ཆེན་པགས་པས་འབྲུམ་ནག་ནད་ལ་ཕན་ the skin of the elephant is useful in black small-pox: གླང་པོ་རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་རྫས་སོ་སོའི་མིང་ *glań-po rjes-su mthun-pahi rdsas so-sohi miń*, *i.e.*, the names of various apparatus necessary for an elephant are the following:—ཤྲམ *çram* श्रम; ཤྲིམ་ག་མ *çrim-ga-ma* शृङ्ग; གླང་པོའི་རྒྱན *glań-pohi rgyan*; འདོགས་པའི་ཀ་བ *hdogs-pahi ka-wa*; ཨ་ལ་ན *a-la-na*; आलान the post to which an elephant is tied; ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* the conductor's hook; ཤྲི་ཀྲི, ཤྲེ་ཁི; མཆིལ་བ *mchil-wa*; བྲི་ཀྵ་ཀ་ཀྵ་བ་ར་ཊ *bri-kṣa ka-kṣa ba-ra-ṭa* वृक्षक-चवरट or གླང་པོའི་ཐག་པ *glań-pohi thag-pa*. ཧག་ཀོ་གཛ་ཛ *hak-ko gdsa-dsa* हेक्कोगज्ज = འབོད་པ་ཞིས་འདུག *hbod-pa shis-hdug* (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. སོ་ལྡན *so-ldan*; སོ་གཉིས *so-gñis*; ལག་ལྡན *lag-ldan*; གཉིས་འཐུང *gñis-hthuń*; མང་པོ་འཐུང *mań-po hthuń*; སྨྱོས་བུམ་ཅན *myos bum-can*; ནགས་ཚལ་དགའ *nags-tshal dgah*; མཆེ་བ་སྟོབས་ལྡན *mche-wa stobs-ldan*; ས་ལུད་ཉལ *sa-lud ñal*; ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན *thig-le can*; འཁོར་ལོའི་རྐང *hkhor-lohi rkań*; ཛ་ལ་ཀ *dsa-la ka*; སྨྱོས་རྙུལ་ཅན *myos-rñul can*; དབྱུག་པའི་རྣ་ཅན *dbyug-pahi rna-can*; མཆོད་རྟེན་བྱེད *mchod-rten byed*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*.

གླང་ཆེན་ཐལ་དཀར་ *glań-chen thal-dkar* the white elephant, or one having a white forehead; the chief of the elephants (*Ñag.*): གླང་ཆེན་མཁྲིས་པས་དུག་གིས་ཉ་སྐམ་གསོ་ the bile of the elephant cures emaciation caused by poison, etc.: གླང་ཆེན་ཉ་ཤིས་གདོན་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་ the flesh of

elephant (taken as food) cures the diseases attributed to devils (in *W.*).

གླང་ཆེན་རྩི་ *glań-chen rtsi* गोरोचना the secretion of the elephant; also elephant-musk.

Syn. གི་ཝང་ *gi-wań* (in magic) or གཔ་ཡིག mystic term (*Miń 3*).

གླང་མཛིང་ཡོན་ *Glań mjiń-yon* a name of Prince *Sad-na legs-mjiń yon*, son of King *Khri-sroń ldehu-btsan*. He was so called on account of his prowess: མཛིང་པ་ཡོན་ལ་སྐུ་དྭང་ཆེ་བས་གླང་མཛིང་ཡོན་དུ་གྲགས *mjiń-pa yon-la sku-dwań che-was glań-mjiń yon-du grags.*

གླང་རྟོ་ *glań-to* the Indian bull (*Bos taurus Indicus*).

གླང་ཐང་ *Glań-thań* n. of a plain to the east of Lhasa.

གླང་ཐུག་ *glań-thug* or གླང་ཧོག་ཅན་ *glań-hog can* a bull (not castrated): གླང་ཐུག་རྭ་ཚོས་མགོ་ཆག་ལ་ཕན *glań-thug rwa-coş mgo-chag-la phan* the horn of uncastrated bull is useful in the fracture of the head: *glań-thug nag rwa-coş mdse-la phan-par-byed* the horn of a black uncastrated bull is used in leprosy: གླང་གི་རྭ་གཞོབ་མཆིན་པའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ *glań-gi rwa-gshob mchin-pahi tsha-wa-sel* the ashes of a burnt bull's horn taken internally cures inflamation of the liver.

གླང་དར་མ *Glan-dar-ma* 1. a youthful ox. 2. n. of the King of Tibet who persecuted the Buddhists in the ninth century A.D.

གླང་འདེད *glań-hded*=ཐོང་མཁན *thoń-mkhan* the husbandman, a rustic.

གླང་པོ་སྐྱོང་ *glań-po-skyoń*=གླང་རྫི་ *glań-rdsi* गोपाल a cow-herd; one who tends or looks after cows (*Mńon.*).

གླང་པོ་མཆོག *glań-po-mchog* गन्धहस्तिन् the chief of the elephants, lit. a scent-elephant.

Syn. གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glań-pohi rgyal-po*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *spoş-kyi glan-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་མགོན་པོ; *khyu-yi mgon-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་བདག་པོ *khyu-yi bdag-po*; ཐལ་ཀར *thal-kar*; མཆེ་བ་དྲུག་ལྡན *mche-aw drug-ldan*; གཉིས་འཐུང་དཔང་པོ *gńiş-hthuń dwań-po* (*Mńon.*).

གླང་པོ་གཏུམ་པོ *glań-po gtum-po*=གླང་པོ་སྨྱོན་པ *glań-po myon-pa* a wild, mad elephant (*Mńon.*).

གླང་པོ་འདོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ *glań-po hdod-paş dregş-pa*=གླང་པོ་རྒོད *glań-po rgod* wild elephant; an elephant turned wild and mad for union with a she-elephant.

Syn. ཆགས་པས་སྨྱོས་པ *chagş-paş myoş-pa*; ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་གདུལ་དཀའ་བ *lcagş-kyuş gdul-dkah-wa*; གཡོ་བ་ཅན *gyo-wa-can*; གླང་པོ་རྒོད *glań-po rgod*; གླང་པོ་ཆང་གིས་སྨྱོས་པ *glań-po chań-giş myoş-pa*; གླང་པོ་གཏུམ་པོ *glań-po gtum-po*; ཆང་གིས་དྲེགས་པ *chań-giş dregş-pa*; གླང་བཟི *glań-bzi*; གླང་པོ་སྨྱོན་པ *glań-po şmyon-pa*.

གླང་པོ་སྣའི་གླིང་སྨད *Glań-po şnahi gliń-şmad* n. of a place within the district of Shiga-tse in Tsang.

གླང་པོ་ཤོངས *Glań-po çońş* n. of a place (in Tib.); also one which was situated near the ancient city of Kapilavāstu.

གླང་པོའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *glań-pohi kha-lo-pa*=གླང་རྫི *glań-rdsi* conductor of an elephant (*Mńon.*).

གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glań-pohi rgyal-po*=གླང་པོ་མཆོག *glań-po-mchog* (*Mńon.*).

གླང་པོའི་སྟོབས *Glań-pohi stobş*, हस्तिबल n. of a very powerful giant-like king; སྤང་རྟེན་མང་འཛིན་གླང་པོའི་སྟོབས *spań-rten mań-hdsin glań-pohi stobş* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གླང་པོའི་གནས *glań-pohi-gnaş*=གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་གནས *glań-po-chehi gnaş* the stable where elephants are kept (*Mńon.*).

གླང་ཕྲན *glań-phran*=གླང་ཕྲུག *glań-phrug* a young elephant (*Mńon.*).

གླང་བྲེས *glań-breş* गोशाल ox-manger; གླང་པོའི་བྲེས *glań-pohi breş* elephant-stall.

གླང་མ *glań-ma* 1. a medicinal plant: གླང་མས་ཚ་ནད་དང་ནི་ཚད་པ་སེལ *glań-ma* cures fever and

female diseases. 2. a large kind of alpine willow.

གླང་མོ *glań-mo* or ལག་ལྡན་མ *lag-ldan-ma* she-elephant: གླང་མོའི་འོ་མས་རབ་ཏུ་བརྟན་པར་བྱེད the milk of a she-elephant is very sustaining: གླང་མོའི་ངགས་པས་མོ་ནད་དང་ཚད་པ་སེལ the skin of a she-elephant cures female disease and fever.

གླང་དམར *glań-dmar* a stallion ox: གླང་དམར་ཐུག་པོའི་གསོན་ཁྲག་དྲོན་མོ་ཡིས, དུག་ནད་རྩ་ཡི་འགྲོས་འཁྲུང་སྡོམ་པར་བྱེད with the warm blood of a living stallion ox the circulation of poison in the blood can be neutralized.

གླང་རྫི I: *glań-rdsi* गोविन्द a cow-keeper; a chief herdsman.

གླང་རྫི II: गोपाल the keeper of an elephant; keeper of cows; Kṛishṇa.

Syn. གླང་པོའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *glań-pohi kha-lo-pa*; གླང་པོ་སྐྱོང་ *glań-po skyoń* (*Mńon.*).

གླང་གཡག་དྲི་ལྡན *glań-gyag dri-ldan* 1. གི་ཝང *gi-wań* गोरोचना the musk-like, scented secretion in the brains or in the stomach of an elephant. 2.=དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile (*Sman. 353*).

གླང་རི་ལུང་བསྟན *Glań-ri luń-bstan* n. of a Sûtra in the *Kahgyur*, said to have been delivered by Buddha when on a visit to Li-yul.

གླང་རུ *glań-ru* a bullock's horn; also a large forked stick used by the Tibetan soldiers to rest the musket on when firing.

གླང་ལུང་གནས་ཁྲ་མོ *Glań-luń gnas-khra-mo* n. of a place in Kham.

གླང་ཤིང་ *glań-çiń*=གླང་མ་ཤིང *glań-ma-çiń* or མཛོ་མོ་ཤིང་ *mdso-mo-çiń* a kind of tree growing largely in Tibet, the leaves of which are burnt as incense (གབ་མིང་ mystical term) (*Miń.*).

གླང་ཤུ *glań-çu* a kind of sore-hoof.

གླངས་ཁམས་པ *Glańs-khams-pa* n. of a learned lama come from a place called *Glań-khams*, who was invited by King *Khri-sroń ldehu-btsan* to his capital on account of the fame of his learning.

གླད *glad* or གླད་པ *glad-pa* मस्तक the head; brains; cf. ཀླད *klad*: གླད་ལ *glad-la* on the top, on the head; also used as postposition in the sense of over, close over: ཆུའི་གླད་ལ *chuhi glad-la* close above the river or water.

གླད་རྒྱ *glad-rgya*=གླད་པའི་རྩ *glad-pahi rtsa* the veins of the brain.

གླད་པ *glad-pa* generally written as ཀླད་པ *klad-pa* (*Sch.*), cf. ལྷད *lhad* or སླད་པ *slad-pa*.

གླན་པ *glan-pa* also གློན་པ *glon-pa* 1. to patch up; to mend: གོས་སོགས་ལ་རྡོལ་ཐུག་ཡོད་པ=ལྷན་གླན་པ *lhan glan-pa* to sew up or patch up torn clothes, etc. (*Ńag.*); གླན་བརྒྱབ་པ to sew on a patch. 2. to return; ལན *lan* an answer to reply; rejoin (*Lex.*). 3. colloquial for གླེན་པ *glen-pa*.

གླན་གླེན *glan-glen*, v. གླེན་པ *glen-pa* dumb.

卐 **གླམ་པ** *glam-pa* or སྣམ་བུ་འཐུག་པོ *snam-bu hthug-po* a kind of thick blanket.

གླལ་བ *glal-wa* जृम्भ 1. to yawn or gape: འགའ་དོར་འགྱིང་བའི་བརྡའ *hgah dor-hgyiń wahi brdah* a relaxation of the body by stretching the limbs and yawning. 2. a terrific attitude or posture of sitting: སེང་གེ་རྣམ་བསྒྱིངས *seń-ge rnam-bsgyińs*=སེང་གེ་གླལ་བ *seń-ge glal-wa* a lion's attitude on his vanquished foe is called *glal-wa*.

གླས་འཚོ་བ *glas htsho-wa* one who subsists on salary or wages.

གླིང་ I: *gliń* दर्भ, कुश a kind of sacred grass.

གླིང་ II: 1. द्वीप, क्षेत्र island; isolated place; limb or part of the globe; division of lands, large or small; continent, in

fabulous Indian sense: གླིང་གཞན་ནས་སྐྱེས་པ་ཚུལ་བྱེད་མི་འདྲ་བ *gliṅ gshan-nas skyes-pa tshul-byed-mi hdra-wa* भिन्नकल्पद्वीपाकारा: being of other continents they are of a different manner of birth.

གླིང་ III: a large monastery; a monastery isolated in its greatness and separate from other jurisdiction.

གླིང་ཆེན་བཅུ་གཉིས *gliṅ-chen bcu-gñis* the twelve continents according to Bon cosmography are the following:—(1) གཡུང་དྲུང་བཀོད་པའི་གླིང་ (ཤར) *Gyuṅ-druṅ bkod-pahi-gliṅ*; (2) དགའ་ལྡན་ལྷ་ཡི་གླིང (གཡས) *Dgah-ldan lha-yi gliṅ*; (3) འདུལ་བ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་གླིང (གཡོན) *Hdul-ba khrims-kyi gliṅ*; (4) བདུད་འདུལ་སྔགས་ཀྱི་གླིང (གཡས) *Bdud-hdul sñags-kyi gliṅ*; (5) ཚད་མེད་བྱ་བ་གླིང་ (ལྷོ) *Tsad-med bya-wa gliṅ*; (6) སྦྱིན་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་གླིང (གཡོན) *Sbyin-pa mthah-yas gliṅ*; (7) མི་གཡོ་བསམ་གཏན་གླིང (ནུབ) *Mi-gyo bsam-gtan gliṅ*; (8) དགེ་རྒྱས་ཡོན་ཏན་གླིང (གཡས) *Dge-rgyas yon-tan gliṅ*; (9) ཚད་མེད་བྱམས་པའི་གླིང (གཡོན) *Tshad-med byams-pahi gliṅ*; (10) གནོད་སྦྱིན་ནོར་གྱི་གླིང་ (བྱང) *Gnod-sbyin nor-gyi gliṅ*; (11) ཡོན་ཏན་རྒྱས་པའི་གླིང་ (གཡས) *Yon-tan rgyas-pahi gliṅ*; (12) རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པའི་གླིང(གཡོན) *Rin-chen spuṅs-pahi gliṅ*; or འོལ་མོ་གླིང (དབུས) *Hol-mo gliṅ* (*G. Bon.* 5). The seventeen sub-continents attached to the twelve continents are the following:—(1) རྒྱལ་རིགས་རྒྱལ་ས་འཛིན་པའི་གླིང་ *Rgyal-rigs rgyal-sa hdsin-pahi gliṅ*; (2) རྗེའུ་བཀོད་པའི་གླིང་ *Rjehu bkod-pahi gliṅ*; (3) དྲང་སྲོང་འགྲོ་འདུལ་གླིང་ *Draṅ-sroṅ hgro-hdul-gliṅ*; (4) མྱ་ངན་མེད་པའི་གླིང་ *Mya-ṅan med-pahi gliṅ*; (5) བྲམ་ཟེ་གཙང་བའི་གླིང་ *Bram-ze gtsaṅ-wahi gliṅ*; (6) བྲམ་ཟེ་ཧས་མོ་གླིང་ *Bram-ze has-mo gliṅ*; (7) འབྲི་མིག་མཚོ་ཡི་གླིང་ *Hbri-mig mtsho-yi gliṅ*; (8) དམངས་རིགས་གདོལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Dmags-rigs gdol-wahi gliṅ*; (9) སྟོབས་ཆེན་གྱད་ཀྱི་གླིང་ *Stob-chen gyad-kyi gliṅ*; (10) ཨ་བ་ད་རའི་གླིང་ *A-ba-da-rahi gliṅ*; (11) འགྲོ་བ་འདུལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Hgro-wa hdul-wahi gliṅ*; (12) ཁྲི་དང་འཐབ་པའི་གླིང་ *Khri daṅ hthab-pahi gliṅ*; (13) རྒྱ་ལག་འོད་མའི་གླིང་ *Rgya-lag hod-mahi gliṅ*; (14) རྒྱལ་མོ་མོ་ཁྲོས་གླིང་ *Rgyal-mo mo-khros gliṅ*; (15) མཁའ་འགྲོ་མི་ཀུན་གླིང་ *Mkhah-hgro mi-rkun gliṅ*; (16) མིའམ་ཅི་ཡི་གླིང་ *Miham ci-yi gliṅ*; (17) ལྷ་ཀླུ་མན་དྷ་སྤྲེའུ་གླིང་ *Lha-klu man-dha sprehu gliṅ* (*G. Bon.* 6).

གླིང་ཀ *Gliṅ-ka* a garden or pleasure grove.

གླིང་ངན *gliṅ-ṅan* dispute; quarrel.

གླིང་དཀར་རྫོང་ *Gliṅ-dkar rdsoṅ* n. of a district in Tibet.

གླིང་དར *gliṅ-dar* पुष्कर n. of a kind of cloud.

གླིང་ལྡན་མ *gliṅ-ldan-ma*, མཚོ *mtsho* द्वीपवती, द्वीपी a lake which contains islands.

གླིང་བུ *gliṅ-bu* वंश, ध्वनिनाल a reed-pipe; a musical reed; flageolet; the common musical instrument of herdsmen, and consists of two pipes joined together; ཕྲེད་གླིང་ *phred-gliṅ* flute; piccolo-flute, mostly of metal; དགེ་གླིང་ *dge-gliṅ*, generally written རྒྱ་གླིང་ *rgya-giṅ*, a larger musical instrument like a hautboy, used in sacred ceremonies; རྐང་གླིང་ *rkaṅ-gliṅ* trumpet made of the human femoral bone.

གླིང་མ *gliṅ-ma* पुलिन the margin of a lake or river.

གླིང་ཡགས་པ *Gliṅ-yags-pa* n. of the chief preist of *Galdan* who was born at *Gliṅ-yags*.

གླིང་ལོག *gliṅ-log* revolution; internal dissension: དེར་འབྲི་ཁུང་པ་ལ་གླིང་ལོག་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ there arose much civil disturbance there in Dikhuṅ, *i.e.*, among the members of the *Hbri-khuṅ* monastery.

གླུ *glu* गीतं, गेय, श्लथम, पञ्चम song; ditty; also a tune; གླུ་གར་དང་རྟེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ་དག accompaniments of musical performance, etc.; བྷ་ར་ཏ *bha-ra-ta*, भरत; གར་དག *gar-dag* an actor; a stage-player; རྐང་པའི་སྟབས་སྒྱུར *rkaṅ-*

paḥi ṣtabṣ-ṣgyur falling of the feet at the music or cadence of the song; གར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *gar-gyi gtso-ḅo* stage-master; རྔ་པ *ṛña-pa* the drummer; རྔ་བརྡུང་བ *ṛña ḅṛduñ-wa* drum-beater; ཕེབ་རྡོབ་པ *pheb ṛdob-pa*, झल्लक; ཐལ་མོ་རྡོབ *thal-mo ṛdob* the clapper; གླིང་བུ་བ *gliñ-bu wa* trombone blower; གླིང་བུ་མཁན *gliñ-bu ṃkhan* the flute-player; པི་ཝང *pi-wañ* guitar, violin; པི་ཝང་མཁན *pi-wañ-ṃkhan* the violin player; གླུ་བ *glu-wa* the singer; གར་མཁན *gar-ṃkhan* dancer; འགྱུར་བག་མཁན *ḥgyur-bag-ṃkhan* one who shows various appearances in different dresses, such as the clown, etc. (*Ṃñon.*).

གླུ་སྒྲ *glu-ṣgra* time in singing.

གླུ་ཆུང་ *glu-chuñ* a little song; ditty.

གླུ་སྙན་ལེན་པ *glu-ṣñan len-pa* to sing a sweet song.

གླུ་དབྱངས *glu-ḏḇyañṣ* संगीति singing; གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ངེས་པ་བདུན *glu-ḏḇyañṣ-kyi ñeṣ-pa-ḇdun* the seven kinds of harmonical pitch or measures of the compass of the musical tones. These are:—བར་མ *bar-ma* मध्यम, དྲང་སྲོང་ *drañ-sroñ* ऋषभ, ས་འཛིན *sa-ḥdsin* गान्धार, དྲུག་ལྡན *dṛug-ḻdan* षडज; ལྔ་པ *ḻña-pa* पञ्चम; བློ་གསལ *ḇlo-gsal* धैवत, འཁོར་ཉན *ḥkhor-ñan* निषाद. Then, too, there are various definitions of songs and modes of singing. Such are: རྒྱུད་དང་མགྲིན་ལས་སྐྱེས་པའི་དབྱངས *ṛgyuḏ-dañ ṃgrin-laṣ ṣkyeṣ-paḥi ḏḇyañṣ*, འཁོར་ཉན་གླང་པོའི་སྒྲ་ལྟ་བུ *ḥkhor-ñan glañ-poḥi ṣgra ḻta-bu*, ཁྱུ་མཆོག་བ་གླང་སྐད་ཀྱི་སྦོས *khyu-mchog ba-glañ ṣkaḏ-kyi ṣboṣ*, དྲི་འཛིན་(སྣ་སྐད)སྐྱེས་ནི་ར་ཡི་སྐད *dri-ḥdsin ṣkyeṣ-ni ra-yi ṣkyaḏ*, དྲུག་སྐྱེས་རྨ་བྱའི་སྐད་ལྟར་སྒྲོགས *dṛug-ṣkyeṣ ṛma-byaḥi ṣkaḏ-ḻtar ṣgrogṣ*, བར་མ་ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་བཞིན *bar-ma khruñ-khruñ ṣgra-ṣgrogṣ ḇshin*, བློ་གསལ་རྟ་སྐད་ལྟ་བུར་འཚེར *ḇlo-gsal ṛta-ṣkaḏ ḻta-bur ḥtsher*, ལྔ་པ་མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན་དུས་སུ, ཁུ་བྱུག་སྒྲོགས་པ་ལྟ་བུའོ *ḻña-pa me-tog-ḻdan duṣ-su, khu-byug ṣgrogṣ-pa ḻta-buḥo* རྩེད་མོ་རློམ་པར་བླང་བ་ནི, ལྔ་པ་དང་ནི་བར་མའི་དབྱངས *ṛtseḏ-mo ṛlom-par ḇlañ-wa-ni, ḻña-pa dañ-ni bar-maḥi ḏḇyañṣ* དཔའ་པོ་དྲག་པོ་ལྔ་པ་དང་ངོ་མཚར་དུ, དྲུག་སྐྱེས་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་དེ་བཞིན་ནོ་ *ḏpaḥ-po dṛag-po ño-ṃtshar-du, drug-ṣkyeṣ khyu-ṃchog de-ḇshin-no* ས་འཛིན་པ་དང་འཁོར་ཉན་དབྱངས, སྙིང་རྗེའི་རོ་ལ་བླངས་པར་བྱ *sa ḥdsin-pa dañ ḥkhor-ñan ḏḇyañṣ, ṣñiñ-ṛjeḥi ro-la ḇlañṣ-par bya* འཐབ་མོ་འཇིགས་དང་བཅས་པ་ལ, བློ་གསལ་དབྱངས་ནི་བླངས་བའོ་ *ḥthab-mo ḥjigṣ-dañ ḇcaṣ-pa-la, ḇlo-gsal ḏḇyañṣ-ni ḇlañṣ-waḥo.*

གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *glu-ḏḇyañṣ kyi khañ-pa* संगीति-प्रासाद a stage; a place where singing is done.

གླུ་དབྱངས་མཁན *glu ḏḇyañṣ-ṃkhan* a singer; one who sings or instructs in singing.

Syn. གླུ་ལེན་པ *glu len-pa*, གླུ་མཁན *glu-ṃkhan* (*Ṃñon.*).

གླུ་རེས *glu-reṣ* alternate songs.

གླུ་ལེན་མ *glu-len-ma* = གླུ་མཁན་མ *glu ṃkhan-ma* a songstress.

གླུད *gluḏ* a thing given as a ransom; སྲོག་གི་གླུད a ransom for life: ཁོའི་གླུད་དུ་ལུག་བརྒྱ་གསོད *khoḥi gluḏ-du lug ḇṛgya-gsoḏ* slaughter a hundred sheep as a ransom for him, གླུད་ལ་བཏང་ *gluḏ-la ḇtañ* to ransom a scape-goat.

གླུད་ཚབ *gluḏ-tshab* the ransom offered to some malignant spirit, consisting of one's effigy made of barley or wheat-straw, and its interior filled with grain, edibles, cloth, medicines, and precious articles such as gold, silver or coins, and then thrown in the direction from which the evil spirit is supposed to have come. There are several varieties of this kind of ceremony.

གླུམ *glum* or སྦང་གླུམ *ṣbañ-glum* fresh fermented rice, barley, or wheat, used instead of malt in brewing beer. ཆང་བཙོས་ཕབ་བཏབ་བསྐོལ་ནས་ལངས་པ་ཆང་གི་གླུམ་མམ་སྦང་ གླུམ་ཡང་ཟེར

chaṅ ḇtsoṣ phab ḇtab ḇṣñal-naṣ laṅṣ-pa chaṅ-gi glum-mam ṣbaṅ glum yaṅ-zer.

གླེ *Gle* a small uncultivated island; also a grove; same as ཚལ *tṣhal* or གླིང་ཀ *gliṅ-ka*.

གླེ་འདམས་མ *gle ḥdamṣ-ma* 1. one having the disease in which urine and fœcal matter pass together, *i.e.*, by the rectum (*K. du.* ད *413*). 2. = सम्भिन्न-व्यञ्जन; མཚན་མེད་མ་ནིང *mtshan-meḏ ma-niṅ* a hermaphrodite; having neither the sign of male nor of female.

གླེགས *glegṣ* table; plate; board; any flat piece: སྒོ་གླེགས་གཞུག་གོ *ṣgo-glegṣ gshug-go* there was a door panel placed.

གླེགས་ཆབ *glegṣ-chab* a buckle, clasp or ring attached to the thong.

གླེགས་ཐག *glegṣ-thag* a thong, &c., fastened round a book.

གླེགས་བམ *glegṣ-bam* पुस्तक, पुथि a volume; a book; leaves placed between flat boards.

གླེགས་བུ *glegṣ-bu* 1. a label; explained as ཆོས་གོས་ལ་གླིང་གླིང་གྲུ་བཞི་བཅད་པའི་གྲ་བཀག་པ *choṣ-goṣ la gliṅ-gliṅ gru-ḇshi bcaḏ-paḥi gra ḇkag-pa*, a square or rectangular piece of cloth or paper put as label containing the name of books, chapters, pages, etc. (*Ṅag.*). 2. a tablet. 3. བཀའི་གླེགས་བུ *ḇkaḥi-glegṣ-bu* or བཀའ་ཤོག *ḇkaḥ-çog* a diploma; ཟངས་ཀྱི་གླེགས་བུ copper plate or tablet.

གླེགས་མ *glegṣ-ma*, v. གླེགས *glegṣ*.

གླེགས་ཤིང *glegṣ-çiṅ* the wooden boards which in a Tibetan book supply the binding.

གླེང་བ *gleṅ-wa* or གླེངས་པ *gleṅṣ-pa* संवर्ण to say, converse, relate, describe: གཏམ་དུ་གླེང་བ *gtam-du gleṅ-wa* or གསུང་གླེང་བ *gsuṅ gleṅ-wa* to relate a story: ལམ་ལ་མ་ཐར་ཤེས་གླེངས་ནས *lam-la ma-thar sheṣ gleṅṣ-naṣ* as the word was sent, the road is not passable! གཏམ་གླེང་བ་ནི་འདུག་གིས་ཟུམ I have made this speech: གཅིག་གླེང་གཉིས་གླེང་རིམ་པས་མཆེད་དེ་བཙུན་མོའི་བར་དུ་གླེང་ཞིང the rumour spreading from one to another, until it came before the lady. ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་གླེང་བྱེད་པ *choṣ-kyi ṣgrog-gleṅ byeḏ-pa* to preach religious discourses; གྲོས་གླེང *groṣ-gleṅ* council; consultation.

གླེང་བ་པོ *gleṅ-wa-po* or གླེང་མོ་མཁན *gleṅ-mo mkhan* a story-teller.

གླེང་འབུམ *Gleṅ-ḥbum* a hundred thousand stories; the title of a book in the *Ḥdul-wa* division of the Kahgyur or Tibetan Buddhist scriptures, which contains different stories on the behaviour of devotees, monks, nuns, &c , who adopted the Buddhist faith, and who violated the rules of monastic discipline laid down by Buddha.

གླེང་མོ *gleṅ-mo* or ལབ་གླེང *lab-gleṅ* གླེང་བརྗོད *gleṅ-brjoḏ* कथा, काहिनी, वार्ता, आलाप talk; conversation; story; account.

གླེང་གཞི *gleṅ-gshi* or གླེང་བསླངས་པ *gleṅ ḇslaṅṣ-pa* तीर्थ, निदान any subject; primary cause: གླེང་གཞི་འདི་ལ *gleṅ-gshi ḥdi-la* अस्मिन् निदाने in this narration. 1. narration. 2. the subject of a discourse (*Cs.*). 3. table of contents; index. 4. place, scene of a conversation or discourse.

གླེན་ལྐུགས *glen-ḻkugṣ*, abbr. of གླེན་པ་དང་ལྐུགས་པ *glen-pa daṅ-ḻkugṣ-pa*, very stupid and idiotic: གླེན་ལྐུགས་བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *glen-ḻkugṣ ḇkol ṣpyoḏ-kyi ṣdug-ḇṣñal* the misery of being stupid, of dumbness and servitude.

གླེན་པ *glen-pa* मूर्ख, जड, बाल, धिक्, मूढ stupid, foolish, ignorant; a thick-headed fool; an idiot: བྱོལ་སོང་ལས་ཀྱང་གླེན་པ more stupid than a brute: ཁྱོད་རྣམས་རེ་གླེན fools that you are each of you: གླེན་པ་གཏི་མུག་ཅན muddlod ones.

Syn. ལྡར་བ *ldar-wa*; གླན་གླེན *glan-glen*; མི་གསལ་བ *mi gsal-wa*; ལྟོ་འགེངས *lto-hgeńs*; ལེ་ལོ་བ *le-lo-wa*; ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal* (*Mńon.*).

གླེབ་པ *gleb-pa*, pf. གླེབས *glebs*, to make flat, plain (*Cs.*); ལེབ་མོར་གླེབ *leb-mor-gleb* make flat.

+ **གླེབས་པ** *glebs-pa*, निष्पिष् to trample; to tread down; to press down by the feet (*Ńag.*).

གླེམ་པ *glem-pa* to press, squeeze; to crush, squash (*Jä.*).

གློ *glo* or ལྡོ *ldo*, in *Ld.* resp. གཤོགས *gshogs*, 1. the side, esp. of the body: གློས་ཕབ་པ *glos-phab-pa* to lie down on one's side. 2. a cough.

གློ་དཀར *glo-dkar* or འཐོང་ཀ *hthoń-ka* गवाक्ष a small window in (the side of) a house to let in light.

གློ་བཀྲ *Glo-bkra* n. of a country in Tibet (*Jig.*).

གློ་ལྐོགས་པ *glo-lkogs-pa* उत्कासन to cough; to clear the throat.

གློ་སྐར=གློ་དཀར *glo-skar*=*glo-dkar* or སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuń* a small door or window.

གློ་ཁ *glo-kha* n. of a colour like the blood of the lungs; pale-red.

གློ་ཁུག *glo-khug* a small money-bag attached to the sash or girdle of a Tibetan.

གློ་འགོགས་པ *glo hgogs-pa*=གློ་འཁོགས་པ or གློ་རྒྱག་པ *glo rgyag-pa* to cough; to feel stifled (*Mńon.*).

གློ་འགྲམས *glo-hgrams* श्वास, n. of a disease.

གློ་རྒྱས *glo-rgyas* a disease of the lungs; asthma.

གློ་གཅོང *glo-gcoń* a disease of the lungs which increases during the night.

གློ་དོང *glo-doń* wind-pipe (*Cs.*).

གློ་རྡོག *glo-rdog*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* sudden (*Ńag.*).

གློ་རྡོལ *glo-rdol*=རྣག་རྡོལ *rnag-rdol* excessive expectoration.

གློ་སྤིར *glo-spir* n. of a kind of shield: ཀུལ་དཀར་ཕུབ་ནི་རབ་ལ་ཤོ་ལྔ་སྟེ, གློ་སྤིར་ཤོ་རེ་ཕུབ་སྐོར་ཤོ་ཕྱེད་ཡིན *kul-dkar phub-ni rab-la sho-lńa-ste, glo-spir sho-re phub-skor sho-phyed yin* the best *Kul-dkar* shield costs five *sho* and that of *Glo-spir* costs a *sho* for each disk on it (*Jig.*).

གློ་ཕུག *glo-phug* place where things are kept—either in a wall or a corner of a house, &c.: བྱིས་པ་དེས་གསེར་རྣམས་གློ་ཕུག་ཅིག་ན་བར་བཞག that boy kept the gold in a niché.

གློ་བ *glo-wa* फुफ्फुस् क्लोम the lungs; གློ་བ་བུ་ལྔ *glo-wa bu-lńa* the five anterior lobes of the lungs; གློ་བ་མ་ལྔ *glo-wa malńa* the five posterior lobes of the lungs.

གློ་བུར *glo-bur* अकस्मात् sudden; adv. གློ་བུར་དུ *glo-bur-du* suddenly; all on a sudden; instantaneously: གློ་བུར་དུ་མི་མང་པོ་ཤི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *glo-bur-du mi-mań-po çi-wahi sdug-bsńal* the misery or calamity of many men dying suddenly. གློ་བུར་དུ་འོངས་པ *glo-bur-du hońs-pa* आगन्तुक one who has come all on a sudden; གློ་བུར་བའི་དོན *glo-bur-wahi don* the signification of suddenness.

གློ་བུར་རྒྱལ་པོ *Glo-bur rgyal-po* a name of the King of Tibet about 900 years ago.

གློ་བུར་ནད *glo-bur-nad* a disease that arises suddenly.

གློ་བུར་བ *glo bur-wa* suddenness.

གློ་འབུར *glo-hbur* प्रघाण a projection; uprising: འབུར་དུ་སྡོད་པ *hbur-du sdod-pa* to rise up into sitting posture.

གློ་སྦུབ *glo-sbub* wind-pipe.

གློ་ལ་བ *glo-la-wa* convulsions of the lungs; cough.

གློག *glog* विद्युत्, तड़ित्, ह्रादिनी, चाकाक्षिका, अशनि, चपला, चञ्चला, स्फूर्जथु, चला lightning; flash of lightning; སྤྲིན་ཕན་ཚུན་འཐབ་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བ *sprin-phan-tshun hthab pa las byuñ-wa* that produced from the concussion or collision of clouds. The names of different kinds of lightning are mentioned in the *Kah-gyur*:—གློག་གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན *glog gzi-brjid-can* the lightning with flash; གློག་སྟུག་འོད *glog-stug hod* the lightning of dense lustre, sheet-lightning; གློག་མཛེས་ཕྲེང་ཅན *glog-mdses phreñ-can* the lightning of beautiful strings or zig-zags, &c. (*K. g.* ཞ, *115*). The lightning that comes from the south is called སྐད་བརྒྱ་པ *skad-brgya-pa*, that of a hundred rattles; that coming from the west is called འོད་ཉམས་པ *hod-ñams-pa*, that of fading lustre; that which comes from the north is called རྒྱུན་གྱི་བདག་པོ *rgyun-gyi bdag-po*, lord of streaming flashes (*K. g.* ཉ, *324*).

Syn. འཇུག་པ་བརྒྱ་པ *hjug-pa brgya-pa*; གཞི་སྔོན་སྐྱེས *gshi-sñon skyes*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ལྕུག་མ *sprin-gyi lcug-ma*; གསེར་འོད་ཅན *gser-hod can*; ལུས་ཕྲ *lus-phra*; བདེ་འཐུང *bde-hthuñ*; སྐད་ཅིག་འོད *skad-cig hod*; སྐད་ཅིག་གསལ་བ *skad-cig gsal-wa* (*Mñon.*)

གློག་ལྡན *glog-ldan* तड़िल्वत् full of lightning; flashed cloud.

གློང་ཐང *Glon-thañ* n. of a place in Tibet proper and also in Kham.

གློང་ཐང་སྒྲོན་མའི་ལྷ་ཁང *Glon-thañ sgron-mahi lha-khañ* n. of a monastery and temple in Kham.

གློག་པ *glog-pa* रजत silver.

གློག་པའི་ནད *glog-pahi-nad* n. of a disease mentioned in grammar, but not found in the medical works. Acc. to *Jä.* གློག་ནད is another name of the disease called ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa* = cancer.

གློད་པ *glod-pa* = ལྷོད་པ *lhod-pa* to relax; to loosen བཅིངས་པ་གློད *bciñs-pa-glod* = བསྡམས་པ་གློད *bsdams-pa-glod* slacken binding; སེམས་གློད་པ to relax the mind, be at ease; གློད་ལ་རྒྱུན་དུ་བཞུགས *glod-la rgyun-du bshugs* you may stay here always with easy mind; མ་བཟུང་མ་གློད་པར *ma-bzuñ ma-glod-par* without any regard to taking or giving.

གློན་པ *glon-pa* or གླན་པ *glan-pa* 1. to return an answer; to reply. 2. to patch, mend.

✢ གློས་པ *glos-pa* or རྨོངས་པ *rmoñs-pa* stupidity; ignorance.

གློས་ཕབ་པ *glos-phab-pa* to lie on one side or on the side: ལུས་ཀྱི་གཞོགས་ཕབ་ནས་གླང་ཉལ་བ་ལྟ་བུ to lie on the side like an ox lying down.

དགག་པ *dgag-pa*, fut. of འགེགས་པ to hinder.

དགག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ *dgag-pa dañ bral-wa* = དགག་པ་མེད་པ *dgag-pa med-pa* विप्रतिषेध open; without let or hinderance; unobstructed.

དགག་ཕྱེ *dgag-phye*, v. དགག་དབྱེ་བྱེད *dgag-dbye byed.*

དགག་དབྱེ *dgag-dbye* = དགག་ཕྱེ *dgag-phye* प्रवारित stopped; obstructed.

དགག་དབྱེ་བྱེད *dgag-dbye byed* प्रवारक one who stops or obstructs.

དགག་ཚིག *dgag-tshig* or དགག་པའི་ཚིག *dgag pahi tshig* न चेत् word of prohibition; objection.

དགང་དཀའ་བ *dgañ-dkah-wa*, ཁེངས་དཀའ་བ *kheñs-dkah-wa* दुर्भरता hard to fill up.

དགང་བ *dgañ-wa*, fut. of འགེངས་བ *hgeñs-wa*, to fill; fill up.

དགང་བླུག *dgañ-blug* पूर्णाहुतिपात्र a ladle to pour butter in sacrificial fire.

དགང་གཟར *dgañ-gzar* स्रावी sacrificial spoon or ladle: སྦྱིན་སྲེག་བླུགས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གཟར་བུ་དང་སྐྱོག་ལྟ་བུ *sbyin-sreg blugs byed-kyi gzar-bu dañ skyog lta-bu* there are two kinds of spoons in *homa*

sacrificial fire, one is large called *Dgañ-gsar*, and the other smaller *blug-gsar*, which is used to pour butter on fire.

དགང་གཟར་ཤིང་ *Dgañ-gsar çiñ* n. of a tree, the tree resembling tiger's feet.

Syn. སྟག་གི་རྐང་པ *stag-gi rkañ-pa* ; ཚེར་མ་ཞིམ *tsher-ma shim*; ས་འཚོ *sa-htsho*; ཚིག་མང་ *tshig mañ* (*Mñon.*).

དགང་སླ་བ *dgañ-sla-wa* full to the brim; replete: སྣོད་དུ་ཁེངས་མ་ཁེངས *snod-du kheñs-ma kheñs*.

དགབ་པ *dgab-pa*, fut. of འགེབས་པ *hgebs-pa*.

དགབ་བྱ *dgab-bya* garment; dress (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་བ *dgah-wa* मदन, सम्भोग, नन्दन, प्रणय, स्पृहा, आनन्द, मोद, रमण, प्रेमा, रति, प्रमद, प्रीति, सन्तोष, आमोद, रभस, रहस्, कौतुक 1. delight; happiness; joy. 2. vb. neut. to rejoice; དགའ་བ་ཡིན་པ to be pleased; དགའ་བ་མ་ཡིན་པ to be displeased; also དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པ to make glad: མི་དགའོ was displeased: རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་ནས rejoicing greatly.

Syn. མགུ་བ *mgu-wa*; རངས་པ *rañs-pa*; སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa*; ཤིན་ཏུ་དགའ *çin-tu dgah*; ཡང་དག་དགའ *yañ-dag dgah*, ཡིད་རང་ *yid-rañ*; དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa*; མཉེས་པ *mñes-pa*; ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa*; བདེ་སྐྱིད *bde-skyid*; ཡིད་བདེ *yid-bde*; སེམས་སྣུམ་པ *sems snum-pa*; རབ་དགའ *rab-rdgah*; འཚོ་སྟེར་བ *hdso-ster-wa* (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་རྐྱང *dgah-rkyañ* (གྲངས་གནས) n. of a large numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 75*).

དགའ་སྐྱེས *dgah-skyes* हृष्ट very pleased; glad.

དགའ་སྐྱོ་ཟུལ་གསུམ *dgah-skyo zul-gsum* the abbreviation of the names of the three places situated to the west of Lhasa, viz., དགའ་བ་གདོང *Dgah-wa-gdoñ*, སྐྱོ་མོ་ལུང *Skyo-mo-luñ* and ཟུལ་པོ *Zul-po*, in each of which there is a monastery.

དགའ་གྲོགས *dgah-grogs* lover; spouse; wife; an intimate friend (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་དགུ *dgah-dgu* संसर्ग intercourse; association; merriment; དགའ་དགུར་སྤྱོད་པ *dgah-dgur spyod-pa* संसर्गचर्या to perform conjugal rites; also to indulge in sexual enjoyment.

དགའ་ཅན་གྱི་མདོ *Dgah-can gyi-mdo*, the *Sûtra* of དགའ་བ་ཅན *Dgah-wa-can* in (*K. d.* པ *421*), which contains:—སྲོག་གཅོད་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *srog gcod-pahi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10); རྫུན་དུ་སྨྲ་བའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *rdsun-du smra-wahi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10); ཆང་འཐུང་བའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་སུམ་བཅུ་སོ་ལྔ *chañ hthuñ-wahi ñes-dmigs sum-bcu so-lña* (35); མ་བྱིན་པར་ལེན་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *ma-byin-par len-pahi ñis-dmigs bcu* (10); ལོག་པར་གཡེམ་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *log-par gyem-pahi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10).

དགའ་སྟོན *dgah-ston* उत्सव, क्षण, कौतुकं festival.

Syn. མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa*; དུས་སྟོན *dus-ston*; རྒོད *rgod*; ཉེར་དགའ *ñer-dgah* (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་སྟོན་སྐྱེས *dgah-ston-skyes* producing mirth.

དགའ་སྟོན་སྦྱིན *dgah-ston sbyin* क्षणद an astrologer; water.

དགའ་བདེ *dgah-bde*, colloq. "*gan-de*," joy and happiness.

དགའ་དར *dgah-dar* or དགའ་བའི་ཁ་བཏགས *dgah-wahi kha-gtags* a scarf presented for pleasing or consoling; a scarf of congratulation.

དགའ་གདོང་ *Dgah-gdoñ* n. of a monastery near Dapung which has an oracle and a divinity called Ga-dong Chokyong, whose duty it is to cause rain during a drought.

དགའ་ལྡན I: *Dgah-ldan Gā-dan*) तुषित a paradise of the Buddhists; the residence of those sainted beings who enjoy beatitude, which is the peculiar privilege of the *Mahāyana* Buddhists. It is presided

over by the coming Buddha, now the *Bodhisattva* Maitreya. The gods residing in it are said to live 4,000 years, the duration of a day of which is equal to 400 human years; and the length of one's body is a furlong (*Sorig.*). མགོན་པོ་བྱམས་པས་ལུགས་གཉིས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མཛད་ནས་ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དགའ་བ་དང་ལྡན་པས་ན་དགའ་ལྡན་ཏེ། དེ་ན་གནས་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཚད་ནི་རྒྱང་གྲགས་ཡིན་ལ ཚེ་ཚད་ནི་མི་ལོ་བཞི་ བརྒྱ་ལ་ ཞག་ཏུ་བྱས་པའི་རང་ལོ་བཞི་སྟོང་ཐུབ་པོ owing to Lord Maitreyas' spiritual and temporal rule the celestial people are possessed of the joy of a righteous life.

དགའ་ལྡན II: (pronounced Gāndan) the great monastery of Gāndan situated 35 miles N.E. of Lhasa, which was founded by the Buddhist reformer Tsong-kha-pa. It contains twenty-six divisions or wards for the residence of monks. གྲྭ་ས་དགའ་ལྡན *Grva-sa Dgaḫ-ldan* the quarters for the residence of the monks of Gāndan are divided into two sections 1. called གྲྭ་ཚང་གོང་བྱང་རྩེ་ *grva-tshañ goñ Byañ-rtse* which has the following divisions or ཁམས་ཚན *khamṣ-tshan* :—(1) ཧར་གདོང་ *Har-gdoñ*; (2) བསམ་བློ *Bsam-glo*; (3) ཀྲེ་བོ *Kre-ḇo*; (4) ཚ་པ *Tsha-pa*; (5) གསེར་ཁང་ *Gser-khañ*; (6) རྡོ་ར *Rdo-ra*; (7) ཀླུ་འབུམ *Klu-ḫbum*; (8) བྲག་ཉི *Brag-ñi*; (9) སྤ་ཏི *Spa-ti*; (10) རྒྱལ་རོང་ *Rgyal-roñ*; (11) གོ་བ *Go-wa*; (12) ཀོང་པོ *Koñ-po*; (13) མངའ་རིས *Mñaḫ-riṣ* (*Loñ.* ༢ *14*). 2. called གྲྭ་ཚང་འོག་ཤར་རྩེ *grva-tshañ ḫog Çar-rtse*, which has the following divisions or ཁམས་ཚན *khamṣ-tshan*:—(1) རྡོ་ཁང *Rdo-khañ*; (2) ཕོ་ཁང་ *Pho-khañ*; (3) ལྷོ་པ *Lho-pa*; (4) ཉག་རེ *Ñag-re*; (5) ཙོ་ནེ *Co-ne*; (6) ཐེ་བོ *The-ḇo*; (7) ཟུང་ཆུ *Zuñ-chu*; (8) སོག་པོ *Sog-po*; (9) རྟ་འོན *Rta-ḫon*; (10) མངའ་རིས *Mñaḫ-riṣ*; (11) ཆ་པ *Cha-pa*; (12) ཉང་པོ *Ñañ-po*; (13) གུང་རུ་ *Guñ-ru* (*Loñ.* ༦, *14*). The name Gāndan is generally fixed before the names of monasteries and institutions which belong to the *Dgaḫ-ldan-pa* or Gelug-pa sect.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཁང་གསར *Dgah-ldan Khañ-gsar* 1. formerly the residence of King *Dpon-po Mi-Dwañ*: དཔོན་པོ་དབང་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *Dpon-po dwañ-gi pho-brañ* near Lhasa (*Loñ.* ༢, *18*). 2. the residence of King *Dgah-ldan Tshe-wañ* is situated to the back of the royal monastery of *Tsho-mo-gliñ* in Lhasa: རྒྱལ་པོ་དགའ་ལྡན་ཚེ་དབང་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་དེ་ལྷ་ས་མཚོ་མོ་གླིང་གི་རྒྱབ་ལ་ཡོད (*Rtsii.*).

དགའ་ལྡན་ཁྲི་པ *Dgaḫ-ldan khri-pa* the lineal successor of Tsong-kha-pa in the ecclesiastical throne of the great monastery of Gāndan. He is the chief of the ordinary non-incarnate lamas and occupies the third place in the hierarchical precedence of Tibet.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཆོས་འཁོར་གླིང་ *Dgaḫ-ldan choṣ-ḫkhor gliñ* n. of a monastery in Higher Tibet. It is a very common name by which several monasteries are designated.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཕུན་ཚོགས་གླིང་ *Dgaḫ-ldan Phun-tshogṣ gliñ* the monastery of Phunts'o Ling situated to the west of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang. It contains a large number of block-prints and religious works. It was (formerly) Lama Taranatha's monastery. གཙང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོའི་ནུབ་ལ་ཡོད,ཇོ་ནང་ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐའི་དགོན་པ་ཡིན *Gtsañ Bkra-çiṣ-lhun-poḫi nub-la yoḏ, Jo-nañ tḫa-rḫa-nḫa thaḫi ḏgon-pa yin,* སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་རྟེན་དང་, ཆོས་ཀྱི་པར་མང་པོ་ཡོད *ṣku-gsug thugṣ-rten dañ, choṣ-kyi phar mañ-pa yoḏ.*

དགའ་ལྡན་ཕོ་བྲང་ *Dgaḫ-ldan pho-brañ* also called སྡེ་པ་གཞུང་ *Sde-pa gshuñ* the Government-house in Lhasa, also the Government of Lhasa (*Rtsii. 14*).

དགའ་སྤྱོད *dgaḫ-spyoḏ* भद्रचर्या entertainment; merriment; also good behaviour.

དགའ་སྤྲོ་ཅན *dgaḥ-spro-can* ऊर्जितः possessed of cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

དགའ་བ་འཁྱིལ་བ *dgaḥ-wa ḥkhyil-wa* 1. स्वस्तिक the all-good; that exists by itself; the emblem of purity; purity typified. 2. n. of a gem. 3. the king's palace.

Syn. གཡུང་དྲུང་ *gyuṅ-druṅ*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *rgyal-poḥi pho-braṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་བརྒྱ་པ *Dgaḥ-wa brga-pa* (ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གི་མིང) one of the names of Vishnu; one of a hundred joys (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་ཅན *dgaḥ-wa-can* स्पृहालु cheerful; merry.

Syn. དགའ་བ་མྱོང་ *dgaḥ-wa myoṅ*=འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrigpa* or ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཆོས *khyim-paḥi chos*, sexual enjoyment (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་དམན་པ *dgaḥ-wa dman-pa* sordid pleasure; one delighting in sexual pleasures; met. a cock.

དགའ་བ་བཞི *dgaḥ-wa bshi* the four pleasures or delights are the following:—(1) ལྐོག་མ་མི་བདེ་གླུ་ལ་དགའ *lkog-ma mi-bde glu-la dgaḥ*; (2) དམངས་རིགས་སྟན་མཐོ་ལ་དགའ *dmaṅs-rigs stan-mtho la dgaḥ*; (3) དབུལ་པོ་གཏོང་ལ་དགའ *dbul-po gtoṅ-la dgaḥ*; (4) ཞིང་རྒན་པོ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་ལ་དགའ *shiṅ-rgan-po gshin-nu-ma-la dgaḥ* (*Cāṇ.*).

དགའ་བ་འོད་འཕྲོ *Dgaḥ-wa hod-hphro* n. of Atis'a's residence at Nye-thang near Lhasa: ཇོ་བོའི་གཟིམས་ཆུང་དགའ་བ་འོད་འཕྲོ་ཞེས་པའི་གླིང་། *Jo-boḥi gzims chuṅ Dgaḥ-wa hod-hphro shes-paḥi gliṅ* (*A. 98*).

དགའ་བའི་གྲགས་པ II: *Dgaḥ-waḥi grags-pa* रामयशा the Brāhmaṇa at whose request the Kashmirian poet Kshemendra wrote Avadāna Kalpalatā and several other Sanskrit poems.

*དགའ་བའི་གྲགས་པ II: नन्दकीर्त्ति (*Schr.*; *Bull. 184, 294*).

དགའ་བའི་བུ་ག *dgaḥ-waḥi bu-ga* रतिकूपर the female organ.

དགའ་བའི་དབང་པོ I: *dgaḥ-waḥi dwaṅ-po* हृषीकेश; ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-hjug* a name of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བའི་ཚལ *Dgaḥ-waḥi tshal*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi skyed-tshal* royal gardens; also नन्दनवन the celestial gardens.

དགའ་བའི་བཞིན *Dgaḥ-waḥi bshin* (ཡུལ་ལྗོངས *yul-ljoṅs*) n. of a place; ཤར་ཕྱོགས *çar-phyogs* the Orient, the East (*K. d.* ར, *267*).

དགའ་བའི་རོ *dgaḥ-waḥi ro* रतिरस sexual enjoyment.

*དགའ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *dgaḥ-waḥi bçes-gñen* नन्दमित्र (*Schr.*).

དགའ་བའི་ས་གཞི *dgaḥ-waḥi sa-gshi* the female organ.

Syn མོ་རྟགས *mo-rtags*; མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བའི་སླད *dgaḥ-waḥi slad* प्रियाय for the sake of pleasure.

དགའ་བར་བྱེད *dgaḥ-war byed*=དགའ་གྲོགས *dgaḥ-grogs* or མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdsaḥ-grogs* or སྐྱོ་བོ *kyoh-bo* a friend; sweetheart; a hubsand (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བས་བཅིངས *dgaḥ-was bciṅs* प्रेमबन्ध love-bound; bond of love.

*དགའ་བོ I: *dgaḥ-wo* नन्द (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 69*).

དགའ་བྱེད *Dgaḥ-byed* राम, नन्दक, नन्दन, मोदक, रामिल, प्रियकार, मुदिर Rāma, the hero of the epic Rāmāyana; n. of a cloud.

*དགའ་བྱེད་སྙན་པ *dgaḥ-byed sñan-pa* नन्दप्रिय n. pr. (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2 102*), dear to or fond of Nanda (the delightful).

དགའ་བྱེད་དགྲ་སྟ་ཅན *Dgaḥ byed Dgra-sta-can* परशुराम the third accepted incarnation of Vishnu; his other names are—དཔའ་བོ་ཛ་མ

Dpah-po dsa-ma; ཨག་ནིའི་སྲས་ *Ag-nihi sras*; དབང་ཆེན་ *Dwañ-chen*; རྟུལ་བཟང་སྐྱེས་ *Rtul-bzañ skyes*; མཚོན་ཆ་མཁན་ *Mtshon-cha mkhan*; སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་ *Srid-sgrub*; ལུས་སྐྱེས་ *Lus-skyes*; གཅོད་བྱེད་ *Gcod-byed*; རྡུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ་ *Rdul-can-mahi bu*; ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས་ *Ñan-spoñ skyes*; ཕ་ལད་ *Pha-lad*; ཨ་ག་ནི་དགའ་བྱེད་ *Aga-ni dgah-byed* (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *dgah-byed çiñ* कुपि the tree called སྤྱི་ཤུར་ཤིང་ *spyi-shur çiñ*.

Syn. གདུང་བྱེད་ *gduñ byed*; ལུས་ངན་ *lus ñan*; ཀུ་ནི་ *ku-ni*; འོད་ལྡན་ *hod-ldan*; འཁྱོག་པོ་ *hkhyog-po* (*Mñon.*).

དགའ་འབྱམས་ *dgah-hbyams* प्रमदा she who is full of enjoyment; a number.

དགའ་མ་ *Dgah-ma* रति, रम्या, हृष्टा, वनिता the beautiful; a name of Rati, the wife of Cupid; དགའ་མའི་བདག་ *Dgah-mahi bdag* रतिपति the husband of Rati.

དགའ་མོ་ *dgah-mo* प्रीति good; lovely.

དགའ་ཚང་ *dgah-tshañ* = ཡག་པོ་ *yag-po*, བཟང་པོ་ *bzañ-po* and ལེགས་པ་ *legs-pa* good; fine; handsome: དེའི་ནང་ན་དངོས་པོ་དགའ་ཚང་ཅིག་ཡོད་ཀྱང་ among them there was one article which was very pretty (*A. 14*).

དགའ་ཚད་པ་ *dgah-tshad-pa* = སེམས་དགའ་ཚོར་བྱུས་པ to be sufficiently pleased (*Khrid. 32*).

དགའ་བཞི་པ *dgah bshi-pa* प्रिय-चत्वार: possessed of the four joys—piety, wealth, men and lands: ཆོས་ནོར་མི་ས་བཞི་འཛོམ་པའི་དགའ་བཞི་པ *chos nor mi sa-bshi hdsom-pahi dgah bshi-pa.*

དགའ་ཡས་ *dgah-yas* विमद boundless joy or pleasure.

དགའ་ཡི་སྐྱེ་བར་ *dgah-yi skye-war* प्रियजन्मा born or grown out of joy or enjoyment.

དགའ་རབ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ *Dgah-rab Rdo-rje* n. of a celebrated Lama of the *Rdsog-chen* sect of the *Rñiñ-ma* School (*Grub.* ཁ *13*).

དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *Dgah-rab dwañ-phyug* the Lord of Love, Cupid.

དགའ་རིངས་ *dgah-riñs* दीर्घरति met. for the hog ["long in copulation"; a dog]*S.*

དགར་ *dgar* 1. n. of a place; n. of a district in Tibet. 2. = དགའ་བར་ *dgah-war* རང་དགར་ *rañ-dgar* at pleasure, *ad libitum*; frq. ཅི་དགར་ *chi-dgar* what is your pleasure; according to *Jä.* why?

དགར་བ *dgar-wa* उच्चाटन to separate; confine; place apart (men, cattle, goods): དགར་བྱའི་ཕུགས་ *dgar-byahi phugs* cattle to be penned in a fold (*Cs*). གནས་ནས་དགར་བ *gnas-nas dgar-wa* to banish from a place; to exile; དགར་བའི་དོན་དུ *dgar-wahi don-du* in special sense; in particular (*Sch.*). In *W.* "*gar-te bor-ce*" to set apart, exclude, shut out; to lock up, shut up; to lay up or by; to preserve (*Jä.*); *Dgar-rgya co-ce* to store up.

དགལ་བ *dgal-wa*, fut. of འགེལ་བ *hgel-wa.*

དགས་པ *dgas-pa*, v. འགས་པ *hgas-pa*; སེར་ག་དགས་པ *ser-ga dgas-pa* to have cracks or be cracked.

དགུ *dgu* 1. nine; དགུ་བཅུ *dgu-bcu* or དགུ་བཅུ་ཐམ་པ *dgu-bcu tham-pa* ninety. 2. as met. = many: དགུས་ཐབས་གསགས *dgus-thabs gsags* gathered by many efforts, with great difficulty. 3. also sign of plural: ཁམས་གསུམ་སྐྱེ་དགུ *khams-gsum skye-dgu* the people of the three worlds: མི་འདི་མི་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས་པ་འདུག this man says many things he knows not. མི་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས་པོ one who knows everything; ཟེར་དགུ or སྨྲས་དགུ many talks; many things to say; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ *Skye-dguhi bdag-po* प्रजापति the lord of all living beings; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ *Skye-dguhi bdag-mo* प्रजापति, प्रजावती the name of the step-mother who nursed Gautama Buddha; ཡོད་དགུ those that are; the existing many or beings; ནོར་ཡོད་དགུ་ཅོག the goods that one has; property; བཟང་དགུ the many good

and brave; also ལུས་འདོད་དགུར་སྒྱུར་བ *lus-ḥdod dgur sgyur-wa* to be changed, transformed *ad libitum*; ངན་དགུ་ཐུབ་པ *ṅan-dgu thub-pa* one who can suppress the wicked; also to overcome every evil: མི་བྱེད་དགུ་བྱེད་མི་ཡོང་དགུ་ཡོང་ *mi-byed dgu-byed mi-yoṅ dgu-yoṅ*, according to *Cs.*, *Jä.*, if you do many things which ought not to be done, many things will take place which ought not to take place; ཤི་བ་ཡིད་ཀྱི་དགུ་ལ་མི་བྱེད་དེ not counting upon death among things to be thought of; དགུ་ཁྲི *dgu-khri* the chair or conveyance for the many, *i.e.*, for the dead; litter; bier (*Jä*). དགུ་གླིང་བཅུ་གཉིས *dgu-gliṅ bcu-gñis* the twelve continents inhabited by living beings. Here *dgu* would seem to act as mere plural sign.

དགུ་གཏོར *dgu-gtor* offerings made to evil spirits on the 29th day of the last month of the Tibetan calender in the monasteries of Tibet. དགོན་པ་རྣམས་སུ་ལོ་རེ་བཞིན་ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་པའི་ཉེར་དགུ་ལ་གཏོར་མ་འཕང་བ་ལ་དགུ་གཏོར་ཟེར, དེ་དུས་འཆམ་བརྒྱབ་པ་སོགས་ལྷད་མོ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོང་

དགུ་ཐུབ *dgu-thub* able to subdue the many; one full of resources; the all-conquering one.

དགུ་པ *dgu-pa* the ninth; having, comprising, measuring nine, *e.g.*, ཁྲུ་དགུ་པ *khru dgu-pa*, measuring nine cubits (in length, height, etc.); དགུ་པོ *dgu-po* नवम the ninth, the nine, those nine; ལན་དགུ *lan-dgu* nine times.

དགུ་ཕྲུགས *dgu-phrugs* or དགུ་སྡེབས *dgu-sdebs* a stage of meditation which is dependent upon the regulation of the breath; རླུང་སྒོམ་པའི་དུས་སུ་དང་པོ *rluṅ sgom-paḥi dus-su daṅ-po*. The first stage in the regulation of the breath in the art of meditative concentration.

དགུ་བ *dgu-wa* 1. vb. to bend; to make crooked. 2. sbst. the act of bending, stooping, bowing; inflection. 3. adj. bent; stooping.

དགུ་རྩེགས *dgu-rtsegs* n. of a yellow flower (*Cs.*).

དགུ་ཚིགས *dgu-tshigs* or དགུ་ཚིགས་སྐྱ་མོ *dgu-tshigs skya-mo* the milky-way constellation.

Syn. ནམ་མཁའི་སྐྱེ་རགས *nam-mkhaḥi skye-rags*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཁ་རླངས *gnod-sbyin kha-rlaṅs* (*Mṅon.*).

དགུ་ཟི་གླང་པོ་སྣ *dgu-zi glaṅ-po sna* n. of the enchanted sword of *Gri-gum btsan-po*; one of the early kings of Tibet who was assasinated (*Yig. 58*).

དགུ་གཤུང་ *Dgu-gshuṅ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Rtsii. 70*).

དགུག་པ *dgug-pa*, v. འགུག་པ *ḥgug-pa*.

དགུག་བྱང་ *dgug-byaṅ* urgent call; དགུག་གཤུག *dgug-gshug* = དགུག་ཤུགས *dgug-çugs* id.

དགུང་ *dguṅ* गगन generally applied to midnight, but at times to noon as well. Sometimes is made equivalent to གུང་ *guṅ*, but properly speaking དགུང་ *dguṅ* signifies sublimity, loftiness and also profundity; and གུང་ *guṅ* signifies the middle part, centre. ཉིན་དགུང་མཚན་དགུང་ is sometimes written as ཉིན་གུང་མཚན་གུང་། The direct sense occurs in རི་མཐོན་པོ་དགུང་ལ་སྙེགས་པ *ri mthon-po dguṅ-la sñegs-pa*, a high mountain rising aloft; དགུང་སྔོན་ནམ་མཁའི་དབྱིངས་སུ = ཉིན་མོའི་དགུང་ at noon, the middle of the day (*Ṅag.*).

དགུང་ཁག *dguṅ-khag* division of time.

དགུང་མཁའ *dguṅ-mkhaḥ* midnight sky.

དགུང་ཆར *dguṅ-char* = ཆར་པ *char-pa* rain (*Mṅon.*).

དགུང་སྙིང་ *dguṅ-sñiṅ* a year; a year of one's life.

དགུང་ཐིག *dguṅ-thig* the meridian line; དགུང་ཐིག་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dguṅ thig-gi dkyil-ḥkhor* the meridian circle.

དགུང་དུ་ *dguñ-du* or དགུང་ལ་གཤེགས་པ་ *dguñ-la gçegs-pa* gone to heaven, *i.e.*, dead.

དགུང་བདུན་ *dguñ-bdun* seven nights; a week.

དགུང་དོ་ནུབ་ *dguñ-do-nub* this evening; to-night.

དགུང་འདེགས་ *dguñ hdegs* = གཡོ་མེད་པར་བཞུགས་པར་ seated steadily without moving or leaning on any side; raised to the sky.

དགུང་མོ་ *dguñ-mo* रात्रि the early night; evening; the time from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.

དགུང་ཞག་ *dguñ-shag* a day's halt; halt.

དགུང་ལ་རེག་པ་ *dguñ-la reg-pa* touching, the sky; the meridian.

དགུང་ལོ་ *dguñ-lo* the age of a respectable or high personage: སྐུ་ཞབས་ཀྱི་དགུང་ལོ་ *sku shabs-kyi dguñ-lo* what is your honour's age?

དགུང་ལོ་མཐོན་པ་ *dguñ-lo mthon-pa* = རྒན་པ་ *rgan-pa* an elderly person, 61 to 72 years old (*Mñon.*).

དགུང་གསེབ་ *dguñ-gseb* or དགུང་དཀྱིལ་ *dguñ-dkyil* the middle of the sky.

དགུན་ *dgun* शिशिर; དགུན་ཀ་ *dgun-ka* the winter.

*དགུན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་ *dgun-gyi rgyal-mo* (*Schr.; 84 C.*).

དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག་ *dgun-ñi ldog* the winter solstice: དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག་གི་ཐིག་ *dgun-ñi ldog-gi thig* or ཁོར་ཐིག་ *khor-thig* the line of the winter solstice; the tropic of Capricorn.

དགུན་སྟོད་ *dgun-stod* the first part of winter.

དགུན་འབྲུམ་ *dgun-hbrum* winter grapes.

དགུན་སྨད་ *dgun-smad* शिशिर the after part of the winter season; དགུན་སྟོད་ཁ་དུས་ཧེ་མནྟ *dgun-stod kha dus hemanta* time of snow in the beginning winter; དགུན་སྨད་གྲང་དུས་ time of cold, about the end of the winter (*Rtsii.*).

དགུན་ཚིགས་ *dgun-tshigs* = དགུན་དུས་ (*dgun-dus*) winter time.

དགུན་ཟླ་ *dgun-zla* the mid-winter months, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་པ་ *zla-wa bcu-pa*, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཅིག་པ་ *zla-wa bcu-gcig-pa*, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་པ་ *zla-wa bcu-gñis-pa*.

དགུན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *dgun-zla tha-chuñ* माघ the month of January-February.

དགུན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ་ *dgun-zla hbriñ-po* पौष December-January.

དགུན་ཟླ་ར་བ་ *dçun-zla ra-wa* मार्गशीर्ष January; lit. the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, November-December.

དགུན་ས་ *dgun-sa* हैमन्तिक वास winter residence.

དགུམ་པ་ *dgum-pa*, fut. of འགུམ་པ་ *hgum-pa*.

དགུར་ I: *dgur* crooked: དབྱིབས་དགུར་བ་ *dbyibs-dgur wa* of crooked stature: སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཚུགས་ཀྱང་ལུས་ཀྱིས་དགུར་མ་ཚུགས་ *sems-kyis tshugs-kyañ lus-kyis dgur-ma tshugs* although the mind may bend, yet do not let your body bend (*Rdsa.*): རྒུར་ཤིག་ *rgur-shig* stoop down! སྒུར་ཏེ་ *sgur-te* writhing (with pain); མགོ་དགུར་བ་ to bend; to submit; to humble one's self; ཚིགས་དགུར་ a crooked-back; ལག་དགུར་ drawn bent hands.

Syn. རྒུར་ *rgur*; སྒུར་ *sgur* (*Mñon.*).

དགུར་ II: many; all; འཁོར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཡོད་དགུར་ཡང་ཡོད་དགུར་ *hkhor-kyi dkyil-hkhor yod-dgur yañ yod dgur* signifies ཡོད་པ་ཀུན་ *yod-pa kun* all or all of those existing.

དགུར་འགྲོ་ *dgur-hgro* a snake; one of a stooping gait.

དགུར་པོ་ *dgur-po* anything crooked; a crooked man; སྒུར་པོ་ *sgur-po* hump-backed; དགུར་མོ་ *dgur-mo* a crooked woman.

དགེ་བ་ I: *dge-wa* स्वस्ति, कल्याण, शुभ, कुशल, श्रेयः, क्षेम, सुकृत, शिव, भद्र, साधु, शं, भव्य, चरित्र happiness, welfare, virtue; also adj. happy, propitious, virtuous: དགེ་བའི་སེམས

dge-waḥi sems a virtuous mind; ལས་དགེ་བ་མི་དགེ་བ *las dge-wa mi-dge-wa* virtuous and evil actions; དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ *dge-waḥi rtsa-wa* fundamental virtues: དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་གཅིག་ཀྱང་བྱ་དགོས some mighty act of virtue should be performed (*A.* 65); དགེ་རྩ་སྐྱེད་པ *dge-rtsa skyed-pa* to conceive the idea of a meritorious act. There are two kinds of དགེ་བ *dge-wa*, ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *zag-bcas kyi dge-wa* and ཟག་མེད་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *zag-med-kyi dge-wa*; the former, called पुण्य or བསོད་ནམས *bsod-nams*, belongs to the world of desires and is subject to decay; the latter is undestructible, consisting of the enduring works of piety performed by saints belonging to the ཁམས་གོང་མ *khams goñ-ma* superior states of existence. There are two other kinds of *dge-wa*, viz.:—འདུས་བྱས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *hdus-byas-kyi dge-wa* and འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *hdus-ma byas-kyi dge-wa*, the former consists of works done for gain or happiness in this world; འདུན་དུ་བྱས་པའི་དགེ་བ *hdun-du byas-paḥi dge-wa* consists in paying reverence to and worshipping the Tathāgata and the incarnate saints. དགེ་བ may mean fasting, abstinence, as in the phrase དགེ་བ་སྲུང་བ *dge-wa sruñ-wa*, to fast, to abstain from food. Also alms, charity; that which is done as a religious work. ཤི་དགེ་གསོན་དགེ *çi dge gson dge* benevolences bestowed or given in one's life time when dying; དགེ་བ་འདོད་པར་བྱེད *dge-wa hdod-par byed* शुभकाम्यति wishes for prosperity; ཡང་དགེ་བ་ལ་འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་དགེ་བ་དང༌། འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་དགེ་བ་ཡོད *yañ dge-wa la hjig-rten-paḥi dge-wa dañ, hjig-rten-las hdas-paḥi dge-wa yod. Dge-wa* are of two kinds—the worldly religious works, and the same for spiritual cultures; the former consists in ཕར་ཤེས་པ *phar-çes-pa*, appreciating or regarding one's father or knowing him as such; མར་ཤེས་པ *marçes-pa* knowing the mother, *i.e.*, to be grateful to her; to regard as one's mother; དགེ་སྦྱོང་དུ་ཤེས་པ *dge-sbyoñ-du çes-pa* to venerate or revere one as a member of the Buddhist church; བྲམ་ཟེར་ཤེས་པ *bram-zer çes-pa* to respect or pay homage to a Brāhmaṇ; རིགས་ཀྱི་ནང་ན་རྒན་པ་ལ་རིམ་གྲོ་བྱེད་པ *rigs-kyi nañ-na rgan-pa la rim-gro byed-pa* to pay respect to the elders of a family; སྦྱིན་པ་གཏོང་བ *sbyin-pa gtoñ-wa* to give alms in charity; དགེ་བཅུ *dge-bcu* the observance of the ten virtuous acts; འདུ་ཤེས་དགུ་དང་ *hdu-çes dgu-dañ* the nine *Samskāra*; དྲན་པ་བཅུ *dran-pa bcu* the ten remembrances.

དགེ་སྐྱེས *dge-skyes* शोभा charm; good appearance; n. of a goddess.

དགེ་སྐྱོན *dge-skyon* = སྐྱོན་ཕྲན་བུ *skyon phran-bu* སྐྱོན་ཅུང་ཟད *skyon cuñ-zad* slightly defective; a little fault.

དགེ་སྐྱོས *dge-skyos* or དགེ་བསྐྱོས *dge-bskyos*, उपधिवारिक a supervisor or director of monks in a monastery. A sort of provost-sergeant in the larger monasteries who keeps strict order and punishes transgressors. He is also called ཆོས་འཁྲིམས་པ *Chos-hkhrims-pa* in some monasteries. Rockhill calls this officer at Kumbum the Ge-kor.

Syn. ཙེ་རྒོད *tse-rgod* (*Mñon.*).

དགེ་རྒན *Dge-rgan* I: surety; moral bail; a monk that is made answerable for the moral conduct of another who is placed under his care (*Jä.*).

དགེ་རྒན II: lit. an old man of the religious order. དགེ་འདུན་རྒན་པ *dge-hdun rgan-pa* ordinarily signifies a schoolmaster, tutor: འཇིག་རྟེན་དགེ་རྒན་དང་ཆོས་དགེ་རྒན་གཉིས both the spiritual teacher and worldly teacher.

དགེ་རྒྱས *Dge-rgyas* n. of a celestial region (*B. ch.* 6); one of the *Rupa-dhātu* or worlds of form.

དགེ་རྒྱས་བྱེ་མ་གླིང་ *Dge-rgyas bye-ma gliṅ* n. of a monastery near Sam-ye founded by *Ḥbroṅ-za*, wife of King *Khri-soṅ de-hu-btsan*.

དགེ་ངལ་བ *dge ṅal-wa* = དགེ་སློང་ novice monk.

དགེ་བཅུ *dge-bcu* = དགེ་བ་བཅུ *dge-wa-bcu* the ten virtues, which are as follows:—(1) སྲོག་མི་གཅོད་པ *srog mi-gcod-pa*, (2) མ་བྱིན་པར་མི་ལེན་པ *ma-byin-par mi-len-pa*, (3) ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *tshaṅs-par spyod-pa*, (4) བདེན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *bden-par smra-wa*, (5) ཚིག་འཇམ་པོར་སྨྲ་བ *tshig ḥjam-por smra-wa*, (6) ངག་མི་འཆལ་བ *ṅag mi-ḥchal-wa*, (7) ཕྲ་མ་མི་བྱེད་པ *phra-ma mi-byed-pa*, (8) གཞན་གྱི་ནོར་ལ་ཧམ་པ་མི་བྱེད་པ *gshan-gyi nor-la ham-pa mi-byed-pa*, (9) གཞན་ལ་གནོད་པའི་སེམས་མི་བསྐྱེད་པ *gshan-la gnod-paḥi sems mi-bskyed-pa*, (10) ཡང་དག་པའི་ལྟ་བ *yaṅ-dag-paḥi lta-wa*. Those are: not taking life; not to take what is not given; to observe purity of morals; to speak the truth; to speak gently, politely; not to break a promise; not to speak slander; not to covet another's property; not to do mischief or think of doing injury to others; to regard the purest doctrine.

དགེ་ཆུ *dge-chu* sacred water.

དགེ་ཆུང་ *Dge-chuṅ* one of the celestial regions.

དགེ་ཆེ་མེད་པ *dge-che med-pa* དོན་དག་ཆེན་པོ་མེད་པ *don-dag chen-po med-pa* without some important object or business: མགྱོགས་པར་དགེ་ཆེ་མེད་པས་སྐབས་དང་སྦྱོད *if there be nothing very important to be done quickly, work according to circumstance (*D. çel.* 7).

དགེ་བསྙེན *Dge-bsñen* उपासक Buddhist devotee with only eight vows to observe.

དགེ་བསྙེན་ཆོས་འཕེལ *Dge-bsñen Chos-hphel* the original name of འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས *Ḥbrom-tson Rgyal-wahi ḥbyaṅ-gnas* the founder of the Buddhist hierarchy of Tibet (*Grub.* ཀ 5).

དགེ་བསྙེན་མ *Dge-bsñen-ma* उपासिका a female Buddhist devotee.

* དགེ་བསྙེན་དྷརྨ *Dge-bsñen dharma* = ཆོས་སྐྱོབ *chos-skyob* (*Schr.*).

དགེ་བསྟོན་རྐྱེན་གསང་ *dge-bton rkyen-gsaṅ*, དགེ་བསྟོན་རྐྱེན་གསང་གི་མཐུན་འགྱུར་ལེགས་སྤེལ་བྱ་རྒྱུ་རྣམས་ཁྱེད་རང་ལ་བཀོད་མངགས་སྔོན་ཡོང་ལྟར *dge-bton rkyen gsaṅ-gi mthun-ḥgyur legs-spel bya-rgyu rnams-khyed-raṅ la bkod-mṅags sṅon yoṅ-ltar.*

དགེ་ལྟས *dge-ltas* propitious prognostic.

དགེ་འཐུད *dge-ḥthud* = དགེ་བ་འཐུད་པ *dge-wa ḥthud-pa* an uninterrupted payment of allowances or endowments attached to religious offices or institutions; a connected series of pious actions or works; also the performance of some religious observances by several persons one following another: དྲུང་འཁོར་དུ་ཡུན་རིང་བསྡད་པ་འཚོ་བར་དགེ་འཐུད་བབས་དང་། *druṅ-ḥkhor-du yun-riṅ bsdad-pa ḥtsho-war dge-ḥthud babs daṅ* the estimated permanent allowances to the *Druṅ-ḥkhor* (civil employes) for food and lodging (*D. çel.* 4).

དགེ་དྲུང་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Dge-druṅ lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Tsang.

དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun*, सङ्घ the third component of the Buddhist triad or དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ may be rendered as "the priesthood," "the assemblage," or "the church." The term *dge-ḥdun* is composed of two words, དགེ *dge* and འདུན *ḥdun*; འདུན *ḥdun* means འདོད་པ *ḥdod-pa* desire: དགེ་བ་དང་ཐར་པ་སྒྲུབ་པར་འདོད་པས་ན་དགེ་འདུན *dge-wa-daṅ thar-pa sgrub-par ḥdod-pas na dge-ḥdun* he is དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun* who longs for piety and emancipation: དགེ་འདུན་བཙུན་པ་རྣམས་བསན་དུ་གསོལ *dge-ḥdun btsun-pa rnams bsan-du gsol* I beg the venerable body of monks would hear me. In this sentence *dge-ḥdun* has

the general meaning of an assembly of religious folk. There are in particular two kinds of དགེ་འདུན *dge-hdun*: སོ་སོར་སྐྱེ་བོའི་དགེ་འདུན *so-sor skyeḅohi dge-ḥdun* the ordinary clergy, and འཕགས་པའི་དགེ་འདུན *hphags-paḥi dge-ḥdun* the sainted clergy. Four individuals of the former class collectively, *i.e.*, when they assemble together, form what is called *Saŋgha-ratna* དགེ་འདུན་དཀོན་མཆོག *dge-ḥdun dkon-mchog*. An individual of the latter class, *i.e.*, the sainted clergy, may singly form the *Saŋgha-ratna*. The *Saŋgha* of the Mahāyāna School differed from that of the Hīnayāna School. In the *Abhisamaya* of Maitreya, twenty classes of Saŋgha are enumerated as belonging to the Hīnayāna School. The S'rāvaka, Pratyeka Buddha, Bodhisattva and the Dharmapāla, who protect Buddhism, are also included in the *Saŋgha-ratna*. དགེ་འདུན་ལ་རག་ལུས་པ *dge-ḥdun-la rag-lus-pa* सङ्घाधीन belonging or subject to the church; དགེ་འདུན་ལ་རུང་བ *dge-ḥdun-la ruñ-wa* सङ्घकल्प suitable for the use of the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་སྐྱེས *dge-ḥdun skyes*＝རི་གོ *ri-ço* 1. n. of a medicinal plant; གབ་མིང་ *gab-miñ* (*Miñ*) mystic. 2. n. of a lama.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དུས *dge-ḥdun-gyi dus* हैमन्तिक belonging to the months following autumn when the lamas perform religious meditations, &c.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་སྡེ *dge-ḥdun-gyi sde* the clerical order or class of the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དབྱེན་བྱེད་པ *dge-ḥdun-gyi dḅen byeḍ-pa* सङ्घ-भेदक one who produces differences or disunion among the clergy; to produce such disunion.

དགེ་འདུན་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Dge-ḥdun Rgya-mtsho* n. of the Dalai Lama who died in 1851.

དགེ་འདུན་གྲུབ་པ *Dge-ḥdun grub-pa* the founder of the hierarchy of the Dalai Lama.

དགེ་འདུན་བསྡུ་བའི་ཕྱིར *dge-ḥdun bsdu-waḥ-phyir* for the purpose of assembling the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་ཕལ་ཆེན་པ *dge-ḥdun phal-chen-pa* the clergy of the Mahāsañghika School.

*དགེ་འདུན་འཕེལ *dge-ḥdun hphel* संघवर्धन n. of a Buddhist saint; pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 278*).

*དགེ་འདུན་འབངས *Dge-ḥdun ḥbañs* संघदास n. pr. (*Sch.; Tā. 2, 127*).

*དགེ་འདུན་བསྲུང་བ *dge-ḥdun bsruñ-wa* संघरक्षित n. of a Buddhist sage pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 104*).

དགེ་ལྡན *dge-ldan*＝དགེ་བ་ཅན *dge-wa can* possessed of virtue or of piety; pious.

དགེ་ལྡན་པ *Dge-ldan-pa* a name of the དགེ་ལུགས་པ *Dge-lugs-pa* sect of Lamas founded by Tsong-kha-pa.

དགེ་སྤྱོད *dge-spyoḍ* religious acts; acc. to the *Bon-po* དགེ་སྤྱོད *dge-spyoḍ* consists in erecting tombs, images, *caitya*, painting of holy personages and printing of the sacred texts, making moulds of images of gods and saints, uttering *mantras* and, generally, acquiring moral merits.

དགེ་ཕྲུག *dge-phrug* pupil-monk; young boy trained as a novice monk.

དགེ་བ་སྦྱོང་ *dge-wa sbyoñ* or དགེ་སྦྱོང་ *dge-sbyoñ* श्रमण a religious ascetic. In this term are included all those who have taken the vows of renouncement, *i.e.*, प्रव्रज्या; so both དགེ་ཚུལ *dge-tshul* and དགེ་སློང་ *dge-sloñ* are within its signification; in the Southern School only the དགེ་སློང་ *dge-sloñ*, *i.e.*, the Bhikshu, can have claim to this title provided they live in conformity with the rules of the *Vinaya*. The qualifications of a *dge-sbyoñ*

are the following:—དུལ་པ་དང་ *dul-pa dañ* moral discipline; ཅང་ཤེས་པ་དང་ *cañ çeş-pa dañ* wisdom; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ་དང་ *tshul-khrimş kyi phuñ-po yoñş-su dag-pa dañ* purity of morals; ཉེ་ཊེ་འཛིན་ལ་འཇུག་པ་ཤེས་པ *ñe ḥdsin-la ḥjug-pa çeş-pa* knowing to perform *Samādhi* or meditation.

དགེ་བ་སྦྱམ་པ *ḏge-wa şbyom-pa*, explained as དགེ་བ་བྱས་པ་དོན་མེད་པར་གཞན་ལ་སྒྲོགས *ḏge-wa byaş-pa don-meḏ-par gshan-la şgrog-pa*, to trumpet or advertize one's acts of charity; དགེ་བ་མི་སྦྱོམས་པ *ḏge-wa mi-şbyomş-pa* प्रतिच्छन्नकल्याण to do virtue secretly, *i.e.*, without any fuss or trumpeting or advertizement.

དགེ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *ḏge-waḥi ḏag-ñiḏ* भाग्य fortune; good luck.

དགེ་བའི་གནས *ḏge-waḥi-gnaş* a place of piety; a pious man.

དགེ་བའི་དབང་པོ *ḏge-waḥi ḏbañ-po*, སྙན་ངག་མངོན་བརྗོད་སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གསུམ་ལ་མཁས་པ *şñan-ñag m̱ñon-brjoḏ şdeb-şbyor gsum-la m̱khas-pa* one versed in poetry, *Abhidhāna*, and in rhetoric like the great poet Kshemendra of Kashmir.

དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་བསྐྲུན་པའི་བསྐྱེད་པ *ḏge-waḥi ṟtsa-wa ḇşkrun-paḥi ḇşkyeḏ-pa* अवरोपितकुशलमूल one who has done some religious acts.

དགེ་བའི་ལས *ḏge-waḥi laş* कुशल-कर्म good actions.

དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་མགུ་བར་བྱ་བ *ḏge-waḥi ḇçeş-g̱ñen m̱gu-war bya-wa* कल्याणमित्राराधना paying reverence, &c., to please a *Kalyāṇamitra* (a Buddhist monk-scholar).

དགེ་བར་གྱུར་ཅིག *ḏge-war gyur-cig* शुभमस्तु good luck to you.

དགེ་བྲལ *ḏge-bral* अपसम्पत् devoid of virtue or piety.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་ཆེན་པོ *Ḏge-şbyoñ chena-po* महाश्रमण an epithet of Buddha; དགེ་སྦྱོང་ལྟར་བཅོས་པ *ḏge-şbyoñ ḻtar ḇcoş-pa* श्रमणप्रतिरूपक in the manner of a religious ascetic.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་དུ་ཁས་འཆེ་བ *ḏge-şbyoñ-du khaş-ḥche-wa* श्रमण-प्रतिज्ञ one who has avowed to betake to the life of a *ḏge-şbyoñ* or *Çramaṇa*.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པ *ḏge-şbyoñ byeḏ-pa* श्रमण-कारका the performance of asceticism in the manner of a Buddhist *Çramaṇa*: དགེ་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པའི་ཆོས་བཞི *ḏge-şbyoñ byeḏ-paḥi choş-ḇshi* चत्वारः श्रमणकारका धर्माः, the four duties of a true *Çramaṇa*, which are as follows:—(1) གཤེའང་སླར་མི་གཤེ་བར་བྱ *gçeḥañ-şlar mi-g̱çe war bya* आक्रुष्टश्न प्रत्याक्रोष्टव्यम् do not curse others though you have been abused by them; (2) ཁྲོས་ཀྱང་སླར་མ་ཁྲོ་བར་བྱ *khroş-kyañ şlar-ma khro-war-bya* रोषितश्नप्रतिरोषितव्यम् do not be angry with others though you have been enraged by them; (3) མཚང་བྲུས་ཀྱང་སླར་མི་བྲུ་བར་བྱ *m̱tshañ-bruş kyañ şlar-mi bru-war-bya* मन्दितश्नप्रतिमन्दितव्यम् do not commit injury to others though you have been injured by them; (4) བརྡེག་ཀྱང་སླར་མི་བརྡེག་པར་བྱ *ḇrdeg-kyañ şlar mi-ḇrdeg-par bya* ताडितश्न प्रतिताडितव्यम do not beat others though you have been beaten by them.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་མ་ཡིན་པར *ḏge-şbyoñ ma-yin-par* अश्रमण not being a *Çramaṇa*.

དགེ་སྦྱོར *ḇge-şbyor* ཆོས་དགེ་ལས་བྱེད་པ *choş ḏge-laş byeḏ-pa* one who has attained to a stage of holiness by religious devotion and works: མཚན་དུས་དགེ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་རྒྱུན་ལ་ཅུང་ཟད་གནས་པའི་ཚེ *m̱tshan-duş ḏge-şbyor-gyi ṟgyun-la cuñ-zaḏ g̱naş-paḥi tshe* at night when he was absorbed in the state of pious devotion (*Ya-sel. 11*).

དགེ་མ *ḏge-ma*=བཙུན་མ *ḇtsun-ma* 1. a Buddhist nun. 2. शान्ति peace.

དགེ་ཚུལ *Ḏge-tshul* श्रमणेर generally a novice-monk; the first stage of a monk after he has taken the vow of *Pravrajyā* or renunciation, when he has to observe

thirty-six vows before he is qualified to be ordained as a དགེ་སློང་ *Dge-sloṅ*; as long as he is not admitted into the latter order he will continue as a *Çamaṇera* though even to eighty years old.

དགེ་ཚུལ་མ *Dge-tshul-ma* श्रमणेरिका a nun young or old that has not yet taken the vows of ordination belonging to the order of *Bhikṣuṇī*.

དགེ་མཚན *dge-mtshan* कुशललक्षण, कौतूहल lucky omen; also entertainment, amusement or amusing; དགེ་མཚན་ཅན *dge-mtshan-can* सकुन्य bearing lucky marks.

དགེ་གཞོན *Dge-gshon* a young student who is studying under a tutor called དགེ་རྒན *dge-rgyan*, who is responsible for his education, behaviour and moral training. He is required to attend, when necessary, his monk-tutor as a servant. When he is very young he is called དགེ་ཕྲུག *dge-phrug*.

དགེ་གཡོག *Dge-gyog* boy or youth attending upon a monk and who works with a view himself to enter the holy order. When he has passed the prescribed examinations for admission, he gets the position of a དགེ་གཞོན *Dge-gshon*.

དགེ་ལུགས་པ I: *Dge-lugs-pa*. Tsong-kha-pa founded the monastery of དགའ་ལྡན་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Dgah-ldan rnam-par rgyal-wahi gliṅ*, situated on the hill called འབྲོག་རི་བོ་ཆེ *Hbrog-ri-bo che*, and resided there during the last part of his life. His school was called ཆོས་རྗེ་དགའ་ལྡན་པའི་ལུགས *chos-rje Dgah-ldan-pahi lugs* and vulgarly དགའ་ལྡན་པའི་ལུགས *Dgah-ldan-pahi-lugs* or དགའ་ལྡན་ལུགས་པ *Dgah-ldan lugs-pa*, which term has assumed the form དགེ་ལུགས་པ *Dge-lugs-pa* (*Grub.* ༣ *1*).

དགེ་ལུགས་པ II: *Dge-lugs-pa* one belonging to the sect of *Dgah-ldan-pa* founded by Tsong-kha-pa.

དགེ་ལེགས *dge-legs* or དགེ་བ *dge-wa* श्रेयः, शुभ, कल्याण piety; good and auspicious action.

Syn. བདེ་ལེགས *bde-legs*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa*; མྱང་འདས *myaṅ-hdas*; རེ་སྐོང་ *re-skoṅ*; གནམ་བསྐྲོས *gnam-bskros*; སྔོན་བསགས་མཐུ *sṅon-bsags-mthu*; ཁ་རྗེ *kha-rje*; རབ་བསྔགས *rab-bsṅags*; སྐལ་བའི་ཕུལ *skal-wahi phul*; བསྔགས་ཧོས *bsṅags-hos*; ཡིད་བཞིན་འགྲུབ *yid bshin-hgrub*; བདེ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས *bde-wahi hbyuṅ-gnas*; རབ་ཞི *rab-shi*; ལེགས་ལྡན *legs-ldan*; ཧུན་ཚོགས *hun-tshogs* (*Mṅon.*).

དགེ་ལེགས་ཅན *dge-legs-can* श्रेयसी blessed; glorious.

* དགེ་ལེགས་དཔལ་བཟང་ *Dge-legs dpal-bzaṅ* = མཁས་གྲུབ་རྗེ *Mkhas-grub rje* (*Schr.; Org. 105, 5*).

* དགེ་ལེགས་བཤེས་གཉེན *Dge-legs bçes-gñen* कल्याणमित्र (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 211*) a good counsellor; a pious Buddhist monk.

དགེ་ཤིས *dge-çis* प्रशस्त; དགེ་བ་དང་ཤིས་པ *dge-wa daṅ çis-pa* piety and blessedness.

དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes* कल्याणमित्र a contraction of དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *dge-wahi bçes-gñen*, a Buddhist gelong who has mastered metaphysics and the important branches of sacred literature. Monks, also, who have got the titles of རབ་འབྱམས་པ *Rab-hbyams-pa*, རྡོ་རམས་པ *Rdo-rams-pa*, &c., are by courtesy addressed with the title of དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes* कल्याणमित्र; others who lead a pure life and are possessed of learning and good character are also generally addressed as དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes*, *i.e.*, དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *Dge-wāhi bçes-gñen*.

*དགེ་སྲུང་ I: *dge-sruṅ* कल्याणगुप्त n. pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 219*).

*དགེ་སྲུང་ II: कुशलरक्षित (*Schr.; Bull. 1848, 292*).

དགེ་སློང་ *Dge-sloṅ* श्रीघन, भिक्षु a Buddhist monk who after finishing his probationary period in a monastery has been ordained into the highest order. He has to observe 253 vows. དགེ་སློང་ལ་དོན་དམ་པའི་དགེ་སློང་དང་ཀུན་རྫོབ་པའི་དགེ་སློང་གཉིས་ཡོད among *gelong* there are two classes: *para mārtha Bhīkṣu* and *Samvṛti Bhīkṣu*. The following seven, *i.e.*, Buddha and *Bodhisattva*, *Pratyeka Buddha*, *Arhats*, such saints as on account of their pious acts will not be born again or will be born only once, those who have attained to the stage of *Srotāpanna*, *i.e.*, gone on the path of *Nirvāṇa*, belong to the higher class or *Paramārtha Bhikṣu*. These or some of these while even they reside in human habitation, being possessed of divine knowledge and wisdom, continue in the class of *Paramārtha Bhikṣu*. Ordinary gelong or *Bhikṣu*, such as wear the yellow garments, have shaven their heads and betaken to the life of *Pravrajya* or renunciation of all worldly concerns, and observe the vow belonging to the order, are called *Samvṛti Bhikṣu*.

དགེ་སློང་དུ་མི་རུང་བ *dge-sloṅ-du mi-ruṅ-wa*, དགེ་སློང་མ་ཡིན་པ *dge-sloṅ ma-yin-pa* अभिक्षु one unworthy the position of a gelong.

དགེ་སློང་མ *Dge-sloṅ-ma* भिक्षुणी an ordained nun; she has 364 vows or restrictions to observe; དགེ་སློང་མ་སུན་ཕྱུང་བ *dge-sloṅ-ma sun-phyuṅ-wa* भिक्षुणीदूषक one who finds fault with or slanders a Buddhist nun.

དགེ་སློང་ཤིང་ *dge-sloṅ-çiṅ* acc. to *Jä.* is a provincial name for the (*Cedrus deodara*) *Deodar* tree.

དགེ་སློབ་མ *Dge-slob-ma* शिक्षमाणा a pupil monk; one who is preparing himself for being admitted into the higher order.

དགེང་ལ *dgeṅ-la*, more properly དགང་ལ *dgaṅ-la* on; upon; in; at (in *Ts.*, *Jä.*).

དགེར་བ *dger-wa* = གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* to parch or fry (food); འབྲས་བ་དགེར་བ to fry pastry.

དགེར་འབད *dger-hbad* = དགེ་བ་ལ་འབད *dge-wa la-hbad* to exert one's self in acts of piety; a pious man.

དགེས་པ *dges-pa* = དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa* or མཉེས་པ *mñes-pa* or དགའ་བ *dgah-wa* delighted, pleased or cheered.

དགེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dges-pa Rdo-rje*, also written as དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dgyes-pa Rdo-rje*, name of the *Tantrik* deity ཧེ་བཛྲ *He-vajra*: རྣལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་དགེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཞལ་གཟིགས་པ *rnal-hbyor-gyi dwaṅ-phyug dges-pa Rdo-rje shal-gzigs-pa* he saw (miraculously) the face of the deity *Dges-pa Rdo-rje*, the Chief of the Nal-jor (*A. 28*).

དགོ་བ *dgo-wa* a species of antelope living on high mountains, *Procapra picticaudata* (Hodgson); colloq. "*go-ā*" Mongol; *gura*. དགོ་བ་མ *dgo-wa-ma*, female of the above (*Cs.*): དགོ་བོའི་རྭའི་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད *dgo-woḥi rba-hi hkhru-wa gcod* the horn of the *go-ā* taken as medicine cures diarrhœa.

\+ དགོག་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ *dgog-du phyin-pa* 1. पर्य्यं-वृषाम to become aged. 2. acc. *Lex.* ཀློག་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *lkog-tu phyin-pa*.

Syn. རྒས་པ *rgas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དགོག་པ *dgog-pa* abstraction: དགོག་པའི་སྙོམས་འཇུག་ཅེས་པ *dgog-pahi snoms-hjug ces-pa* sat perfectly abstracted, being absorbed in meditation on the emptiness of all worldly things.

དགོང་རྒྱུ *dgoṅ-rgyu* मतं, मत opinion.

དགོང་མོ *dgoṅ-mo* or དགོངས་མོ *dgoṅs-mo* सन्ध्या, सन्धि the evening; the junction of

the day and the night; ཕྱི་དྲོ་ཉིན་མོའི་མཐའ *phyi-dro ñin-moḥi mthaḥ* the evening which is the end of the day (*Rtsii.*); དགོང་ཇ *dgoṅ-ja* evening tea; དགོང་ཤོག *dgoṅ-shog* evening and morning.

དགོངས་སྐོར *dgoṅs-skor* leave in general; also leave (from a superior official); suing somebody in a court to do him harm.

དགོངས་འགལ་མེད་པ *dgoṅs-ḥgal med-pa* = ཐུགས་ཁྲོ་བ་མེད་པ *thugs khro-wa med-pa* without incurring displeasure, or displeasing.

དགོངས་བཅད *dgoṅs-bcad* judgment; decision on any case or law-suit.

དགོངས་པ *dgoṅs-pa* I: 1. vb. to think, reflect, meditate, consider: 2. sbst. the act of thinking, reflection, cogitation. ཐུགས་དགོངས *thugs-dgoṅs* = ཐུགས་འདོད wish, consideration; མཉམ་པ་ཉིད་ལ་དགོངས་པ *mñam-pa ñid la dgoṅs-pa* to take one as his equal or as a match for him; དུས་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to think of or at other times; གང་ཟག་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to think of another person; དོན་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to reflect on some other object or business; དགོངས་པ་ཁྲེལ་བ *dgoṅs-pa khrel-wa* resp. ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཟ་བ *khoṅ-khro za-wa* to become angry; to take offence; བཀའ་ལས་ནམ་ཡང་མི་འདའ་ཞིང་དགོངས་པ་ཁྲེལ་བ *bkaḥ-las nam-yaṅ mi ḥdaḥ-shiṅ dgoṅs-pa khrel-wa* never to be disobedient and to be angry (*Ya-sel. 16*): དགོངས་ཕྱོགས་མ་ལོག་ན *dgoṅs-phyogs ma-log-na* if his opinion does not change.

དགོངས་པ II: अभिप्राय् vb. to purpose, intend; usually with termin. of the inf. འཐབ་པར་དགོངས་སོ intended to fight.

དགོངས་ཕྱོགས་རི *dgoṅs phyogs-ri* to be partial; to act with partiality.

• དགོངས་མོ *dgoṅs-mo* = དགོང་མོ *dgoṅ-mo* रात्रि night.

དགོངས་འབྲེལ *dgoṅs-ḥbrel* वृत्ति, टीका commentary.

དགོངས་ཞུ *dgoṅs-shu* to ask for leave or permission to do any thing.

དགོངས་ཟབ *dgoṅs-zab* serious consideration; as very important.

དགོད་པ I: *dgod-pa*, pr. tense, हसन, हास to laugh; laughter.

དགོད་པ II: a jest; joke (*Sch.*); cf. བགད་པ *bgad-pa*; བདེ་བ་ལ་དགོད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *bde-wa la dgod-kyin ḥdug* laughing, being in happiness; གད་མོ་དགོད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *gad-mo dgod-kyin ḥdug* laughing a loud laughter.

དགོད་ཡས *dgod-yas* (གྲངས *grańs*) खर्व n. of a very large number.

དགོད་ར *dgod-ra* "དགོད་ར་ལ་འཁོར་རྣམས་མ་འཚམ་པར་རྩོད་ཅིང *dgod-ra-la ḥkhor rnams ma ḥtsham-par rtsod-ciṅ* (*Yig. 28*).

+ **དགོན་དུང** *dgon-duṅ* ཆུ་མེད་པའི་ས་ཕྱོགས *chu-med-paḥi sa-phyogs* a desert; a desolate wilderness where there is no water.

དགོན་པ *dgon-pa* (pr. "*gom-pa*") or དགོན *dgon* अरण्य, कान्तार, अटवी 1. wilderness; solitary place, waved-leaf fig-tree. Hence 2. a *vihāra*; a monastery, a hermitage, so called on account of its original situation in earlier times in lonely places abounding in *Bodhi* trees. A *gõm-pa* should be situated at least a thousand yards distant from a village or town (*K. du.* ཀ, *304*). Later on these hermitages became converted into monasteries. Monasteries in later times assumed the size of large castles and collections of dwelling houses.

Syn. ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདུན་ས *chos-kyi ḥdun-sa*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་བརྡལ *chos-kyi tshoṅ-brdal*; ཀློག་གྲྭའི་གནས *klog-grwaḥi-gnas*; མཁས་པའི་འབྱུང་གནས *mkhas-paḥi*

ḥbyuṅ-gnaṣ; ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཕུར་བུ་ *chos-kyi phur-bu*; འདུལ་བའི་གནས་ *ḥdul-waḥi-gnaṣ* (*Mṅon.*).

དགོན་པ་པ *dgon-pa-pa* आरण्यक one residing in the wilderness, or in a hermitage or *gömpa*; དགོན་པ་མ *dgon-pa-ma* a female of the above.

དགོན་གཞི *dgon-gshi* landed endowments of a monastery; an estate belonging to a monastery for the support of its monks.

དགོལ *dgol* (prob. for དགྲོལ *dgrol*) སྣ་རེ་བསྡུས་ཀྱང་སྣ་རེ་དགོལ *ṣna-re ḇṣduṣ kyaṅ ṣna-re dgol* when some are collected, others disperse.

དགོས་ངེས *dgoṣ-ṅeṣ* urgent necessity; urgently needed.

དགོས་ཆ *dgoṣ-cha* necessary objects; indispensables.

དགོས་འདོད 1. *dgoṣ-ḥdoḏ* necessary expenses; what is wished for as very necessary (*Cs.*). 2. དགོས་འདོད wishes and wants: དགོས་འདོད་འབྱུང་བའི་དཔལ *dgoṣ-ḥdoḏ ḥbyuṅ-waḥi dpal* a treasure out of which all wishes and wants are met.

དགོས་པ I: *dgoṣ-pa* (*goi-pa*) प्रयोजन, अर्थ, समायोगि implies necessity and what is due or desired; to be necessary; to be obliged or compelled; to want; to stand in need of; also where we use 'ought' *dgos* is generally used added to the verbal root, *e.g.*, ཟ་དགོས, must eat: ང་ལ་དགོས *ṅa-la dgoṣ* I want; I stand in need of: ཅི་ཞིག་ཏུ་དགོས *ci-shig-tu dgoṣ* for what purpose did he want them? བཞེངས་མ་དགོས *bsheṅṣ-ma-dgoṣ* he was not obliged to erect. In commanding, the word is used to paraphrase the imperative of a verb: ཧོང་བར་དགོས *hoṅ-war gdoṣ* come! *i.e.*, you must come. In entreating, the respectful term is chosen: འབྱོང་དགོས *ḥbyoṅ-dgoṣ* should practise good works: ང་ལ་གཡུ་དགོས་པ་མེད *ṅa-la gyu dgoṣ-pa meḏ* I have no use for the turquoise, I do not want it.

དགོས་པ II: necessary; due; needful; useful; མེད་ཀྱང་དགོས་པའི་ཁྲལ་བསྡུད *meḏ-kyaṅ dgoṣ-paḥi khral ḇṣduḏ* a tax necessary to be paid; unrelentingly exacted: རང་ལ་དགོས་པའི་སྐལ་བ the portion due to you: དགོས་པ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར for what purpose? དགོས་པ་ཆུང་བའི being of little use; དགོས་པ་མེད *dgoṣ-pa-meḏ* not necessary: དགོས་པ་ཡིན *dgoṣ-pa-yin* it is requisite; མི་དགོས་པ *mi-dgoṣ-pa* useless; unnecessary; མི་དགོས་པའི་ཕྲ་མེན *mi-dgoṣ-paḥi phra-men* pernicious witch-craft; དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ *dgoṣ-paḥi ḇṣlab-bya* useful doctrines; དགོས་བྱེད *dgoṣ-byeḏ* useful: དོན་དགོས་བྱེད་ཅི་འདུག *don-dgoṣ-byeḏ ci-ḥdug* what is there in it of useful contents.

དགྱེ་དགྱེ *agye-dgye* = མགོ་རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་དགྱེ་བ *mgo-rgyab-phyogṣ-su dgye-wa* to bend the head backwards.

དགྱེ་བ *dgye-wa* to bend; to be curving or crooked; དབྱིབས་དགྱེ་བ *dbyibṣ dgye-wa* stooping; cringing; writhing: མ་སྡོད་རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་དགྱེ་བ *ma-ṣdoḏ rgyab phyogṣ-su dgye-wa* don't wait, turn and go away: དགྱེ་དགྱེ་བའི་བྲང་མ་སྟོན *dgye-dgye-waḥi braṅ-ma-ṣton* do not stretch or heave up the breast by bending or stooping backwards. དགུར་དགུར་གྱི་ཕྱག་འཚལ *dgur dgur-gyi phyag ḥtshal* salutation by bending the head low.

དགྱེ་བོ *dgye-wo* वङ्किः कुब्ज a bent man.

དགྱེར་བ *dgyer-wa* or གླུ་དགྱེར་བ *glu dgyer-wa* for གླུ་ལེན་པ *glu len-pa* to sing, chant; an expression of the Bon-po.

དགྱེལ་བ *dgyel-wa* or སྒྱེལ་བ *ṣgyel-wa* to fall down, tumble down.

དགྱེས་པ *dgyeṣ-pa* (*ge-pa*) (elegant term) དགའ་བ *dgaḥ-wa* सन्तुष्ट 1. to rejoice; to be

glad; also cheerfulness: ཐུགས་དགྱེས་པ *thugṣ-ḏgyeṣ-pa* the heart cheered: རྗེ་བཙུན་བླ་མ་དགྱེས་པའི་འཛུམ་དཀར་ཅན *rje-ḇtsun Ḇla-ma ḏgyeṣ-paḥi ḥdsum-ḏkar-can* the reverend lama smiled with cheerfulness. 2. to be pleased to; to choose: ཇོ་བོ་འཆག་པ་ལ་ཐུགས་དགྱེས་པར་འདུག the Lord in walking is pleased, *i.e.*, likes to walk. མི་དགྱེས་ཏེ *mi-ḏgyeṣ-te* sorrowful, sad, discomfited, dejected; angry, indignant.

དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Ḏgyeṣ-pa Ṟdo-ṟje* the *Tantrik* god called Hē Vajra; his other names are:—དཔལ་ལྡན་ཁྲག་འཐུང་ཧེ་རུ་ཀ *Ḏpal-ḻdan khṟag ḥthuñ he-ru-ka*; དཔྱིད་རྡོ་རྗེ *Ḏpyiḏ Ṟdo-ṟje*; རྡོ་རྗེ་གྲི་གུག *Ṟdo-ṟje gri-gug*; རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Rol-paḥi Ṟdo-ṟje*; ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Kye Ṟdo-ṟje* (*Ṃṅon.*).

* དགྱེས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *ḏgyeṣ-paḥi ṟdo-ṟje ṟgyan-kyi ṣñiñ-po* हेवज्रतन्त्र (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 192, 275*) n. of a *Tantra* work.

དགྱེས་ཞལ *ḏgyeṣ-shal* cheerful countenance: མྱུར་བར་དགྱེས་ཞལ་དངོས་མཇལ་ཞུ་ཆོག་པ *myur-war ḏgyeṣ shal ḏṅoṣ-ṃjal shu chog-pa* may soon be permitted to have an interview; may meet or see your cheerful countenance soon.

དགྱེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *ḏgyeṣ-su ḥjug-pa* to bend; to double down (*Sch.*), v. དགེ་བ *ḏge-wa.*

དགྲ *ḏgra* (*ḏa*) also དགྲ་བོ *ḏgra-wo* शत्रु, दस्यु, द्विट्, कैतव, अरि, दुष्ट, रिपु, प्रत्यमित्र enemy; foe; འཆི་དགྲ *ḥchi-ḏgra* mortal enemy; སྡང་བའི་དགྲ *ṣdañ-waḥi-ḏgra* the hating enemy, opp. བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན *byamṣ-paḥi-gñen*, the loving friend; ད་དགྲ *da-ḏgra* or ད་ལྟའི་དགྲ *da-ḻtaḥi ḏgra* present enemy; སྔ་དགྲ *ṣña-ḏgra* former enemy; ཕྱི་དགྲ *phyi-ḏgra* a future foe; more properly the outer enemy, *i.e.*, an ordinary enemy, not the inner foe; also a foreign enemy.

Syn. སྡང་བྱེད *ṣdañ-byeḏ*; འཁོན་འཛིན *ḥkhon-ḥdsin*; བཤེས་མི་བྱེད *ḇçeṣ mi-byeḏ*; མཛའ་བྲལ *ṃdsaḥ bral*; མཛའ་མེད *ṃdsaḥ-meḏ*; ཕ་རོལ་པོ *pha-rol-po*; ཕྱིར་རྒོལ *phyir-ṟgol*; ཕས་ཀྱི་རྒོལ་བ *phaṣ-kyi ṟgol wa*; དགྲ་ཟླ *ḏgra-zla*; འགྲན་ཟླ *ḥgran-zla*; འཁུ་བྱེད *ḥkhu-byeḏ* (*Ṃṅon.*).

དགྲ་ཁང *ḏgra-khañ* an enemy's house or camp.

དགྲ་གང *ḏgra-gañ* = བ་གམ *wa-gam* अट्टाल; हर्म्य a dome, a turret built on the top of a castle.

དགྲ་ངན *Ḏgra-ñan* दुर्योधन bad or ungenerous enemy; a name of the king of the Kaurava, son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra.

དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ *Ḏgra-ḇcom-pa* अर्हत्, अर्हन्, वड्रव्ा; दགྲ་བཅོམ་ཚར་བ *ḏgra-ḇcom tshar-wa* one who has subdued his enemy; one who has subdued his inner enemy (that brings on sufferings) and by practising religion becomes an *Arhat* of the Mahāyāna School. The *Arhat* of the Mahāyāna School is he who has attained to the first stage of *Bodhisattva* perfections. An *Arhat* of the *Tantrik* School is one who has attained to the fourth order in the five orders of the *Tantrik* School, *i.e.*, རྫོགས་རིམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ་བཞི་པ *rdsogṣ rim-gyi rim-pa ḇshi-pa.*

དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ་གསོད་པ *Ḏgra-ḇcom-pa ḡsoḏ-pa* अर्हद्-घात killing of an *Arhat* or Buddhist saint.

དགྲ་ཆས *ḏgra-chaṣ* the equipments of war; weapons; arms.

དགྲ་འཇོམས *ḏgra-ḥjomṣ* रिपुवराघात one who has subdued his enemy; subduing the enemy.

དགྲ་འཇོམས་པ *ḏgra ḥjomṣ-pa* अरिहनक, अरिघातक killer or subduer of one's enemy.

* དགྲ་ཉམས *ḏgra-ñamṣ* शत्रोर्नाश (*Schr.; Kā-lac. T. 110*) destruction of the enemy.

དགྲ་ཉམས་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *ḏgra ñamṣ-par gyur-cig* शत्रुहन (let the enemy be destroyed or injuriously dealt with).

དགྲ་བོ *dgra-bo (da-o)* enemy: "གང་ཞིག་དགྲ་བོ་དག་ལ་ཡང་, གཡོ་མེད་སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཕན་བྱེད་པ, དེ་ལ་དགྲ་བོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་, ཞབས་སོ་སྙིང་ནས་བཀུར་བར་བྱེད to whatever enemy one does good with an unruffled mind, even to him all the enemies also will show reverence.

དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha* the war-god.

དགྲ་ལྷ་དཔང་བསྟོད *dgra-lha dpañ-bstod* hymns to the war-god; religious service for the war-god.

དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta* परशु an axe the blade of which is semi-circular; a sector-like disk; a weapon of war.

Syn. སྟ་རེ *sta-re*; དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta*; ཐོ་བ *tho-wa* (*Mñon.*).

དགྲ་སྟ་ཅན *dgra-sta-can* कराल, खण्ड, परशुधर frightful.

དགྲ་སྟ་བ *dgra-sta-wa* पारश्विक one who holds the axe (such as Paras'urāma).

དགྲ་དག་པ *dgra-dag-pa* निर्यातन giving pains; taking vengeance on an enemy.

དགྲ་རྡེལ *dgra-rdel* (*Rtsii. 51.*).

དགྲ་འདུལ་བ *dgra hdul-wa* अरिन्दम to subdue an enemy.

དགྲ་བོ་གདུང་བ *dgra-wo gduñ-wa* शत्रुन्तप, द्विषन्तप one who has destroyed his enemy; lit. foe-paining.

དགྲ་བྱེད་པ *dgra-byed-pa*, དགྲ་རུ་ལྡང་བ *dgra ldañ-wa*, ལང་བ *lañ-wa* to act in a hostile manner.

དགྲ་ཟོན *dgra-zon* always on guard; careful.

དགྲ་ཟླ *dgra-zla* (དགྲ་བོའི་ཟླ་བོ *dgra-bohi zla bo*) प्रतिद्वन्द्विन् rival; opponent; adversary.

*དགྲ་ཡི་ཁྱིམ *dgra-yi khyim* शत्रुवेश्म, रिपुभवन (*Schr.; Kālāc. T. 137*) the enemy's house.

དགྲ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *dgra-las rgyal-wa* जितारि, शत्रुजय triumphant over an enemy.

དགྲ་ཤགས *dgoa-çags* a substitute in cattle supplied for killing another's horse, yak or sheep, etc.: དགྲ་ཤགས་ལན་མ་ཐུབ་ན་མིང་རང་མ་འདོད་ཅིག if you cannot give a substitute do not call me by my name.

དགྲ་སློང་བ *dgra sloñ-wa* to search for one's enemy.

དགྲ་གསོད་དཔའ་བོ་དཀར་པོ *dgra-gsod dpah-wo dkar-po* = ག་བུར *ga-bur* कर्पूर camphor (*Sman. 107*).

དགྲད་པ *dgrad-pa (da-pa)* विसृत spread.

དགྲན་ཟླ *dgran-zla (dan-da)* = དགྲ་བོ *dgra-bo*
or དགྲ་ཟླ *dgra-zla* enemy; adversary; rival; foe (*Mñon.*).

དགྲམ་པ *dgram-pa (dam-pa)* fut. of འགྲེམ་པ *hgrem-pa* མེ་ཏོག་དགྲམ་པ *me-tog dgram-pa* अवकीर्ण, flowers to be strewn; དགྲམས *dgrams* that which is to be arranged or set out.

དགྲར་སེམས་པ་འཛིན་པ *dgrar sems-pa hdsin-pa* to look upon one as an enemy.

དགྲོང་པ *dgroñ-pa* resp. of ཤི་བ *çi-wa* to die; *da dgroñ-gin hdug* now he is dying.

དགྲོལ་བ *dgrol-wa*, fut. of འགྲོལ་བ *hgrol-wa* मोचन, छन्दः, to set free; also free-will; བཅིངས་པ་དགྲོལ *bciñs-dgrol* a knot or tie loosened.

བགགས་པ *bgag-pa* pf. tense of འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa*, བཀགས་སུ་གྱུར་པའི་(ཆ་བཞག་པ)རག་ལུས་པ *bgags-su gyur-pahi (cha bshag-pa) rag lus-pa* settled or decided upon obstructing or hindering, opposing, etc.; ལམ་སོགས་བཀགས་པ *lam-sogs bgags-pa* प्रतिबद्ध obstructed the road.

བགད་པ *bgad-pa* to laugh; a laugh; བགད་མོ་བགད་པ *bgad-mo bgad-pa* id. cf. དགོད *dgod*; བཞད་གད *bshad-gad* व्याजहासि a smile; laughter.

✠ བགམ་པ *bgam-pa* to eat; to gobble; to throw into the mouth.

བགེགས I: *bgegs* གེགས *gegs* a demon. བགེགས་ལ་གང་ཟག་དང་གང་ཟག་མ་ཡིན་པ་གཉིས་ཡོད *bgegs-la*

gaṅ-zag daṅ-gaṅ zag-ma yin-pa gñis-yod the *bgegs* are of two classes, those mortal and those spirit-like; these cause hinderance, obstruction. བགེགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *bgegs-kyi rgyal-po* བི་ནཱ་ཡ་ཀ *vi-nā-ya-ka*, Ganes'a, the remover of obstacles, the leader of the *Gaṇa*—class of demons.

བགེགས II: विबन्ध, विघ्न hinderance; obstacle; བགེགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *bgegs-kyi rgyal-po* विघ्नराज is the chief of the evil spirits who are of 80,000 different kinds. Some cause heavy rains, hail storms, etc., to injure the crops; some bring on famine and so on.

བགེགས་ཀྱི་བདག་མོ *bgegs-kyi bdag-mo* शङ्करी a goddess.

བགེགས་བག་པ *bgegs bag-pa* གནོད་པའི་འདྲེས་སྒྲིབ་པ་ལ *gnod-paḥi ḥdres sgrib-pa-la* འདི་ལོ་བགེགས་བག་པ་མིན་ན་ཆུང་བའི་འཇམ་པ་ཙམ་འདུག་རུང་ *bdi-lo bgegs bag-pa min-na chuṅ-waḥi ḥjam-pa tsam-ḥdug-ruṅ* (*Rtsii.*).

བགེགས་བྱེད་པ *bgegs byed-pa* प्रतिबन्ध, विघ्नकर that which causes obstruction; to cause obstruction.

བགེགས་སེལ་བ *bgegs sel-wa*; སྐྱོན་སེལ་བ *skyonsel-wa* to remove obstruction, calamity, disease, epidemic, &c.: ངན་ལམ་ཤུགས་མི་ཡོང་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་བགེགས་སེལ *ṅan-lam shugs-mi yoṅ-waḥi ched-du bgegs-sel* performed some religious ceremonies that no mishap may occur on the way, etc. (*Rtsii. 65*).

བགོ་སྐལ *bgo-skal* སོ་སོའི་ཆ *so-soḥi-cha* भाग, सपिण्ड, दायाद प्रत्यंश portion; a kinsman or claimant. 1. སྔོན་གྱི་ལས་ཀྱི་བགོ་སྐལ the portion or lot on account of one's former acts; also share, lot. 2. the doctrine of strict retribution.

བགོ་སྐལ་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *bgo-skal-la spyod-pa* (ནང་གིས་གང་ཐོབ་པའི་སྐལ་བ་དེ་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *naṅ-gis gaṅ-thob paḥi-skal-wa de-la spyod-pa*) दायाद-चर्या to enjoy one's own share.

བགོ་བ I: *bgo-wa* वस्त्र clothes; clothing; བགོ་བ་དང་བཟའ་བ *bgo-wa daṅ bzaḥ-wa* food and clothes (*Jä.*).

བགོ་བ II: 1. to put on clothes, pf. imp. བགོས *bgos*; ལྷམ་རྟག་ཏུ་བགོས *lham-rtag-tu bgos* always wear shoes. 2. subst. apparel, etc.: བགོ་བ་ངན་པ *bgo-wa ṅan-pa* कुप्रावरण.

བགོ་བ III: fut. of བགོད་པ *bgod-pa.*

བགོ་བྱ *bgo-bya* dividend; the number or quantity to be divided.

卐 **བགོ་རེ** *bgo-re*=བ་གམ *ba-gam* also the parapet on the roof of a house; a square turret or castellated room on the top of a castle: ཧོག་སྟེན་བདུད་ཁང་པ་གྲུ་བཞིའི་དབྱིབས་ལ་འདར་ཟེར "it is applied to a building four-cornered in shape with an edge of crockets on the top."

བགོ་བཤ *bgo-bça*=བགོ་བཤའ *bgo-bçaḥ* or བགོ་སྐལ *bgo-skal*, संविभाग, ཆ་ཤ.

བགོ་བཤའ་བྱེད་པ *bgo-bçaḥ byed-pa* to distribute, allot, apportion. Often also བགོ་བཤའ་རྒྱབ་པ.

བགོད་པ *bgod-pa*, fut. བགོ *bgo*, pf. བགོས *bgos* सम्राह, अवस्थान to divide; ནོར་བགོ་བ *nor-bgo-wa* to divide property; to divide in ciphering a གྲངས *graṅs* number; to distribute ཤས་ཤས་སུ into shares; མི་རྣམས་ལ among people.

བགོད་པ་པོ *bgod-pa-po* the divider; བགོད་བྱེད *bgod-byed* divisor.

བགོད་ཡས *bgod-yas* अवन 1. protection. 2. n. of a number (*S. Lex.*).

བགོད་ར *bgod-ra* apportionment; share: ནང་ཟན་གཏན་སྡོད་རྣམས་ལ་སྙོམས་བརྡད་ཡེང་ཡོང་བའི་བགོད་ར་བྱེད *naṅ-zan gtan sdod rnams-la sñoms-brdad yeṅ-yoṅ-waḥi bgod-ra byed* divide every-

thing (that is left over) equally among the permanent residents of the family, &c. (*Ṛtsii. 61*).

བགོམ་བྱ *ḇgom-bya* पथ way; road.

བགོམས་པ *ḇgoṣ-pa* लङ्घन, गति, also བགོམ་པ *ḇgom-pa*, to walk, to step, to stride, to pace: འཐེམ་པ་ལ་བགོམས་པ stepped over the threshold. བགོམ་འགྲོ་བ to pace; to walk slowly.

བགོར *ḇgor*, supine of བགོ་བ *ḇgo-wa*.

བགོར་བ *ḇgor-wa* or འགོར་བ *ẖgor-wa* (*Cs.*); ལམ་དུ་འགོར *lam-du ẖgor* to linger or loiter in the way; delay.

བགྱངས་པ *ḇgyaṅṣ-pa*, v. རྒྱོང་བ *ṛgyoṅ-wa*.

བགྱིད་པ *ḇgyiḏ-pa*, pf. བགྱིས *ḇgyiṣ*, fut. བགྱི *ḇgyi*, imp. གྱིས *gyiṣ*. Is elegant form of བྱེད་པ करण: 1. to do; to act; to perform. 2. to make; to manufacture: གྱིས་ཟེར་བའི་གཟུགས the images regarding which there had been said, 'make them,' *i.e.*, the bespoken, ordered images (*Jä.*). ལས་བགྱིད་པ to do a work; བཀའ་བཞིན་དུ་བགྱིར according to order, it will be done; ཉེ་གནས་བགྱིད་པ to act the disciple; to be a disciple. མི་ལ་གནོད་པ་བགྱིས I have hurt the man; I have done him harm; བུ་ཡོད་པར་གྱིས་ཤིག make, bring it about, that a child be (born): རྒྱལ་པོ་མ་ནོར་གྱིས་ཤིག *ṛgyal-po ma-nor gyiṣ çig* see that you do not let the prince escape; ཞེས་བགྱི་བ the so-called (*Jä.*).

བགྱིས *ḇgyiṣ* कृत्य, कार a deed, act.

བགྱེར་བ *ḇgyer-wa*, past. of འགྱེར་བ *ẖgyer-wa*, རྒྱེར་སྔགས་པས་ཚིག་བཏང་དུས་སྐད་གདངས་སྙན་པོས་འདོན་པ ejaculating; chanting: གསང་སྔགས་སྦྱི་ཊི་བཞིན་པར་བགྱེར་ནས, ཚིམ་ཐོག་ལ་འགོད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང accordingly in the chanting of the *Mantra*, there was some mistake (*A. 66*).

བགྲང *ḇgraṅ* संख्या number; figure.

བགྲང་རྟོགས *ḇgraṅ-ṛtogṣ* n. of a very great number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲང་འཕྱེས *ḇgraṅ-ẖphyeṣ* n. of a great number; བགྲང་འཕྱོས *ḇgraṅ ẖphyoṣ* n. of a great number occurring in the passage བགྲང་འཕྱོས་བགྲང་འཕྱེས་ལ་བསྒྲེས་པ *ḇgraṅ-gphyoṣ ḇgraṅ-ẖphyeṣ-la ḇṣgreṣ-pa* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲང་འཕྲེང *ḇgraṅ-ẖphreṅ* अक्षमाला, जपमाला rosary-beads.

བགྲང་བ *ḇgraṅ-wa* गणित to number, count, calculate: འཕྲེང་བ་བགྲང་བ་བྱ *ẖphraṅ-wa ḇgraṅ-wa bya* should count the beads of his rosary.

བགྲང་བ་ཡང *ḇgraṅ-wa yaṅ* गणनामपि even counting.

བགྲང་བྱ *ḇgraṅ-bya* what may be numbered; numberable—years, time.

བགྲང་ཡལ *ḇgraṅ-yal* अवर low; n. of a great number (*S. Lex.*).

བགྲང་ཡོལ *ḇgraṅ-yol* अमेय that cannot be measured: བགྲང་ཡོལ་གཉིས་དང་མི་འཇལ་གཉིས *ḇgraṅ-yol gñiṣ daṅ mi-ṁjal gñiṣ* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲངས་པ *ḇgraṅṣ-pa* संख्येय capable of being counted.

བགྲངས་པ་ལ་འདས་པ *ḇgraṅṣ-pa la ẖdaṣ-pa* गणनासमतिक्रान्त that is past counting.

བགྲད་པ *ḇgraḏ-pa*=1. གདངས་པ *gdaṅṣ-pa* to open wide; མིག་བགྲད་པ *mig-ḇgrad-pa* to stare; to goggle; ཁ་བགྲད་པ *kha-ḇgraḏ-pa* to gape; རྐང་པ་བགྲད་པ *ṛkaṅ-pa ḇgraḏ-pa* to part the legs wide; to straddle. 2. to scratch (*Sch.*), spelt more correctly འབྲད་པ *ẖbraḏ-pa* (*Jä.*).

བགྲམ་པ *ḇgram-pa* व्यस्त separated; anxious.

བགྲིལ་བ *ḇgril-wa* to fall down; to drop down: གཡང་ལ་བགྲིལ fell into the abyss (*Situ. 74*).

བགྲུང་བ *bgruñ-wa* or བགྲུངས *bgruñs*, = དྭངས་སུ་བཙུག་པ *dbañs-su bcug-pa* to strain; to depurate; ཆུ་ཡི་རྙོག་མ་དྭངས་སུ་བཙུག་པ *chu-yi rñog-ma dvañs-su bcug-pa* to strain the impurities out of water.

བགྲུད་པ *bgrud-pa*, pf. བགྲུས *bgrus*, fut. བགྲུ *bgru* to clear of husks; to shell; བགྲུས་པའི་འབྲས *bgrus-pahi hbras* husked rice.

བགྲེ་བ *bgre-wa* resp. རྒས་པ *rgas-pa* or བགྲེས *bgres*, वृद्ध old; grown in age.

Syn. ན་སོ་རྒས་པ *na-so rgas-pa* old; བགྲེས་པོ *bgres-po*; རྒད་པོ *rgad-po* or རྒན་པོ *rgau-po* (*Mñon.*).

བགྲེང་ *bgreñ* occasionally for 1. སྒྲེང་བ *sgreñ-wa*; 2. བགྲང་བ *bgrañ-wa*.

བགྲེང་ཕྲེང་ *bgreñ-phreñ* जपमाला a rosary to count the names of saints, Buddhas, &c.

བགྲེན་པ *bgren-pa* (*den-pa*), v. བཀྲེན་པ *bkren-pa* (*Sch.*).

བགྲོ *bgro* (*do*) संगीत a song.

བགྲོ་གླེང་པ *bgro-gleñ-pa* = གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *gros-byed-pa* to argue, discuss: ཁོང་གི་གྲྭ་པ་མཁས་ཤིག་ལྷ་རྗེ་ལ་བགྲོ་གླེང་བྱེད་དུ་བྱུང་སྟེ *khoñ-gi grba-pa mkhas-shig lha-rje-la bgro-gleg byed-du byuñ-ste* one of his learned scholars having come to confer with *Lharje* (*Deb.* ཀ *8*).

བགྲོ་བ *bgro-wa* (*do-wa*) (pf. བགྲོས *bgros*), resp. བཀའ་གྲོས *bkah-gros* with གླེང་བ *gleñ-wa* 1. to argue, discuss, confer with, consider: ཤེས་ཕན་ཚུན་དུ་བགྲོས་ནས *shes phan-tshun-du bgros-nas* thus mutually discussing; ཇི་ལྟར་བྱ་ཤེས་བགྲོས་ནས *ji-ltar-bya shes bgros-nas* deliberating what they should do. 2. to resolve, decide.

བགྲོ་བའི་ཁང་པ *bgro-wahi khañ-pa* = གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *glu-dbyañs-kyi khañ-pa* संगीत-प्रासाद the stage; a music booth.

བགྲོང་བ *bgroñ-wa* (*doñ-wa*) = བགྲུང་བ *bgruñ-wa* to count (*Jä.*).

བགྲོད *bgrod* (*doi*) व्रजनि 1. progress; gait (*Schr.; Kālāc. T 25*); going. 2. it also signifies the number 2 (*Rtsii.*). བགྲོད་དཀའ་བ *bgrod-dkah-wa* दुर्गम difficult progress; difficult to pass; བགྲོད་དཀའ་བའི་གནས *bgrod-dkah-wahi gnas* कान्तार a wilderness; a place or desert which is difficult to traverse; བགྲོད་དཀའ་བའི་ལམ *bgrod-dkah-wahi lam* दुर्गमपथ a difficult passage; an inaccessible path.

བགྲོད་པ गति, अयन, यान 1. to walk; to get over; wander: བགྲོད་ལ་ཕན *bgrod-la-phan* is useful in getting along. ལམ་བགྲོད་པ *lam-bgrod-pa* to travel over; to get through: ཆུ་བགྲོད་པར་དཀའ་བ *chu-bgrod-par dkah-wa* a river difficult to cross. 2. declination; अयन; ཉི་མ་ལྷོ་བགྲོད *ñi-ma lho-bgrod* the sun's going to the south; the sun's south declination; བྱང་བགྲོད *byañ-bgrod* the sun's north declination; བགྲོད་དུས་གཉིས *bgrod-dus gñis* both declinations; བུད་མེད་ལ་བགྲོད་པ *bud-med-la bgrod-pa* to lie with a woman (*Cs.*).

བགྲོད་བྱ *bgrod-bya* (*doi-ja*) कलत्र a road in general; met. a woman (*Mñon.*).

བགྲོད་ཡས *bgrod-yas* विचार walking; a mover (*Lex.*).

བགྲོད་ལམ *bgrod-lam* 1. a road; passage. 2. met. the female organ (*Mñon.*).

བགྲོས *bgros* (*doi*) = བཀའ་གྲོས *bkah-gros* conference, consultation (*Situ. 75*); བགྲོས་ངན་བྱས *bgros-ñan byas* made conspiracy; holding unlawful conference: ཡང་སང་ཉིན་ཁོང་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་བགྲོས་ངན་བྱས་པས *yañ sañ-ñin khoñ-gñis kyis bgros-ñan byas-pas* (*Rdsa. 14*) again yesterday both of them held evil conference.

མགར *mgar* the work or craft of a smith; གསེར་མགར *gser-mgar* goldsmith.

མགར་ཁང་ *m̱gar-khaṅ* or མགར་ས *m̱gar-sa* smithy.

མགར་ཁྲི་སྒྲ་རྫི་ཐུན *M̱gar-khṟi s̱gṟa-dsi thun*; n. of a celebrated minister of Tibet.

མགར་སྤྱོད *m̱gar-s̱pyoḏ* (*gar-choi*) कर्मारचर्या the practice or craft of a smith.

མགར་བ *m̱gar-wa* लोहकार, सुवर्णकार, कर्मकार, अयस्कार blacksmith; one of low caste.

Syn. ལྕགས་བཟོ་པ *ḻcags-ḇzo-pa*; ལྕགས་མགར་བ *ḻcags-m̱gar wa*; མཚོན་ཆ་མཁན *m̱tshon-cha-m̱khan*; རྡེག་ཆ་མཁན *ṟdeg-cha-m̱khan* (*M̱ñon.*).

མགར་རྩན་གཉའ་ལྡོམ་བ *M̱gar-ṟtsan g̱ñaẖ ḻdom-ba* n. of the celebrated minister Gar of Tibet, who was sent to China to negotiate for the marriage of the daughter of emperor Thaṅ Tai-tsung with his master king *Sṟoṅ-ḇtsan s̱gam-po.*

མགལ་བ *m̱gal-wa* jaw; jaw-bone; ཡ་མགལ *ya-m̱gal* the upper jaw-bone; མགལ་བ *m̱gal-wa* or མ་མགལ *ma-m̱gal* the lower jaw-bone. In colloq. both jaws together are called ཡ་ལེ་མ་ལེ *ya-le ma-le*. མགལ་ཆག *m̱gal-chag* a broken jaw-bone; མགལ་བུད *m̱gal-buḏ* a dislocated jaw-bone.

མགལ་དུམ *m̱gal-dum* वन्यालात a large piece of wood split or cut, or half burnt.

མགལ་པ *m̱gal-pa* or འགལ་པ *ẖgal-pa* a billet of wood.

མགལ་མེ *m̱gal-me* अलात, fire-brand; torch consisting of long chips of wood.

མགལ་མེ་བསྐོར་བ *m̱gal-me ḇskor-wa* अलातचक्र to whirl round a fire-brand.

མགལ་མེའི་འཁོར་ལོ *m̱gal-meẖi ẖkhor-lo* a circle of light produced by whirling round a fire-brand.

* **མགུ** *mgu* तुष्ट (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 3*). [satisfied]*S.*

མགུ་བ *m̱gu-wa* सन्तोष, उद्ग्रा, हृष्ट, तुष्टि, आह्लाद 1. to rejoice; to be glad, joyful, content; མགུ་ནས *m̱gu-nas̱* delighted: མགུ་བའི་ལན་མ་བྱུང *m̱gu-waẖi lan ma-byuṅ* did not receive a gratifying or satisfactory answer. 2. to exhilarate; to gladden; to make content. དགའ་དགུ་བ *ḏgaẖ-ḏgu-wa*, དགའ་དགུ་རང་བ *ḏgaẖ-ḏgu raṅ-wa*, མགུ་བ་བྱ་བ *m̱gu-wa bya-wa* आराधना are frq. intensive forms to express joy or exultation in the older classics.

Syn. དགའ་བ *ḏgaẖ-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

མགུར *m̱gur* 1.= མགུ་བར *m̱gu-war*. 2. कण्ठ throat; neck; that which comes out of the མགུར *m̱gur* is called a མགུར་མ *m̱gur-ma*, a song: རྗེ་བཙུན་མི་ལའི་མགུར *ṟje-ḇtsun mi-laẖi m̱gur* the venerable Mila's songs. 3. voice; མགུར་སྙན་པ *m̱gur-s̱ñan-pa* sweet voice; harmonious voice. 4. song, air, melody; hence a religious song. Used as honorific form for གླུ, especially in Milarapa, each of the doctrinal ditties in that work being preceded by the words མགུར་འདི་གསུངས་སོ, he uttered this song.

མགུར་ཆུ *m̱gur-chu*, མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་བུམ་གདན *m̱choḏ ṟten-gyi bum-gdan* the pedestal on which the cupola of a chaitya rests.

མགུར་དུ་གསུངས་པ *m̱gur-du gsuṅs̱-pa* anything sung or put into verse.

མགུར་ན་པ *m̱gur na-pa* = མགུལ་རྒྱན *m̱gul-ṟgyan* ornament worn round the neck (*M̱ñon.*).

མགུར་འབུམ *m̱gur-ẖbum* the hundred thousand sacred songs; name of one of *Mila-ras̱pa's* two great works, which are both interwoven with numerous religious songs.

མགུར་ཞོ *m̱gur-sho* or སེ་བ *se-wa* 24; of the weight of 24 *rattee*; a weight equal to $7\frac{1}{3}$ (*S̱kar-ma* སྐར་མ).

མགུར་བསལ་བ *mgur-bsal-wa* 1. to deliver a song with emphasis. 2. to clear the throat; to hawk; to hem (*Jä.*).

མགུར་ལྷ *mgur-lha* a god of hunting with the Mongol Shamans (*Sch.*).

མགུར་ལྷ་མཆེད་བཞི *mgur-lha mched-bshi* the four brothers (sylvan gods) from whom the four great tribes of Tibet are said to have originated.

མགུལ་པ *mgul-pa* कण्ठ, ग्रीवा, गल, कन्धर neck; throat; resp. for མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa*; མགུལ་དུ་འདོགས་པ *mgul-du hdogs-pa* to tie, fasten on the neck, *e.g.*, magic objects; རང་གི་མགུལ་པ་གཅོད་པ *rañ-gi mgul-pa gcod-pa* to cut one's own throat; to commit suicide, suicidal; མགུལ་པ་ནས་འཁྱུད་པ *mgul-pa nas hkhyud-pa* to fall on a person's neck; to embrace; མགུལ་པ་ནས་འཛིན་པ or འཛུ་བ to seize by the throat.

Syn. སྐེ *ske*; མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa*; མགུར *mgur*; མགོ་རྟེན *mgo-rten*; མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-hdsin*; resp. རི་མོ་གསུམ་པ *ri-mo gsum-pa*; དུང་འདྲའི་མགྲིན *duñ-hdrahi mgrin*; བུམ་པའི་མགུལ་ཅན *bum-pahi mgul-can* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་གླུ *mgul-glu*, resp. གླུ *glu*, ཚངས་དབྱངས་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མགུལ་གླུ *Tshañs-dbyañs rgya mtshohi mgul-glu*, n. of a work of the second Dalai Lama *Tshañ-dbyañs rgya-mtsho*.

མགུལ་རྒྱན *mgul-rgyan* कण्ठाभरण, ग्रैवक necklace; a neck ornament.

Syn. མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན *mgrin-pahi rgyan*, མགུར་ན་སྤ *mgur-na spa*; སྐེའི་རྒྱན *skehi-rgyan*; མགུལ་པའི་རྒྱན *mgul-pahi-rgyan* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་སྔོན *mgul-sñon* = མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sñon* नीलकण्ठ, नीलकन्धर 1. he with a blue neck. 2. a peacock.

མགུལ་ཆིང་དཀར་པ *mgul-chiñ dkar-pa* a white neck-cloth.

མགུལ་ཆུང *mgul-chuñ* a small amulet worn on the neck.

མགུལ་དར *mgul-dar* or དཔའ་དར *dpah-dar* 1. a silk scarf tied round the neck as a badge of honour. 2. the shoulder of a mountain; གཡོན་མགུལ་ན *gyon-mgul na* on the left slope (*Jä.*).

མགུལ་གདུབ *mgul-gdub* हर्ष the neck-bangle or necklace worn by the Indians.

མགུལ་ནད *mgul-nad* disease of the throat.

མགུལ་པའི་རྒྱན *mgul-pahi-rgyan* = མགུལ་རྒྱན *mgul-rgyan* or མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན *mgrin-pahi rgyan* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་རིང *mgul-riñ* अतिग्रीव a long neck.

མགེའུ *mgehu* same as མགོའུ *mgohu*, v. མགོ *mgo*.

མགོ I: *mgo* शिरः, मूर्द्धा, शृङ्ग, मस्तक the head: མགོ་འཇོག་པས་ལུས་ཤེས *mgo-hjog-pas lus-çes* by the movement of the head the body is known; མགོ་ལ་མེ་འབར་བ་ལྟ་བུ *mgo-la me-hbar-wa lta-bu* आदीप्त-शिरोज्वलोपम as if glowing with fire on his head. མགོ་རུས *mgo-rus* कपाल the head-bone; frontal bone; མགོ་བོང་བུ་ལྟ་བུ *mgo boñ-bu lta-bu* खरशीर्ष a head like that of an ass: མགོ་སྒྱུར་སློག་སློག་བསྡད་འདུག *mgo-sgyur slog-slog bsdad-hdug* he sat (at times) bending his head (*Rdsa.*).

མགོ II: 1. summit, height, top: རི་མགོ་ཁ་བས་གཡོགས the hill tops were covered with snow. 2. first place; principal part; མགོ་བྱེད་པ *mgo-byed-pa* to lead; to command; to be at the head of; དབུ་མཛད་པ *dwu-mdsad-pa* to inspect, look after, superintend, control: བུ་མོ་ཞིག་གིས་མགོ་བྱེད་པའི་མི་མང་པོ *bu-mo shig-gis mgo-byed-pahi mi-mañ-po* a number of (labouring) people were superintended by a girl (the farmer's daughter) (*Jä.*). 3. beginning: གྲོས་མགོ *gros-mgo* the beginning of a consultation. མགོ་འཛུག་པ *mgo-hdsug-pa* to begin: བོད་སྡུག་པའི་མགོ་འཛུག *bod sdug-pahi mgo-hdsug* that was the beginning of the misfortunes of Tibet;

བརྟན་གྱི་སྐྱིད་མགོ་དེ་ནས་ཚུགས *brtan-gyi skyid-mgo de-nas tshugs* with this my constant good fortune commenced; ལོ་མགོ་ལ *lo-mgo la* at the beginning of the year; མགོ་ནས *mgo-nas* from the beginning. 4. in grammar a superscribed *r, l, s, e, i;* ར་མགོའི་ཀ *ra-mgohi ka;* ཀ *k* with *r* superscribed; དེ་རྣམས་བས་ཕུལ་ས་མགོའི་ཀཧོ *de-rnams bas-phul sa-mgohi kaho* these are the words beginning with བ་ས་ཀ *b, s, k* (*Jä.*).

མགོ III: मृगशिरा: n. of a constellation (the 5th) consisting of stars resembling the head of an antelope.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་མགོ *ri-dbags-mgo*; མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*; སྨལ་པོ *smal-po*; ཟླ་སྐྱེས *zla-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

མགོ་ཀླད *mgo-klad* the brain.

མགོ་དཀྱིལ *mgo-dkyil* colloq. crown of the head; vertex.

མགོ་སྐོར *mgo-skor* imposture, deceit: བདུད་ཀྱི་མགོ་སྐོར་དེ་ང་མི་འདོད *bdud-kyi mgo-skor de ña-mi-hdod* I detest these diabolical tricks (*Jä.*).

མགོ་སྐོར་བ *mgo-skor-wa* to cheat, swindle, confuse; མི་མགོ་མ་སྐོར *mi-mgo ma-skor* do not cheat people.

མགོ་དགུ་བ *mgo dgu-wa*=དགུར་བ *dgur-wa*=དགུ་བ *dgu-wa*.

མགོ་སྐྱ *mgo-skya* a gray head; མགོ་སྐྱ་ཅན *mgo-skya-can* a gray-headed person.

མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*, v. མགོ *mgo* III.

མགོ་སྐྱེས་དཀར་བ *mgo-skyes dkar-wa*=རྒན་པ *rgyan-pa* or རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa* an old man; gray hairs (*Mñon.*).

མགོ་སྐྱོང *mgo-skyoñ* or མགོ་འདྲེན *mgo-hdren* a protector; patron.

མགོ་སྐྱོབ *mgo-skyob*=རྨོག *rmog* a helmet.

མགོ་ཁྲ *mgo-khra* (*go-tha*) scald-head.

མགོ་མཁྲེགས་ཅན *mgo-mkhregs-can* (*go-theg-chen*) obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn, esp. in buying and bartering; selfish; bargaining; haggling.

མགོ་རྒྱན *mgo-rgyan* मुण्डाभरण, दौखता 1. head ornament. 2. n. of a place in Tibet.

མགོ་ལྗི་ཡོག་པ *mgo-lji yog-pa* मुण्डभारि a heavy head.

མགོ་ཉལ *mgo-ñal* hair of the head.

མགོ་ཉོག *mgo-ñog* bewildered, confused; troublesome: ད་རེས་ཀྱི་བྱ་བ་འདི་མགོ་ཉོག *da-res-kyi bya-wa hdi-mgo ñog* work at these times is very troublesome (*Rdsa. 26*).

མགོ་མཉམ་གསུམ *mgo-mñam-gsum* the three things of simultaneous occurrence; they are:—(1) འཆི་བ་དྲན་པ་རྒྱུད་ལ་སྐྱེས་པ *hchi-wa dran-pa rgyud-la skyes-pa* the thought of death arising in the mind; (2) ཚེ་འདི་བློས་ཐོངས་བ *tshe-hdi blos-thoñs-wa* renouncing of worldly affairs; (3) ཆོས་བྱེད་པ *chos-byed-pa* to practise religion. The contrary of the three are the following:—(1) མི་འཆི་སྙམ་པ *mi-hchi-sñam-pa* the thought that one will not die; (2) ཚེ་འདི་ལ་འཐམས་པ *tshe-hdi-la hthams-pa* to remain attached to worldly affairs; (3) སྡིག་པ་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa byed-pa* commission of sin (*Lo. 45*).

མགོ་བསྙུང *mgo-bsñuñ* शिक्ष्ग्रीवशिरा: stiff-neck.

མགོ་བཏགས་ཞུ་བ *mgo-btags shu-wa* to seek protection under one who is superior to himself; to seek refuge under such.

མགོ་རྟག་ཆོད་པ *mgo-rtag-chod-pa* one who can give decided advice.

མགོ་རྟེན *mgo-rtan* that on which the head rests, *i.e.*, the throat or མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-hdsin* that holds the head; ग्रीवा the neck (*Mñon.*).

མགོ་སྟོང *mgo-stoñ* a giddy-headed man; an idiot; one who cannot think for himself.

མགོ་ཐུག *mgo-thug*=འདྲ་འདྲ *hdra-hdra* an equal, a match, a rival.

མགོ་ཐོད *mgo-thod* शेखर top or crown of the head; on the summit.

མགོ་ཐོན་པ *mgo-thon-pa* one who by his own ability can direct others.

མགོ་འཐོམ་པ *mgo-hthom-pa* confounded.

མགོ་འདོན་པ *mgo-hdon-pa*=མགོ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་པ *mgo-hdren byed-pa* to favour, preserve, make safe: དགེ་བསྙེན་བཞིའི་ཡོ་བྱད་ཐམས་ཅད་མགོ་འདོན་དུ་བཅུག་གོ all the properties of four Upāsakas he caused to be kept secure (*A. 22*).

མགོ་ན *mgo-na* मुण्ड-व्यथा headache.

མགོ་ནན *mgo-nan*, ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* प्रथम first, foremost.

མགོ་སྦུག *mgo-sbug* the head together with the meat of a slain goat, sheep or yak, &c.

མགོ་བ *mgo-wa* शिरः the head.

¹མགོ་བོ *mgo-bo*=ཡན་ལག་མཆོག *yan-lag mchog* मस्तक the chief of the limbs of the body (*Mñon.*): མགོ་བོ་གདུགས་འདྲ་ཟླུམ་པའི་མི་ཡི་དབང་པོར་འགྱུར he who has a round head resembling an umbrella becomes a lord of men.

མགོ་བོ་སྤྱི་ཐེར་བ *mgo-wo spyi-ther-wa* a bald-head.

མགོ་མི་བསྒྱུར *mgo mi-bsgyur* न शीर्षप्रचोदक does not change his residence or head-quarters.

མགོ་མོ་གཡོག *mgo-mo-gyog* head-cover.

མགོ་སྨོས་པས་གོ་བ *mgo-smos-pas go-wa*=ཉུང་ཟད་ལབ་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་གོ་བ *cuñ-zad lab-pa tsam-kyis go-wa* to easily perceive the meaning from a slight movement of the head.

མགོ་ཚོག *mgo-tsog* round protuberant head: ཡོ་བྱད་གང་ཟུང་གི་མགོ་ཚོག་ཚོག་ཡོད་པ་ལ on the heads of whatsoever things that may be round.

མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-hdsin* शिरोरोधि the head of an office, or work-leader.

མགོ་འཛུག་པ *mgo-hdsug-pa* उपक्रम to begin (a work or subject, etc.).

མགོ་ཟླ་བ *mgo-zla-wa* मार्गशिरः, मार्गशीर्ष November-December of Indian calendar. The eleventh month of the Tibetan calendar.

མགོ་ཟླུམ *mgo-zlum* (*go-dum*) or མགོ་རེག *mgo-reg* मुण्डन, प्रव्रजित, पलितकेश shaven head, also round bald-head; a Buddhist monk; མགོ་ཟླུམ་གནས *mgo-zlum-gnas* a place where the shaven heads reside; a monastery; མགོ་ཟླུམ་པ *mgo-zlum-pa* a shaven head; a monk.

མགོ་ཟླུམ་ལམ་ནག *mgo-zlum lam-nag*=སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* राहु the sounding planet; a comet (*Mñon.*).

མགོའུ་ཆུང *mgohu-chuñ* अशीर्षक with a small or no head; the running-hand character of Tibet.

མགོ་གཡོག་པ *mgo-gyog-pa*=བསླུས་པ *bslus-pa* or མགོ་སྐོར *mgo-skor* to cheat, deceive; མགོ་གཡོག་མགོ་སྐོར་གྱི་བསླུ་ཁྲིད *mgo-gyog mgo-skor-gyi bslu-khrid* to rob one by deception or cheating.

མགོ་རུག *mgo-rug*=མགོ་གུག་གུག་བྱེད་པ *mgo-gug gug byed-pa* to bend the head; to bow down the head: ཇ་བུར་འདྲེན་པའི་མགོ་རུག་བྱེད་པ *ja-wur hdren-pahi mgo-rug byed-pa* he made obeisance presenting tea and treacle.

མགོ་ལིང་ཅན *mgo-liñ-can* विटपी; ཤིང *çiñ* a tree;=མགོ་འདན་པ *mgo hdan-pa* shaking the head as a signal or from illness.

མགོ་རེག *mgo-reg* or མགོ་བྲེགས *mgo-bregs* Buddhist monk.

མགོ་ལྷག་ཕྱེད་པ *mgo-lhag phyed-pa* or མགོ་སྙོམས་བྱེད་པ *mgo-sñoms byed-pa* to make all equal; not to make any invidious distinction between parties; to deal evenly: ཐམས་ཅད་མགོ་ལྷག་ཕྱེད་པར་གྱིས་ཤེས *thams-cad mgo lhag-phyed-par-gyis shes* thus commanded, all behave fairly among yourselves (*A. 115*).

*མགོན་དཀར་ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ *mgon-dkar yid-bshin nor-bu* (*Schr.; 77 A.*).

མགོན་པོ *mgon-po* according to some grammarians the word མགོན *mgon* is an abbreviation of the words མགོ་འདྲེན *mgo-hdren* (འདྲེ *hdre* being eliminated), signifying नाथ protector, patron, principal, master, lord, tutelary god; so the word is applicable to Buddha, saints, and also ordinarily to any protectors and benefactors in general. When མགོན་པོ occurs as a proper name it denotes either Buddha or Avalokites'vara or Mahádeva. Among the མགོན་པོ *mgon-po* are also classed Gaṇes'a, the Dikpāla or guardians of the world and of Buddhism, besides many other spirits who are represented as possessing four, six, and sometimes eight arms. This class of gods is also numerous in both the Tantrik and Bon pantheon. མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་བཞི་ཕྱག་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *mgon-po shal-bshi phyag bco-brgyad* the Lord with four faces and eighteen arms. Sambhara (བདེ་མཆོག) of the Bon-po has three faces and six arms. In Buddhist India there were worshipped three Nātha नाथ, or མགོན་པོ *mgon-po*, viz.:—(1) འབབ་སྟེགས་མགོན་པོ *Hbab-stegs mgon-po* the spirit invoked to inspire one by entering one's body; (2) ནག་པོ་མགོན་པོ *Nag-po mgon-po* the black-spirit; (3) བྲམ་ཟེ་མགོན་པོ *Bram-ze mgon-po* the *Brāhma nātha, i.e.*, Brāhmaṇa's spirit (*K. dun. 50*).

* མགོན་པོ་གྲི་གུག *Mgon-po gri-gug* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

མགོན་པོ་རྟ་ནག་ཅན་ཕྱག་བཞི་པ *mgon-pa rta-nag can phyag bshi-pa* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་སྟག་ཞོན *Mgon-po stag-shon* (*Schr.; 87 A.*).

མགོན་པོ་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Mgon-po Spyan-ras gzigs* = འཕགས་པ་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Hphags-pa Spyan-ras gzigs* अवलोकितेश्वर the patron Lord Avalokites'vara (*Mnon.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཕྱག་དྲུག་པ *Mgon-po phyag-drug-pa* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཕྱག་བཞི་པ *Mgon-po phyag-bshi-pa* (*Schr.; 81 C.*).

* མགོན་པོ་བེང *Mgon-po Beṅ* (*Schr.; 85 C.*).

* མགོན་པོ་བྲམ་གཟུགས *Mgon-po bram-gzugs* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་མི་ཕམ་པ *Mgon po mi-pham-pa* अजितनाथ (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 111*) [invincible Lord] *S.*

མགོན་པོ་འོད་དཔག་མེད *Mgon-po hod-dpag med* अमिताभ lit. immeasurable light; a n. of the 4th Dhyāni-Buddha.

* མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་གཅིག *Mgon-po shal-gcig* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་བཞི *Mgon-po shal-bshi* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ལེགས་ལྡན *Mgon-po legs-ldan* (*Schr.*; (*Org. m. 110, 20*).

མགོན་མང༌ས *mgon-maṅs* many patrons or defenders of religions; many small pyramidal sacred erections (*Cs.*).

མགོན་མེད *mgon-med* अनाथ unprotected, helpless; མགོན་མེད་ཟས་སྦྱིན *Mgon-med zas-sbyin* अनाथ-पिण्डद n. of a certain house-holder who accommodated Buddha in the Jetavana grove of S'rāvasti. He was the chief house-holder devotee of Buddha.

མགོན་བཙུན་ཕྱའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *Mgon-btsun phyahi groṅ-khyer* n. of a city in the paradise of the Bon-po.

མགྱོགས་འགྲོ *mgyogs-hgro* horse, wind. Syn. རླུང *rluṅ*; རྟ *rta* (*Mnon.*).

མགྱོགས་འགྲོའི་བྲུན *mayogs-hgrohi brun*, met. for རྟ་ཡི་སྦང༌ས *rta-yi sbaṅs*, horse-dung (*Sman. 186*).

མགྱོགས་པ *mgyogs-pa* जव, सपदि, आशु, क्षिप्र, जावनं, तूर्ण adj. and adv. rapid, swift, quick; speedily: མགྱོགས་པོ་འགྲོ་ན་རྟ་དང་གླང་ཆེན་ཆད, ག་ལེ་འགྲོ་ན་བོང་བུས་རྒྱལ་ཁམས་བསྐོར by quickly going the horse and the elephant become prostrate; by slowly walking the donkey travels round a kingdom. In modern works and colloq. མགྱོགས་པོ as adj. and མགྱོགས་པོར as the adv. are the commoner forms.

མགྱོགས་པ་དྲི་ལྡན་ *mgyogs-pa dri-ldan*, ཤིང་ཀུན་ *çiṅ-kun* assafœtida (*Sman 109*).

མགྱོགས་པོར་ *mgyogs-por* quickly, speedily, soon.

མགྱོགས་ལམ་ *mgyogs-lam* a straight, short way; རྐྱང་མགྱོགས་ *rkyaṅ-mgyogs*, v. རྐང་ *rkaṅ*, a short-cut; སུ་མགྱོགས་ *su-mgyogs* a race; a running-match (*Jä.*).

མགྲིན་སྐྱེས་ *mgrin-skyes*=གླུ་དབྱངས་ *klu-dbyaṅs* song; music (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲིན་སྔོན་ *mgrin-sṅon* नीलकण्ठ Mahādeva; he with a blue neck; the peacock. When the ocean was churned by the gods and the Asuras, there came out the sun and moon and then Lakṣmī the goddess of wealth and fortune, and afterwards nectar was the result. Lastly came forth a pot of poison which would have destroyed the world. The God Mahādeva out of compassion for all living beings of the world, himself drank the potion, in consequence of which his neck turned blue.

Syn. ལྷ་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *Lha-dwaṅ-phyug*; རྨ་བྱ་ *rma-bya* (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲིན་གཅིག་ཏུ་ *mgrin gcig-tu* with one voice; unanimously.

མགྲིན་བཅུ་ *Mgrin-bcu* दशकण्ठ a name of Rāvana, King of Ceylon and the son of Pulasta.

མགྲིན་བཅུའི་དགྲ་བོ་ *mgrin-bcuhi dgra-bo*, རྒྱལ་པོ་ར་མ་ཎ་ *Rgyal-po Ramaṇa*, King Rāma (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲིན་ཐུང་བ་ *mgrin thuṅ-wa* a short neck, throat, or voice.

མགྲིན་ལྡན་ *mgrin-ldan*, कलकण्ठ the cuckoo or Indian *koel*.

Syn. ཁུ་བྱུག་ *khu-byug*.

མགྲིན་པ་ *mgrin-pa* (*din-pa*) ग्रीवा, कन्धर, कण्ठ, शिरोधि, कम्बु the neck; མགྲིན་རིང་བ་ *mgrin riṅ-wa* a long neck.

Syn. གྲེ་བ་ *gre-wa*; མགུར་ *mgur*; མགུལ་པ་ *mgul-pa*; མགོ་རྟེན་ *mgo-rten*; མགོ་འཛིན་ *mgo-hdsin*; སྐེ་ *ske*; རི་མོ་གསུམ་པ་ *ri-mo gsum-pa*; དུང་འདྲའི་མགྲིན་ *duṅ-hdrahi mgrin*; བུམ་པའི་མགུལ་ཅན་ *bum-pahi mgul-can* the last three are used in polite language (*Mṅon.*). གྲེ་བ་ *gre-wa* is a corrupt form of the Sanskṛt word ग्रीवा *grīvā* (*Liç.*).

མགྲིན་པ་ཅན་ *mgrin-pa-can* peaked mountain.

མགྲིན་པ་བཏེགས་ *mgrin-pa btegs* raised head (as if out of panic or alarm).

མགྲིན་པ་རབ་རིང་ *mgrin-pa rab-riṅ*=ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་ *khruṅ-khruṅ* the stork (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན་ *mgrin-pahi rgyan*=མགུལ་རྒྱན་ *mgul rgyan* or སྐྱེ་ཡི་རྒྱན་ *skye-yi rgyan* necklace (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲིན་པའི་སྒྲ་ *mgrin-pahi sgra* voice.

མགྲིན་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ *mgrin-pahi phyogs*, जत्रु the mouth [the collar-bone]*S.*

མགྲིན་པའི་རྩ་ *mgrin-pahi rtsa* कण्ठमूल the root or base of the neck.

མགྲིན་པའི་རླུང་ *mgrin-pahi rluṅ* उदान breath.

མགྲིན་དམར་ *mgrin-dmar* रक्तग्रीव red-throat; n. of a bird.

མགྲིན་མཛེས་ *mgrin-mdses* सुग्रीव a handsome neck; མགྲིན་བཟང་ *Mgrin-bzaṅ* n. of the friend and general of Rāma in his exile.

མགྲིན་བཟང་ *mgrin-bzaṅ* one with a loud, clear voice.

* མགྲིན་བཟང་མ་ *mgrin-bzaṅ-ma* (*Schr.; 92 B.*).

མགྲིན་བཟང་བཙུན་མོ་ *mgrin-bzaṅ btsun-mo* 1. n. of a goddess. 2.=གི་ཝང་ *gi-waṅ* गोरोचना n. of concretion found in the brains of elephants or stomach of cows (*Sman. 94*); a bright yellow pigment.

མགྲིན་སྔོན་ཟླ་བའི་རྟོགས་བརྗོད་ *Mgrin-sṅon zla-wahi rtogs-brjod* n. of a Tibetan romance containing 133 block-print leaves, composed

by Lama *Ḇlo-ḇzañ Ḇstan-paẖi ṟgyal-m̱tshan* of Tshor-phu in Tibet.

མགྲོན I: *m̱gron* (*ḏon*) is also sometimes wrongly spelt as འདྲོན *ẖdron* अतिथि, निमन्त्रण feast, treat, banquet, entertainment, resp. སྐུ་མགྲོན *s̱ku-m̱gron*; སྐུ་མགྲོན་འབུལ་བ *s̱ku-gron ẖbul-wa* to entertain; མགྲོན་ལ་འབོད་པ *m̱gron-la ẖboḏ-pa*, resp. མགྲོན་དུ་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ *m̱gron-du s̱pyan-ẖdren-pa* उपनिमन्त्रण to invite to an entertainment; མགྲོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ to regale, treat (*K. du.* ན, *87*).

མགྲོན II: in Buddhism signifies object of invocation; and any person invoked is called མགྲོན་པ *m̱gron-pa.* The latter are of four classes:—(1) དཀོན་མཆོག་སྲིད་ཞུའི་མགྲོན *dkon-m̱chog sriḏ shuẖi m̱gron* the holy ones form the object of invocation in the world. The holy ones are:—Buddha, Dharma, Sañgha, one's lama (Guru) and one's tutelary deity: (2) མགོན་པོ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མགྲོན *m̱gon-po yon-tan-gyi m̱gron*, the *Nātha* who are a class of fearful deities, the celestial *Dākinī*, the *Dharmapāla* and the guardian gods of Buddhism; (3) རིགས་དྲུག་སྙིང་རྗེའི་མགྲོན *rigs̱-drug s̱ñiñ-rjeẖi m̱gron* the six classes of animate beings such as human beings, gods, demons, the animal kingdom, the *Preta* or ghosts, and the hell-beings; (4) གདོན་བགེགས་ལན་ཆགས་ཀྱི་མགྲོན *gdon-ḇgegs̱ lan-chags̱-kyi m̱gron*; here the invoked are 360 demons called གདོན *G̱don* and 80,000, evil spirits called བགེགས *Ḇgegs̱.* These do mischief to all living beings on account of their own misdeeds of a former existence. It is necessary to invoke such and to appease them by offerings. According to the Bon-po there are chiefly two kinds of མགྲོན *m̱gron*, *i.e.*, objects of invocation:—(1) a person or deity invoked for worship; (2) a person invoked out of compassion (*D.R.*).

མགྲོན་ཁང་ *m̱gron-khañ* अतिथिशाला a house for the accommodation and temporary board of guests, strangers, &c.

མགྲོན་གྱི་འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བྱ *m̱gron-gyi ẖphrin-s̱kyel bya*; བྱ་སྐྱ་ཀ *bya s̱kya-ka* the mag-pie (*M̱ñon.*).

མགྲོན་གཉེར *m̱gron-g̱ñer* or མགྲོན་བུ་འབོད་པ *m̱gron-bu ẖboḏ-pa* to invite or call a guest; མགྲོན་བུ་གཉེར་བ *m̱gron-bu g̱ñer-wa* lit. the receiver of guests; an officer whose duty it is to introduce others to the king or to the great lamas of Tibet. He is also called ཡར་གསལ་ཞུ་མཁན *yar-g̱sal shu-m̱khan*, he who communicates the wishes or mandates of a superior person to an applicant.

མགྲོན་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *m̱gron-du ẖgro-wa* to go to an entertainment; ཟས་མགྲོན a feast; ཇ་མགྲོན a tea party; ཆང་མགྲོན a treat with beer or wine.

མགྲོན་པོ *m̱gron-po* अतिथि, आगन्तुक one newly come; a guest.

Syn. གསར་དུ་འོང་བ *g̱sar-du ẖoñ-wa*; གློ་བུར་འོང་བ *glo-bur ẖoñ-wa*; མགྲོན་དུ་འོང་བ *m̱gron-du ẖoñ-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

མགྲོན་པོ་བོས་པ *m̱gron-po bos̱-pa* to call or invite a person.

མགྲོན་བུ་ཐལ་བ *mgron-bu thal-wa* name of a medicinal drug which is alleged to stop bleeding; it is useful in fracture and sores.

འགག *ẖgag* 1. obstruction; stoppage; ཡིད་འགག *yiḏ-ẖgag* want of appetite; གཅིན་འགག *g̱cin-ẖgag* also འགག *ẖgag* strangury. 2. a place or spot that has to be passed by all that proceed to a certain point: ཟམ་པའི་འགག་ཏུ་འགུག་ན་རྐུ་མ་འཛིན་ཐུབ *zam-paẖi ẖgag-tu ẖgug-na ṟku-ma ẖdsin-thub* a thief may be arrested if you be on the look-out for him in the passage of a bridge; རི་བོ་དཔལ་འབར་གྱི་འགག the place on *Pal-ẖbar* mountain where there is a narrow passage; སྒོ་འགག *s̱go-ẖgag* the door of the house because through it

all that enter or leave have to pass; ཁ་འགག *kha-hgag* the mouth, through which everything must pass that is eaten; fig. ཐར་ལམ་གྱི་གནད་འགག *thar-lam-gyi gnad-hgag* the main point for salvation. འགག་གཅིག་ཏུ་དྲིལ་བ *hgag-gcig-tu dril-wa* to unite; to be concentrated in one point (*Jä.*).

འགག་སྐྱོར *hgag-skyor* anything like a fencing that is put round a field or garden or a house to stop ingress from outside.

འགག་པ *hgag-pa*, or འགགས *hgags* निरुद्ध 1. pf. form of འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa* to stop, to cease; to be at a stand-still; mostly in the perfect form: ཁ་འགགས the appetite is gone; the passions having been suppressed. 2. door-keeper, v. སྒོ་འགག *sgo-hgag*.

འགག་པ་མེད *hgag-pa med* अनिरुद्ध free, unobstructed; the sky; also voidity or that which is in a simple or uncompounded state.

འགང *hgañ*, v. རྒང *rgañ*.

འགང་(པོ) *hgañ (po)* the burden of an office, business, commission.

འགངས་ཆེན *hgañs-chen* also འགང་ཆེན *hgañ-chen* important; very valuable; གདན་འགངས་ཆེན་རྣམས་བཀོལ་བདེ་དང་ངོ་ནོར་མེད *gdan hgañs-chen rnams bkol bde dañ ño-nor med*, གནས་འགངས་ཆེན་རྣམས *gnas hgañs-chen rnams* important or chief places of pilgrimage, &c.; རྟེན་འགངས་ཆེན very sacred symbols; ཟུད་ལག་འགངས་ཆེན valuable things; དོན་འགངས་ཆེན important meaning or object.

Syn. རྩ་ཆེ་བ *rtsa che-wa*; དྲག་པ *drag-pa*; ཡག་པོ *yag-po* (*Mñon.*).

འགངས་མཐུན *hgañs-mthun* equal; ཕལ་ཆེར་མཐུན *phal-cher mthun* in thorough agreement; in harmony: ལྷོ་གླིང་གསུམ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱས་པའི་ཚད་དང་ཡང་འགངས་མཐུན *lho-gliñ-gsum gcig-tubyas-pahi tshad-dañ yañ hgañs-mthun* (it was about) equal to the area which the three southern places together occupy (*Ya-sel. 19*).

འགངས་པ *hgañs-pa* difficult, troublesome (*Sch.*).

འགན་འཁུར་བ *hgan-hkhur-wa* to stand security for; to guarantee; to take responsibility on one's self; འགན་བསྐྱུར་བ *hgan-bskyur-wa* to impose responsibility.

འགན་དཀྲིས *hgan-dkris* (*gan-ti*) making over charge; making responsible.

འགན་རྒྱ *hgan-rgya* = གན་རྒྱ *gan-rgya* agreement, covenant.

འགན་ཅན *hgan-can* responsible.

འགན་ཐེག་པ *hgan-theg-pa* to undertake anything; to take charge of: རང་དོན་ལ་ཐུག་ན་ལུས་བོང་བུས་ཀྱང་འགན་ཐེག when self-interest is concerned even the donkey understands his duty.

འགམ་པ *hgam-pa* to cram into the mouth, especially of dry edibles; ཕྱེ་འགམས་པ་པོ *phye hgam-pa-po* an eater of flour (*Situ. 84*).

འགལ་བ *hgal-wa* = མི་མཐུན་པ *mi-mthun-pa* to contradict; to disagree; to mistake; འགལ་སྤོང་བ *hgal-spoñ-wa* = འགལ་བ་སྤོང་བ *hgal-wa spoñ-wa* not to make mistake; to avoid errors; འགལ་མེད *hgal-med* without mistake.

འགལ་ཟླ *hgal-zla* = འགལ་བའི་གྲོགས *hgal-wahi grogs* or མི་མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས *mi-mthun-pahi grogs* an enemy: རང་དང་མི་མཐུན་པའི་འགལ་ཟླ་རྣམས་དང་བསྡོངས་ནས having joined with such of the enemy as were not in agreement with one another (*Khrid. 116*).

འགས་པ *hgas-pa* to split, to crack, to burst apart.

འགུད་པ *hgud-pa*, v. གུད་པ *gud-pa*.

འགུགས་པ *hgugs-pa* to summon; bring back; འགུགས་པ་པོ *hgugs-pa-po* one who is called to; a waiter (*Situ. 84*).

✠ **འགུམ་པ** *dgum-pa* to die (of natural death, of disease): དེའི་རིང་ལ་ལོ་ཙཱ་བའི་འཁོར་ཡང་ཕལ་ཆེར་ཚད་པས་འགུམ at that time most of those of the attendants of the *Lo-tsa-wa* who were smitten with fever died (*A. 65*).

འགུལ་བ *hgul-wa* to move, quake, shake; ས་གཡོ *sa-gyo*=ས་འགུལ *sa-hgul* earthquake; འགུལ་བ་པོ *hgul-wa po* or འགུལ་བྱེད *hgul-byed* shaker; fut. འགུལ་བཞིན *hgul-bshin*=འགུལ་གྱིན, *hgul-gyin*.

འགུར་ཞོ *hgur-sho*, same as མགུར་ཞོ *mgur-sho* ཊཾ་ཀ་བརྒྱད་ལ་མགུར་ཞོ་གཅིག *tam-ka brgyad-la mgur-sho-gcig*, one *Mgur-sho* is equal to eight tañ-ka.

འགེགས་བྱེད *hgeg-bye*=ཁྱོ་བོ *khyo-wo* or མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdsah-grogs* husband (*Mñon.*).

✠ **འགེམས་པ** *hgems-pa*=འཇོམས་པ *hjoms-pa* to confound; to subdue प्रत्यक्षित; མགོ་འགེམས་པ་པོ *mgo hgems-pa-po* one who confounds or bewilders.

འགེམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *hgems-par byed-pa* दिदंशति repeatedly bites; acc. to *Cs.* another form for འགུམ་པ *hgum-pa*, to kill, to destroy (*Sch.*); ཀླད་པ་འགེམས་པ *klad-pa hgems-pa* to surprise; to over-throw an argument by reason; མགོ་གེམས *mgo-gems* stupid (*Sch.*).

འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa* प्रसिध्, निषिध्, प्रतिषिध to hinder, obstruct, keep back or in; fut. དགག་གས *dgags*, pf. བཀག *bkag*: དགག་པ་ལ་མེད་དགག་དང་མ་ཡིན་དགག་གཉིས་ཡོད *dgag pa-la med-dgag dañ ma-yin dgag gñis-yod* ཡིན་མིན་ལྟ་བུ *yin-min lta-bu* preventing what is and what is not, etc., in Buddhist metaphysics.

འགེངས་པ *hgeñs-pa*, pf. བཀང *bkañ*, fut. དགང *dgañ*, imp. ཁོང *khoñ*, to fill up; also to satiate.

འགེབས་པ *hgebs-pa*, pf. བཀབ *bkab*, fut. བགབ *bgab*, imp. ཁོབ *khob*, to cover up; to put on; to conceal.

འགེལ་བ *hgel-wa*=འགྱེལ་བ *hgyel-wa*, pf. བཀལ *bkal*, fut. དགལ *dgal*, imp. ཁོལ *khol*: 1. to load; to lay on a burden; ཁྲལ་འགེལ་བ *khral hgel-wa* to impose tax or rent; to commission; to charge with; to make, appoint, constitute; to put; to place on or over: གདུང་མ་བཀལ་བ *gduñ-ma bkal-wa* a beam placed over it; to set or put on, *e.g.*, a pot; to hang up; གོས་འགེལ་གདང *gos hgel-gdañ* a stand to hang clothes on; fig. འཆི་བར་ནུས་པའི་ཐོག་འགེལ་དགོས *hchi-war nus-pahi thog-hgel dgos* one must set on it the roof of being able to die, *i.e.*, one must crown the whole edifice of life by being free from fear of death (*Jä.*); to impose a fine; to give punishment.

འགེལ་བྲེལ *hgel-brel* old; འགེལ་བྲེལ་ན་ལྡན *hgel-brel na-ldan* the old, aged.

འགེལ་གཡག *hgel-gyag*=ཁལ་གཡག *khal-gyag* laden yaks.

འགེལ་ལུགས *hgel-lugs* the method of imposing fine or punishment.

འགེས་པ *hges-pa*, pf. བཀས *bkas*, fut. དགས *dgas*, imp. ཁོས *khos*, to split, cleave, divide; བཀས་ཤིང *bkas-çiñ* (*Lex.*) cleft or chopped wood; དུམ་བུར་དགེས་པ *dum-bur dges-pa* to divide into pieces; to cut up or open.

འགོ *hgo*, same as མགོ *mgo*, origin, source; प्रमुख 1. foremost; in front; དམག་འགོ *dmag-hgo* commander of an army; མཁར་འགོ *mkhar-hgo* or རྫོང་འགོ *rdsoñ-hgo* commander of a fort, of a district: ཆོས་ཀྱི་འགོ་སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་ཐུག *chos-kyi hgo sañs-rgyas-la thug* the origin of *Dharma* (Buddhism) is traced to Buddha; ཆུ་མོའི་འགོ་གངས་ལ་ཐུག the source of a river is traced to the snows. 2. beginning; the first: འགོར *hgor* in the beginning; སེར་བའི་འགོར *ser-wahi hgor* the beginning of the hail.

Syn. ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; དང་པོ *dañ-po*; རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa* (*Mñon.*).

འགོ་ལྟབ་པ *hgo ltab-pa* apricots?

འགོ་ནན *hgo-nan* = ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* beginning; first.

འགོ་སྣམ *hgo-snam* broad-cloth; also the superior kind of blanket.

འགོ་པ *hgo-pa* the headman of a village.

འགོ་དཔོན *hgro-dpon* rector, director, head-master, principal.

འགོ་ཕིབ *hgo-phib* ག་སུབ *ga-sub* a cover; also a canopy or dome over a temple or tomb.

འགོ་བའི་ལྷ་ལྔ *Hgo-wahi lha-lña* the five superior demi-gods, which are the following: (1) མོ་ལྷ་ཧམ་ཤང་ལྷ *mo-lha ham shañ-lha*, (2) སྲོག་ལྷ *srog-lha*, (3) དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha*, (4) ཕོ་ལྷ *pho-lha*, (5) ཡུལ་ལྷ *yul-lha*. These are the inseparable companions of humanity, and rejoice when we do good actions and become sorry when we sin. There are several treatises on the rites to propitiate them.

འགོ་ཕེར *hgo-pher* = གོ་ཆོད་པ *go chod-pa* useful: ལོ་ཆུང་ནས་འགོ་ཕེར from early years, *i.e.*, from boyhood, he has been useful.

འགོ་བ *hgo-wa* लेप, pf. གོས *gos*, or འགོས *hgos*, cf. བསྒོ་བ *bsgo-wa* 1. to stain; to lose colour; to dirty, sully one's self. 2. संचर to infect with a disease; འགོ་བའི་ནད *hgo-wahi nad*, འགོ་བའི་རིམས *hgo-wahi rims* a contagious or epidemic disease, a plague; འགོ་ནད or འགོ་བའི་ནད, རེག་དུག་དང་རིམས, उपसर्गः an infectious disease; also a contagious disease.

འགོ་མ *hgo-ma* beginning, origin, source.

འགོ་མི *hgo-mi* headman.

འགོག་ཀུ *hgog-ku* prob. derived from the Chinese, signifying the goddess of the elements. Acc. to the Chinese the fundamental elements are tree, fire, earth, iron, and water. Each of these is presided over by a goddess.

འགོག་པ I: *hgog-pa* निरोध, संरोध, अवरोध, प्रवारण, प्रत्यादेश, प्रतिबन्ध, v. བར་དུ་བཅོད་པ *bar-du bcod-pa*, འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa*.

འགོག་པ II: = འཇོག་པ *hjog-pa* निक्षेप, न्यास, उपनिधि to keep; to place; to arrange; a deposit; pledge.

འགོག་པ III: pf. བཀོག *bkog*, fut. དགོག *dgog*, imp. ཁོག *khog* 1. to take away forcibly; to snatch, tear away, pull out; རྩ་བ་འགོག་པ *rtsa-wa hgog-pa* to pull up the root; འགོག་པ་པོ *hgog-pa-po* one who takes or draws out. 2. to take off a cover, a lid, a pot from the fire, in *W.* (*Jä.*).

འགོག་པ་རི *Hgog-pa-ri* the hill on which the monastery of Gahdan is situated: འགོག་པ་རི་ནས་རྗེ་བླ་མས་དགའ་ལྡན་གྱི་དུང་གཏེར་ནས་བཏོན *Hgog-pa ri-nas Rje bla-mas dgah-ldan-gyi duñ gter-nas bton* (*J. Zañ.*).

འགོག་སྤྱོད་པ *hgog-spyod-pa* संवृत् = སེམས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་རྟོག་འགོག་པ *sems-kyi rnam-rtog hgog-pa* to stop the arising of imaginations or fancies in the mind.

འགོག་བྱེད *hgog-byed* संयत discipline, and from འགོག་པ *hgag-pa*, there arise 1. ཞི་བ *shi-wa* शान्ति peace; 2. གྱ་ནོམ་པ *gya-nom-pa* = ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *phun-sum tshogs-pa* प्रतिष्ठित perfected state; 3. ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བ *ñes-par hbyuñ-wa* निःसरण firm conviction.

འགོགས I: *hgogs* = བཀག་པ *bkag-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འགོགས II: पर्याय, लङ्घन passing over; transit; crossing; getting over.

འགོགས་པ *hgogs-pa* = འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa* to prevent; to avert unfortunate events, as danger, fatal consequences; to suppress the symptoms of a disease by medicine; to drive back or away; to expel, *e.g.*, spirits,

ghosts; to repel people that are trying to land: བདུད་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ་ཡིས་འགོག་སྟེ *bdud rnam-pa lña-yis hgog-ste* it having been averted by the five kinds of demons (*D.R.*).

འགོང་པོ་རྡོ *hgoñ-po rdo*, or ཕ་ཝང་ལོང་བུ *pha-wañ loñ-bu*, a kind of stone of liver colour, believed to be sacred to the God Dam-chen who rides on a goat—the peculiarity of this stone being that it breaks in cube-like pieces (*Sman. 404*).

འགོང་བ *hgoñ-wa* = འདའ་བ *hdah-wa* or སྨད་པ *smad-pa* विग्रह to bewitch, enchant; also to pass over, get the better of: འདི་ལ་སུ་ཡིས་འགོང་བར་ནུས *hdi-la su-yis hgoñ-war nus* who can overpower this, *i.e.*, who can enchant him; འགོངས་ནས *hgoñs-nas* समुल्लङ्घ्य having crossed, passed over.

འགོང་བ་པོ *hgoñ-wa po* or འགོང་པོ *hgoñ-po* an enchanter; འགོང་བ་མོ *hgoñ-wa mo* an enchantress, a sorceress.

འགོང་བོ *hgoñ-bo* विग्रह a class of demons which bring disease on men and cattle.

འགོད་པ *hgod-pa*, pf. བཀོད *bkod*, fut. དགོད *dgod*, imp. ཁོད *khod*, cf. ཁོད་པ *khod-pa* न्यास, व्यूह 1. to design; to project; to plan (*Sch.*). 2. to found; to establish; to lay out (a town); to build (a house); to manufacture; to form; to frame. 3. to put; to fix; to transfer into a certain state or condition; བདེ་བ་ལ་འགོད places in a state of happiness; ཐར་པའི་ལམ་ལ་འགོད puts into the way of salvation; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ས་ལ་འགོད་པ *sañs-rgyas-kyi sa-la hgod-pa* establishes in the realm of Buddhahood. 4. to set or place in order: གྲལ་ཕྱམ་བགོད་པ་འདྲ *gral-phyam bgod-pa hdra*, as the rafters of a roof are placed side by side (*S.g.*) མཐར་དགོད་པ *mthar dgod-po* to add, place at the end (*Vai-kar.*); བཀོད་པར་མཛེས་པ *bkod-par mdses-pa* beautiful as to arrangement; nicely ordered; བརྒྱན་དགོད་པ *brgyan dgod-pa* to arrange ornaments (tastefully); to decorate, adorn; to construct or adjust grammatical forms, sentences (*Zam.*). 5. to set down in writing; ཡི་གེ་ལ་འགོད་པ *yi-ge-la hgod-pa* to record: མིང་ཀ་བ་ལ་འགོད་པ *miñ ka-wa-la hgod-pa* to write name on a column; to compose, draw up, write a narrative, etc. Frequently to mention; to insert in a writing; to publish; to make known. 6. to rule; to govern (*Sch.*): བྱོལ་སོང་བཀོད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡིན *byol-soñ bkod-pahi rgyal-pa yin* he is king over all subjugated animals (*Jä.*). The participle pf. བཀོད་པ *bkod-pa* is also sbst.: (1) ground-plan; outline of a building; delineation; sketch; ཞིང་བཀོད *shiñbkod* map; design; (2) form, shape, figure (*Sch.*); sample; copy; even of one's own body, *e.g.*, where a person multiplies himself by magic virtue སྤྲུལ་པ *sprul-wa*; (3) building; edifice; structure: བཀོད་པ་མཛེས *bkod-pa mdses* the structure is beautiful; (4) frame; form; བཀོད་པ་ལུས *bkod-pa lus* the structure of the body: ངའི་བཀོད་པ་ནམ་མཁའི་རང་བཞིན *nahi bkod-pa nam-mkhahi rañ-bshin* my form of an etherial nature.

འགོམ་པ *hgom-pa* 1. to tread: བླ་མ་སློབ་དཔོན་སོགས་ཀྱི་གྲིབ་མ་དང་, བཞུགས་གདན་ན་བཟའ་སོགས་དང་ཟ་བཏུང་སོགས་འགོམ་ན་ཉེས་པ་ཆེ *bla-ma slob-dpon sogs-kyi grib-ma dañ, bshugs-gdan na-bzah sogs dañ za-btuñ-sogs hgom-na ñes-pa-che* treading on the shadows of lamas, teachers, &c., also on their chairs, seats or clothes, or objects of food and drink, is sinful. 2. acc. to *Sch.* = འགེམ་པ *hgem-pa*, འགུམ་པ *hgum-pa* to pass over; འགོམ་པ *hgom-pa* = འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa* to go; going (by passing); སྟེང་ནས་འགོམ་ཤེས་པས *steñ-nas hgom shes-pas* = གོམ་པ་བརྒྱབ་ནས་འགྲོ་བ to pass over a thing; leap over it.

འགོམ་ཡུག་པ *hgom-yug-pa* = ཕར་འགོམ་ཚུར་འགོམ་བྱེད་པ *hphar-hgom tshur-hgom byed-pa* to cross

or pass over from one side to another (*Khrid.*): རྐང་པས་འགོམས་ཤིང་འགྲོ walks pacing with the feet.

འགོར *hgor* 1. in the beginning; འགོ་གྲལ་འགོར at the top or head of a row or order: ཆུ་འགོར at the source of a river. 2. supine of འགོ་བ *hgo-wa.*

འགོར་བ *hgor-wa* = ཐོགས་པ *thogs-pa* विलम्ब, मन्दः to tarry, linger, loiter: ལམ་དུ་འགོར་བ *lam du hgor-wa* to linger on the way.

Syn. གུལ་བ *gul-wa.*

འགོར་གཞི *hgor-gshi* delay; འགོར་གཞི་མེད་པ *hgor-gshi med-pa* without delay.

འགོལ་བ *hgol-wa* उपांशु; pf. གོལ *gol* 1. to part, to separate; vb. n. འགོལ་བའི་གནས *hgol-wahi gnas* a hermitage; འགོལ་པོ *hgol-po* hermit, recluse. 2. to deviate; err; go astray.

འགོལ་ས *hgol-sa* 1. the place where two roads separate so as to create doubt in the mind regarding the right path. 2. error; mistake.

འགོས *Hgos* n. of a monastery, *Tā.*, also n. of a tribe and of a minister of Tibet: བློན་ཆེན་འགོས་ཀྱིས་ཞལ་ཆེ་དགའ་གསུམ་དུ་བཅད *Blon-chen hgos-kyis shal-che dgah gsum-du bcad* (*Ya-sel. 4*).

འགོས་པ *hgos-pa* 1. v. འགོ་བ *hgo-wa*: འགོ་བའི་ནད་འགོས་ཡོང *hgo-wahi nad hgos-yoṅ* it will catch contagion. 2. लिपित a liniment; a medicine to be rubbed on; लिप्त anointed, besmeared.

* འགོས་གཞོན་ནུ་དཔལ *Hgos Gshon-nu dpal* n. pr. (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 60*).

འགྱག་པ *hgyag-pa*, cf. སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa*, to be sold, spent, expended (*Cs.*).

འགྱང་བ *hgyaṅ-wa*, pf. འགྱངས *hgyaṅs*; विलम्बित, विप्रकृष्टक, दविष्ठ to be delayed, deferred, postponed; farthest: ཕྱིར་འགྱང་ན *phyir hgyaṅ-na* if one defers it; ལོ་མང་པོ་མི་འགྱང་བར not many years shall have passed; དུས་འགྱངས a long time after.

འགྱངས་མེད *hgyaṅs-med* without delay (*Yig. k. 26*).

འགྱིངས་པ *hgyiṅs-pa* विभ्रम, लीला an appearance of greatness or of pride.

འགྱིང་བ *hgyiṅ-wa* 1. to assume air or appearance of greatness; to sit lifting up the body in the manner of a lion. 2. to look haughtily; to look down upon; to slight a person; མི་ལ་འགྱིང་བ *mi-la hgyiṅ-wa* also of things, to despise, contemn, neglect them. སྤྱངས་སུ་འགྱིང་བ seems to be an intensified form, meaning to scorn loftily; to look down on as from a summit.

འགྱིང་བག *hgyiṅ-bag* attitude; posture; gesture; also manner in reference to. གཟུགས *gzugs* form, or དབྱིབས *dbyibs*, appearance.

འགྱིངས་འཁར *hgyiṅ-hkhar* a staff consecrated to a fearful deity, or having on its top a head with wide yawning mouth or in some fearful attitude.

འགྱིངས་པ *hgyiṅs-pa*, v. འགྱིང་བ *hgyiṅ-wa.*

འགྱིམ་པ *hgyim-pa* परिधि the circumference.

འགྱུ་བ *hgyu-wa*, pf. འགྱུས *hgyus*, to move quickly to and fro, *e.g.*, as lightning, the quivering air in a mirage, the motion and versatility of the mind, &c.

འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa* वर्तते, सञ्जायते, pf. གྱུར་ཏོ *gyur-to* or གྱུར་པ *gyur-pa*, imp. གྱུར་ཅིག *gyur-cig*, cf. སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa* 1. to become; to grow, increase, change: དགེ་སློང་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *dge-sloṅ-du hgyur-wa* to become a monk; རྒྱལ་པོར་

འགྱུར་བ *rgyal-por hgyur-wa* to become a king; སྦྲུམ་མར་འགྱུར་བ *sbrum-mar hgyur-wa* to get with child; བདུན་དུ་འགྱུར *bdun-du hgyur* to reach the number of seven: ཁྱོད་པས་བརྒྱ་འགྱུར་པས་ལྷག་པར་བཟང་བ་ཡོད *khyod-pas brga hgyur-pas lhag-par bzan-wa yod* there are those which grow a hundred times better than you; གསུམ་འགྱུར་ལྟ་བུར *gsum hgyur lta-bur* three times as much; ད་གཉིས་འགྱུར་ཙམ་ཞིག *da gñis-hgyur tsam-shig* one twice as large as that; འགྱུར་སྐད a changing voice. 2. sbst. change, alteration, revolution, vicissitude: དུས་བཞིའི་འགྱུར་བས *du bshihi hgyur-was* through the change of the fourth season; འགྱུར་རྟེན་བཞག་པ *hgyur-brten bshag-pa* to pay money in hand as an earnest that the bargain is not to be retracted. འགྱུར་དུ་མེད་པ *hgyur-du med-pa* अविवर्ती unchangeable, invariable: མཐུ་སྟོབས་ནད་མེད་པ, གཟི་རྗིད་ཡོངས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *mthu-stobs nad med-pa, gzi-rjid yons-su hgyur-wa* the total decay of strength, health and esteem (in old age); བདག་གི་སེམས་མ་གྱུར་མ་ཉམས་པ *bdag-gi sems ma-gyur ma-ñams-pa* my mind has not been altered nor weakened; དད་པ་འདི་ལས་མ་འགྱུར་ཅིག *dad-pa hdi-las ma-hgyur-cig* do not depart from this belief. འགྱུར་དུ་ཡོད་པ *hgyur-du yod-pa* changeable, variable: ཕོ་མོ་འགྱུར་པ *pho-mo hgyur-pa* male changing into female and *vice versâ*; སེམས་འགྱུར་བ to change the mind; ཡོད་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become; begin to exist; to gain possession: སྲོག་ལ་མི་ལྟ་བར་འགྱུར་པའི་དངོས་པོ་འདི་དག these acts of having become indifferent to life; ཅང་མི་སྨྲ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ *can mi smra-war gyur-to* he became speechless. 3. འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa* annexed to an infinitive may denote either the perfect or the future tense, the context deciding in every instance how it is to be understood: སུ་ཞིག་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བྱེད་པར་འགྱུར *su-shig rgyal-srid byed-par hgyur* who shall have the Government? who shall rule? དེ་རྒྱལ་པོར་འགྱུར་བར་ཤེས་སོ *de rgyal-por hgyur-war çes-so* they knew that this man would become king. ཡ་མཚན་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *ya-mtshan-du hgyur-wa* to be surprised, astonished; གནས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *gnas-su hgyur-wa* to come to a place; to arrive at: འདོད་པའི་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཏུ་འགྱུར་བ *hdod-pahi dños-grub-tu, hgyur-wa* to be endowed with the perfect gift of wishing, viz., of having every wish fulfilled; གཡོས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become moving; to begin to move. 4. to be translated; བོད་དུ་འགྱུར་བ to be translated into Tibetan; བཀའ་འགྱུར *bkah-hgyur* the translated word; འགྱུར་བྱུང *hgyur-byun* was translated.

འགྱུར་བའི་ཆོས *hgyur-wahi-chos* changeable (and therefore perishable) things (*Cs.*).

*འགྱུར་བར་འགྱུར *hgyur-war hgyur* भविष्यत् (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T*, *89*) it will become.

འགྱུར་བྱེད *hgyur-byed* a changer; one who brings about changes.

འགྱུར་མེད *hgyur-med* अचर unchangeable; infallible.

འགྱུར་ཚིག *hgyur-tshig* the translated words; according to some authors words that have been translated into another language: རྒྱུད་རང་གི་འགྱུར་ཚིག་དངོས་གནས་སུ་འཇོག *rgyud ran-gi hgyur-tshig dños-gnas-su hjog* keep the original terms of the *Tantra* intact with their translation (*Ya-sel. 38*).

འགྱེ *hye*=འོད *hod* घोट light; a whip.

འགྱེ་བ *hgye-wa*, pf. and imp. གྱེས *gyes*, 1. to be dispersed; to be divided, *e.g.*, a river that is divided into several branches; རྣམ་པ་གཉིས་སུ *rnam-pa gñis-su* (a ray of light) divided into two parts; to separate; to part: བེམ་རིག་འགྱེས་དུས *bem-rig hgyes-dus* when body and soul part from each other. 2. to issue, proceed, spread, branch from: དེ་དག་ལས་གྱེས་སོ they have proceeded from those (their ancestors).

འགྱེག *hgyeg* = གནད *gnad* the sense; the real meaning; essence: བོན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འགྱེག་མན་ངག་ལ་ཐུག་པས *Bon thams-cad-kyi hgyeg-man-ṅag-la thug-pas* the essence of all the Bon meets in the Man-ṅag.

འགྱེད *Hgyed* 1. n. of a district in north Tsang: གཙང་གི་རུ་གཉིས་ནི་རུ་ལག་ཤང་འགྱེད *Gtsaṅ-gi Ru gñis-ni Ru lag Çaṅ hgyed* (*Loṅ.* ར *6*). 2. alms in money or eatable things; འགྱེད་གཏོང་པ *hgyed gtoṅ-pa* to distribute alms. This expression is defined by Tibetan writer as ཚོགས་ལ་དངུལ་ལྟ་བུ་མི་རེ་རེ་ལ་བགྲིམས་ཏེ་སྦྱིར་བ to bestow silver and the like in an assembly, distribibuting to each man.

འགྱེད་སྟོབས *hgyed-stobs* बाहुव्यायाम athletic feat; exercise of arms.

འགྱེད་པ *hgyed-pa*, pf. བགྱེས, *bgyes* fut. བགྱེ *bkye* विग्रह; विवाद, संचोदन 1. to divide (trs.), to scatter, disperse; འོད་ཟེར་འགྱེད་པ *hod-zer hgyed-pa* to diffuse rays of light: སྤྲུལ་པ་འགྱེད *sprul-pa-hgyed* sends forth an emanation; ཕོ་ཉ་འགྱེད་པ *pho-ña hgyed-pa* to send a messenger; to dismiss; ཚོགས an assembly. 2. to institute, set going; འཐབ་མོ་འགྱེད་པ to start a combat; གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ to fight a battle; གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ་པོ one who gives battle; *hgyed-pahi tshe* in the dispute. 3. to give an entertainment, banquet; to hold a feast.

འགྱེད་མ *hgyed-ma* = ཕྲ་མེན་པ *phra, men-pa* n. of a goddess—one that brings on division, dissension, or disunion.

འགྱེར་བ *hgyer-wa* or སྤོང་བ *spoṅ-wa* वर्जन to drop or let fall; to throw down; to quit, abandon, throw away (*Sch.*).

འགྱེལ་བ *hgyel-wa* to fall; to tumble down: གན་རྐྱལ་འགྱེལ *gan-rkyal hgyel* fell on his back, face upwards; ས་ལ་འགྱེལ *sa-la-hgyel* tumbled on the ground; རླུང་སོགས་ཀྱིས་འགྱེལ་བ *rluṅ-sogs-kyi hgyel-wa* to be thrown by the wind, &c.; ནད་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་མི་ཐུབ་པར་འགྱེལ་བ stricken down by illness so as to be unable to walk: རྡོ་ལ་ཐོགས་ནས་འགྱེལ་བ he fell by stumbling on a stone; དེའི་ཚེ་ན་ཁོ་མོ་འཐུམས་ཏེ་ས་ལ་འགྱེལ་བ་དང then I, fainting away, fell to the ground.

འགྱེས་པ *hgyes-pa*, another form of འགྱེ་བ *hgye-wa* ཕན་ཚུན་སོ་སོར་འགྱེས་པ *phan-tshun so-sor hgyes-pa*, to separate asunder or between two parties.

འགྱོག་ཐེལ *hgyog-thel* = ལས་དམ *las-dam* seal; འགྱོག་ཐེལ་ཆབས་བཅས properties under seal (*Rtsii.*).

འགྱོག་པ *hgyog-pa* to ascend; གྱེན་དུ་འགྱོག་པ་པོ *gyen-du hgyog-pa-po* one who climbs up (*Situ. 84*).

འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa* कौकृत्यं, अनुताप, अनुशय, कोप, विप्रतिसार to repent; to grieve for. 1. lament, relent, not only for bad, but also for good actions, when the latter are attended with disadvantage. 2. sbst. regret: འགྱོད་པ་བསྐྱེད་པ *hgyod-pa bskyed-pa* regret arises at last; ང་འགྱོད་པ་བསྐྱེད་པ *ṅa hgyod-pa bskyed-pa* I felt regret; ང་འགྱོད་པའི་སེམས་མེད་པར་ཁྱོད་ལ་སྦྱིན་ནོ *ṅa hgyod-pahi sems med-par khyod-la sbyin-no* I gave it to you readily without regret.

འགྱོད་པ་རྣམ་གསུམ *hgyod-pa rnam-gsum* the three kinds of regret are illustrated as follows:—(1) དགྲ་ཡིས་ཕ་མ་འདུལ་རང་ཡུལ་འགྱོད not being able to defeat an enemy out of one's country, or དཔའ་རེས་ཕྱས་གཅིག་ཕྱང་ན་སེམས་ངོ་འགྱོད to be sorry for an occasional defeat after one has behaved himself as a hero; (2) མགྲོན་གཉིས་ཕ་མ་ཕྱས་ཡིས་ཕ་འགྱོད to be sorry, when out on a journey, at not being properly equipped with provisions, etc; མགྲོན་ངེས་ཁ་གཅིག་ཕྱང་དུས་ང་རེ་འགྱོད to be sorry on inviting an important person when there is no proper

arrangement for his entertainment or reception; (3) རྟ་ཚོ་གཉིས་སུ་མ་གསོ་ཕྱིས་སུ་འགྱོད་ to be sorry for not having fed one's horse when on a journey; also རྟ་ཤི་སྒ་ཁུར་ཁྱང་དུས་ང་རེ་འགྱོད་ to be sorry when the horse dies, one has to carry the saddle on one's own back; (4) བླ་ཆོས་གཞོན་དུས་མ་བྱས་རྒས་དུས་འགྱོད་ to be sorry in old age for not having done religious works as a youth; (5) འཆི་བདག་བདུད་པོ་དེ་ཐུང་དུས་འགྱོད་ "when that Devil the lord of death has come, he repents."

འགྱོད་པའི་དྲི་མ *hgyod-pahi dri-ma* regret after a gift has been made; འགྱོད་མེད་ *hgyod-med* अनुताप without regret or repentance.

འགྱོད་རྨོ་བ *hgyod-rmo-wa* to cause repentance; to make one suffer, feel, or pay for a thing: གནོང་འགྱོད *hnoñ-hgyod* repentance proceeds from consciousness of guilt (*Jä*). འགྱོད་ཚངས་བྱེད་པ *hgyod-tshañs byed-pa* to apologise: འགྱོད་ཚངས་བྱེད་པར་གནང་བ to accept an apology.

འགྱོད་ཟིན་པ *hgyod zin-pa* having repented.

འགྱོད་བཤགས *hgyod-bçags* confession and repentance.

འགྲགས་གྲགས *hgrags-gras*, or གྲགས་འགྲགས *grags-hgrags* अतिप्रभ, very bright.

འགྲགས་པ I: *hgrags-pa* (*dag-pa*), pf. གྲགས *grags* 1. to sound forth; to utter a cry or sound, of men, animals, thunder, &c.; to shout: དེའི་རྣ་བར་དུ་འགྲགས་པར་འགྱུར་ན if it should be shouted into his ear. 2. to be famous; to be called; ཤེས་གྲགས *shes-grags* so it is called; so he was called; by this name he goes; under that name he is known.

འགྲགས་པ II: *hgrags-pa* to bind, v. གྲགས་པ *grags-pa*.

འགྲང་བ *hgrañ-wa* (*dang-wa*) 1. to number; to count, v. བགྲང་བ *bgrañ-wa*. 2. to satisfy with food; to satiate; འགྲངས་རྗེས *hgrañs-rjes* after having eaten one's fill; ཤ་བ་བསད་པས་མི་འགྲངས་ཏེ not yet having enough of deer killing.

འགྲངས *hgrañs* (*dang*) सुक्त fully fed; eaten to the full extent; filled up.

འགྲངས་པ *hgrañs-pa* = གྲོད་པ་འགེངས *grod-pa hgeñs* or གསུས་པ་འགེངས *gsus-pa hgeñs* bellyful, stomachful; ལྟོ་བ་འགེངས *lto-wa hgeñs* eaten to one's fill; also ངོམས་པ *ñoms-pa* eaten to satiety; with ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa* satiated; ཆོག་པ *chog-pa* contented (*Mñon.*).

འགྲད་པ *hgrad-pa* or བགྲད་པ *bgrad-pa* (*depa*) to spread; to enter.

འགྲན *hgran* (*den*), v. འགྲན་པ *hgran-pa* आहूत, हव, ऐ, स्पो, स्पौ, ह्वै challenged; invoked.

འགྲན་གྱི་ཟླ་མེད *hgran-gyi do-med* = འགྲན་ཡ་མེད *hgran-ya med* without a rival; matchless; unequalled (applied to things).

Syn. འགྲན་གྱི་ཟླ་མེད་པ *hgran-gyi do-zla med-pa*; འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད་པ *hgran-zla med-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འགྲན་ཐུབ་པ *hgran thub-pa* = འགྲན་ནུས་པ *hgran nus-pa* or འགྲན་བཟོད་པ *hgran bzod-pa* to suffer rivalry; to stand rivalry.

འགྲན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *hgran-du hjug-pa* 1. to place in opposition; to enter into competition. 2. in a general sense, to defend one's self; to make resistance (*Rdsa.*).

+ འགྲན་དོ *hgran-do* = འགྲན་ཟླ *hgran-zla*.

འགྲན་པ *hgran-pa* (*den-pa*) प्रतिस्पर्द्धा, प्रतिगज, संहर्ष (1) to vie with, contend with; to strive (for victory); ཕྱུག་ཁྱད་རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས་དང་འགྲན་ཏེ *phyug-khyad rnam-thos sras-dañ hgran-te* to cope even with Vais'ravaṇa as to riches: བསྟོད་པར་འགྲན *bstod-par hgran* let us vie with one another in uttering praise; འགྲན་པས་ཆོག let us now draw a parallel between (these two).

འགྲན་ཚིག *hgran-tshig* words of contention, bickering.

འགྲན་ཟླ *hgran zla* (*den-da*) 1. rival, competitor. 2. equal match; འགྲན་ཟླ་དང་བྲལ་བ *wa* unrivalled; matchless.

Syn. འགྲན་ཡ *hgran-ya*; འགྲན་གྱི་དོ་ཟླ *hgran-gyi do-zla*; འགྲན་དོ *hgran-do* rival; match.

འགྲན་སེམས *hgran-sems* 1. contention; emulation. 2. jealousy. 3. quarrelsome temper; spirit of controversy; འགྲན་སེམས་གཅོག་པ to stop; put an end to contention, rivalry.

འགྲམ *hgram* (*dam*) bank; shore; side; neighbourhood, as རྩིག་པའི་འགྲམ the foot of the wall; ཆུ་ཡི་འགྲམ *chu-yi hgram* riverside or bank; མེ་ཡི་འགྲམ *me-yi hgram* fire-side; དགོན་པའི་འགྲམ *dgon-pahi hgram* neighbourhood of a monastery; གྲོང་པའི་འགྲམ *aroṅ-pahi hgram* vicinity of a village; ལམ་གྱི་འགྲམ *lam-gyi hgram* roadside: ལུང་པ་ཆུ་ཡིས་གང་ན་འགྲམ་རྡོ་སྐམ་པོ་མི་ལུས if the river fills the valley, a stone on its bank does not remain dry (a proverb). Often used as a postp. with or without *du* or *la* annexed: གཡང་ཟའི་འགྲམ་དུ at the brink of the precipice; མཚོའི་འགྲམ་ལ at the lake; close to the lake; འགྲམ་དུ is also used as adv. meaning near; close by.

འགྲམ་དཀྱུས *hgran-dkyus* = འགྲམ་པ *hgram-pa*.

འགྲམ་ངོགས *hgsam-ṅogs* तीर्थ, तट a bathing-place; a shore.

འགྲམ་ལྕག *hgram-lchag* a slap on the face; a box on the ear.

འགྲམ་པ *hgram-pa* हनु, गण्ड cheek (cf. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*) ལག་པ་འགྲམ་པ་ལ་རྟེན་པ *lag-pa hgram-pa la rten-pa* to lay one's hand on the cheek; as vb. to proclaim, publish.

འགྲམ་པོ *hgram-po* जम्भदन्त one living or residing in the neighbourhood; one possessing crushing teeth; a demon.

འགྲམ་གཞི *hgram-gshi* foundation; basis; འགྲམ་གཞི་འདིང་བ *hgram-gshi hdiṅ-wa* to lay a foundation.

འགྲམ་ཡིག *hgram-yig* edict, proclamation, publication; ལོ་རྒྱུས་གནས་ཚུལ་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་འགྲམ་པ *lo-rgyus gnas-tshul-gyi yi-ge hgram-pa* to publish accounts of biography or history, &c.

འགྲམ་རུས *hgram-rus* cheek-bone; jaw-bone.

འགྲམ་གཅོག *hgram-gçog* the hinder part of the jaw-bone (*Sch.*).

འགྲམ་སོ *hgram-so* acc. to *Jä.* cheek-tooth; molar-tooth; grinder.

འགྲམས་པ *hgrams-pa* to spread over; མེ་ཏོག་སོགས་འགྲམས་པ་པོ *me-tog sogs hgrams-pa-po* one who spreads or scatters flowers, etc.: འདི་ནི་མི་ལ་འགྲམས་པ this will be spread over the man; ས་ལ་འགྲམས་པ to spread on the ground; ཕྱོགས་ཕྱོགས་སུ་འགྲམས་པ *phyogs-phyogs-su hgrams-pa* to scatter to the different quarters; ལུས་ལ་ནད་འགྲམས་པ *lus-la nad hgrams-pa* to infect the body with disease.

འགྲམས་ཚད *hgram-tshad* over-mastering fever.

འགྲས་འགྲུས *hgras-hgrus* = གྱ་གྱུ *gya-gyu*; जिह्म serpentine, crooked, bent.

འགྲས་པ *hgras-pa* (*de-pa*) ཕན་ཚུན་མི་མཐུན་པ *phan-tshun mi-mthun-pa* 1. disagreement; difference between two parties. 2. द्विष्, विद्विष् to hate; to bear ill-will; to have spite against.

འགྲིག་འགྲིག *hgrig-hgrig* (*dig-dig*) 1. arranged properly; ཚིག་འགྲིག་འགྲིག་པ *tshig hgrig-hgrig-pa* to arrange words properly. 2. gelatine; jelly of meat (*Jä.*).

འགྲིག་པ *hgrig-pa* (cf. སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig pa*) to suit, agree, correspond; to be right; སྟབས་འགྲིག་པ *stabs hgrig-pa* suitable occasion; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་འགྲིག་པ *rten-hbrel hgrig-pa* good or

auspicious coincidence; དུས་ཚོད་འགྲིག་པ *dus-tshod hgrig-pa* the time suits; གྲལ་འགྲིག་པ *gral hgrig-pa* to make everything ready; ཁ་འགྲིག་པ *kha hgrig-pa* unanimity in deposition; all of one expression or speech; བློ་སེམས་འགྲིག་པ *blo-sems hgrig-pa* to agree in opinion; ཁ་མཆུ་འགྲིག་པ *kha-mchu hgrig-pa* compromise in a law-suit or case (civil or in criminal).

འགྲིབ་པ *hgrib-pa* 1. ग्लानि to grow dim; to get dark (*Cs.*) (cf. སྒྲིབ་པ *sgrib-pa*). 2. अपाय loss; diminution; also to grow less; to decrease, to be diminished, to decay; མི་འགྲིབ་མི་ལུད་པ *mi-hgrib mi-lud-pa* neither to grow less nor to flow over; འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa* is opposed to འགྲིབ་པ *hgrib-pa*; བསྐལ་པ་མར་འགྲིབ་པ *bskal-pa mar-hgrib-pa* the *kalpa* (period) diminishes.

འགྲིམ *hgrim*, v. འགྲིམ་པ *hgrim-pa* in ལག་འགྲིམ *lag-hgrim* ལག་འགྲིམ་གྱིས་བརྒྱུས་པས *lag-hgrim gyis brgyus-pas*, passing from hand to hand.

འགྲིམ་འགྲུལ *hgrim-hgrul* communication; also travellers, either merchants or pilgrims: རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་དུ་སོག་པོའི་འགྲིམ་འགྲུལ་ཆད *Rdo-rje gdan-du sog-pohi hgrim-hgrul chad* the communication of the Tartars with Dorjedan (Gaya) was interrupted (*A. 19*).

འགྲིམ་པ *hgrim-pa* 1. sometimes for འབྲིམ་པ *hbrim-pa*. 2. pf. འགྲིམས *hgrims* to march about, perambulate; to rove or stroll about; walk round; རྒྱལ་ཁམས་འགྲིམ་པ *rgyal-khams hgrim-pa* to rove over the countries; རི་ཁྲོད་འགྲིམ་པ *ri-khrod hgrim pa* to wander on a mountain range; ཆུ་དང་ལུང་ལ་ཡང་འགྲིམ་ནས་འགྲོ་བ *chu-dan lun-la yan hgrim nas hgro-wa* to go about crossing rivers and valleys, &c.

འགྲིམ་མོད *hgrim-mod* doing or accomplishing any work: ལ་ལ་ནི་ལས་ཀྱི་དབང་གིས་མངལ་སྒོ་གཞན་ཡང་འགྲིམ་མོད་ཀྱིས་མཐར་བདེ *la-la ni las-kyi dwan-gis mnal-sgo gshan-yan hgrim-mod-kis mthar bde* some in consequence of *las* (*i.e. karma*) entered the womb, others having accomplished good deeds, were happy enough to escape (here མཐར་=ཐར) (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *24*).

འགྲིམས *hgrims* (*dim*) or འགྲིམས་པ *hgrims-pa* अपकर्ष, अनल inferiority; inequality or also less in quantity or quality; རིག་པ་འགྲིམས་པ *rig-pa hgrims-pa* failing in intellect; growing foolish.

འགྲིལ་བ *hgril-wa* (*dil-wa*), pf. གྲིལ *gril* (cf. སྒྲིལ་བ *sgril-wa*) 1. to be twisted or wrapped round, for འཁྲིལ *hkhril* (*Sch.*), to be collected, concentrated; to flock or crowd together; ཀུན་འགྲིལ་ནས *kun hgril-nas* all in a heap; all together. 2. to be turned, rounded, made circular or cylindrical, *e.g.*, a stick (*Jä.*). 3. to fall, drop down.

འགྲིས *hgris* (*di*), v. འདྲིས *hdris*; འགྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་སྙིང་གཏམ་མི་བཤད་ཅིང་ *hgris-ma thag-tu snin-gtam mi-bçad-cin* immediatly after acquaintance not expressing one's heart's words, (*i.e.*, revealing one's secret) (*Jig.*).

འགྲུ་བ *hgru-wa*, (*du-wa*) pf. གྲུས *grus* 1. to bestow pains upon a thing; སློབ་པ་ལ་འགྲུ་བ to take pains in studying. 2. n. of a tribe in Tibet: དབྲའ་འགྲུ་ལྡོམ་གསུམ་ལྔ་དང་བཞི *dbrah-hgru ldom-gsum lga-dan bshi* (*Jig.*).

འགྲུབ་པ *hgrub-pa* (*dub-pa*) pf. གྲུབ *grub* (*Situ. 69*) to be accomplished without any perceptible agent; to be made ready; to be finished; འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར་རོ *hgrub-par hgyur-ro* will be finished: འགྲུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *hgrub-par gyur-cig* let it be finished or performed; འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར or འགྲུབ་ཡོང་ will be finished, performed; འགྲུབ་པ་མི་སྲིད *hgrub-pa mi-srid* it cannot be accomplished or done; མ་གྲུབ་པར *ma-*

grub-par before accomplished or performed: མ་འགྲུབ་པ་རྣམས་འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར་ར་ let those deeds not yet effected be accomplished. ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyis grub-pa* spontaneously grown or produced, *i.e.*, in a supernatural way: འགྲུབ་པར་ཤོག *hgrub-par çog* सम्पद्यतु may it be accomplished!

འགྲུབ་སྦྱོར I: *hgrub-sbyor* or འགྲུབ་པ་དང་སྦྱོར་བ *hgrub-pa dañ sbyor-wa* anything accomplished and perfected (as a reward).

འགྲུབ་སྦྱོར II: is an expression occurring in almanacks relative to the proving true of certain astrological prognostics of good luck; similar to, but not identical with, རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-hbrel.*

འགྲུམ་པ *hgrum-pa* (*dum-pa*), pf. གྲུམ *grum* (cf. གྲུམ་པ *grum-pa*), to pinch or nip off (the point of a thing); to cut off; to prime, lop, clip the wings (*Jä.*).

འགྲུལ་པ *hgrul-pa* (*dul-pa*) = ལམ་གྱི་མགྲོན་པོ *lam-gyi mgron-po* a traveller, passenger; also a pilgrim: བོད་ལ་ད་ལོ་སོག་པོ་འགྲུལ་པ་མང་པོ་སླེབས་བྱུང, འགྱེད་མང་ཇ་ཡག་པོ་བྱུང་ *Bod-la da-lo sog-po hgrul-pa mañ-po slebs-byuñ, hgyed mañ-ja yag-po byuñ* this year many Mongol pilgrims have come to Tibet; there were liberal alms-doles, and tea for many.

འགྲུལ་བ *hgrul-wa* 1. to walk; to pass; to travel; འགྲུལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *hgrul-war byed-pa* to cause to go; to send off, despatch, a messenger; འགྲུལ་བ་པོ *hgrul-wa po* a walker, post, traveller, pedestrian; sbst. འགྲུལ *hgrul* passage; the possibility of passing: གཉའ་ནང་གི་འགྲུལ་ཆད་པས *Gñah-nañ-gi hgrul chad-pas* the passage from Nyanang being stopped (by snow). 2. fig. to walk; to live, act, or behave. 3. to pass as good; to be current (of coins).

འགྲུལ་ཤུད *hgrul-shud* passage, communication.

+ འགྲུས་འགོག *hgrus-hgog* = བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-hgrus* assiduity, industry.

འགྲུས་པ *hgrus-pa* (*dui-pa*) 1. pf. འགྲུ་བ *hgru-wa.* 2. sbst. zeal, enthusiasm, diligence, endeavour; more frequently བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-hgrus* (*Jä.*)

འགྲེ་བ *hgre-wa* (*de-wa*) (རིགས་ལྟ་བུ *rigs lta-bu*) पियाना to roll one's self; ས་ལ་འགྲེ་བ *sa-la hgre-wa* to roll on the ground; འགྲེ་ལྡོག *hgre-ldog* or འགྲེ་ལོག་བྱེད་པ *hgre-log byed-pa* to roll on the ground from pain or despair, &c.; also of horses, &c.

འགྲེ་ལྡོག་ལྡོག་པ *hgre ldog-ldog-pa* to roll on the ground from pain, etc.; to wallow: རྟ་སོགས་ཕར་ཚུར་འགྲེ་ལོག་རྒྱབ་པ *rta-sogs phar-tshur hgre-log rgyab-pa* the horses, etc., roll hither and thither; སྡུག་བསྔལ་མི་བཟོད་པས་འགྲེ་ལྡོག་ལྡོག་བྱེད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *sdug-bsñal mi-bzod-pas hgre ldog-ldog byed-kyin hdug* unable to bear pain they were rolling (on the ground) (*Khrid. 39*).

འགྲེང་བ *hgreñ-wa* (*deñ-wa*) (cf. སྒྲེང་བ *sgreñ-wa*) प्रोत्त, उत्थित to stand: དོང་གི་ཁར་འགྲེང་ནས standing at the mouth of the pit; དངངས་པ་ལྟར་འགྲེང་བར་འགྱུར *dñañs-pa ltar hgreñ-war hgyur* they started up as if afrighted. མི་འགྲེང་གསུམ *mi-hgreñ gsum* three lengths of a man (*Jä.*).

འགྲེང་བུ *hgreñ-bu* (*deñ-bu*), also འགྲེང་པོ *hgreñ-po*, sign of the vowel ◌ེ "*e.*"

འགྲེམ་པ *hgrem-pa*, pf. བཀྲམ *bkram*, fut. དགྲམ *dgram*, imp. ཁྲོམས *khroms* 1. to spread (as of grain, for drying), or འགྲེམས་པ *hgrems-pa* (*dem-pa*) (ཆུ་ལྟ་བུ *chu lta-bu*) छपकिरण to sprinkle (water). 2. to put or lay down in order, *e.g.*, beams, &c.; to spread out; to display; to scatter; to draw (a curtain).

* འགྲེལ་ཆུང་དོན་གསལ *hgrel-chuñ don-gsal* गुप्त-प्रश्न n. pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 200*).

འགྲེལ་པ *hgrel-pa* 1.=འཚོལ་པ *htshol-pa* वृत्ति, कारिका to beg, supplicate. 2. to put in, arrange; ཚིག་དོན་འགྲེལ་པ *tshig-don hgrel-pa* the arranging or paraphrasing the meanings of words. 3. to explain, comment upon.

* འགྲེལ་བཤད *hgrel-bçad* कारिका (*Schr.*)

འགྲེས་པ *hgres-pa ex*-officer; late officer.

*འགྲོ་གླིང་ *Hgro-gliñ* द्रमिल n. pr. (*Schr.*; *Tä. 2, 222*), n. of a country (prob. Tamil); of a lexicographer [prob. द्राविड़].

འགྲོ་སྒོ *hgro-sgo* = འགྲོ་སོང་བ *hgro-soñ-wa* expenditure, cost; anything expended.

འགྲོ་ལྡིང་ I: *Hgro-ldiñ* n. of a country in the south of India, *i.e.*, Dravira.

འགྲོ་ལྡིང་ II: द्रमिल (*Schr.; Tä. 2, 27*).

འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa*, pf. སོང་ *soñ*, imp. སོང་ *soñ*, but negative form of imp. མ་འགྲོ *ma-hgro* 1. to go, in all its significations, *i.e.*, to go away, proceed to, walk, &c. 2. sbst. a living creature; that which moves; འགྲོ་བ་རིགས་དྲུག the six classes of living things. 3. to live; be living; move; exist; to be.

Syn. རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa*; འདོང་བ *hdoñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

འགྲོ་བ་པོ *hgro-wa po*=འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed* one who goes; goer; walker; traveller; passenger; pres. འགྲོ་བཞིན་འདུག *hgro-bshin hdug*= འགྲོ་གིན་འདུག *hgro-gin hdug* proceeding; going; fut. འགྲོ་བར་འགྱུར *hgro-war hgyur*.

འགྲོ་བ་རིགས་དྲུག *hgro-wa rigs-drug* the six kinds of moving beings:—(1) ལྷ *lha* देव the gods; (2) ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma yin* असुर the demons; (3) མི *mi* मनुष्य humanity; (4) དུད་འགྲོ *dud-hgro* तिर्यक् beasts, etc.; (5) ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dbags* प्रेत the ghosts; (6) དམྱལ་བ *dmyal-wa* नरक hell-beings.

འགྲོ་བའི་མགོན་པོ *hgro-wahi mgon-po* जगन्नाथ an epithet of Avalokiteçvara; སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Syan-ras gzigs* a name of Buddha, of Vishnu (*Mñon.*).

འགྲོ་མྱོང་ས *hgro-myoñs* = འགྲོ་ཉོང་ *hgro-ñoñ* previously visited.

འགྲོ་ལས་ཆེ *hgro-las che*=འགྲོ་ཤས་ཆེ *hgro-ças che* or འགྲོ་ཉེན་ཆེ *hgro-ñen che*, adv. very probably; in all probability; also ལས་ཆེ alone is used: གསོ་བ་རིག་པ་འདི་བོད་ན་སྨན་མེད་པས་ནུབ་ནས་འགྲོ་ལས་ཆེ *gso-wa rig-pa hdi bod-na sman med-pas nub-nas hgro-las che* the science of healing, there being no medicine in Tibet, may in all probability disappear (*A. 35*).

འགྲོགས་པ *hgrogs-pa* to associate with; to keep company; to be in the company of; to accompany: དམ་པ་དགའ་དང་འགྲོགས་པར་བཙུན *dma-pa dga-dañ hgrogs-par, bcun* try to associate with the holy ones.

འགྲོགས་པ་པོ *hgrogs-pa-po* or འགྲོགས་པར་བྱེད *hgrogs-par byed* associate; one who accompanies, goes together.

Syn. རྗེས་ཆགས *rjes-chags*; ཡོངས་སྦྱོར *yoñs-sbyor*; ཡང་དག་འགྲོགས *yañ-dag hgrogs* (*Mñon.*).

འགྲོ་ལུགས *hgro-lugs* (custom) manner.

འགྲོན་བུ *hgron-bu* ཆོ་ལོའི་ས་བོན *cho-lohi sa-bon* cowries; dice (*Mñon.*).

*འགྲོ་མ *hgro-ma* गामना (*Schr.; Käläc. T. 119*).

* འགྲོ་བཟང་མ *hgro bzañ-ma* (*Schr.; 92 A.*).

འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed*=གླང་པོ *glañ-po* an elephant (*Mñon.*).

འགྲོལ་བ I: *hgrol-wa*, pf. བཀྲོལ *bkrol*, fut. དགྲོལ *dgrol*, to unravel; to make loose; to set free; to unfasten; དོན་དུ་མདུད་པ་འགྲོལ་བ *don-du mdud-pa hgrol-wa* to cut the knot; འགྲོལ་བ་པོ *hgrol-wa po* or འགྲོལ་བྱེད *hgrol-byed* one who unravels, loosens; འགྲོལ་གྱིན་འདུག *hgrol-gyin hdug* is being set free; འགྲོལ་བར་འགྱུར *hgrol-war hgyur* will be set free.

འགྲོལ་བ II: to escape, be liberated, be released from. The pf. here is གྲོལ *grol.* Generally used in the distinctive Buddhist sense of escape from the necessity of living, re-birth, etc.

འགྲོས *hgros* མི་རྟ་སོགས་ཀྱི་འགྲོ་ལུགས *mi-rta sogs-kyi hgro-lugs* gait; manner of walking of men, horses, etc.: ཉི་ཟླ་གཟའ་སྐར་ལ *ñi-gzlah skar la*:—རང་འགྲོས་རླུང་འགྲོས་གཉིས་རེ་ཡོད *rañ-hgros rlañ-hgros gñis re-yod* those that are self-moving, such as sun, moon and planets, etc., and those that are moved; ངང་པ་ནེ་ཙོའི་འགྲོས་ཅན་ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར those whose manner of walking is like the goose or the parrot are respected by all; གླང་ཆེན་སེང་གེ་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འགྲོས་ལྡན་མིས, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མང་པོའི་བདག་པོ་བྱེད་པར་འདོད *glañ-chen señ-ge khyu-mchog hgros-ldan mis, loñs-spyod mañ-pohi bdag-po byed-par hdod* those that walk in the manner of elephant, lion or bull become rich and wish to be master of many people; ཁྱི་ཕག་བོང་འགྲོས་ཅན་གང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་འཕེལ whosoever walks in the manner of dog, pig and donkey gains unhappiness (*Mi.*).

རྒ་བ *rga-wa*, pf. རྒས *rgas* जरा 1. to be old, aged; also sbst. old age. 2. to go down; to set (of the sun, etc.) (*Jä.*).

རྒ་ཝང་ཀྲད་ཀྱི *rga-wañ krad-kyi* bat, flitter-mouse (*Jä.*).

*རྒ་ལོ *rga-lo* (*Schr.; Tā 2, 252*).

རྒ་ཤི *rga-çi* जरामरण old age and death; རྒ་ཤིས་གཟིར་བ *rga-çis gzir-wa* to suffer under the infirmities of old age.

རྒང *rgañ* also འགང་གཟེར་མ *hgañ-gzer-ma* hedge-hog, the second term designating two species: *Erinaceus auritus* and *Erinaceus amurensis*, the latter found in Kökönur district.

རྒད་པ *rgad-pa*=resp. རྒན་པ *rgan-pa* old; aged.

རྒད་པོ *rgad-po*=རྒས་པ *rgas-pa* also=བགྲེས་པོ *bgres-po* an old man; a man gray with age.

Syn. ལང་ཚོ་ཡོལ *lañ-tsho yol*; ན་ཚོད་ཡོལ *na-tshod yol*; ལོ་མང་ཁུར་ལྡན *lo-mañ khur-ldan*; དབང་པོ་ཉམས *dwoñ-po ñams*; འཁོགས་པ *hkhogs-pa*; མགོ་སྐྱེས་དཀར་བ *mgo-skyes dkar-wa*; བཞི་པའི་གནས་སྐབས *bshi-pahi gnas-skabs*; སྐུ་ན་སྨིན་པ *sku-na smin-pa*; དགུང་ལོ་མཐོན་པོ *dguñ-lo mthon-po*; རྒན་པ *rgan-pa* (*Mñon.*).

རྒད་མོ *rgad-mo* an old woman.

རྒན་རྒོན *rgan-rgon* (རྒད་པོ་རྒན་མོ *rgad-po rgad-po*) old man and old woman.

རྒན་པ *rgan-pa* ज्येष्ठ, महिर an elder; senior. In Tibetan astrology a person aged between 60 and 72 is called རྒན་པ.

རྒན་པོ *rgan-po* वृद्ध, स्थूल, जीर्ण 1. an old man; elder. 2. the headman of a village.

རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག *rgan-pohi thig*, གོ་བ *yo-wa* vulture; also met. for rainbow (*Mñon.*).

རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག་ལེ *rgan-pohi thig-le* वृद्ध-पुत्रक met. an old man's son.

རྒན་པོའི་ལས *rgan-pohi las* the work of an elderly man.

རྒན་མོ *rgan-mo* जर्जरिका, जीर्णा, वृद्धा an old woman; one infirm and worn out.

རྒན་ཞུགས *rgan-shugs* महल्लक those that are grown old; elderly people.

རྒན་རབས *rgan-rabs* ज्येष्ठ the venerable, aged.

རྒན་རིམས *rgan-rims* वृद्धाग्र of the older class.

རྒན་ལ་ཉན་པ *rgan-la ñam-pa* वृद्धश्रव: to listen to the advice of the old.

རྒན་སོང *rgan-soñ* यातजर्य्यं has become old.

རྒལ *rgal* तरण, अवतुप्त;=རབ *rab* a ford; ཆུ་རྒལ *chu-rgal* the ford in a river: རྒལ་དཀའ་བ *rgal dkah-wa* difficult to ford or to cross.

རྒལ་པ *rgal-pa* or རྒལ་བ *rgal-wa* pf. and fut. བརྒལ *brgal*, imp. རྒོལ *rgol*, to ford (a river); to travel through; to pass over; to surmount a pass: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལ་གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཀྱི་རྒལ་ཏེ *rgya-mtsho la gru-gziṅs-kyi rgal-te* after having crossed the sea in a ship; ལ་བརྒལ་བའི་བྱང་ངོས *la brgal-wahi byañ ños* the north side (face) of the mountain-pass that has been crossed.

རྒལ་ཚིགས *rgal-tshigs* पृष्ठमांस, सन्धि the joints of the back; hip-joint; according to *Sch.* རྒལ་ཚིགས *rgal-tshigs*=སྒལ་ཚིགས *sgal-tshigs* the spine.

རྒལ་ཅིག *rgal-cig* a lizard; བླ་མ་རྒལ་ཅིག *bla-ma rgal-cig* the chameleon.

རྒས *rgas*=རྒ་བ *rga-wa* old, ripe.

རྒས་ཀ *rgas-ka* old age.

རྒས་པ *rgas-pa*=རྒད་པོ *rgad-po* जराक्त, जीर्ण aged, old; exhausted; infirm; sbst. an old man.

རྒས་པ་བསོ་བ *rgas-pa, bso-wa* an elixir (which has the property of giving the appearance of youth in old age); བཅུད་ལེན་གྱི་སྐོར *bcud-lengyi skor* (*Mñg. 90*).

རྒས་བྱེད *rgas-byed* जराश्रित that makes one look old and haggard.

རྒས་བྱེད་མ *rgas byed-ma* जराश्रिणी a woman whose company makes a youth look old.

རྒས་མེད *rgas-med* निर्जर that never grows old, a name of the celestial beings.

རྒུ *rgu*=དགུ-*dgu* many; དགུ་ཐུབ *dgu-thub* one able to overcome many.

རྒུ་དྲུས *rgu-drus* a mixture of many ingredients healing sores, joining veins and removing pains in the intestines, as in རྒུ་དྲུས་རྨ་འདྲུབ་རྩ་མཐུད་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་འཇོམས *rgu-drus rma-hdrub rtsa-mthud rgyu-gzer hjoms* (*Med.*).

རྒུད་པ *rgud-pa* व्यसन, विपत्ति, विद्रव, आपद्‌: 1. disadvantage; trouble. 2. to decline, to sink, grow frail: རྒས་པ་དང་ན་བ་དང་མྱ་ངན་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་ལུས་སེམས་རྒུད་པ *rgas-pa dañ na-wa dañ mya-ñan dañ sdug-bsñal gyis lus-sems rgud-pa* (his) body and mind become deteriorated from misery, sorrow, disease and age; དར་རྒུད *dar-rgud* rise and decline.

རྒུད་པོ *rgud-po*, v. གུད་པོ *gud-po*.

རྒུད་མུན *rgud-mun*=དབུལ་ཕོངས་ཀྱི་མུན་པ *dbul-phoñs-kyi mun-pa* a destitute person; destitute.

རྒུན *rgun*=རྒུན་འབྲུམ *rgun-hbrum* द्राक्षा grapes; རྒུན་དཀར *rgun-dkar* the white species of grape: རྒུན་འབྲུམ་གློ་ནད་སེལ་ཞིང་ཚད་པ་སྦྱོང *rgun-hbrum glo-nad sel-shiñ tshad-pa sbyoñ* the grape removes diseases of the lungs and cures fever.

རྒུན་སྐེམས *rgun-skems* wine or drink made from grapes.

རྒུན་རྒོད *rgun-rgod* wild grapes; according to *Jä.* raisins in *W.*

རྒུར་པོ *rgur-po* or སྒུར་པོ *sgur-po* कुब्ज hunchback; one bent by age, v. དགུར *dgur.*

རྒུར་རེ རྒུར་རྒུར་བྱས་ནས་སྡད་པ *rgur-re rgur-rgur byas-nas sdad-pa* sit downcast, bending the head downwards.

རྒོ *rgo*, sometimes for སྒོ *sgo.*

རྒོ་བ *rgo-wa*=དགོ་བ *dgo-wa* a species of antelope Procapra picticaudata v. *Jä.*

རྒོངས་མོ *rgoñs-mo*=དགོང་མོ *dgoñ-mo* in older writings the evening.

རྒོད *rgod* 1. adj. wild; བྱ་རྒོད a vulture; a bird of prey; ར་རྒོད wild goat; ཕག་རྒོད wild boar; གཡག་རྒོད=འབྲོང་ a wild yak. 2. མི་རྒོད་ལྟ་བུ

mi-rgod ltu-bu like a wild man; a savage; a robber; a ruffian; མི་རྒོད་བྱེད་པ *mi-rgod byed-pa* to rob (usually named together with murdering and lying).

རྒོད་སྐམ་མ *rgod skam-ma* a barren mare.

རྒོད་པ *rgod-pa* 1. to laugh. 2.=གཡེང་བ *gyeṅ-wa* to grow weak, languid, or indolent.

+ རྒོད་བག་ཅན *rgod bag-can*, described as ཡོན་ཏན་མེད་ཅིང་སེམས་དབང་མཐོ་བ *yon-tan med-ciṅ sems dwaṅ mtho-wa* 1. a vain person pretending to be great and powerful, but devoid of wisdom. 2.=སེམས་རྣམ་པར་མི་ཞི་བ *sems rnam-par mi-shi-wa* the disturbed state of the mind (*K. d.* ར *355*). 3. weak; languid (*Jä.*).

རྒོད་བྱེད *rgod-byed* ऊर्ध्वनयन laughing; laughter.

རྒོད་མ *rgod-ma* वामी, वाड़वा a mare.

རྒོད་མ་སྐྱེས *rgod-ma skyes* 1. a name of the physician of the gods. 2. born of the mare. One of the wives of the God of the Sun who, unable to bear the glare of his rays, ran away in the guise of a mare to the northern continent, Uttara Kuru. The sun followed there, and caused her to give birth to the celestial twins called As'vinī kumāra.

རྒོད་མའི་ཚོགས *rgod-mahi tshogs* वाड़व a herd of mares.

རྒོད་ཡས *rgod-yas* a numerical figure.

རྒོལ *rgol*, v. རྒོལ་བ *rgol-wa*.

རྒོལ་ཕྱི་རྒོལ *rgol-phyi rgol* a posture of witchcraft against evil spirits: རྒོལ་ཕྱི་རྒོལ་གྱི་གདན་བཤམས *rgol phyi-rgol gyi-gdan bçams* (*A. 33*) prepared the seat for a defiant attitude to suppress evil spirits.

རྒོལ་བ *rgol-wa*=རྩོད་པ *tsod-pa* वाद, pf. and fut. བརྒོལ *brgol*, to dispute, combat, fight, make controversy; ཚིག་གིས་རྒོལ་བ to hold discussion, verbal disputation; དཔུང་དང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་རྒོལ་བ to fight by means of troops and powers; རྒོལ་བའི་ཞུ་དོན *rgol-wahi*, *shu-don* a challenge; a speech provoking a quarrel; ཕས་རྒོལ a quarrel or contest begun by the counter party (*Sch.*); ཕས་རྒོལ་མི an adversary, opponent; སྔ་རྒོལ *sña-rgol* पूर्व्ववादी the plaintiff in a law suit, but generally signifies an aggressor, assailant; ཕྱི་རྒོལ *phyi-rgol* परवादी defendant; ཕྱིར་རྒོལ་བའི་གནོད་པ *phyir-rgol-wahi gnod-pa* is an external danger against which every one tries to protect himself and chiefly by charms and witchcraft; སྔ་རྒོལ *sña-rgol* and ཕྱི་རྒོལ *phyi-rgol* are also said to signify such students as hold religious controversies with one another. སྔ་རྒོལ *sña-rgol* is the party putting the questions; ཕྱི་རྒོལ *phyi-rgol* is the party answering the questions.

རྒོལ་ཚིག *rgol-tshig* threatening words.

Syn. སྤྱོ་ཚིག *spyo-tshig*; བསྡིགས་ཚིག *bsdigs-tshig* (*Mñon*).

རྒྱ I: *rgya* मुद्रा seal, stamp, token, mark, sign; རྒྱ་འདེབས་པ *rgya-hdebs-pa* to seal; to stamp: རྒྱ་གཅོག་པ *rgya gcog-pa* to break or open a seal; རི་རྒྱ་ལུང་རྒྱ་བཞུག་པ *ri-rgya luñ-rgya bshug-pa* to seal up hills and valleys, *i.e.*, to protect the living beings inhabiting them from being harmed by huntsmen or fishermen; an annual religious performance of the Dalai Lama, consisting in a variety of spells and incantations for the safety of animals.

Syn. ཐེའུ་ཙེ *thehu-tse*; ཕྱག་དམ *phyag-dam*; དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-phrug* (*Mnoñ.*)

རྒྱ II: animal of the deer class, in appearance like the *Nilgai*, possibly the saiga-antelope.

རྒྱ III: जाल, कच a net, a trap; ཉ་རྒྱ *ña-rgya* a fishing net; བྱ་རྒྱ *bya-rgya* a fowling net; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *ri-dwags kyi rgya* a net or trap to catch birds or wild animals.

རྒྱ IV: 1. extent; size: རྒྱའི་ཚད་ནི་ཅི་ཙམ *rgyahi tshad-nichi-tsam* how much was its extent? རྒྱ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ *rgya dpag-tu med-pa* immeasurable in extent. 2. भारत a name for India but sometimes for China, which are both vast countries; also fullness, complete state, or perfection. རྒྱ་རིམ་པ་བདུན་རྒྱས་བཏབ་པ *rgya rim-pa bdun-rgyas btab-pa* there are seven kinds of mark used in dividing a volume; they are the following:—(1) ཚིག་འབྲུ་མི་འཁྲུགས་ཚིག་གི་རྒྱ *tshig-hbru mi-hkhrugs tshig-gi rgya* the sign or mark for distinguishing one verse from another, so that the verses may not be confused; (2) ཚིག་རྐང་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ཤད་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *tshig-rkan mi-hkhrugs-pa çad-kyi rgya* the marks or stops used at the end of a sentence or the line of a verse; (3) ཚིག་དོན་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ལེའུའི་རྒྱ *tshig-don mi-hkhrugs-pa lehuhi rgya* to mark the chapters: (4) ཤོ་ལོ་ཀ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་བམ་པོའི་རྒྱ *ço-lo-ka mi-hkhrugs-pa bam-pohi rgya* the marks so that the lines may not be carried from one chapter to another; (5) བམ་པོ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་བམ་པོའི་གྲངས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *bam-po mi-hkhrugs-pa bam-pohi grañs-kyi rgya* marks to shew the number of parts in each volume; (6) མཐའ་མི་འཆལ་བ་སྣེ་ཐིག་གི་རྒྱ *mthah mi-hchal-wa sne thig-gi rgya* the marks to shew the end of book, part or chapter; (7) གླེགས་བམ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་གདོང་ཡིག་གམ་སྤྱན་ཁྱེར་གྱི་རྒྱ *glegs-bam mi-hkhrugs pa gdoñ-yig gam spyan-khyer-gyi rgya* the serial number used in marking the volumes of a collection.

རྒྱ་གྲམ *rgya-gram* (*gya-tam*) a cross; the *Svastika* sign; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱ་གྲམ *rdo-rje rgya-gram* a cross made of two *Vajra*, one placed upon another crosswise.

རྒྱ་སྐད *rgya-skad* Indian or Chinese language.

རྒྱ་སྐས *rgya-skas* a staircase, cf. སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka*.

རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *rgya-skyegs* लाक्षा, जतु lac; a kind of resin; རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *rgya-skyegs kyi rnam-hgyur* जत: a sort of lac of the colour of *Mañjiṣṭhā*.

རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས་ཤིང *rgya-skyeg çiñ* मञ्जन, लोध्र, सादर a kind of tree the twigs of which are used to clean the teeth.

རྒྱ་བསྐུམ་པ *rgya bskum-pa* to contract; to diminish in extent.

རྒྱ་དཀར *rgya-dkar* large orb; disk: ཉི་ཟླའི་རྒྱ་དཀར་ཤར *ñi-zlahi rgya-dkar çar* the bright orbs of the sun and the moon appear (*Jä.*).

རྒྱ་བསྐྱེད་པ *rgya bskyed-pa* to widen, enlarge, extend, augment.

རྒྱ་ཁམས་པ *rgya khams-pa* the Khampa tribes residing on the confines of China and Tibet.

རྒྱ་ཁྱི *rgya-khyi* a Chinese lap-dog.

རྒྱ་ཁྱོན *rgya-khyon* or རྒྱ་ཧམ་ཁྱོན *rgya ham khyon*, v. རྒྱ *rgya*.

རྒྱ་གར *Rgya-gar* said to stand for *Rgya-dkar*, because *dkar* becomes གར *gar* when joined to the word རྒྱ *rgya* भारत; Tibetan n. for India, the extensive country where the people dress in white. The different names for India are—(1) འཕགས་ཡུལ *Hphags-yul* आर्यदेश Ārya des'a; (2) འཕགས་འཁྲུངས *Hphags-hkhruñs* birth (place) of the Holy ones; (3) བསོད་ནམས་ས་གཞི *Bsod-nams sa-gshi* पुण्यभूमि *Puṇya-bhū-mi* for Magadha; (4) སའི་སྙིང་པོ *Sahi sñiñ-po* भूमध्य.

* རྒྱ་གར་ཕྱག་ན *Rgya-gar phyag-na* (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 249*).

རྒྱ་གྲམ *rgya-gram*, v. རྒྱ་ཀྲམ *rgya-kram*.

རྒྱ་གྲོལ *rgya-grol* उन्मुक्त set free, liberated.

རྒྱ་བརྒྱབ་པ *rgya bgyab-pa* or རྒྱ་བཏབ་པ *rgya-btab-pa* to lay a net or trap.

རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་ར *rgya-rgyu-ra*, met. for གྲོག་མ *grog-ma* the ant (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱ་སྒོ *rgya-sgo* द्वार a gate; a principal door or entrance.

རྒྱ་སྒྱུར *rgya-sgyur* met. an ant (*Mñon.*).

+ **རྒྱ་ཅང་** *rgya-cañ* སྐེ་རགས་སྦུབ་ཅན་ཁབ་བཏབ་པ *ske-rags sbub-can ab btab-pa* narrow, long money-bag made of net and securely joined to the sash.

རྒྱ་ལྕོག *rgya-lcog* Chinese table.

རྒྱ་ཆད *rgya-chad* partiality; invidious distinction.

རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *rgya che-wa* or གཐུལ་ཆེ་བ *gthul che-wa* great, large, copious, diffused; སྟོན་པ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *ston-pa rga che-wa* a great master or teacher.

རྒྱ་ཆེར་རོལ་པ *Rgya-cher rol-pa* Tibetan edition of the Lalitavistara.

རྒྱ་ཆེ་ལམ *rgya-che lam* राजपथ = རྒྱ་ལམ *rgya-lam* main road.

རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-chen-po* = རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *rgya che-wa* प्रथित large, copious, wide; ས་ཆ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sa-cha rgya-chen-po* an extensive country or large place; སེམས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sems rgya-chen-po* a generous broad heart; ཆོས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *chos rgya-chen-po* a voluminous religious work; religious observances on a large scale.

རྒྱ་ཆེར་བཤགས་པ *rgya-cher bśags-pa* विस्तीर्ण वर्णना copious or abundant description.

རྒྱ་ཇོག *rgya-jog* or རྒྱ་འཇོག *rgya-hjoga* a long table; a bench.

རྒྱ་རྟགས *rgya-rtags* 1. मुद्रा mark, sign, signature, stamp. 2. (གྲངས *grañs*) n. of a numeral.

རྒྱ་ཏམ *rgya-tam* the Indian rupee.

རྒྱ་ཐེལ *rgya-thel* a kind of seal or stamp.

རྒྱ་མཐོང *rgya-mthoñs* lit. wide view; a platform or open pavilion on the top of a house.

རྒྱ་མདའ *Rgya-mdah* n. of a district in upper Kong-po (*Yig. k. 25*).

རྒྱ་འདྲེ *rgya-hdre* or རྒྱམ་འདྲེ *rgyam-hdre* a quarrel.

རྒྱ་ནག *Rgya-nag* महाचीन China, *i.e.*, the great and extensive country where people dress in black.

རྒྱ་རྣམས *Rgya-rnams* or རྒྱ་མི་རྣམས *Rgya-mi-rnams* the Chinese people.

རྒྱ་སྣ་རུ *rgya-sna ru* in mystic language copulation (གབ་ཚིག་དོན་ལ་འཁྲིག་པ *gab-tshig don-la hkhrig-pa*).

རྒྱ་སྤོས *rgya-spos* तगरः the Chinese incense stick or *Joss*-stick.

རྒྱ་ཕུགས *rgya-phugs* छादन a full covering.

རྒྱ་བ *rgya-wa* = ཕན་པ *phan-pa*, བསམ་པ་འབད་པ *bsam-pa, hbad-pa* to be useful and of service; to exert one's self: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལ་རྒྱ་བ་ཡིན་པས *sañs-rgyas-kyi bstan-pa la rgya-wa yin-pas* (*A. 133*) he was of great service to the religion of Buddha.

རྒྱ་བོ *rgya-wo* the beard; colloq. "gyan."

རྒྱ་བོད *rgya-bod* or རྒྱ་ནག་དང་བོད *Rgya-nag-dañ Bod* China and Tibet. चिभोट; also Ulterior or Chinese Tibet.

རྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *rgya-byin gshu* इन्द्रधनु: rainbow.

རྒྱ་མ *rgya-ma* a steel-yard. In Amdo the term རྒྱ་རྨ *rgya-rma* signifies secondary syphilis.

རྒྱ་མེན་མེ་ཏོག *rgya-men me-tog* a flower used as medicine: རྒྱ་མེན་མེ་ཏོག་ཁྲག་འཁྲུག་རི་རྡུང་གཉེར་ལ་ཕན, the flower *Gyamen metog* is useful in diseased blood and in pains in the shoulders.

རྒྱ་མོ *rgya-mo* a net; also a Chinese woman.

རྒྱ་སྨུག *rgya-smug* of the colour of the liver; purple. Acc. to *Jä.* violet colour.

རྒྱ་རྩངས *rgya-rtsaṅs* a kind of lizard (*Sman 322*).

རྒྱ་རྩི *rgya-rtsi* (ས་རྩི *sa-rtsi*) a Chinese varnish: རྒྱ་རྩིས་རྨ་ཤུ་འབྲས་སྐྲན་རྔོ་ལ་ཕན *rgya-rtsis rma-çu hbras-skron rño-la phan* Chinese varnish cures sores, wounds, skin-irruption, itch, etc.

རྒྱ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་སེང་གེ *Rgya-brtson hgrus Señ-ge* n. of the learned Tibetan *Lo-tsā-wa* who twice visited Vikramas'īla in Magadha with a view to take Atīs'a to Tibet.

རྒྱ་ཚྭ *rgya-tshba*=ཤིན་ཏུ་ལན་ཚྭ་བ *çin-tu lan-tshba-wa* sal-amoniac.

Syn. ཀ་པོ་ཏ *ka-po-ta*; ལྕེ་འབིགས *lche-hbigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱ་ཚོས *rgya-tshos* vermilion.

རྒྱ་མཚོ *rgya-mtsho* समुद्र, सागर,जलेन्द्र 1. the ocean; the sea. 2. dropsy. 3. it also signifies the number four: མཁས་པ་ལེགས་བཤད་ཀྱིས་མི་ངོམས, རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆུ་ཡིས་ངོམས་པ་མེད *mkhas-pa legs-bçad kyis mi-ṅoms, rgya-mtsho chu-yis ṅoms-pa med* no amount of elegant sayings or writings is adequate for the learned; no quantity of water is sufficient for the ocean. རྒྱ་མཚོ is a common personal name in Tibet.

Syn. ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter*; ཆུ་དག *chu-dag*; ཆུའི་ཕུང་པོ *chuhi phuñ-po*; རིན་ཆེན་འབྱུང་གནས *rin-chen hbyuñ-gnas*; ཟླ་བས་འཕེལ *zla-was hphel*; ཟླ་བའི་གྲོགས *zla-wahi grogs*; ཕ་རོལ་མི་མངོན *pha-rol mi-mṅon*; རྒྱལ་དཀའ་བ *rgyal-dkah-wa*; ཆུ་སྲིན་འབྱུང་གནས *chu-srin hbyuñ-gnas*; ཆུ་སྲིན་བདག *chu-srin bdag*; ཆུའི་སྲིན་པོའི་གྲོང་ཆེ *chuhi srin-pohi groñ-che*; སིན་དྷུའི་བདག་པོ *sin-dhuhi bdag-po*; གང་གཱ་འཛིན *gañ gha-hdsin*; རི་ཡི་འོད་ཅན *ri-yi hod-can*; རོ་ལྡན་མ *ro ldan-ma*; ས་མཆོད་མ *sa-mchod ma*; དུག་ཅན་གནས *dug-can gnas*; ཉལ་འགྲོའི་གཏེར *ñal-hgrohi gter*; དལ་འབབ་མཛོད *dal-hbab mdsod*; ཆུ་སྲེལ *chu-srel*; ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *chu srin rgyal-mtshan can*; ཟླ་བའི་མ་མ *zla-wahi ma-ma*.

རྒྱ་མཚོ་དགའ *rgya-mtsho dgah* समुद्रानन्द the moon; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཟླ *rgya-mtshohi zla* सोमसिन्धु reflection of the moon in the ocean; རྒྱ་མཚོ་པ་འམ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་དཔྱད *rgya-mtsho pa-ham mchod-gyi dpyad* समुद्रलक्षण a seaman or anything belonging to the sea.

* རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྦས་པ *Rrgya-mtsho sbas-pa* Samudra Gupta; कनकवक n. of ancient monastery found buried under sand by King Dharmapāla, near site of which was founded the monastery of Vikramas'īla.

\+ རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཆིང *rgya-mtshohi mchiñ*=རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཇིངས *rgya-mtshohi mjiñs* or ཀློང་དཀྱིལ *kloñ-dkyil* the vast expanse of the sea.

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དུང་ཕྲེང *rgya-mtshohi duñ-phreñ*= ཚ་ལ *tsha-la* billows; waves of the sea; also borax (*Sman. 166*).

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རྡོ་བ *Rgya-mtshohi rdo-wa* n. of a medicine.

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ལྦུ་བ *rgya-mtshohi wu-wa*, v. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དབུ་བ *rgya-mchohi dbu-wa* समुद्रफेन, a kind of medicine [(1) sea-foam, (2) cuttle-fish bone]*S.*

རྒྱ་བཞི *rgya-bshi* in *W.* is stated to be a kind of *gtor-ma* offering to demons and demi-gods as a substitute for animal sacrifice (*Jä.*).

རྒྱ་གཟེབ *rgya-gseb* acc. *Sch.* a large net; a large rake used in reaping.

རྒྱ་ཡན *rgya-yan*=གཡེང་བ *gyeñ-wa* laziness; remissness: རྣམ་ཀུན་རྒྱ་ཡན་དུས *rnam-kun rgya-yan dus* during the time I am found negligent (of religious duties) (*Yig. k. 22*).

\+ རྒྱ་ཡི་འབུར *rgya-yi-hbur* engravings on a seal; རྒྱ་ཡི་འབུར *rgya-yi hbur*=དམ་ཕྲུག་གི་རི་མོ *dam-phrug gi ri-mo* the raised figures or inscriptions on a seal; ཕྱག་རྒྱ *phyag-rgya* in mystic rites the symbolical gestures of the hand or the fingers, to express certain charms and language.

རྒྱ་ཡུལ *rgya-yul* the country of India or China.

རྒྱ་རི *rgya-ri* चम्पन painted figures, etc.; a portion of meat (*Jä.*). It also denotes a measure = half *dum* or one fourth of *lhu*.

རྒྱ་རོག *rgya-rog* = ཨག་ཚོམ *aga-tsom* beard.

རྒྱ་ལབ *rgya-lab* talk, gossip.

རྒྱ་ལམ *rgya-lam* high road, main way.

རྒྱ་ཤུག *rgya-çug* the juniper tree; a species of fir from China and the Himalayas; a species of jujube; རྒྱ་གར་དང་རོང་གི་ཤུག་པ་འབྲས་བུ་ཆུང་ཆུང་ཡོད་པ་ཤིག *rgya-gar-dañ roñ-gi çug-pa ḥbras-bu chuñ-chuñ yod-pa shig* (*Khrid. 33*); རྒྱ་ཤུག་གི་འབྲུ *rgya-çug-gi ḥbru* कुवल, बदर फल jujube, fruit.

Syn. བྱ་རྒོད་སེན་མོ *bya-rgod sen-mo*; འབྲས་ཟླུམ་ཅན *ḥbras-zlum-can*; དཔལ་སྐྱེས *ddal-skyes*; ས་སྟོབས *sa-stobs* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱ་ཤུག་འཁྱིལ *rgya-çug ḥkhyil* (རྒྱ་ཤུག་གི་སྡོང་པོ་བཟང་པོ *rgya-çug-gi sdoñ-po bzañ-po*) a species of juniper.

རྒྱ་ཤུབས *rgya-çubs* or པུས་ཤུབས *pus-çubs* light trousers worn by the Chinese.

རྒྱ་ཤོག *rgya-çog* Chinese paper.

རྒྱ་ཤོས *rgya-ços* = རྒྱ་ཚོས *rgya-tshos* vermilion.

རྒྱ་སེར *rgya-ser* 1. gap, cleft, fissure chasm in rocks, glaciers, &c. 2. a dog with yellow spots about the nose. 3. རྒྱ་སེར་པ a Russian.

རྒྱ་སོག *rgya-sog* or རྒྱ་སོག་ལེ *rgya-sog-le* 1. a saw imported from India or China. 2. a Tartar of Turkistan.

རྒྱ་སྲང *rgya-srañ* a wide opening or passage; a street; a balance.

རྒྱ་སྲན *rgya-sran* कुलत्थ (འབྲུ *ḥbru*) a kind of pulse; gram.

རྒྱག་པ *rgyag-pa* another form for རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa*, used esp. in *C.*, to throw, cast, fling; མདའ་རྒྱག་པ *mdaḥ rgyag-pa* to shoot arrows; དགོན་པ་ཤིག་རྒྱག་པ *dgon-pa shig rgyag-pa* to found a monastery. Has, in general, all the significations of འདེབས་པ.

རྒྱགས་པ I: *rgyags-pa* चमस provisions, victuals, food; འཚོ་བའི་རྒྱགས *ḥtsho-waḥi rgyags* provisions for living; ལམ་རྒྱགས *lam-rgyags* provisions for a journey; དགུན་རྒྱགས *dgun-rgyags* provisions for the winter; རྒྱགས་ཚོང *rgyags-zoñ* merchandise to buy or barter victuals with.

རྒྱགས་པ II: मद, दर्प, मान; དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* arrogance, pride. Adj. arrogant and inebriated. There are eight kinds of རྒྱགས་པ *rgyags-pa* :—(1) རིགས་བཟང་བས་རྒྱགས་པ *rigs bzañ-was rgyags-pa* pride of high birth; (2) གཟུགས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱགས་པ *gzugs-kyis rgyags-pa* pride of appearance; (3) ལང་ཚོས་རྒྱགས་པ *lañ-tshos rgyags-pa* pride of youth; (4) ནད་མེད་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *nad med-pas rgyags-pa* pride of freedom from sickness; (5) ནོར་གྱིས་རྒྱགས་པ *nor-gyis rgyags-pa* pride of wealth; (6) དབང་ཡོད་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *dwañ yod-pas rgyags-pa* pride of power; (7) བཟོ་རིག་ཤེས་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *bzo-rig çes-pas rgygas-pa* pride of technical knowledge; (8) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *mañ-du thos-pas rgyags-pa* pride of versatile perception.

རྒྱགས་པའི་དགའ་སྟོན *rgyags-paḥi dgaḥ-ston* fat, stout (*Sch.*); also mighty, powerful, proud.

རྒྱང *rgyañ* = རྒྱང *rgyañ* 1. wall. 2. दूर distance.

རྒྱང་གྲགས *rgyañ-grags* क्रोश the distance of about two miles; the reach of hearing.

རྒྱང་མཆོང་བཏང་གིན *rgyañ-mchoñ btañ-gin* moving forward by long leaps.

རྒྱང་ཐུང་བ *rgyañ thuñ-wa* near; མིག་རྒྱང *mig-rgyañ* distance of sight, *i.e.*, the distance from which a man may be well distinguished.

རྒྱང་དུ་ལུས་པ *rgyañ-du lus-pa* lingering behind (*Sch.*).

རྒྱང་ནས་ཕོག་པ *rgyañ-nas phog-pa* दूरविध् ear shot; hit from a distance.

རྒྱང་པ *rgyañ-pa*, used for བརྐྱང་བ *brkyañ-wa*, stretched: རྒྱང་ནས་བཞག་པ *rgyañ-nas bshag-pa* they laid him down stretched out (*Jä.*).

རྒྱང་ཕན་པ *Rgyañ phan-pa* or རྒྱང་འཕེན་པ *rgyañ phen-pa* a sect of Hindu philosophers who were scorned by the Buddhists and called atheists; འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་ཕན་པ lit. the cast out by the world, *i.e.*, the despised of the people, the *Lokāyata* sect of Ancient India.

རྒྱང་མ *rgyañ-ma* distance; great way off; རྒྱང་མ་ནས *rgyañ-ma-nas* at a distance; from afar. རྒྱང་མ་ནས་གྲགས་པ་ཆེ་བ *rgyañ-ma-nas grags-pa che-wa* famous, celebrated; heard from afar. Very common in older as well as in modern works.

རྒྱང་མིག་མི་མཐོང་མཁན *rgyañ-mig mi-mthoñ-mkhan* short-sighted.

རྒྱང་རྩེ *Rgyañ-tse* ordinary pronunciation of རྒྱལ་རྩེ *Rgyal-rtse*, the chief town in the district of Nyang in Southern Tsang.

རྒྱང་ཚད *rgyañ-tshas* not far from.

རྒྱང་རིང་པོ *rgyañ-riñ-po* far, remote; རྒྱང་རིང་པོ་ནས་ལེན་པ *rgyañ riñ-po-nas len-pa* taken or brought from a great distance.

རྒྱང་རིང་བ *rgyañ-riñ-wa* विप्रकृष्ट, अपवर्त, आयात् delaying; procrastinating.

རྒྱང་བསྲིངས་པ *rgyañ bsriñs-pa* lengthened to a great distance.

རྒྱངས *rgyañs* adv. far; རྒྱངས་བསྐྱེད་དེ *rgyañs bkyed-de* moving far away, *e.g.*, in order to increase one's distance from an unpleasant neighbour at table (*Jä.*).

རྒྱངས་ཏེ *rgyañs-te* arriving as in haste: ཤེལ་གྱི་འཁར་བ་ཞིག་ཐོགས་ནས་ཁོང་གི་རྩར་རྒྱངས་ཏེ་བྱུང *çel-gyi hkhar-wa-shig thogs-nas khoñ-gi rtsar rgyañ-te byuñ* carrying a crystal staff he arrived near him (*A. 138.*).

རྒྱངས་ཤིང *rgyañ-çiñ*, also wrongly written as རྐྱངས་ཤིང *rkyañ-çiñ*=སྐུ་ཐང་རི་མོ་བྲི་རྒྱུའི་རས་གཞི་རྒྱོང་བའི་ཤིང་སོགས་དང་མི་སོག་རྒྱངས་བ *sku-thañ ri-mo bri-rgyuhi ras-gshi rgyoñ-wahi çiñ sogs dañ mi-sog rgyañs-wa* 1. castle. 2. the board on which the body of a culprit is stretched for flogging; the board or canvas on which cloth or pasteboard is placed for making a picture.

རྒྱན I: *rgyan*, colloq. *rgyan-cha* आभरण, अलंकार, विभूषण, मंडन ornament, decoration; རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པ *rgyan-gyis brgyan-pa* decked with ornaments; དབུ་རྒྱན *dwu-rgyan* the ornament of the head; a diadem; སེམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱན *sems-kyi rgyan* a blessing; an ornament of the heart: ཡོན་ཏན་དང་འདྲ་ལུས་ཀྱི་རྒྱན་གཞན་མེད, སེམས་དམ་དང་འདྲ་ལུས་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་མེད, no ornament of the body equals mental talents; the miseries of the body are not equal to anxiety of the mind (*Çe. 13*).

Syn. ཆས *chas*; ལེགས་བྱེད *legs-byed*; མཛེས་བྱས *mdses-byas*; རྒྱན་བྱས *rgyan-byed*; བཀོད་པ *dkod-pa*; སྤྲས *spras* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱན II: སྐུགས *skugs* 1. a stake or pledge at play. 2. lot; རྒྱན་རྒྱབ་པ *rgyan-rgyab-pa*, to cast lots—without religious ceremonies.

* རྒྱན་མཁན་པོ *rgyan mkhan-po* अलंकारपण्डित (*Schr.; Tā 2, 187*) one versed in rhetoric.

རྒྱན་འགྱེད་པ *rgyan hgyed-pa* दुरोदर to lay a wager.

རྒྱན་མཆོག *rgyan-mchog* कर्णपूर earring.

རྒྱན་དུ་འཆར *rgyan-du hchar* it proves a blessing for the heart; a moral advantage.

རྒྱན་དྲུག *rgyan-drug* षडाभरण the six kinds of ornaments used by the Aryan people of India.

རྒྱན་འདོགས་པ *rgyan-hdogs-pa* to adorn one's self.

རྒྱན་ནེའུ་ལེ་ཅན *rgyan nehu le-can* नकुलक ornament made in the shape of a weasel's head.

རྒྱན་པ *rgyan-pa*=བཞག་པ *bshag-pa* मण्डित adorned, bejewelled.

རྒྱན་པོ་ *rgyan-po* द्यूतक्रीडा throwing dice; also རྒྱན་བཤག་མཁན་ *rgyan bshag-mkhan* one who joins in a wager; gambler.

རྒྱན་པ་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyan-pa byed-pa* to lay a wager.

རྒྱན་དོར་བ་ *rgyan dor-wa* or བཤག་པ་ *bshag-pa* अक्षधूर्त a dice-rogue; a gamester; one who throws dice.

རྒྱན་ཕྲན་ *rgyan-phran* सामान्यक commonly or slightly ornamented.

རྒྱན་བྱས་ *rgyan-byas*, v. རྒྱན་ *rgyan*.

རྒྱན་ཟླ་གམ་ *rgyan zla-gam* चन्द्रक a semi-circular necklace.

རྒྱབ་ *rgyab* पृष्ठ, पश्चात् 1. the back of the body; the back part of anything; རྒྱབ་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་ *rgyab-kyi phyogs* behind; རྒྱབ་ཀྱིས་ཕྱོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyab-kyis phyogs-par byed-pa* to put to flight; རྒྱབ་ཁལ་ *rgyab-khal* a burden carried on the back; རྒྱབ་གུར་པོ་ *rgyab gur-po* haunch-back; རྒྱབ་སྙས་ *rgyabsñas* a cushion or pad for the back. 2. a load; བལ་རྒྱབ་ a load or pack of wool; དྲེལ་རྒྱབ་གསུམ་ three mule-loads.

རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ *rgaab-tu* རྒྱབ་ན་ *rgyab-na*, and རྒྱབ་ལ་ *rgyab-la* are in common use both as adverbs and as postp., in the latter form governing the genit. case, signifying afterwards or after, behind, at the back, etc.: རྒྱབ་ལ་རྒྱུག་ *rgyab-la rgyug* run behind; ཁོའི་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ཉལ་སོང་ they lay down behind him; དགོན་པའི་ཐོག་རྩིག་པའི་རྒྱབ་ནས་ after building the roof of the monastery.

རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ཞོན་ *rgyab-tu shon* mounts on the back.

རྒྱབ་རྟེན་ *rgyab-rten* अपाश्रय a back-support; something to lean against; a safe retreat; prop, support.

རྒྱབ་རྟེན་པ་ *rgyab rten-pa* to lean one's back against; to lean or rest on; to rely upon, confide in.

རྒྱབ་རྟེན་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyab-rten byed-pa* to make a support; to back.

རྒྱབ་སྟོན་པ་ *rgyab ston-pa* to turn one's back; to turn round.

རྒྱབ་གནོན་ *rgyab-gnon* confirmation.

རྒྱབ་པ་ *rgyab-pa*, pf. and fut. བརྒྱབ་ *brgyab*, imp. རྒྱོབ་ *rgyob*, to throw, to fling; to hit, to beat, to strike; རྡོ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *rdo-rgyab-pa* to throw or pelt stones at; ཤིང་རྒྱབ་པ་ *çiṅ-rgyab-pa* to put wood (on fire, &c.); ཧོ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *ho-rgyab-pa* to kiss; ཕྱུགས་ནགས་སེབ་ཏུ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *phyugs-nags seb-tur gyab-pa* to let the cattle run into the thickets. བསློག་པ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *bslog-pa rgyab-pa*, also བཏབ་པ་ *btab-pa* to clap; ཧོ་མ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *ho-ma-rgyab-pa* to pour or mix milk; ཚྭ་རྒྱབ་པ་ *tshba-rgyab* to salt (a curry or meat).

རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་པ་ *rgyab phyogs-pa* to turn one's back to a person or thing; to leave it behind; to be indifferent.

རྒྱབ་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyab byed-pa* to protect; to back.

རྒྱབ་འབོལ་ *rgyab-ḥwol*, རྒྱབ་རྟེན་ *rgyab-rten* cushion for the back.

རྒྱབ་དམག་ *rgyab-dmag* = རྗེས་དམག་ *rjes-dmag* re-inforcement; reseive.

རྒྱབ་རྩིས་ *rgyab-rtsis* intend to make; hint.

རྒྱབ་རྫི་ *rgyab-rdsi* one standing behind working people in order to watch and superintend them.

རྒྱབ་གཞུང་ *rgyab-gshuṅ* the spine, the backbone.

རྒྱབ་ཡས་ *rgyab-yas*, གྲངས་ *graṅs* छेरव (or छेवर) a number.

རྒྱབ་རིང་ *rgyab-riṅ* दीर्घपृष्ठ the long-back; met. a fish or a snake.

རྒྱབ་ལོག་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyab-log byed-pa* to turn one's back; to rebel; revolt.

རྒྱབ་ལོགས་ *rgyab-logs* the back; back part; the reverse of a thing.

རྒྱམ་ཚྭ་ *rgyam-tshba* = རྒྱ་ཚྭ་ *rgya-tshba* सिन्धुक, सिन्धुलवण a kind of rock-salt (brought from Sind) used in medicine.

རྒྱལ I: *rgyal* (སྐར་མ *ṣkar-ma*) तिष्य, पुष्य नक्षत्र the eighth constellation in the Hindu and Buddhist astronomy.

Syn. བླ་མའི་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *ḅla-maḥi lha-ḷdam-ma*; སྦྱོར་ལྡན་མ *ṣbyor ḷdan-ma*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་མ *tshim-byeḍ-ma*; གྲུབ་པ་མ *grub-pa-ma*; རྒྱལ་སྨད *ṛgyal-ṣmaḍ* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ II: 1. फल. 2. the five penalties for theft.

རྒྱལ III: (used only in compounds) royal, victorious; also great, chief.

རྒྱལ་ཀུན་འདུད *Ṛgyal-kun ḥduḍ*=འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ḥkhor-loṣ ṣgyur-waḥi ṛgyal-po* a Chakravartī Rājā (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་དཀའ *Ṛgyal-ḍkaḥ* अजित, दुर्जय, अजय invincible; the unconquerable.

རྒྱལ་གྱི་མཚན་མོ *ṛgyal-gyi ṃtshan-mo* पौषरात्रि a December night; རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *ṛgyal-gyi ẓla-wa* पौषमास the month of December; རྒྱལ་གྱིས་ཉ་བ *ṛgyal-gyi ña-wa* पौष पूर्णिमा the full-moon day of December-January.

རྒྱལ་ཁང *ṛgyal-khañ*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *ṛgyal-poḥi pho-brañ* the king's residence; palace.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *ṛgyal-poḥi khab*; བསོད་ནམས་ཁང་པ *ḅsoḍ-namṣ khañ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཆེན་པོ *ṛgyal-khab chen-po* the main government; imperial government (*Yig. k. 18*).

རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས *ṛgyal-khrimṣ*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁྲིམས *ṛgyal-poḥi khrimṣ* court law; the king's law: རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གསེར་གྱི་གཉའ་ཤིང the law is a golden yoke.

རྒྱལ་མཁན་པོ *ṛgyal-ṃkhan-po* पण्डित (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 230*) learned.

རྒྱལ་རྒྱུད *ṛgyal-ṛgyuḍ* royal family or lineage.

རྒྱལ་རྔ *ṛgyal-ṛña* जयढाक drum of victory: རྒྱལ་རྔ་རབ་འབྱམས་ཞིང་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་པར་བསྒྲགས *ṛgyal-ṛña rab-ḥbyamṣ ṣhiñ kun-khyab par-ḅsgragṣ* the drum of victory diffusing far and wide proclaims your fame all over the world (*Yig. k.*).

རྒྱལ་ཆེན་སྡེ་བཞི *Ṛgyal-chen ṣde-ḅshi*=རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞི *Ṛgyal-chen ḅshi* चतुर्महाराज, चतुर्महाराजकायिक; they are: (1) ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྲུང *Yul-ḥkhor ṣṛuñ* धृतराष्ट्र, (2) འཕགས་སྐྱེས་པོ *Ḥphagṣ ṣkyeṣ-po* विरूढक, (3) སྤྱན་མི་བཟང *Ṣpyan mi-ḅzañ* विरूपाक्ष, (4) རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས *Ṛnam-thoṣ ṣraṣ* वैश्रवण

* རྒྱལ་མཆོག *ṛgyal-ṃchog* जिनवर, उक्षायन n. p. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 3*) victorious; subduer.

* རྒྱལ་མཆོག་རིན་ཆེན *Ṛgyal-ṃchog rin-chen* (*Schr.; 27 A.*).

རྒྱལ་འདབ *ṛgyal-ḥdab* शतपत्र n. of a tree [a lotus]*S.*

* རྒྱལ་སྡེ་དཀར་ཆུང *Ṛgyal-ṣde ḍkar-chuñ* जयसेन (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 212*).

རྒྱལ་པོ I: *ṛgyal-po* राजा, अध्यक्ष, क्षत्रिय, नृप king, chieftain, ruler; རྒྱལ་པོར་བསྐོ་བ *ṛgyal-por ḅsko-wa* to inaugurate a king; to raise (him) to the throne: རྒྱལ་པོ་རང་གི་ཡུལ་ན་བཀུར, ཡོན་ཏན་ལྡན་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀུར the king is honoured in his own country, the learned is everywhere respected; འགྲོ་ཐང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ the ruling deity of Do-thang: ང་རྒྱལ་པོ་མི་འདོད I do not wish to be king: རྒྱལ་པོ་མི་ཐོབ་ན if I do not attain royalty.

Syn. ས་སྐྱོང *sa-ṣkyoñ*; ས་གཞི་སྐྱོང *sa-gshi ṣkyoñ*; ས་བསྲུང *sa-ḅsruñ*; ས་བདག *sa-ḅdag*; ས་སྤྱོད *sa-ṣpyoḍ*; ས་དབང *sa-ḍwañ*; དཔུང་པ་སྐྱེས *ḍpuñ-pa ṣkyeṣ*; ལག་ལས་སྐྱེས *lag-laṣ ṣkyeṣ*; རྣམ་པར་སྐྱེས *ṛnam-par ṣkyeṣ*; འགྲོ་བའི་དབང *ḥgro-waḥi ḍwañ*; སྐྱེད་གུའི་བདག་པོ *ṣkyeḍ-guḥi ḅdag-po*; མི་རྗེ *mi-ṛje*; མི་བདག *mi-ḅdag*; མིའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *miḥi ḍwañ-phyug*; མིའི་དབང་པོ *miḥi ḍwañ-po*; མིའི་འདྲེན་པ *miḥi ḥdren-pa*; གནམ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *gnam-gyi ṛgyal-po*; འཇིགས་སེལ་བྱེད *ḥjigṣ-sel byeḍ*; དམའ་སྐྱོབ *ḍmaḥ-ṣkyob*; སྤྱི་བོར་དབང་བསྐུར *ṣpyi-wor ḍwañ-ḅskur*; མི་ཡི་མགོན་པོ *mi-yi ṃgon-po*; ས་འཛིན *sa-ḥdsin*; ས་འཚོ *sa-ḥtsho*; སའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *saḥi ḍwañ-phyug* (*Mnoñ.*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་ II: that which is excellent; something superior in its kind; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་རྒྱལ་པོ *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥzdsin rgyal-po* Samādhi-rāja, the excellent work on meditation.

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྲུན་པ་གྲོས་འདེབས *rgyal-po ḥkhun-pa groṣ ḥdebṣ*=དཀར་པོ་ཆིག་ཐུབ *dkar-po chig-thub* n. of a medicinal root (*Sman. 104*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ *rgyal-po ḥkhyil-wa* 1. a medicine. 2. राजावर्त्त, राजपट्ट a kind of precious stone said to be brought from Virātdes'a; a royal fillet.

Syn. མུ་མེན *mu-men* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་ངེས་པར་འཚོ་བ *rgyal-po ṅeṣ-par ḥtsho-wa* राजजीव supported by the king.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཅན *rgyal-po-can* royal; kingly.

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཇོམས *rgyal-po ḥjomṣ* राजघ्न one who has killed the king; regicide.

རྒྱལ་པོ་སྨུག་པོ *rgyal-po ṣmug-po*=གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi* musk (*Sman. 333*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་མཚོན་བྱེད *rgyal-po mtshon-byed* कुक्कुट the cock.

རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞིན *rgyal-po bshin*=རྒྱལ་པོ་ནང་ལྟར *rgyal-pa naṅ-ltar* राजवत् in the manner of a king; right royally.

རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞུགས་པ *rgyal-po bshugṣ-pa* राजकुलं the race of kings.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཟས་གཙང *Rgyal-po zaṣ-gtsaṅ* King S'uddhodana; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་ཡབ *bcom-ldan ḥdaṣ-kyi yab* the father of S'akya-muni.

རྒྱལ་པོ་གཡུ་སྡོང་གསེར་འགོ *Rgyal-po gyu-ṣdoṅ gser ḥgo* वाशिका n. of a medicinal plant (*Sman. 77*) [the plant *Justicia Janderussa*]*S.*

རྒྱལ་པོ་ར་མ་ཎ *Rgyal-po Ra-ma-ṇa* King Rāma-chandra of the Rāmāyaṇa.

Syn. ར་གྷུའི་བུ *Ra-ghuḥi-bu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *Dkaḥ-thub-can*; ཚུལ་བཟང *Tshul-bzaṅ*; དགའ་བྱེད *Dgaḥ-byed*; འཕོངས་སྐྱེན *Ḥphoṅṣ-ṣkyen*; ཤིང་རྟ་བཅུ་པའི་སྲས *Çiṅ-rta bcu-paḥi sraṣ*; མགྲིན་བཅུའི་དགྲ་བོ *Mgrin bcuḥi-dgra-wo*; སི་ཏཱའི་བདག་པོ *Si-taḥi bdag-po*; འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ḥzam-gliṅ rgyal-po*; དགའ་བྱེད་བཟང་པོ *dgaḥ byed-bzaṅ-po*; ཕོ་བྲང་མི་ཏོག་ཅན *Pho-braṅ mi-tog can* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་རབ་སྣང *Rgyal-po rab-ṣnaṅ* described as བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་བལྟམས་པའི་དུས་སུ་བྱུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མཚན n. of a king who was born on the day Buddha was born.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཤ་ར་བ *Rgyal-po ça-ra-wa* शरव = ; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་བལྟམས་དུས་བྱུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་ཆེན་ཞིག་གི་མཚན.

རྒྱལ་པོ་གསང་བ་སྤྱན་གཅིག *Rgyal-po gsaṅ-wa ṣpyan-gcig*=ཤང་དྲིལ་དམར་པོ *çaṅ-dril dmar-po* n. of a medicine (*Sman. 224*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *rgyal-poḥi ṣku-bsruṅṣ-pa* a king's body-guard.

Syn. བསྲུང་མིའི་ཚོགས་པ *bsruṅ-miḥi tshogṣ-pa*; སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *ṣku bsruṅṣ-pa*; བ་ཏྲའི་སྡེ *ba-traḥi ṣde*; བསྲུང་བ *bsruṅs-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi ṣkyed-tshal*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi tshal* or དགའ་བའི་ཚལ *dgaḥ-waḥi tshal* royal gardens; park (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེས་བུ *rgyal-poḥi ṣkyeṣ-bu*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་མི *rgyal-poḥi mi* राजपुरुष personage of the king's family; an official.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *rgyal-poḥi khab* राजगृह the king's residence; palace; capital Rājagir in Magadha.

Syn. ཁྱད་པར་བཀོད་པ *khyad-par bkod-pa*; འཕེལ་བ་ཅན *hphel-wa-can*; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན *bkra-çis can*; བསོད་ནམས་ཁང་པ *bsod-namṣ khaṅ-pa*; ཀུན་ནས་བཟང *kun-naṣ bzaṅ*; བ་གམ་ཅན *ba-gam-can*; ས་བདག་ཁྱིམ *sa-bdag khyim*; གཡུང་དྲུང་འཁྱིལ་བ *gyuṅ-druṅ ḥkhyil-wa*; རྒྱལ་ཁང *rgyal-khaṅ*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *rgyal-poḥi pho-braṅ*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བསྟི་གནས *rgyal-poḥi bsti-gnaṣ* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁམས *rgyal-poḥi khamṣ*=རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid* राज्य kingdom.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྟགས *rgyal-poḥi rtagṣ* the signs of royalty, such as the umbrella, the *chowry*, etc.; royal paraphernalia.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་གདུང་ *rgyal-pohi gduñ* = རྒྱལ་སྲས་ *rgyal-sras* the son of a king; a prince; a scion of the royal family; a royal descendant.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་དཔྱད་ *rgyal-pohi dpyad* बलि, उपहार present; tribute (to a king).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་མྱུ་གུ་ *rgyal-pohi myu-gu* the son of a king; a prince.

+ རྒྱལ་པོའི་སླས་ *rgyal-pohi slas* = བཙུན་མོའི་སྡོད་ས་ *btsun-mohi sdod-sa* the queen's apartments in a palace, also her attendants.

Syn. བཙུན་མོའི་འཁོར་ *btsun-mohi hkhor*; ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར་ *pho-brañ hkhor* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོས་བཀྲབས་པ་ *rgyal-pos bkrabs-pa* = རྒྱལ་པོས་འདམས་པ་ *rgyal-pos hdams-pa* chosen, selected gain and loss; win by the king.

རྒྱལ་ཕམ་ *rgyal-pham* victory and defeat; wining and losing.

རྒྱལ་ཕྲན་ *rgyal-phran* (*gyal-than*), a petty king; a feudatory prince.

Syn. རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆ་ཤས་ *rgyal-rigs cha-ças*; ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང་ *yul-hkhor-dwañ*; ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ་ *yul-gyi bdag-po*; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རྗེ་ *groñ-khyer-rje*; སྡེ་དཔོན་ *sde-dpon*; ས་ཡི་ཐིག་ལེ་འཛིན་ *sa-yi tihg-le hdsin*; ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *khams-kyi rgyal-po* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱལ་བ I: *rgyal-wa* जय, v. neut. 1. to be victorious; to win; to conquer; to subdue; to overpower; ནག་པོའི་ཕྱོགས་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ་ *nag-pohi phyogs-las rgyal-wa* to be victorious over the powers of sin, *i.e.*, the side of darkness; གཡུལ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ་ *gyul-las rgyal-wa* to be victorious in battle; ཚོད་ལྟ་བ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ་ *tshod lta-wa las rgyal-wa* to pass an examination successfully; རྩོད་པ་ལ་རྒྱལ་བ་ *rtsod-pa-la rgyal-wa* to win a contest. 2. the number twenty-four.

རྒྱལ་བ II: जय 1. the act of conquering; victory. 2. the conquering party or person; he that prevails; the conqueror (opp. to ཕམ་པ་ *pham-pa*, the vanquished).

རྒྱལ་བ III: जिन, भगवत् 1. the conqueror, most high, *i.e.*, the Buddha. 2. the earliest known Buddha, Adi-Buddha; the conqueror of passions.

རྒྱལ་བ IV: adj. victorious; superior; eminent; excellent: རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་ཁང་བཟང་ *rnam-par rgyal-wahi khañ-bzañ* the mansion completely excellent.

*རྒྱལ་བ་ཅན་ *rgyal-wa can*, n. p. (*Schr.*; *Bull. 1848, 288*).

*རྒྱལ་བ་མཆོག་གི་སྐྱེད་མཛད་ *rgyal-wa mchog-gi skyed-mdsas* जिनवरजन (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 21*).

རྒྱལ་བ་གཉིས་པ་ *Rgyal-wa gñis-pa* the second Buddha of this age; an epithet which once belonged to Nāgārjuna, now given to Tsong khapa, *i.e.*, རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ *Rje-riñ-po-che*, རྒྱལ་བ་གཉིས་པའི་བསྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྲིད་རྩེར་བསྒྲེངས་ *rgyal-wa gñis-pahi bstan-pahi rgyal-mtshan srid-rtser bsgreñs*, he uplifted in the kingdom the banner of the creed of the second Buddha (Tsong-khapa) (*Yig. k. 22*).

*རྒྱལ་བ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ *rgyal-wa tshul-khrims* one of the four great Teachers of the Bon religion (*G. Bon. 35*).

རྒྱལ་བ་ཚེ་དཔག་མེད་ *Rgyal-wa tshe-dpag-med* जिन-अमितायुः (*Schr.*; *29 A.*) n. of a Dhyāni-Buddha.

*རྒྱལ་བ་ཤཱཀྱ་ཐུབ་པ་ *Rgyal-wa çhakya thub-pa*, ཏ་དྱ་ཐཱ་མུ་ནི *ta-tya-thha mu-ni* (*Schr.*; *33 A*).

རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ *Rgyal-wa Rin-po-che* the "most precious Jina" is the ordinary title in Tibet of the Grand Lama of Lhasa—the Dalai Lama.

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཅོད་པན་ *Rgyal-wahi cod-pan* जयापीड़ n. of a famous king of Kashmir who reigned about the seventh century A.D.

རྒྱལ་བའི་བསྟན་པ་ *Rgyal-wahi bstan-pa* = སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ *sañs rgyas-kyi bstan-pa* the religion of Buddha; Buddhism (*Yig. k. 10*).

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཐུགས་སྲས *rgyal-wahi thugs-sras* जिनौरस: the spiritual son of Buddha.

རྒྱལ་བའི་སྤྱན *rgyal-wahi spyan* = ལུག་མིག་མེ་ཏོག *lug-mig me-tog* a flower resembling in appearance the eye of a Buddha and used in medicine (*Sman. 421*).

རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོ *Rgyal-wahi dwan-po* जिनेन्द्र the chief Buddha; also an occasional appellation of the Grand Lama of Lhasa: རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་ཅིང་གཟིགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ the Gyal-wai Wang-po is the great seer and one who knows all things (*Yig. k. 1*).

* རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོའི་བློ་གྲོས *rgyal-wahi dwan-pohi blo-gros* जिनेन्द्रमति (*Schr.; Bull. 1848, 94*) one whose mind is devoted to the Lord Buddha.

རྒྱལ་བའི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyal-wahi myu-gu*, v. རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras* जिनाङ्कुर [a nascent Buddha.]*S.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་ཚབ *rgyal-wahi rgyal-tshab* = རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སྐུ་ཚབ *Rgyal-wa rin-po chehi sku-tshab* the Regent of Tibet who administers the country during the minority of the Dalai Lama; now called *Rgyal-tshab Rin-po che* or *Bod-Rgyal-po* (*Pö-gye po.*).

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཚབ *rgyal-wahi tshab* the vice-regent of Buddha; a name of Maitreya Bodhisattva.

རྒྱལ་བའི་གཞི *rgyal-wahi gshi* जिनाधार *byan-chub sems-dpah* or *Bodhisattva.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་འོད *Rgyal-wahi hod* जयप्रभा, जिनरुचि the glory of Buddha; name of a *Bodhisattva.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་སྲས *rgyal-wahi sras* = རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-wa* जिनपुत्र; *Bodhisattva*, a Buddhist monk; an ordained *Bhikṣu.*

* རྒྱལ་བའི་ལྷ *rgyal-wahi lha* जयदेव (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 146*).

* རྒྱལ་བར་དཀའ *rgyal-war dkah* दुर्जय (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 22*) one of the ten stages of perfection or भूमि.

རྒྱལ་བུ *rgyal-bu* राजपुत्र, कुमार the son of a king; a prince; རྒྱལ་བུ་རྒྱལ་བྱེད *rgyal-bu rgyal-byed* n. of a prince in Kos'ala in Buddha's time.

Syn. བསོད་ནམས་སྟོབས་ *bsod-nams stobs*; ཞིལ་གནོན་བུ *sil-gnon-bu*; རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཐིག་ལེ *rgyal-rigs thig-le*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གདུང་ *rgyal-pohi gdun*; རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras*; ནོར་འཛིན་བདག་པོའི་སྲས *nor-hdsin bdag-pohi sras*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyal-pohi myu-gu* (*Mnon.*).

རྒྱལ་བྱེད་མ *Rgyal byed-ma* जया, अपराजिता n. of a goddess.

རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཚལ *Rgyal-byed-tshal* जेतवन n. of the grove which was purchased by Anāthpiṇḍada a merchant of S'rāvasti and where the Buddha resided for a long time.

* རྒྱལ་དབང་ལྔ་པ་ཆེན་པོ *Rgyal-dwan lña-pa chen-po* = ཀུན་གཟིགས་བློ་བཟང་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཞབས *kun-gzigs blo-bzan rgya-mtshohi shabs* (*Schr.; 16 A*).

རྒྱལ་དབང་པདྨ *Rgyal-dwan padma* = སངས་རྒྱས་གཉིས་པ *sans-rgyas gñis-pa* or སློབ་དཔོན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Slob-dpon Rin-po-che* an epithet of the saint Padma Sambhava given him by the *Rñin-ma* sects (*Yig. k. 27*).

རྒྱལ་བློན *rgyal-blon* the king and his minister, also the state minister.

རྒྱལ་མོ *rgyal-mo* राज्ञी the queen; wife of the king.

རྒྱལ་མོ་ཀ་ར *Rgyal-mo ka-ra* (སྨན་ *sman*) a शर्करा, a coarse sugar used in medicine.

རྒྱལ་མོ་རོང་ *Rgyal-mo-ron* = རྒྱལ་རོང་ *Rgyal-ron* n. of a country on the confines of S. E. Tibet (*Situ. 56*).

རྒྱལ་མོའི་ག་གོན *rgyal-mohi ga-gon* कर्कटिका n. of a place.

རྒྱལ་ཚབ *rgyal-tshab* युवराज 1. the Desi (*Bde-srid*) or regent of Tibet. 2. the would-be successor of a king; crown prince.

རྒྱལ་མཚན I: *rgyal-mtshan* ध्वज, केतु, शकुन, ललाम 1. the armorial flag or banner of

victory of Buddhism; is the orthodox standard of the Buddhist. 2. used as a personal name of *Bodhisattvas* and individuals such as:—བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་པ་མི་བརྗེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Byañ-chub sems-pa mi brjed-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Rtogs-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Yoñs-su rtogs-pa dañ bral-wahi rgyal-mtshan*. 3. ཕོ་དབང་ *phod-wañ*. The Gyal-tshan or Buddhist banner is seen as a kind of decoration of cloth in various colours and of cylindrical shape erected upon a flagstaff or carried on a pole. It is also made in brass and wood. In Tibetan Buddhism the following are the རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan*, to combat with the powers of evil:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *tshul-khrims-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (2) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *tiñ-ñe-hdsin-gyi rgyal-mtshan*, (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *çes-rab-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (4) ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *ye-çes-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (5) རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rnam-par grol-wahi rgyal-mtshan*, (6) སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *sñiñ-rje chen-pohi rgyal-mtshan*, (7) སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་དང་མཚན་མ་མེད་པའི་སྨོན་པ་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *stoñ-pa-ñid-dañ mtshan-ma med-pahi smon-pa med-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, (8) ཐབས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *thabs-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (9) སེམས་ཅན་མེད་པ་དང་སྲོག་མེད་པ་དང་གང་ཟག་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *sams-can med-pa-dañ srog med-pa-dañ gañ-zag med-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, (10) རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་པར་འབྱུང་བ་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པས་མཐར་ལྟ་བུ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rten-ciñ hdrel-par hbyuñ-wa khoñ-du chud-pas mthar lta-bu dañ bral-wahi rgyal-mtshan*, (11) རང་གི་སེམས་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས *rañ-gi sems-gi sems yoñs-su dag-pas sañs-rgyas-kyi byin-gyis brlabs*.

རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྲགས་ *rgyal-mtshan grags* ख्याति fame; ornament.

* རྒྱལ་མཚན་མ *rgyal-mtshan-ma* मंगलध्वज (*Schr.; 99 B*) ensign of good fortune.

* རྒྱལ་མཚན་སེང་གེ *rgyal-mtshan señ-ge* ध्वज-सिंह (*Schr.; Org. m. 111, 25*).

རྒྱལ་ཟླ *rgyal-zla* पौष मास the month of December.

རྒྱལ་རབས *rgyal-rabs* genealogy of kings.

རྒྱལ་རབས་བོན་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས *Rgyal-rabs Bon-gyi hbyuñ-gnas* n. of a work on the origin of the Bon religion.

རྒྱལ་རིགས *rgyal-rigs* राजकुल; क्षत्र, क्षत्रिय the military caste of India; royal race; the race of a king.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་སྐྱེས *rgyal-rigs skyes* मागध क्षत्रिय born of the military caste, also of the royal family; resident of Magadha.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆ་ཤས *rgyal-rigs cha-ças*=རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *rgyal-phran* a petty king; a vassal or feudatory prince (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཐིག་ལེ *rgyal-rigs thig-le*=རྒྱལ་བུ *rgyal-bu* the son of a king; a prince.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་མོ *rgyal rigs-mo* क्षत्रियाणी a lady of the military caste of India.

རྒྱལ་རོང་ *rgyal-roñ*, v. རྒྱལ་མོ་རོང་ *rgyal-mo-roñ*.

རྒྱལ་ས *rgyal-sa* capital seat of Government, royal place; the place or position of a king.

རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲས *rgyal-pohi sras* the son of a king or prince.

* རྒྱལ་བཤེས *rgyal-bçes* पुष्यमित्र n. pr. (*Schr.; Was. 55*).

རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid* राज्य, महत्त्व a kingdom; empire; state.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་རྒྱས་པ *rgyal-srid rgyas-pa* सराज्य empire.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་རིན་ཆེན་སྣ་བདུན *rgyal-srid Rin-chen sna-bdun* the seven different precious articles of royalty, viz:—འཁོར་ལོ *hkhor-lo* चक्र the wheel; ནོར་བུ *nor-bu* मणि gem; བཙུན་མོ *btsun-mo*, स्त्री queen; བློན་པོ *blon-po* मन्त्री minister; གླང་པོ *glañ-po* हस्ती elephant; རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog* अश्व spirited horse; ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-bdag* गृहपति house-holder; དམག་དཔོན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *dmagpon rin-po che* सेनापति commander-in-chief.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྲུང་བ *rgyal-srid sruṅ-wa* राज्य-रक्षा to defend a state against enemies.

རྒྱས་འགྲེལ *rgyas-hgrel* = རྒྱས་པར་བཤད་པའི་འགྲེལ་པ *rgyas-par bçad-pahi hgrel-pa* comprehensive commentary: སུམ་ཅུ་པ་དང་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པའི་གཞུང་གི་རྒྱས་འགྲེལ an elaborate commentary on the texts of *Sum-cu-pa* and *Rtags hjug-pa* (*Situ. 137*).

Syn. འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa*; རྫོགས་པ *rdsogs-pa*; གང་བ *gaṅ-wa*; ཁ་བྱེ་བ *kha-bye-wa*; ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*; ཆེ་བ *che-wa*; ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱས་པ I: व्यास n. of a great sage of Ancient India, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata; དྲང་སྲོང་རྒྱས་པ *Draṅ-sroṅ rgyas-pa* व्यासऋषि the sage Vyāsa.

རྒྱས་པ II: (prop. pf. to རྒྱ་བ *rgya-wa*) 1. vb. to increase in bulk or quantity; to augment; to spread: བ་ཡི་ནུ་ལྟར་རྒྱས *ba-yi nu-ltar rgyas* swells like a cow's dug; བསྟན་པ་རྒྱས་ཤིང་ *bstan-pa rgyas-çin* the doctrine (of Buddha) spreading; to grow, develope. 2. adj. extensive, large, ample, wide, manifold, numerous, copious, complete, full; ཟླ་བ་རྒྱས་པ *zla-wa rgyas-pa* full moon; the adverbial form is frequent: རྒྱས་པར་འདོད་ན *rgyas-par hdod-na* if you wish to know it fully.

རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *rgyas-par byed-pa* 1. to make bigger; to augment; to increase. 2. to describe, narrate, state at large.

རྒྱས་པར་བཤད་པ *rgyas-par bçad-pa* निर्देशन elucidation; full explanation; དོན་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *don rgyas-par byed-pa* to be very useful; to exert a beneficial influence.

རྒྱས་བྱེད *rgyas-byed* भारत the land of plenty; a name of India.

རྒྱས་བྱེད་འབྱུང་པོའི་ལག་པ *rgyas-byed hbyuṅ-pohi lag-pa* = དབང་ལག *dwaṅ-lag* n. of a medicinal plant growing below the limit of snow in the Himalayas and resembling the human hand in appearance (*Sman. 416*).

རྒྱས་བྱེད་མ *Rgyas-byed-ma* भारती n. of a goddess—Cornocopia, the goddess of plenty.

* རྒྱས་ཤིང་ *rgyas-çiṅ* पुष्टि (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 110*) thriving.

རྒྱུ I: *rgyu* आतानं a kind of blanket.

རྒྱུ II: 1. matter; substance; material; རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa* superior quality: རྒྱུ་གཙང *rgyu-gtsan* any stuff, wool or cotton, &c., when cleansed and washed for making cloth; also pure origin. རྒྱུ་སྒོག *rgyu-sgog* n. of a medical drug; wild garlic. ཆང་རྒྱུ *chaṅ-rgyu* ingredients for making beer: རྒྱུ་དགེ་བ་བསགས་པས་ཐོབ་པ་ཡིན *rgyu dge-wa bsags-pas thob-pa yin* the substance has been obtained by means of accumulated merits: ང་ལ་དགོས་རྒྱུ་ཆུང་ *ṅa-la dgos-rgyu chuṅ* I have few wants. བཟོ་རྒྱུ *bzo-rgyu* material to make or manufacture anything with; ཟ་རྒྱུ་མེད *za-rgyu-med* nothing to eat: ད་ལྟར་རྒྱུ་ཞིག་སྣང་ངོ *da-ltar rgyu-shig snaṅ-ṅo* an opportunity will presently offer itself (*Jä.*). 2. In *W.* arrangement; preparation. In a special sense material; stuff for weaving; warp; chain (*Jä.*).

རྒྱུ III: हेतु 1. cause, namely, the primary cause as distinguished from རྐྱེན the secondary or co-operating cause; the direct cause for any event; also reason, motive, main condition: མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའི་རྒྱུར་འགྱུར་ *mya-ṅan las hdas-pahi rgyur-hgyur* it becomes the cause of passing out of misery, *i.e.*, *Nirvāṇa*; ངན་སོང་རྒྱུ་རུ་འགྲོ *ṅan-soṅ rgyu-ru hgro*, རྒྱུས *rgyus* with genit. by reason of; on account of; in virtue of; in consequence of; ཅིའི་རྒྱུས *cihi rgyus*, why: རྒྱུ་མེད་དུ *rgyu med-du* = རྒྱུ་མེད་པར *rgyu med-par* without any actual cause; spontaneously; without sufficient reason; without good cause; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན *rgyu-daṅ rkyen* primary and secondary

cause, which sometimes coincides with 'cause and effect'; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན་དེའི་ཕྱིར་ *rgyu-daṅ rkyen-dehi phyir*, དེའི་རྒྱུ་ *dehi rgyu*, དེའི་རྐྱེན་གྱིས་ *dehi rkyen-gyis*, དེའི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་ *dehi rgyu-rkyen* therefore; on that account. ཉེ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *ñe-wahi rgyu* in medicine the three anthropological causes or conditions of diseases; the three 'humours,' wind, bile, and phlegm; རིང་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *riṅ-wahi rgyu* the ultimate cause of diseases and of every evil, viz., ignorance; མ་རིག་པ་ *ma rig-pa*, སྐྱེད་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ *skyed byed-rgyu* the creative cause; འཕེལ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ནི་ལྟེ་བ་ *hphel-wahi rgyu-ni lte-wa* the efficient cause of growth is the navel-string; རྒྱུ་བྱེད་པ་ *rgyu byed-pa* to be the principal cause of; to lie at the bottom of a matter; རྒྱུ་སྐྱེད་པ་ *rgyu skyed-pa* to lay the foundation of. There are six kinds of རྒྱུ་ *rgyu, i.e.*, རྒྱུ་དྲུག་ *rgyu-drug*:—བྱེད་པའི་རྒྱུ་ *byed-pahi rgyu*, ལྷན་ཅིག་འབྱུང་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *lhan-cig hbyuṅ-wahi rgyu* ? རྣམ་སྨིན་གྱི་རྒྱུ་ *rnam-smin-gyi rgyu*, མཚུངས་པར་ལྡན་པའི་རྒྱུ་ *mtshuṅs-par ldan-pahi rgyu*, ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *kun-tu hgro-wahi rgyu*, སྐལ་མཉམ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་ *skal-mñam kyi rgyu*. 2. attached to a verbal root *rgyu* often indicates the supine and, colloquially, the infinitive; འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་འདོད་ wishes to go. Also forms a future tense when connecting the root with the auxil. verb. ཟ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ will eat: ངའི་དྲུང་དུ་འོང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་པ་ those that will come to me; དེ་ལ་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་གཏད་རྒྱུ་ལ་ when the government was to be entrusted to him; རྟ་རྙེད་རྒྱུ་མེད་ horses were not to be had (*Jä.*); དཀོན་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *dkon-rgyu med* that is not a very precious thing; there is nothing particular in that; གཞན་པས་ལེགས་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *gshan-pas legs-rgyu med* he is not more beautiful than others; ཡ་མཚན་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *ya-mtshan rgyu-med* that is not to be wondered at.

རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་ *rgyu-rkyen* हेतुप्रत्यय reason; cause; acc. to *Jä.* connection: རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་བཤད་དུ་གསོལ་ *rgyu-rkyen bshad-du gsol* please explain to me the connection. རྒྱུ་ཆ་ *rgyu-cha* colloq. that which belongs to a thing; appurtenance; necessary implement, &c.; also property. རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ *rgyu-hbras* cause and effect or consequence; gen. in a moral sense; actions and their fruits (ལས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ *las-kyi rgyu-hbras*); ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ *las rgyu hbras-kyi-chos* the doctrine treating on this subject; the doctrine of retribution; the principal dogma of Buddhism; ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ལ་ཡིད་ཆེས་པ་ *las-rgyu hbras la-yid ches-pa* to believe in the doctrine of retribution.

རྒྱུ་སྐར་ *rgyu-skar* **नक्षत्र, ऋक्ष** "the moving stars." The constellations through which the moon passes in her revolution round the heavens are called རྒྱུ་སྐར་ལྷ་མོ་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་ *rgyu-skar lha-mo ñi-çu rtsa-brgyad*, the twenty-eight goddesses, moving-stars, believed to be the daughters of the four guardian-kings of the world. The constellations are thus named:—(1) ཐ་སྐར་ *Açvinī* (དབྱུག་གུ་ *dbyug-gu*); (2) བྲ་ཉེ་ *Bharaṇī*; (3) སྨིན་དྲུག་ *Kṛttikā* the Pleiades; (4) *Rohiṇī* (བེ་རྫེ་ *be-rdse*); (5) མགོ་ *Mṛgasiras* (སྨལ་པོ་ *smal-po*); (6) *Ārdrā*, ལག་; (7) ནབས་སོ་ *Punarvasū*; (8) རྒྱལ་ *Puṣyā* (རྒྱལ་སྟོད་ *rgyal-stod*= ནམ་སོ་ *nam-so*); (9) སྐག་ *Āçleṣā* (བ་ *wa*); (10) མཆུ་ *Maghā* (རྟ་པ་ *rta-pa*) or རྟ་ཆེན་ *rta-chen* with Regulus bright star; (11) གྲེ་ *Pūrvaphalgunī* or རྟའུ་ *rtahu* or རྟ་ཆུང་ *rta-chuṅ*; (12) དབོ་ *Uttaraphalgunī* or ཁྲ་ *khra*; (13) མེ་བཞི་ *Hasra* or བྱ་མ་ *bya-ma*; (14) ནག་པ་ *Citrā* (or བྱའུ་ *byahu* with Spica); (15) ས་རི་ *Svāti*; (16) ས་ག་ *Viçākhā* (17) ལྷ་མཚམས་ *Anurādhā* or ལག་སོར་ *lag-sor*; (18) སྣྲོན་ *Jyeṣṭhā*, or ལྡེའུ་ *lde-hu* (with Antares); (19) སྣྲུབས་ *Mūla*, or སྲོག་པ་ *srog-pa*; (20) ཆུ་སྟོད་ *Pūrvā āsādhā*; (21) ཆུ་སྨད་ *uttarā āsādhā* or ཕུལ་ *phul*; (22) གྲོ་བཞིན་ *Abhijit*; (23) བྱི་བཞིན་ *Çravaṇā* གཉིས་ *gñis*; (24) མོན་གྲེ་ *Dhanasta* or མོན་དྲེ་ *mon-dre*; (25) མོན་གྲུ་

Çatavisā or སྒྲོག *sgrog*; (26) ཁྲུམས་སྟོད *Pūrva-bhādrapada* or (27) ཁྲུམས་སྨད *uttarabhadra-pada*; (28) ནམ་གྲུ *Revati* or ཤེ་ས *çe-sa.*

*རྒྱུ་སྐར་དུས *rgyu-skar dus* (*Sch.; Kālāc. T. 48*).

རྒྱུ་སྐར་མུ་ཁྱུད *rgyu-skar mu-khyud* नक्षत्रनेमि the moon which is surrounded by the constellations.

རྒྱུ་སྐར་མང་པོ་རི *Rgyu-skar mañ-po ri* n. of a mountain; the fabulous north polar mountain (*K. d.* ར *342*).

རྒྱུ་སྐར་ལམ *rgyu-skar lam* the milky-way; नक्षत्र-पथ the starry path.

རྒྱུ་གང་ *rgyu-gañ* for what reason.

རྒྱུ་ངེས *rgyu-ñes* the certain or real cause.

རྒྱུ་མངའ *rgyu-mñaḥ* = རྒྱུ་མཚན *rgyu-mtshan* cause; reason.

རྒྱུ་ཅན *rgyu-can* = རྒྱུ་ལྡན one who knows about a thing; well-informed.

རྒྱུ་མཐུན *rgyu-mthun* cause sufficient to produce observed effect.

རྒྱུ་ལྡན *rgyu-ldan* 1. निर्झर [a cave]*S.* a hill, also a fountain; a rich man. 2. = རྒྱུ་ཅན.

རྒྱུ་ནད *rgyu-nad* disease of the bowels. Symptoms are:—རྒྱུ་ཁྲོལ *rgyu-khrol* causing much sound in the stomach; རྒྱུ་འཁྲིལ *rgyu-ḥkhril* causing much griping in the stomach; རྒྱུ་འགྱིངས *rgyu-ḥgyiñs* where the stomach or the intestines remain swollen and stiff with wind, etc.; རྒྱུ་འགགས *rgyu-ḥgags* obstruction of the bowels; རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer* aching or pains in the stomach.

རྒྱུ་སྤུན *rgyu-spun* the threads stretched lengthwise and crosswise to make cloth.

རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa* चरण, चर to go, walk, move, wander, range; ཆུ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་འདབ་ཆགས *chu-la rgyu-waḥi ḥdab-cags* birds frequenting the water; ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་བ *kun-tu rgyu-wa* to wander from place to place. This verb is generally used instead of འགྲོ་བ in Sikkim.

རྒྱུ་བ་མེད་པ *rgyu-wa med-pa* अप्रचर that does not move; motionless, still.

རྒྱུ་བའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *rgyu-waḥi btul-shugs* चरव्रत the vow of walking.

རྒྱུ་བྱེད *rgyu-byed* चरण, पाद feet; that which moves.

རྒྱུ་སྤྲིན *rgyin* वारिद met. the cloud.

རྒྱུ་སྦྱོར་བ *rgyu-sbyor-wa* སྦྱིན་བདག *sbyin-bdag* an alms-giver; the maker of a gift.

རྒྱུ་མ *rgyu-ma* अन्त्र entrails; intestines; bowels, more especially the small intestines; རྒྱུ་འཁྲོག་པ *rgyu ḥkhrogpa* the croaking of the bowels; རྒྱུ་སྒྲོག *rgyusgrog* the envelope of the lower intestines; རྒྱུ་སྟོད *rgyu-stod* the upper bowels. Colloq. *rgyu-ma* is also a term for "sausages." (*G. Sndg.*).

རྒྱུ་མེད་པ *rgyu med-pa* without cause; evidence devoid of (*lakṣmaṇa*) or characteristic.

Syn. རྒྱུ་ཡིས་སྟོང་ *rgyu-yis ston*; མཚན་ཉིད་བྲལ *mtshan-ñid bral* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱུ་མཚན *rgyu-mtshan* निमित्त 1. cause; concatenation of events; circumstances; རྒྱུ་མཚན་འདྲི་བ *rgyu-mtshan hdri-wa* to ask after the cause: ངའི་ནང་ནས་ཕྱེ་ཁྱེར་བའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན་ཤོད *ñaḥi nañ-nas phye khyer-waḥi rgyu-mtshan çod* tell me the circumstances of your fetching the flour from my house 2. प्रमाण token, sign, characteristic, proof, evidence; འདུག་པའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན *ḥdug-paḥi rgyu-mtshan* as an evidence of being (*Jä.*).

རྒྱུ་མཚན་རིག *rgyu-mtshan rig* कारणिक: relating to proof or cause or reason.

རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer* अतिसारक colic; [dysentery]*S.* ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་ནད་ནི་རིམས་ཚད་སྤྱི་དང་འདྲ་བ་ལ, གཉན་ནད་ལ་བབས་ན་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་ཞེས་པའོ, ངོ་བོ་མཚོན་ཚད་ཐུང་དུ་བབས་པ་ལ་གཉན་ནད་ཆུ་སེར་མཁྲིས་ཚད་བསྡུང་བ་ཡིས་རྒྱུ་མ་གཟེར་ཞིང་འབྲུ་བས་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་ཡིན *she bya-waḥi nad-ni rims-tshad spyi dañ ḥdra-wa la, gñan-nad la babs-na rgyu gzer she-paho, ño-wo*

mohin-tshad thuṅṅu babs-pa la yñan-nad chu-ser mkhris-tshad bstan-wa yis rgyu-ma gzer-shiṅ ḥkhru-was rgyu-gzer yin, དེ་ལ་དོན་འཁྲུ་སྣོད་འཁྲུ་སྟོབས་ཆེན་དང་ *de-la don-ḥkhru-snod ḥkhru stobs-chen daṅ*, རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer* རྒྱུ་འཁོར *rgyu-ḥkhor* རྒྱུ་འཁྲོལ *rgyu-ḥkhrol* རྒྱུ་ལྐུགས *rgyu-lkugs*. We read of, also, རྒྱུ་གཟེར་གཅོག་པའི་ཐོ་བ་གསུམ *rgyu-gzer gcog-pahi tho-wa gsum* the three hammers to break the nails of colic.

རྒྱུའི་རྒྱུན *rgyuhi rgyun* कारणस्रोतः the stream of cause.

རྒྱུའི་བྱེད *rgyuhi byed* हेतु-कृत that has become a cause; excuse.

རྒྱུའི་གཙོ་བོ *rgyuhi gtso-bo* प्रधान-हेतु the chief or primary cause.

རྒྱུའི་རིག *rgyuhi rig* हेतु-विद्या the science of reasoning.

རྒྱུ་ཡང་དག་པར་བཅད་པ *rgyu yaṅ-dag-par bcad-pa* that has fully stopped or terminated the cause; the consequence.

རྒྱུ་ཡིས་ཁྱད་པར *rgyu-yis khyad-par* जनक the chief cause; the agent.

རྒྱུ་རིག་ཆེན་པོ *rgyu-rig cen-po* (གྲངས *grańs*) महाहेतु a number.

རྒྱུ་ལ་འབྲས་བུ་བཏགས *rgyu-la ḥbras-bu btsags* कारणे कार्योपचार to attach a fruit to cause.

རྒྱུ་ལས་བྱུང་ *rgyu-las byuṅ* हेतुक produced or originated from cause.

རྒྱུ་ལུས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་བ *rgyu-lus-kyi ḥbyuṅ-wa* = གཟུགས་ཁམས *gzugs-khams* the body; form.

རྒྱུ་ས *rgyu-sa* = (ལམ *lam*) road, passage.

རྒྱུ་སྲང་ *rgyu-sraṅ* track, passage, road: བཙན་གྱི་རྒྱུ་སྲང་ *btsan-gyi rgyu-sraṅ* the road that is frequented by a *Btsan* (demon).

རྒྱུད *rgyud* I: तन्तु a string; chain; that which joins things together; a connection, whether physical or mental; རི་རྒྱུད chain of hills.

རྒྱུད II: तन्त्र Tantrik treatise; ritual book for coercing deities and for other magical ceremonies. One of the large divisions of the Kah-gyur is styled རྒྱུད because it contains innumerable magical treatises. There are said to be four classes of Tantras, རྒྱུད་སྡེ་བཞི, namely, (1) བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད, (2) སྤྱོད་པའི་རྒྱུད, (3) རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྒྱུད, (4) རྣལ་འབྱོར་བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་རྒྱུད. In the Tan-gyur the collection of Tantras is named བརྒྱུད *brgyud*.

རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud-pa* I: vb. to tie, fasten, connect together.

རྒྱུད་པ II: religious teacher; especially a teacher of mysticism.

རྒྱུད་པ III: extraction; lineage; belonging to a family or race; family.

Syn. བརྒྱུད་པ *brgyud-pa*; རྩ་འཁྲིད *rtsa-ḥkhrid*; རིགས་འབྱུང་ *rigs-ḥbyuṅ*; རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigs-rgyud*; ས་བོན་ལས་བྱུང་ *sa-bon las-byuṅ*; གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud*; རུས་རྒྱུད *rus-rgyud*; ཚོ་འབྲང་ *cho-ḥbraṅ*; ཤ་ཉེ *ça-ñe*; སྣག་ལས་སྐྱེས *snag-las-skyes*; རིགས *rigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུད་པ་གསུམ *rgyud-pa gsum* the three kinds of lineage are:—(1) གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud* family; descent; personal; (2) སྐུ་རྒྱུད *sku-rgyud* descent (of the spirit in emanations, etc., as in the case of incarnate lamas); (3) སློབ་རྒྱུད *slob-rgyud* spiritual descent (ministerial succession by disciples).

རྒྱུན *rgyun* continuity; *rgyun-du* always; at all times; continually.

རྒྱུན་ཁྲི *rgyun khri* settled seat or throne; དུས་རྒྱུན་ས་གནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འཇོག་པའི་ཁྲི *dus-rgyun sa-gnas gcig-tu hjog-pahi khri* the chair which always remains in one place.

རྒྱུན་སྐྱོངས *rgyun-khyoṅs* always to protect.

རྒྱུན་གྱི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyun-gyi myu-gu* = ཆར་སིལ *char-sil* rain-drops or dews (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུན་བབ་ཚ *rgyun-bab tsha* = ཆར་དྲག *char-drag* heavy rain (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུན་གཏན *rgyun-gtan* = དུས་རྒྱུན *dus-rgyun* at all times; the stream of time: རྒྱུན་གཏན་གདུང་

དོན་ཡིན་ངེས་རྣམས real business; transactions of a public character must always be reliable (*D. çel. 7*).

རྒྱུས་པ *rgyus-pa* sinews; tendons.

རྒྱོ *rgyo* मिथुन, शृङ्गार (a colloq. and obscene term) sexual union; copulation.

རྒྱོ་བ *rgyo-wa*, pf. བརྒྱོས *brgyos*, fut. བརྒྱོ *rgyo*, imp. རྒྱོས *rgyos*, to have sexual intercourse; acc. to *Cs.* to deflower, ravish.

རྒྱོགས *rgyogs* कठयन्त्र; མེ་རྒྱོགས་རྡོ་རྒྱོགས *mergyogs rdo-rgyogs* gun; missile.

རྒྱོང་བ *rgyoṅ-wa*, pf. བརྒྱངས *brgyaṅs*, fut. བརྒྱང *brgyaṅ*, seems to be a secondary form of རྐྱོང་བ *rkyoṅ-wa*, to extend, stretch, spread forth, distend.

རྒྱོར་བ *rgyor-wa* मारय to kill.

ལྒ *lga* this word is seldom used, its modern form being སྒ *sga*. 1. ginger fresh or dried; ལྒ་རློན *lga-rlon* fresh ginger. In medical works both ལྒ *lga* and སྒ *sga* are used to imply སྒ་སྨུག *sga-smug*, the brown ginger. 2. རུས་ཀྱི་མིང་ *rus-kyi miṅ* n. of a tribe; དབྲའ་འགྲུ་ལྡོང་གསུམ་ལྒ་དང་བཞི *dbrah-hgru ldoṅ-gsum lga-daṅ bshi* the four tribes were *Dbrah*, *Hgru*, *Ldoṅ* and *Lga*.

ལྒ་ཕོ་ཆེ *lga pho-che*=རྒྱམ་ཚྭ *rgyam-tshba* a mystical word; oxide of mercury; also signifies སྨན་སྒ *sman-sga*, medicinal ginger.

ལྒང་ངེ *lgaṅ-ṅe* marble white. སྐྱ་ལྒང་ངེ *skya lgaṅ-ṅe* is stated to mean perfectly white (*Jä.*).

ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa* or ལྒང་ཕུག *lgaṅ-phug* acc. to *Jä.* the urinary bladder (*Med.*).

Syn. ཆུ་སོ *chu-so*; ལྒང་བུ *lgaṅ-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa* relating to the bladder (*Lex.*).

ལྒང་བུ *lgaṅ-bu* urinary bladder; same as ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa*; acc. to *Jä.* husk, pod, shell.

ལྒང་བུག *lgaṅ-bug*=དྲི་ཆུའི་སྣོད *dri-chuhi snod* the bladder (*Sman.*).

ལྒའུ་གཞེར *lgahu-gçer*=སྒ་རློན *sga-rlon* fresh ginger.

ལྒར་མ་མེས་པོ *Lgar-ma mes-po* patriarch of the tribe of *Lgar-ma*; a tribal name: ལྒ་ཡི་ལྒར་མ་མེས་པོ་ཐོབ *lga-yi lgar-ma mes-po thob* the tribe of *Lga* obtained the name of *Lgar-ma mespo*.

ལྒོ *lgo* a common kind of fungus like the lycoperdon or puff-ball.

ལྒྱམ་ཚྭ *lgyam-tshva*, སྨན་སྒ *sman-ga* 1. ginger, v. ལྒ་ཕོ་ཆེ *lga pho-che*. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a kind of rock salt.

སྒ *sga*=ལྒ *lga* आर्द्रक, रेचनि, पृष्ठि 1. ginger. 2. saddle, resp. ཆིབ་སྒ *chib-sga*, a saddle for a horse; ཆིབ་སྒ་བསྟད་པ *chib-sga bstad-pa* to lay the saddle on; to saddle; གཡག་གི་སྒ *gyag-gi sga* a saddle for a yak.

སྒ་སྐྱ *sga-skya* ginger: སྒ་སྐྱས་བད་རླུང་སེལ་ཞིང་ཁྲག་འཁྱག་འཇུ *sga-skyas bad-rluṅ sel-shiṅ khrag-hkhyag hju* ginger removes phlegm and wind and liquifies the blood.

སྒ་ཁེབས *sga-khebs* saddle cloth; the leather cover or coating of a saddle.

སྒ་གློ *sga-glo* saddle girth.

སྒ་སྒྲོན་པ *sga-sgron-pa* described in *Hbrom.* as meaning: to saddle a horse.

སྒ་ཏིག་ནག་པོ *Sga-tig nag-po* the flower of a bitter species of ginger: སྒ་ཏིག་ནག་པོས་དམུ་རྫིང་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *sga-tig nag-pos dmu rdsiṅ chu-ser hdren* the flower of *Sgatic* used as a medicine draws out the yellow water of dropsy.

སྒ་ཐག *sga-thag* ropes or straps used in adjusting a saddle.

སྒ་པ *sga-pa* 1. a young horse just fit for the saddle. 2. གཡག་ཐོད་པ་དཀར་པོ་ལ་སྒ་པ (also ག་པ་)ཟེར *gyag thod-pa dkar-po la sga-pa zer* a yak with a white forehead is called *sga-pa* (*Rtsii.*).

སྒ་ཕོང *sga-phoṅ* bat; flitter-mouse (*Sch.*).

སྒ་སྨུག *sga-smug*, also written སྨུག་སྒ *smug-sga*, brown ginger.

སྒ་ཚ *sga-tsha* the flower of ginger plant: སྒ་ཚས་དྲོད་སྐྱེད་རུལ་གཅོད་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *sga-tshas drod-skyed rul-gcod chu-ser hdren* ginger flower (used) as a stimulant, cures sores and draws out pus.

སྒ་ཚ *sga-tsha* शुण्ठिकटुक pungent ginger.

སྒ་ལག *sga-lag* frame of the saddle; saddle-bow; saddle-tree (*Cs.*).

སྒ་སེར *sga-ser* हरिद्रा turmeric; yellow ginger; a spice used in cooking meat for the table.

སྒ་ཤ *sga-ça* straps for fastening the travelling-baggage to the saddle, cf. ཤ་སྟག *ça-stag*.

སྒག་ཐུང *Sgag-thuṅ* n. of a small silk scarf used in religious services in Tibet: དབང་ལྡན་མ་དང, སྒག་ཐུང, སྲིད་བདེ་མ *dwaṅ-ldan ma-daṅ, sgag-thuṅ, srid bde-ma* (*S. kar. 179*).

སྒག་པ *sgag-pa* शृङ्गार to ravish; to copulate; to embrace in sexual union.

སྒང *sgaṅ* 1. a hill-spur; the ridge or top of a hill: ཅོག་ཙེའི་སྒང་ལ་བཞག *cog-tsehi sgaṅ-la shag* keep on the top of the table. 2. time; occasion: སང་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་པའི་སྒང *saṅ las-ka byed-pahi sgaṅ* to-morrow at the time of doing work; ད་ལྟ་ལྟོ་ཟ་བའི་སྒང *da-lta lto-za-wahi sgaṅ* just now while taking food. 3. ཆུ་སྒང *chu-sgaṅ* a blister caused by manual work, by long marches, &c., cf. བསྒང *bsgaṅ*.

Syn. སྟེང *steṅ*, མཐོ་བ *mtho-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒང་ཁ *sgaṅ-kha* = སྒང་ཁུལ *sgaṅ-khul* 1. a hill-spur: སྒང་ཁ་ལ་ཡོད the (village) is situated on a mountain spur. 2. full, entire: སྲོག་ཆགས་གཅིག་བསད་ཀྱང་སྡིག་པ་སྒང་ཁ་རེ་སོ་སོར་ཡོང *srog-chags gcig bsad-kyaṅ sdig-pa sgaṅ-kha re so-sor yoṅ* even if (you) kill one living being there will be the full (amount of) sin in each separate case.

སྒང་ཁུལ *sgaṅ-khul* acc. to *Jä.* same as སྒང་ཁ *sgaṅ-kha*.

སྒང་གི་ལིང *sgaṅ-gi-liṅ* a species of partridge.

སྒང་མཐོན་པོ *sgaṅ mthon-po* a high hill.

སྒང་བ *sgaṅ-wa*, pf. བསྒངས *bsgaṅs*, fut. བསྒང *bsgaṅ*, to grow or become full (*Cs.*): བུད་མེད་ན་སོ་སྒང *bud-med na so-sgaṅ* a full grown woman; marriageable girl.

སྒང་བུ *sgaṅ-bu* full quantity; entire piece: ང་རྒྱལ་སྒང་བུ་རལ་བར་མ་གྱུར་ཏམ has not his pride been entirely broken-down within (*A. 11*).

སྒང་གཤོང *sgaṅ-gçoṅ* उन्नत-निम्नस्थल elevations and depressions on a hillside.

སྒངས *sgaṅs* पुलिन 1. bank or elevated place on the margin of a river. 2. n. of districts in S.E. Tibet.

སྒབ་འདྲེ *sgab-hdre* a class of demon; a ghost that remains concealed: སྔགས་འཆང་ལུགས་དང་མཐུན་པས་སྒབ་འདྲེ་བསྐྲད *sṅags-hchaṅ lugs-daṅ mthun-pas sgab-hdre bskrad* if the *Tantrik* priest properly performs exorcism, the ghosts are scared away.

སྒབ་པ *sgab-pa* 1. secondary form of འགེབས་པ *hgebs-pa*, to cover; covering: བྱ་མས་བུ་ལ་སྒབ་པ *bya-mas bu-la sgab-pa* the covering of a young bird by its mother. 2. གོས་སྒབ *gos-sgab* skirt or lap of a coat; སྒབ་ཐུང *sgab-thuṅ* a short skirt.

སྒམ *sgam* मञ्जूषा, कोष, पिट box, trunk, chest; also the testes: སྒམ་སྒོ་མང་ *sgam-sgo maṅ* a chest of drawers; ལྕགས་སྒམ *ḷcags-sgam* an iron-chest; ཀོ་སྒམ *ko-sgam* a leather trunk; རོ་སྒམ་ *ro-gams* or སྤུར་སྒམ *spur-sgam* a coffin.

Syn. སྒྲོམ *sgrom*; སྣོད *snod*; མཛོད *ṃdsoḍ*; སྒྲོམ་བུ *sgrom-bu*; བང་པ *baṅ-pa*; ཐབ་སྒྲོམ *thab-sgrom.*

སྒམ་ཆུང་ *sgam-chuṅ* a small box.

སྒམ་པ *sgam-pa*=ཟབ་པ *zab-pa* गम्भीर deep; profound; མི་སྒམ་པ *mi sgam-pa* = མི་ཟབ་པ *mi zab-pa* shallow; not deep.

སྒམ་པོ *sgam-po,* adj. full or fully accomplished; one who is deep: རྒྱལ་པོ་སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ *Ṛgyal-po Sṛoṅ-ḅtsan sgam-po,* King *Sṛoṅ-ḅtsan* who was *Ṣgam-po, i.e.,* fully accomplished. Acc. to *Sch.* prudent, quiet: བློ་སྒམ་པ *ḅlo sgam-pa*=ཐུགས་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྒམ་པོ *thugs çin-tu sgam-po* he (the prince) was very profound.

སྒར *sgar*, defined as གུར་མང་པོ་ཕུབ་ནས་བསྡད་པ *gur maṅ-po phub-nas ḅsdaḍ-pa,* pitching many tents (at a place); camp; encampment; དམག་སྒར a military encampment; སྒར་འདེབས་པ to encamp; to pitch a camp.

སྒར་སྣང *Ṣgar-snaṅ* respectable men.

སྒར་མིང་ *sgar-miṅ* (བསོ་སྒྲ *ḅso-sgra*) watch-word; parole (*Jä.*).

སྒལ *sgal* a load that is carried on the back; load of a beast of burden; རྟ་སྒལ *ṛta-sgal* a horse-load; ཤིང་རྟའི་སྒལ *çiṅ-ṛtaḥi sgal* cart-load; waggon-load.

སྒལ་རྟ *sgal-ṛta* pack-horse.

སྒལ་ཕྱུགས *sgal-phyugs* beast of burden.

སྒལ་འཕང་བ *sgal ḥphaṅ-wa* to throw a load off; སྒལ་འབོགས་པ *sgal ḥbogs-pa* to take out a load; སྒལ་བསྲང་བ *sgal ḅsraṅ-wa* to adjust or balance a load.

སྒལ་པ *sgal-pa* 1. the back of man or beast of burden; རྒྱབ་ལ་འཁུར་ནས་འགྲོ་བ *ṛgyab-la ḥkhur-nas ḥgro-wa*=སྒལ་པ་ལ་འཁུར་ཏེ་འགྲོ *sgal-pa la ḥkhur-te ḥgro* the carrying a thing on one's back. 2. the small of the back; སྒལ་འདབས *sgal-ḥdabs* the lumber region. 3. croup; crupper.

སྒལ་བ *sgal-wa* to carry a load (on one's back) or to cause a load to be carried on the back of a beast of burden; སྒལ་འགེལ་བ *sgal ḥgel-wa* to put on a load.

སྒལ་རྨ *sgal-ṛma* a sore on an animal's back caused by the load.

སྒལ་ཚིགས *sgal-tshigs* the spine in general; the backbone of a beast of burden.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བརྒྱད *sgal-tshigs ñi-çu ṛtsa ḅrgyaḍ* the twenty-eight joints in the backbone; མི་ཡི་སྒལ་ཚིགས *mi-yi sgal-tshigs* the joints in the human spinal column.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བཞི *sgal-tshigs ñi-çu ṛtsa-ḅshi* there are twenty-four joints in the backbone of a beast of burden.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་སྲང་བ *sgal-tshigs sṛaṅ-wa* a beast of burden of which the backbone is straight, *i.e.,* not bent by work.

སྒིར་མོ *sgir-mo* སྒོར་སྒོར *sgor-sgor* वृत round; orb-like; globular.

སྒུ *sgu,* adj. bent; སྒུ་སྟེགས *sgu-stegs* 1. a foot-stool. 2. acc. to *Sch.* elbow; angle.

སྒུ་རྡོ *sgu-ṛdo* sling-string, explained as ཧུར་རྡོ་འཕན་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཐག་པ *hur-ṛdo ḥphan byeḍ-kyi thag-pa* the string that is coiled round a stone for flinging it; a sling.

སྒུ་ཕྱོགས *sgu-phyogs* (སྒྱེ་ཕྱོགས *sgye-phyogs*)= མདུན་ལ་འཁྱོག་པ *ṃdun-la khyog-pa* bent-forward: སྒྱེ་ཕྱོགས་སྒུ་ཕྱོགས་ཤེས་པ་ཤིན་ཏུ་གཅེས *sgye-phyog sgu-phyogs çes-pa çin-tu gces* those that are bent forward and bent round were valuable? (*Jig.*).

སྒུ་མོ *sgu-mo*=ཧུར་རྡོ *h̲ur-r̲do* a sling.

སྒུག་པ *sgug-pa* प्रतीक्ष (in Pali पटिक्खा) to wait, pf. བསྒུགས *b̲sgugs*, fut. བསྒུག *b̲gug*, imp. སྒུགས *sgugs* (or སྒུགས་ཤིག *sgugs çig*); མི་ཡོང་རྒྱུ་སྒུག་བསྡད་པ *mi yoṅ-rgyu sgug b̲sdad̲-pa*, to wait for a man's arrival; སྒུག་པར་བྱེད *sgug-par byed̲* one who waits for; or སྒུག་པ་པོ *sgug-pa po* a waiter; ལམ་ན་སྒུག་པ *lam-na sgug-pa* to wait on the road; སྒུག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *sgug-tu h̲jug-pa* to cause to lie in wait (for a person); to cause to way-lay.

སྒུང *sguṅ* in *Ld.* clap; crack; crash; report (of a gun) (*Jä.*).

སྒུད་པོ *sgud̲-po*, acc. to *Sch.* father-in-law; སྒུད་མོ *sgud̲-mo* mother-in-law.

སྒུམ་མདའ *sgum-m̲dah̲*, acc. to *Schr.* the butt-end of a gun; gun-stock.

སྒུར *sgur*, v. དགུར *dgur*.

སྒུར་རྒྱབ *gur-r̲gyab* a bent-back.

སྒུར་པོ *sgur-po* कुब्ज, न्यकुब्ज bent; crooked back.

Syn. སྒུར་འཁྱོག *sgur-h̲khyog*; སྒུ *sgu* (*M̲ṅon.*).

སྒུར་བ *sgur-wa*, भीत, विभ्रम to become afraid.

སྒུལ་སྐྱོད *sgul-skyod̲* क्षोभ agitation.

སྒུལ་བ *sgul-wa*, pf. བསྒུལ *b̲sgul*, fut. བསྒུལ *b̲sgul* (cf. འགུལ་བ *h̲gul-wa*) to move, agitate, put in motion: རྒྱུད་ཀྱང་མ་སྒུལ་ཏོ *r̲gyud̲-kyaṅ ma-sgul-to* he could not even move the bow-string: ལག་པས་རྡོ་བསྒུལ་ཏོ *lag-pas r̲do b̲sgul-to* with his hand he shook the rock.

སྒེ་ཁུང *sge-khuṅ*, སྒོ་ཆུང *sgo-chuṅ* a small door; a window.

སྒེག *sgeg* लावण्य grace, charm in the person.

སྒེག་པ *sgeg-pa* शृङ्गार, विलास, लासिन्, रस, लावण्य 1. the grace or charm of youth: སྒེག་པ་ནི་ཆགས་པས་གཟུགས་མཛེས་པའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་སྐྱེད་པ *sgeg-pa* is the fascination arising at the appearance of a body of beautiful shape. 2. sensual enjoyment; flirtation. 3. acc. to *Cs.* to brag, boast; airs of coquetish girls (*Jä.*).

Syn. རོལ་པ *rol-pa*; འཇོ་བ *h̲jo-wa* (*M̲ṅon.*).

སྒེག་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Sgeg-pah̲i R̲do-r̲je* लावण्यवज्र, लीलावज्र n. of a Buddhist sage of Ancient India who visited Udyāna (Ancient Cabul) and spread Buddhism there.

སྒེག་མ *S̲geg-ma* n. of the goddess of beauty.

སྒེག་མོ *sgeg-mo* लास्या नर्त्तकी a dancing-girl; a charming damsel.

སྒེག་རྫས *sgeg-r̲dsas* perfumery, pomades, &c., articles which (according to Buddhism) are incentives to sensual pleasures.

སྒེང་ལ *sgeṅ-la* or དགེང་ལ *dgeṅ-la*, acc. to *Jä.* on; upon; perhaps a wrong spelling of the word སྒང *sgaṅ*.

སྒེའུ *sgeh̲u* 1. diminutive of སྒ *sga*, ginger. 2. v. སྒོག་པ 1: *sgog-pa* (*K. g.* ཙ *46*).

སྒེའུ་ཆུང *sgeh̲u-chuṅ* लशुन garlic.

སྒེའུ་གསེར *sgeh̲u-gçer* आर्द्रक ginger.

སྒེར *sger* private; semi-independent; སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* specially; privately.

སྒེར་རྟ *sger-r̲ta* a horse for the use of a private party, not for a public officer.

སྒེར་དོན *sger-don* one's own interest, private or special reason or object: སྒེར་གཞུང་མེད་དུ་བ་གནམ་བཏང *sger gshuṅ med̲ du-wa gnam-b̲taṅ* neither private nor public (but an independent family) sending forth smoke from house-fire.

སྒེར་པ *sger-pa* a private land-holder; གཞུང་ཁྲལ་ཆེན་པོ་མེད་པར་རང་ལ་མི་སེར་ཡང་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ཁྲལ་བསྡུས་ནས་ཟ་བསྡད་མཁན *gshuṅ-khral chen-po med̲-par raṅ-la*

mi-ser yañ yod-pa las khral-bsdus nas sa bsdad-khan a land-holder who without paying a large tax to Government enjoys an estate is called སྒེར་པ *sger-pa*, also one who holds land fee-simple; སྒེར་ལྷ *sger-lha* or སྒེར་གྱིས་མཆོད་པའི་ལྷ *sger-gyi mchod-pahi lha*, a special deity, *i.e.*, a deity specially adored by a class of people or by an individual or by a particular family; སྒེར་ཁག *sger-khag* semi-independent estate.

སྒེར་གཡོག *sger-gyog* private servant, also one who does his own work; servant or employé of an independent party or estate which has no connection with the Government.

སྒེར་ལོ *sger-lo*, རང་སྒེར་གྱི་ཞིང་ལོ་ཏོག *rañ-sger gyi shiñ lo-tog* the produce of a private estate.

སྒོ *sgo* द्वार, मुख, प्रतीद्वार, पक्ष a door; an entrance or doorway; the aperture itself as well as the wood-work of the door; སྒོ་བཅད་པ *sgo bcad-pa* or སྒོ་དགག་པ *sgo dgag-pa* to shut or close a door; སྒོ་ཕྱེ་བ *sgo phye-wa* or སྒོ་འབྱེད་པ *sgo byed-pa* to open a door; སྒོ་འཇུག་པ *sgo hjug-pa* to put in a door; to hang a door; སྒོ་རྒྱབ་པ *sgo rgyab-pa* to shut a door; སྒོ་གཏན་པ *sgo gtan-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to lock up, to bolt, to bar; སྒོ་བཀུམ་པ *sgo bkum-pa* or བསྐུམ *bskum*, acc. to *Cs.* resp. to shut (a door); སྒོ་བདུང་བ *sgo bduñ-wa* to knock or rap at the door; རྒྱ་སྒོ *rgya-sgo* large, or the principal, door or entrance; སྒོ the gate or gate-way; ཕྱི་སྒོ *phyi-sgo* the outer door; བར་སྒོ *bar-sgo* the middle door; ནང་སྒོ *nañ-sgo* the inner door; གསང་སྒོ *gsañ-sgo* the secret or private door; མཛོད་སྒོ *mdsod-sgo* the door to the store-room; གནམ་སྒོ *gnam-sgo* an aperture in the roof for light; sky-light; སྟེང་སྒོ *steñ-sgo* the upper door; འོག་སྒོ *hog-sgo* the lower or under door; མཆོད་ཁང་སྒོ *mchod-khañ sgo* the chapel-door; ཐབ་ཚང་སྒོ *thab-tshañ sgo* kitchen door; གཉེར་ཚང་སྒོ *gñer-tshañ sgo* the store-house door; ཆབ་ཁང་སྒོ *chab-khañ sgo* the bathroom door. In Sikkim *gom*=door.

སྒོ II: often *Sgo-mo*, the admission to, the medium or means of, the passage of, knowledge or learning and, as such, the science itself, &c.; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *chos-kyi sgo-mo* the service of *Dharma* (religion); རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *rtsis-kyi sgo-mo* the science of arithmetic or numbers; སྨན་གྱི་སྒོ་མོ *sman-kyi sgo-mo* science of medicine: སྒྲོལ་མའི་སྒོ་ནས་གཡུལ་མདོས་གཏོང་ *Sgrol-mahi sgo-nas gyul-mdos gtoñ* in the religious service of Dolma—the *mdos* for victory (in war) should be offered: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་སྒོ་དམ་པ་སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *Sañs-rgyas kyi bstan-pa la hjug-pahi sgo dam-pa skyabs-su hgro-wa* as a door for entering the religion of Buddha, it is necessary to take refuge in the holy ones: ཐེག་ཆེན་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་སྒོ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས *theg-chen-la hjug-pahi sgo byañ-chub-kyi sems* for entering the Greater Vehicle doctrine the means is a saintly heart (the purified heart of a *Bodhisattva*); ཡོན་ཏན་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒོ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས *yon-tan hbyuñ wahi sgo brtson-hgrus* the means of acquiring learning is diligence and industry; ཉེས་པ་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒོ་ལེ་ལོ་བག་མེད་པ *ñes-pa hbyuñ wahi-sgo le-lo bag-med-pa* being idle and immodest forms a way to the springing up of vice.

སྒོ་ཀུན་འགྲོ *sgo kun-gro* सर्वतोमुख in every way.

སྒོ་སྐྱོང་ *sgo-skyoñ* द्वारपाल porter; door-guard.

སྒོ་སྐྱོར *sgo-skyor*, v. སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe*.

སྒོ་ཁང་ *sgo-khañ* or སྒོ་སྟེང་ *sgo-steñ* निर्यूह the entrance into a house; vestibule; porch; portal; also a small house on the gate.

སྒོ་ཁུང་ *ṣgo-khuṅ* opening of the door; an apperture in a door; སྒོ་ཁང་སྟེང་གི་གསིལ་ཁང་ *ṣgo-khaṅ ṣteṅ-gi g̱sil-khaṅ* the verandah room on the porch of a house.

སྒོ་ཁྱི་ *ṣgo-khyi* watch-dog.

སྒོ་འཁོར་ *ṣgo-ḥkhor* hinge of a door or gate; the pivot on which the door turns.

སྒོ་གླེགས་ *ṣgo-glegṣ* a small beam used to bar or bolt a door.

སྒོ་འགྲམ་ *ṣgo-ḥgram* the space near the door.

སྒོ་རྒྱབ *ṣgo-ṟgyab* the space behind the door or within the door.

སྒོ་གླེགས་ *ṣgo-glegṣ* द्वारकपाट, निष्कुट, वाखड the board or plank of a door; the lintel; frame work on the four sides of a door [a bier, the bed on which a dead body is carried] *S.*

སྒོ་ང *ṣgo-ṅa* अण्ड eggs, spawn; སྒོ་ང་ཅན་ *ṣgo-ṅa-can* egg; producing or possessing or having spawn.

སྒོ་ངའི་མཛོད་ *ṣgo-ṅaḥi m̱dsoḏ* मुष्क the testicles.

སྒོ་ལྕགས་ *ṣgo-ḻcagṣ* तालकं the lock of a door.

སྒོ་ཆོར་ *ṣgo-chor*, v. སྒོ་སྤེ *ṣgo-ṣpe.*

སྒོ་སྙོད *ṣgo-ṣñoḏ* = སྒོ་སྙོད *ṣgo-ṣñoḏ* cummin seed.

སྒོ་བསྙན *ṣgo ḇṣñan* n. of a Bon deity who has eighteen hands and holds eighteen different weapons of war, which are as follows:—(1) བཏེག་པའི་མདའ *ḇteg paḥi m̱daḥ* an arrow for shooting; (2) འབུགས་པའི་མདུང་ *ḥbugṣ paḥi m̱duṅ* a spear to pierce with; (3) གཅོག་པའི་སྟ་རེ *gcog paḥi ṣta-re* an axe to split with; (4) གཅོད་པའི་གྲ་སྟ *gcoḏ-paḥi gra-ṣta* a chopper to cut off; (5) འཐུབ་པའི་རལ་གྲི *ḥthub-paḥi ral-gri* a sword to cut into pieces; (6) བསྟིམ་པའི་ཆུ་གྲི *ḇṣtim-paḥi chu-gri* a dagger to pierce through; (7) འཆོག་པའི་ཐོ་ལུམ *ḥchog-paḥi tho-lum* a cannon ball for battering in; (8) འབུགས་པའི་གསོར་ཆེན *ḥbugṣ-paḥi g̱sor-chen* a pin to bore through; (9) འབྲལ་བའི་སོག་ལེ *ḥbral-wahi sog-le* the saw to separate or cut asunder; (10) དགྲ་བོའི་སྤུ་གྲི *dgra-wohi ṣpu-gri* a razor-knife to cut the enemy; (11) བསྐོར་བའི་འཁོར་ལོ *ḇṣkor-wahi ḥkhor-lo* a disk to whirl round; (12) སྒྱུར་བའི་ཡ་ལད *ṣgyur-wahi ya-laḏ* an armour to ward off; (13) ཉམ་ཐག་གཅོད་པའི་ཀ་མ་ལི *ñam-thag gcoḏ-paḥi ka-ma-li* a sword to cut off; (14) སྲེག་པའི་གཏར་ཏོ *sreg-paḥi g̱tar-to*; (15) འཆིང་བའི་ལྕགས་སྒྲོག *ḥchiṅ-wahi ḻcagṣ-ṣgrog* iron chain to bind with; (16) དཔལ་ཟེར་གྱི་ཆུ་ཁོལ *dpal-zer-gyi chu-khol* boiling water; (17) འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་མེ་དཔུང་ *ḥoḏ-zer-gyi me dpuṅ* a heap of glowing fire; (18) དྲག་རྩལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མདའ *drag-ṟtsal gyi thog-m̱daḥ* a thunder-bolt for chivalrous exercises.

སྒོ་གཏན *ṣgo-g̱tan* a bar or bolt of a door; སྒོ་ཐེམ *ṣgo-them* threshhold; also the head-piece of a door.

སྒོ་དར *ṣgo-dar* the scarf that is attached to the door at the time of a marriage in Sikkim.

སྒོ་དེབ *ṣgo-deb* enumeration of persons; the counting of persons of a village or town, &c.

སྒོ་གདན་ཟུང་ཅན *ṣgo-g̱dan zuṅ-can* घ.क्रिका a circular disk with string attached to it that is put on each side of the door to open it by the hand.

སྒོ་འགྲིག *ṣgo-ḥgrig* door-frame; window frame.

སྒོ་ལྡང་ *ṣgo-ḻdaṅ* each side of the door.

སྒོ་ནག *ṣgo-nag* the dark door, *i.e.*, the door of the dark room where a dead body is kept before disposal (*D. çel. 8*).

སྒོ་རྣམ *ṣgo-ṟnam* a single board, *i.e.*, of the floor.

སྒོ་པ *sgo-pa* दौवारिक, or སྒོ་དཔོན *sgo-dpon* or སྒོ་བདག *sgo-bdag* 1. the door-keeper, porter; 2. also the headman of the village.

Syn. སྒོ་སྲུང་ *sgo-sruṅ*; སྒོ་སྐྱོང་ *sgo-skyoṅ*; ཆབ་སྒོ་བ *chab-sgo-wa*; སྒོ་ཡི་མེལ་ཚེ་མཁན *sgo-yi mel-tshe-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒོ་ཕུར *sgo-pur* fore-skin; prepuce.

སྒོ་པོ *sgo-po* also སྒོ་བོ *sgo-bo* outward looks; stature; bodily appearance (*Jä.*); སྐྱེ་སྒོ *skye-sgo* the face; countenance; སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ལེགས *skye sgo-legs* a beautiful face; ཞན་སྒོ *shan-sgo* an ugly face.

སྒོ་སྤང་ *sgo-spaṅ* 1. lintel. 2. སྒོ་ཡི་ཐེམ་སྤང་པའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ཡང་ཡོད *sgo-yi them-pa spaṅ-pahi rnal-hbyor-pa yaṅ-yod* there are even *yogi* who have only left the lintel and threshold of their home (and no more).

སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe* a projection of the roof of a house above the principal door of a house, under which one can sit or sleep, or where servants wait: དོ་ནུབ་བི་ཀྲ་མའི་སྒོ་སྤེའི་འོག་ཏུ་ཉོལ *do-nub bi-kra-mahi sgo-spehi hog-tu ñol* (*A. 130*) to-night sleep under the portico of Vikramas'ila.

Syn. སྒོ་སྐྱར *sgo-skyar*; སྒོ་མཆོར *sgo-mchor*; སྒོ་འབྱར *sgo-hbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒོ་ཕར *sgo-phar*, སྒོ་རིམ་མང་པོ *sgo-rim maṅ-po* the name for a series of doors.

སྒོ་འཕར *sgo-hphar* कपाट-पुट, v. སྒོ་གླེགས *sgo-glegs* [the junction of the leaves of a door] *S.*

སྒོ་བ *sgo-wa* pf. བསྒོ *bsgo* also བསྒོས *bsgos*, to say; to speak, mostly to bid; to order (used in old works, now become obsolete).

སྒོ་འབྱར *sgo-hbyar*, v. སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe*.

སྒོ་འབྱེད *sgo-hbyed* a kind of grass used as a medicine in eye-disease (*Sman. 353*).

སྒོ་མ *sgo-ma* 1. panel or square of a door; the fold of a folding door. 2.=གཏོར་རྒྱབ་སྐབས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྲུང་གི་ལྷ *gtor-rgyab skabs-kyi sgo-sruṅ-gi lha*, the deity who guards the door on the occasion of offering *torma*; སྤྲུལ་པ་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མ་བཞིའི་མིང་ *sprul-pa ye-çes kyi sgo-ma bshihi miṅ* the names of the four miraculous divinities (of the *Bon-po*):—(1) སྟག་གདོང་དཀར་མོ་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ་བནྡྷ་འཛིན. *Stag-gdoṅ dkar-mo lcags-kyu banda-hdsin*; (2) ཕག་གདོང་སེར་མོ་ཞགས་པ *Phag-gdoṅ ser-mo shag-pa*, (3) སེང་གདོང་དམར་པོ་ལྕགས་སྒྲོག, *Seṅ-gdoṅ dmar-po lcags-sgro*; (4) སྦྲུལ་གདོང་ལྗང་ཁུ་དྲིལ་བུ *sbrul-gdoṅ ljaṅ khu dril-bu.*

སྒོ་མོ *sgo-mo* (1) a large door; a gate; castle-gate; town-gate; (2) the beginning: རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *rtsis-kyi sgo-mo* the beginning of a new epoch.

སྒོ་ཙམ *sgo-tsam* a little (*Sch.*).

སྒོ་རྩ *sgo-rtsa*=སྒོའི་རྩ་བ *sgohi rtsa-wa* at the door; སྒོ་རྩར near or at the door.

སྒོ་མཚམས *sgo-mtshams* door-junction; also the chink left between a door-post and the door, when the latter does not perfectly fit.

སྒོའི་ལྕོག *sgo-hi lcog* चतुष्टक raised place or stools placed on either side of a door [a place where four roads meet] *S.*

སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ *sgohi them-pa* the threshold.

སྒོ་ཡི་མེལ་ཚེ་མཁན *sgo-yi mel-tshe mkhan*, v. སྒོ་པ *sgo-pa*.

སྒོ་ཡིག *sgo-yig* 1. inscription. 2. lampoon; label on the door; sign-board. 3. a magisterial advertisement fastened at the door.

སྒོ་ར་བ *sgo-ra-wa*=སྒོ་སྲུང་བ *sgo sruṅ-wa* a door-keeper; a door-guard.

སྒོ་ལོ *sgo-lo* 1. body. 2. face (*Jä.*).

སྒོ་བཅད *sgo bçad*=སྒོ་ལ་བཅད་པ *sgo-la bçad-pa* an inscription on the door; a sign-board.

སྒོ་གསུམ *sgo-gsum* the three media, *i.e.*, of body (ལུས *lus*), speech (ངག *ṅag*), and the mind (ཡིད *yid*).

སྒོ་བསྲུངས་པ *sgo bsruṅ-wa* = སྒོ་ར་བ *sgo ra-wa* क्षत्ता a door-keeper.

སྒོག་སྐྱ *sgog skya* or སྐྱ་སྒོག *skya-sgog* white garlic used in medicine; *Allium nival Jacqm*; སྒོག་སྔོན *sgog-sṅon* a blue species of garlic, very common in the Himalayas, perh. *Allium rubellum* (*Jä.*); སྒོག་གཅིག་མ *sgog-gcig-ma* a garlic grown on a single root; སྒོག་བཅུད་གསུམ *sgog-bcud gsum* three species of garlic which have three different properties :—(1) ཙོང་དམར *tsoṅ-dmar* red onion; (2) སྒོག་སྐྱ *sgog-skya*. the common white garlic; (3) སྒོག་སྔོན *sgog-sṅon* the blue species of garlic.

སྒོག་ཏིང་ *sgog-tiṅ* mortar; སྒོག་གཏུན *sgog-gtun* pestle for bruising leek (*Jä.*).

སྒོག་ཏུམ *sgog-tum* or སྒོག་རྡོག *sgog-rdog* a number of garlic roots bunched in one.

སྒོག་པ I: *sgog-pa* लशुन, रसुन garlic; leek; *allium*; རི་སྒོག *ri-sgog Allium sphaerocoph* a species of garlic growing wild in the hills of Tibet.

Syn. ཀུན་དོང *kun-doṅ*; རོ་ལྡན *ro-ldan*; གུཾ་ཛུན *guṅ dsun*; སྙེའུ *sṅehu*; སྒེའུ *sgehu*; ལྷ་མིན་ཁྲག *lha-min khrag*; ཀླ་ཀློའི་སྤོས *kla-klohi spos* (*Mnon.*).

སྒོག་པ II: acc. to *Cs.* pf. བསྒགས *bsgags*, fut. བསྒག *bsgag*, to make one swear; སྒོག་པོ *sgog-po* one that makes a person swear (*Jä.*).

སྒོག་གསིལ *sgog-gsil* a single garlic root or seed.

སྒོང་ I: *sgoṅ* also སྒོང་ང་ *sgoṅ-ṅa* an egg. In Sikkim "*sgoṅ-do*" (*Snd. Hbk.*).

སྒོང་ II: n. of a country, prob. ཀོང་པོ *Koṅ-po*.

སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoṅ-skyes* = སྒོ་ང་ལས་སྐྱེས་པ *sgo-ṅa-las skyes-pa* अण्डज born of or produced from an egg.

སྒོང་སྤྲི *sgoṅ-spri* the white of an egg or more properly the thin film which wraps the contents of an egg.

སྒོང་ཐོག་པ *sgoṅ thog-pa* n. of a plant.

སྒོང་བ *sgoṅ-wa*, pf. བསྒོངས *bsgoṅs*, fut. བསྒོང *bsgoṅ*, imp. སྒོང་ (ས) *sgoṅ* (*s*) or སྒོངས་ཤིག *sgoṅs-çig* पिण्डय 1. to make in tea balls to eat; to make round balls of dough (*Cs.*). 2. to hide; to conceal (a thing) (*Sch.*). 3. སྒོངས་པའམ་སྒོར་མོ *sgoṅs-paham sgor-mo* a laughing speech or exclamation.

སྒོད་ཡས *sgod-yas* n. of a numeral སམ་ཕྱིད་བྲང་བྲིང་སྒོད་ཡས (*Ya-sel*).

སྒོབ་སྒོབ *sgob-sgob* unable; deficient; wanting in strength (*Sch.*).

སྒོམ *sgom*, see སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa*.

སྒོམ་ཆེན *sgom-chen* 1. a Buddhist ascetic who remains absorbed in deep meditation. 2. species of fieldmouse, *Lagomys badius*, so called from its hybernating disposition. See Hooker's Himalayan Journals.

སྒོམ་ཉེས་པ *sgom ṅes-pa* = སེམས་ལ་བསམ་ལུགས་ཉེས་པ *sems-la bsam-lugs ṅes-pa* or ནོར་བ *nor-wa*, to blunder in meditation.

སྒོམ་ཐག *sgom-thag* योगपट्ट meditating-cord; a long piece of cloth about four inches wide which is worn by the *Yogi* when he sits in meditation; it is stretched round the neck and under the knees while sitting. About the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. Buddhist ascetics used to wear it in the manner the sacred thread is worn by the Brāhmans, passing round the right shoulder to the side below the arm-pit: སྒོམ་ཐག་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་ནི་དཔུང་པ་ནས་མཆན་དུ་ཀ་ཤར་བཅུག let a large *sgom-thag* pass from the shoulders over the bosom (*A. 11*). Acc. to *Jä.* a cord or rope is slung round the body in order

to facilitate the effort of maintaining an erect and immoveable posture during meditation, which expedient of course is scorned by the more rigid devotees.

སྒོམ་སྡེ *Sgom-sde* n. of a section of the school of monks called སེར་བྱས་གྲྭ་ཚང་ *Ser-byas grva-tshañ* of Tibet (*Loñ.* ཞ *16*).

སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* भावना, vb. pres. སྒོམ་གྱིན *sgoms-gyin*, or སྒོམ་བཞིན *sgom-bshin*, pf. བསྒོམས *bsgoms*, fut. བསྒོམ *bsgom*, imp. སྒོམ *sgom* or སྒོམས *sgoms*, resp. ཐུགས་སྒོམ *thugs-sgom* 1. originally to fancy, imagine; now to meditate, contemplate systematically (c. accus. and dat.); to have; to entertain; to re-produce (in one's mind), with the accus. termin. or with double accus. 2. sbst. སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa*, has come to signify systematic meditation of the Buddhist saint. Four degrees of this meditation are to be distinguished, viz., ལྟ་བ *lta-wa* contemplation; སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* meditation, properly so called (which requires གསལ་དང་མི་རྟོགས་མ་གཡེངས་གསུམ *gsal-dañ mi-rtogs ma-gyeñs gsum*, *i.e.*, that it be so performed in a clear and decided manner without suffering one's self to be disturbed or distracted by anything); the third degree སྤྱོད་པ *spyod-pa* consummation; and འབྲས་བུ *hbras-bu* fruition.

སྒོམ་པ་པོ *sgom-pa po* = སྒོམ་བྱེད *sgom-byed*, *i.e.*, སྒོམ་མཁན *sgom-mkhan* an ascetic who meditates.

སྒོམ་པ་ཚང་ *Sgom-pa tshañ* the term used in Amdo to signify སྒོམ་ཆེན *sgom-chen*, a Buddhist ascetic who meditates, &c.

སྒོམ་བྱ *sgom-bya* and སྒོམ་རྟེན *sgom-rten* the object of meditation.

སྒོམ་འབྲོག *sgom-hbrog* 1. the wilderness or solitude where hermits dwell for meditation. 2. holly in Sikkim (*Jä.*)?

སྒོམ་ཡན་ལག *sgom yan-lag* ध्यानाङ्गतपः a branch or form of ascetical meditation [lit. burning the limbs; it is a kind of penance in which the whole body is exposed to four heaps of fire in four quarters and to the sun on the head] *S.*

སྒོམ་ལམ *sgom-lam* the practice of ascetical meditation, also སྒོམ་གྱི་ལམ *sgom-gyi lam*, the way to *Nirvāṇa* by means of meditation: ས་གཉིས་པ་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་ནས་སྒོམ་ལམ་ལ་ཞུགས from the second stage of perfection free from defilement he entered on the practice of meditation.

སྒོམ་ཤིང *sgom-çiñ*, योगदण्ड the stick on which the ascetic fixes his gaze while engaging himself in meditation.

སྒོམ་གསུམ *sgom-gsum* three kinds of སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* or mystical meditation, viz.:—(1) meditation performed in the three, four or six periods into which a day may be divided for that purpose ཐུན་སྒོམ་ནི, ལས་དང་པོ་དུས་གཉེན་པོ་ཕར་འདེབས་ཀྱི་དྲན་པ་ཡིན་པས, ཐུན་མཚམས་ཕྱེ་ལ་བསྒོམ་པའོ *thun-sgom-ni, las dañ-po dus gñen-po phar hdebs-kyi dran-pa yin-pas, thun-tshams phye-la bsgom-paho*; (2) ངང་སྒོམ་ནི, མྱོང་ཚུར་འདེབས་ཀྱི་དྲན་པ་ཡིན་པས, འགྲོ་འདུག་ཟ་ཉལ་ལས་སྤྱོད་ཅི་བྱས་ཀྱང་འབྲལ་མེད་དུ་ངང་གིས་གནས་སོ *ñañ-sgom-ni, myoñ-tshur hdebs-kyi dran-pa yin-pas, hgro-hdug za-ñal las spyod ci-byas-kyañ hbral med-du ñañ-gis gnas-so*, སྒོམ་ནི་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པ་ལ་ངང་དང་ངང་གིས་ངང་ཐག་བསྲིང་བསྲེང *sgom-ni ci-yañ med-pa la ñañ-dañ ñañ-gis ñañ-thag bsriñ-bsreñ*; (3) ཀློང་སྒོམ་ནི, ནང་སེམས་མུ་ཐག་ཆོད་པས, བསྒོམ་བྱ་སྒོམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བློ་དང་བྲལ་བའོ *kloñ-sgom ni, nañ-sems mu-thag chod-pas, bsgom bya-sgom-byed-kyi blo-dañ bral-waho*.

སྒོམས *sgoms* (ལྷ་ལྟ་བུ *lha lta-bu*) भाव्य a deity thought of for propitiation.

སྒོར *sgor* a spindle in a turning-lathe (*Jä.*).

སྒོར་སྒོར *sgor-sgor* round.

སྒོར་སྒོར་འཁྱིལ *sgor-sgor hkhyil* forming into an eddy or whirlpool (*Nag. 12*).

སྒོར་བ *sgor-wa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྒར *bsgar* to boil down; to condense by boiling, *e.g.*, བུ་རམ *bu-ram* sugar. 2. to turn on a lathe (*Jä.*).

སྒོར་མེད *sgor-med* without interruption or break: (རིས་མེད་ལམ་འགྲོ *ris-med lam-hgro*) to go on a journey without break, *i.e.*, without having to turn back.

སྒོར་མོ *sgor-mo*, v. 1. སྒོངས *sgoṅs*. 2. ཟླུམ a ball, globe; also a disk; hence an Indian *rupee* is called ཕྱི་གླིང་སྒོར་མོ *phyi-gliṅ sgor-mo*; བུ་རམ་སྒོར་མོ *bu-ram sgor-mo* a ball of treacle; སྒོར་ཐིག *sgor-thig* a pair of compasses; སྒོར་ཐིག་ཕྱེ་བ *sgor-thig phye-wa* or ཕྱེད་ཀ *phyed-ka* semi-circular (*Cs.*; *Schtr.*).

སྒོས *sgos*=སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* or ལྷག་པར *lhag-par*, specially, particularly, chiefly, &c.; in compounds and as adverb: private, separate, distinct; also as opposed to སྤྱི *spyi*, *e.g.*, སྤྱི་གདུགས *spyi-gdugs* a parasol for several persons; awning; shelter; སྒོས་གདུགས *sgos-gdugs* a parasol for one person; སྒོས་སྐལ *sgos-skal* share of a single person; individual lot.

སྒོས་ཁུར *Sgos-khur* ཡི་དྭགས་ཤིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a yi-dwag or *preta*.

སྒོས་པ *sgos-pa* to choose; to find the right thing (*Sch.*).

སྒོས་སུ *sgos-su* or སྒོས *sgos* adv.=ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyad-par du* or སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* (opposite to སྤྱིར *spyir*), particularly, especially. སྒོས་ཀྱི་དཔོན *sgos-kyi dpon* a subaltern officer (*Cs*): སྒོས་སུ་ བཀའ་གདམས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *sgos-su bkah-gdams-kyi bstan-pa rin-po che* particularly the precious doctrine of the *Bkah-gdam-pa* School (*A. 124*).

སྒྱིག་གུ *sgyig-gu* or སྒྱིའུ *sgyihu* a bag, purse: སྒྱིག་གུ་ཆད་པོའི་དྭང་དུ་སོང་ནས *sgyig-gu chad pohi dwaṅ-du soṅ-nas* our purse being in the way of breaking, *i.e.*, at low ebb; དངུལ་སྒྱིག *dṅul-sgyig* purse to keep silver pieces.

སྒྱིང་བ *sgyiṅ-wa*, pf. བསྒྱིངས *bsgyiṅs*, fut. བསྒྱིང *bgyiṅ*. 1. ཇྲུམ to yawn, gape.

Syn. སྒྱིང་བ *hgyiṅ-wa*; གླལ་བ *glal-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱིད *sgyid* 1. the hollow of the knee; bend of the knee; or སྒྱིད་པ *sgyid-pa* knee-joint; སྒྱིད་པ་གཅོད་པ *sgyid-pa gcod-pa*, to lame the knee-joint; hamstring (a horse). 2. the calf (of the leg).

སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར *sgyid-sgyur* [Sanskrit] idleness; langour: སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར་ནི་བྱ་བ་གཅིག་བྱེད་འགྲོ་བ་གཅིག་བྱེད་པ་ནི་ལེ་ལོ་ངན་པ (*Ñag.*) སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར *sgyid-sgyur* is the vicious indolence of beginning a new work before he has finished the one he has in hand.

སྒྱིད་སྐྱུར་པ *sgyid skyur-pa* acute pain in the knee and leg, *e.g.*, of a woman with child.

སྒྱིད་ཁུང *sgyid-khuṅ* the hollow of the knee.

སྒྱིད་ཁྱོལ *sgyid-khyol* one lame in his legs (*Cs.*).

སྒྱིད་འཁྲིལ *sgyid-hkhril* [Sanskrit] (lit. raised knee, that is, squatting and doing nothing) langour; laziness.

Syn. སྒྱིད་སྙོམས *sgyid-sñoms*; སྒྱིད་ལུག *sgyid-lug*; རྨུགས་པ *rmugs-pa*; འཇས་པ *hjas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱིད་བུ *sgyid-bu*, also སྒྱེད་བུ *sgyed-bu* [Sanskrit] a hearth, fire-place, consisting of three stones on which the kettle is placed; ལྕགས་སྒྱིད *lcags-sgyid* iron trevet, tripod, cf. སྒྱེད་པོ *sgyed-po*.

སྒྱིད་ལུག་པ *sgyid-lug-pa* [Sanskrit] slothful; idle *Cs.* and *Lex.* ཡིད་ཞུམ་པ *yid shum-pa* prostrate with fatigue or mental lassitude.

སྒྱིར་རྐང་ *sgyir-rkaṅ*, གོས་དང་གུར་སོགས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ལ་འཇིལ་བཏང་བའི་མཐའ་བཅག the fringe that is attached to the border of robes or of tents, &c.

སྒྱུ *sgyu*=གཡོ་སྒྱུ *gyo-sgyu* craft; deception; pretext. སྒྱུ་ཅན *sgyu-can* artful; crafty; cunning (*Cs.*).

སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ *sgyu-hphrul* माया magical deception; སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་མ *sgyu-hphrul-ma* माया the name of Gautama, Buddha's mother.

སྒྱུ་མ *sgyu-ma* माया illusion; fancy; imposition whether natural or intentional; སྒྱུ་མ་མཁན *sgyu-ma mkhan* मायाकार a juggler; སྒྱུ་མ་ཅན *sgyu-ma-can* वञ्चक an imposter; one who plays deception; སྒྱུ་མ་ལྟ་བུ *sgyu-ma lta-bu* मायोपम like illusion; illusive; སྒྱུ་མ་སྤྲུལ་བ *sgyu-ma sprul-wa* to exhibit a false show (*Cs.*): ངས་སྣང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྱུ་མར་ཤེས *ṅas naṅ-wa thams-cad sgyu-mar çes* I know that all phenomena are only illusions. སྒྱུ་མ་བྱེད་པ *sgyu-ma byed-pa* मायावी, मायादक्ष one dexterous in magical show; a magician; སྒྱུ་མ་མེད་པ *sgyu-ma med-pa* अमायावी free from guile; guileless; སྒྱུ་མའི་ནོར *sgyu-mahi nor* illusive riches, hence general wealth: སྒྱུ་མའི་ནོར་ལ་ཚིམ་ཤེས་མེད, ཉེན་པས་བསགས་ཀྱང་ཤུལ་དུ་ལུས, རང་གིས་བསགས་ཀྱང་གཞན་གྱིས་སྤྱོད the mind is not satisfied with the illusive wealth, though accumulated by desire it remains behind, and though acquired by yourself it is enjoyed by others.

སྒྱུ་མའི་དཔེ་བཅུ་གཉིས *sgyu-mahi dpe-bcu-gñis* the twelve expressions illustrative of illusion:—(1) སྒྱུ་མ་ལྟ་བུ *sgyu-ma lta-bu*; (2) ཆུ་ཟླ *chu-zla* the image of the moon in water; (3) མིག་ཡོར *mig-yor* scenes that appear in a vision; (4) སྨིག་རྒྱུ *smig-rgyu* mirage; (5) རྨི་ལམ *rmi-lam* dream; (6) སྒྲ་བརྙན *sgra-brñan*, echo; (7) དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *dri-zahi groṅ-khyer* castle in the air; (8) མིག་འཕྲུལ *mig-hphrul*; (9) དབང་པོའི་གཞུ *duaṅ-pohi gshu* rain-bow; (10) གློག *glog* lightning; (11) ཆུ་བུར *chu-bur* bubble; (12) མེ་ལོང་གི་གཟུགས་བརྙན་ལྟ་བུ *me-loṅ-gi gzugs-brñan lta-bu* reflection or reflected image in a mirror.

སྒྱུ་རྩལ *sgyu-rtsal* कला art, skill, dexterity: སྒྱུ་རྩལ་གནས་ཀྱང་དྲང་པོར་རྒྱུར कलालयोऽपि सरल though dexterous (artful) he was sincere. There are 64 arts, of which 30 are distributed in handicrafts, 18 in music, 7 in singing, 9 in dancing.

སྒྱུ་རྩལ་ས *sgyu-rtsal sa*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-pohi skyed-tshal* the royal gardens where in ancient time kings used to try feats of arms, etc. (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱུ་ལུས *sgyu-lus* 1. the immaterial body of the soul while in the *Bardo*. 2. the animal and human body in general, inasmuch as it is only an apparent body; a phantom, when considered from a higher philosophical point of view.

སྒྱུག་མོ *sgyug-mo* श्वश्रू, श्वश्रू, श्वश्रू mother-in-law; མནའ་སྒྱུག *mnah-sgyu* both daughter-in-law and mother-in-law: སྒྱུག་མོས་བསྲུངས་པ *sgyug-mos bsruṅs-pa* श्वश्रू-रक्षिता watched by one's mother-in-law.

སྒྱུར་བཀོད *sgyur-bkod* strong advice.

སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa* वर्तन, pf. and fut. བསྒྱུར *bsgyur*, trans. form of འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa*. 1. to transform, alter, change (colour, one's mind); to correct; to translate; to revise. 2. to cast aside; to dissuade, divert; to turn; to cause to turn; འཁོར་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *hkhor-lo sgyur-wa* or སྐོར་བ *skor-wa* to turn a wheel; སྐད་སྒྱུར་བ *skad sgyur-wa* to vary or modulate the voice, also to hum a tune; to sing or whistle. 3. to govern, steer, control: རྟའི་ཁ་སྲབ་ཀྱིས་སྒྱུར, *rtahi-kha srab-kyis sgyur* a horse's mouth by a bridle: འདོད་ཆགས་ངན་པས་ཁ་སྒྱུར *hdod-*

chags ñan-pas kha-sgyur he is governed by evil passions; ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo sgyur-wa* to govern; also a driver; ཁ་ལོ་ཤིང་རྟ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo çiñ-rta sgyur-wa* to drive a carriage; དབང་སྒྱུར་བ *dwañ sgyur-wa* to have command, control of; to dominate; to command.

སྒྱེ *sgye* (སྣོད *snod*), भोकनि, प्रसेव a vessel [a sack; a Cathern bottle]*S.*

སྒྱེ་སྒུར *sgye-sgur* crooked (*Sch.*).

སྒྱེད་སྒྱུ་སྒྱུར་བ *sgyed-sgyu sgyur-wa* द्विकुब्ज bent forward and hump-backed.

སྒྱེ་བོ *sgye-bo* वहि:कुब्ज 1. hump-back; acc. to *Jä.* 2. one of the lower classes of officials or noblemen.

སྒྱེ་མོ *sgye-mo* ཁུག་པ *khug-pa*, स्योन, स्यूत 1. sbst. a small pouch; རས་སྒྱེ *ras-sgye* a bag of cotton stuff. 2. adj. quiet, gentle (in Spiti) (*Jä.*).

སྒྱེའུ *sgyehu* a small bag.

སྒྱེད་པོ *sgyed-po* पच a small fire-place; hearth-stone.

སྒྱེད་བུ *sgyed-bu* चुल्लि a make-shift fire-place.

སྒྱེན་པ *sgyen-pa* to be on the move.

སྒྱེལ་བ *sgyel-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྒྱེལ *bsgyel*, transit. form of འགྱེལ་བ *hgyel-wa*, to throw down; to over-turn; to lay or put down (a bottle, a book); to thwart (the charm of an enemy); to kill (horses) (*Jä.*).

སྒྱོགས *sgyogs* कट, लघयन्त्र a warlike engine to shoot darts or to fling stones with; mortar; cannon: སྒྱོགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *sgyogs-kyi hphrul-hkhor* id; སྒྱོགས་རྡོ *sgyogs-rdo* stone flung from such a machine. མེ་སྒྱོགས *me-sgyogs* and རྡོ་སྒྱོགས *rdo-sgyogs*= cannon: མེ་སྒྱོགས *me-sgyogs* now called དབ *dob* in Tibet; རྡོ་སྒྱོགས *rdo-sgyogs* a stone-thrower is used in Bhutan.

* སྒྱོགས་མདའ *sgyogs-mdah* यष्टि (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 128*) catapult.

སྒྱོང་བ *sgyoñ-wa*, pf. བསྒྱོངས *bsgyoñs*, fut. བསྒྱོང *bsgyoñ*, perh. originally=སྒོང་བ *sgoñ-wa* to hide. 1. to fill; to stuff (a sausage). 2. colloq. in *W.* to put into (the pocket): གླ་ཕྱིར་སྒྱོང་བ *gla-phyir sgoñ-wa* to return the wages due to another person (*Sch.*).

སྒྲ *sgra* (*da*) शब्द,वर्ण, ध्वनि, स्वर, गीत, घोषः, नाद, प्रतिध्वनि, टङ्कार 1. sound, noise, voice: སྒྲ་ལ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ་དང་མ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ་གཉིས་ཡོད *sgra-la zin-pahi sgra-dañ ma-zin-pahi sgra-gñis yod* there are two kinds of sound, viz:—ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ *zin-pahi sgra, i.e.*, sound that can be caught or heard and understood; མ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ *ma-zin-pahi sgra* which cannot be heard or understood; indistinct sound; མིང་སྒྲ *miñ-sgra* a mere word. 2. word, syllable. 3. a language.

སྒྲ་སྐད *sgra-skad* sound; voice; fame, སྒྲ་སྐད་སྙན་པ *sgra-skad sñan-pa* sounding; sonorous.

སྒྲ་བསྐྱུང་བ *sgra bskyuñ-wa* अल्पशब्दा one who speaks few words.

སྒྲ་བརྒྱ་པ *sgra brya-pa*=འབྲུག *hbrug* मतङ्गदा thunder.

* སྒྲ་བསྒྱུར་མར་པ་ལོ་ཙྪ *Sgra-bsgyur mar-pa lots tsha*=མར་པ *Mar-pa* the translator and lotsā-wa.

སྒྲ་སྒྲགས་པ *sgra sgrags-pa* (*da-dag-pa*) शब्दकण्ठ the sound returned by the target when the arrow hits it.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པར་བྱེད *sgra sgrog-par byed* (*da-dog-par cch*) रावण one who proclaims much; a great self-advertiser.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs* क्रुष्ट, रावण, प्रतिगुप्त 1. the famous. 2. n. of the king of *Lañkā* (Ceylon) with whom *Rāma* waged war, described in the epic of Rāmāyan by Vālmiki.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་པ *sgra-sgrog-pa* (*da-dog-pa*) to produce sounds, noises, etc.

སྒྲ་ངེས་པར་སྦྱོར་བ *sgra nes-par sbyor-wa* = ཚིག་གི་སྒྲ་དག་པར་སྦྱོར་བ *tshig-gi sgra dag-par sbyor-wa* निर्घंट the correct formation of words.

སྒྲ་གཅན *Sgra-gcan* राहु, तमस्, कबन्ध 1. n. of an *Asura* demon, who fought with the gods and drank nectar obtained by churning the ocean. 2. fabulous planet of Chinese and Brahminical astrology which exercises malignant influences on the destinies of mankind; specially known by being at enmity with the sun and the moon, on whom it is continually wreaking vengeance. Eclipses are caused by *Sgra-gcan* swallowing the sun or moon. His different names are the following:— བསོད་ནམས་ལྡན *Bsod-nams ldan*; མུན་པ་ཅན *Mun-pa can*; མཐོ་རིས་སྣང་བྱེད *Mthó-ris snañ-byed*; བཟའི་རྣ་བ *Bzahi rna-wa*; མགོ་ཟླུམ *Mgo-zlum*; ལམ་ནག *Lam-nag*; ཟླ་བའི་དགྲ *Zla-wahi dgra*; སེང་གེ་མོའི་བུ *Señ-ge mohi bu*; ཟླ་བ་འཇོམས *Zla-wa hjoms*; ཉེ་བར་འཕར་འགྲོ *Ñe-war hphar-hgro*; ཤ་ཟ *Ça-za*; སྤྲིན་ལས་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Sprin-las rnam-rgyal*; བྲ་ཉེ་སྐྱེས *Bra-ñe skyes*; ཁམས་གསུམ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Khams-gsum rnam-rgyal* (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན *Sgra-gcan-hdsin* राहुल the only son of Gautama Buddha who, according to the southern Buddhists, was born on the day Siddhārtha left the world. According to the northern Buddhists he was conceived in the womb of his mother Yasodharā long before the renunciation took place, and saw light six years after, on the day when Buddha finished his six years asceticism, on the bank of the river Nairañjanā; he was so named being born on the day when there was an eclipse.

* སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན་བཤེས་གཉེན *Sgra-gcan hdsin bçes-gñen* राहुलमित्र (*Schr.; Tā. 2-249*) [friend of Rāhula]*S.*

སྒྲ་གཅན་ལུས་འཇོམས *sgra-gcan lus hjoms* राहु-मूर्धभिद् the god who subdued Rāhu, the demon, by cutting him into two.

སྒྲ་ཆེ *sgra-che* far-famed, renowned; སྒྲ་ཆེན *sgra-chen* महारव great; sound; སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ *sgra chen-po* महाराव high loud sound; སྒྲ་ཆེར་གྲགས་པ *sgra-cher grags-pa* well-known, famous; སྒྲ་ཉན་པ *sgra ñan-pa* to hear; to hear sound; སྒྲ་ཉམས་པ *sgra ñams-pa* अपशब्द sinking voice; low sound; སྒྲ་སྙན *sgra-sñan* कलकण्ठ, श्री a well-sounding, agreeable voice; a guitar; སྒྲ་བརྙན *sgra-brñan* (བྲག་ཆ *brag-cha*) प्रतिश्रुत, प्रतिशब्द an echo.

སྒྲ་ཏོག *sgra-tog* sound made by the tongue striking on the roof of the mouth: ཁོ་བོ་མི་མཐོང་བའི་ཚེ་ཤ་ཁྲག་གི་རོ་ལ་གནན་སྒྲ་ཏོག་པ་ལ when I happened not to see him he by striking the roof of the mouth with his tongue signified the relish of meat, &c. (*Hbrom. 118*).

སྒྲ་དག་པ *sgra dag-pa* pure; clear-voiced.

སྒྲ་དོན *sgra-don* शब्दार्थ meaning of a word.

སྒྲ་དྲག་པོ *sgra drag-po* निर्घात sound made by a sudden blow.

སྒྲ་ལྡན *sgra-ldan* 1. noisy. 2. (བྱ་རོག *bya-rog*) घोषा, ध्वांच met. a crow.

སྒྲ་ལྡར *sgra-ldar* sounding; sonorous.

* སྒྲ་བ *sgra-wa* भाषा (*Schr.*) [speech]*S.*

སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པ *sgra-hbyin-pa* पर्यायेण नदति; སྐད་འདོན་པ *skad hdon-pa* to resound, groan, cry loudly.

སྒྲ་བྱུང་ལོ *sgra-byuñ lo* सस्वर [resounded]*S.*

སྒྲ་བྱེད *sgra-byed* sound-maker; སྒྲ་བྱེད་དོ *sgra byed-do* शब्दायते makes sound.

སྒྲ་དབྱངས *sgra-dbyañs* निर्घोष pleasing tone; harmony; euphony (*A. k. 111-8*).

* སྒྲ་དབྱངས་རྒྱལ་པོ *Sgra-dbyañs rgyal-po* (*Schr.; (46 B.)*.

སྒྲ་དབྱངས་ལྷ་མོ *Sgra dbyañs lha-mo* the Goddess Svarasvatī.

Syn. ལྷ་མོ་དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *Lha-mo ḍbyaṅṣ-can-ma*; དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *Ḍbyaṅṣ-can-ma*; ཚངས་སྲས་མོ *Tshaṅṣ-sṛaṣ-mo*; མཚོ་བྱུང་ལྷ་མོ *Ṃtsho-byuṅ lha-mo*; ཚངས་པའི་སྲས་མོ *Tshaṅ-wahi sṛaṣ-mo*; ངག་དབང་ལྷ་མོ *Ṅag-ḍwaṅ lha-mo* (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྒྲ་སྦྱོར་མ *ṣgra ṣbyor-ma* a coalition or connection of letters.

སྒྲ་མི་སྙན *Sgra-mi-ṣñan* कुरु of disagreeable voice. According to the fabulous geography of the Buddhists the northern continent which is said to be square in shape, and where a language is spoken not intelligible to the people of India.

སྒྲ་མེད *ṣgra-meḍ* अघोष soundless; voiceless.

སྒྲ་མེད་སྤྲིན *ṣgra-meḍ ṣprin* a cloud without thunder.

སྒྲ་ཙམ *ṣgra-tsam* स्वननं only a voice.

སྒྲ་ཚད *ṣgra-tshaḍ* (སྒྲ་དང་ཚད་མ *ṣgra-daṅ tshaḍ-ma*) grammar and logic.

སྒྲ་འཛིན *ṣgra-ḥdsin*=རྣ་བ *ṛnawa* शब्दग्रह that catches the sound; the ear.

སྒྲའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *ṣgraḥi ṣkye-gnaṣ* शब्दयोनि, धातु the origin or root of a word.

སྒྲའི་རྒྱན *ṣgraḥi-ṛgyan* रूपक, यमक metaphor in rhetoric.

སྒྲའི་སྙེ་མ *ṣgraḥi ṣñe-ma* tender tones and half tones, &c.; also the name of a book (*Ṅag.*).

སྒྲ་འོད་ཟེར་གསུམ *ṣgra ḥoḍ-zer gsum* the three rays of sound which are incident on the soul in the *Bardo*: སྒྲ་ཡིས་དངངས་སོ *ṣgra-yiṣ ḍṅaṅṣ-so*; འོད་ཀྱིས་འཇིགས་སོ *ḥoḍ-kyiṣ ḥjigṣ-so*; ཟེར་གྱིས་སྒྲག་གོ *zer-gyiṣ ṣgrag-go*.

སྒྲ་ཡི་སྡེ *ṣgra-yi ṣde* शत्रुसैन्य (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 124*) [soldiers of the adversary]*S.*

* སྒྲ་ཡི་གནས *ṣgra-yi-gnaṣ*=རྣ་བ *ṛna-wa* शब्दाधिष्ठान the ear.

སྒྲ་རིག་པ *ṣgra-rig-pa* शब्दविद्या, शब्दचुञ्चु, शब्दधन the science of words; grammar [one versed in lexicography]*S.*

སྒྲ་ལ་མཁས་པ *ṣgra-la ṃkhaṣ-pa* शाब्दिक one versed in the science of words; a grammarian.

སྒྲ་སེང་རིག་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *Sgra-seṅ rig-paḥi ḅlo-groṣ*=འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས *Ḥjam-ḍpal ḍbyaṅṣ* मञ्जुश्री a *Boddhisattva* and God of Learning of the northern Buddhists.

སྒྲ་གསལ *ṣgra-gsal* स्फोट articulate; intelligible.

སྒྲགས *ṣgragṣ* 1. together with; jointly. 2. n. of a place in Tibet.

སྒྲགས་ཀྱི་དར་ཕུག *Sgragṣ-kyi dar-phug* n. of a sanctuary situated in a rock-cavern of Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *44*).

སྒྲགས་ཀྱི་ཡང་རྫོང *Sgragṣ-kyi Yaṅ-ṛdsoṅ* district in *Lho-brag* in S. Tibet.

སྒྲང་བ *ṣgraṅ-wa* (*ḍang-wa*) pf. བསྒྲངས *ḅṣgraṅṣ*, fut. བསྒྲང *ḅṣgraṅ*, imp. སྒྲོང *ṣgroṅ* 1. to enumerate; to reckon up separately. 2. to upbraid; to reproach.

སྒྲལ་བ *ṣgral-wa* (*ḍal-wa*) 1. to cut into small pieces, viz., the picture of an enemy whom one wishes to destroy (*Jä.*). 2. ཆུ་སོགས་ལས་སྒྲལ་བ *chu-sogṣ laṣ ṣgral-wa* to pass over or travel upon a river or sea.

སྒྲས་མངོན་པར་གོ་བར་བྱེད *ṣgraṣ ṃṅon-par go-war byeḍ* स्वरेणाभिविज्ञापयति by voice or sound he causes to be understood.

སྒྲིག *ṣgrig* (*ḍig*) or གྲལ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral ṣgrig-pa* well arranged; good arrangement; v. སྒྲོལ *ṣgrol.*

སྒྲིག་པ *ṣgrig-pa*, pf. བསྒྲིགས *ḅṣgrigṣ*, fut. བསྒྲིག *ḅṣgrig*, imp. སྒྲིག *ṣgrig* or སྒྲིགས *ṣgrigṣ* གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral-du ṣgrig-pa*, to arrange in order or row; to lay or put in order; to arrange, adjust; to put or fit together; to join (the separate parts); སྒྲིགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ṣgrigṣ-par byeḍ-pa* ग्रथ्नाति to compile (books); to stitch close (books, &c.); आच्छादयति covers.

སྒྲིག་ལད་ *sgrig-lad* defect in fixing gems on ornaments: ནུ་ལེད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིག་ལད་འགའ་ཞིག་བྱུང་འདུག་ཏང་ even though there was some defect in fixing a sapphire (*Rtsii.* and *Yig. 17*).

སྒྲིག་ལམ་ *sgrig-lam* arrangement according to usage; custom: སྒྲིག་ལམ་ཞིག་སོང་བ *sgrig-lam shig soṅ-wa* there was a custom.

སྒྲིགས་ *sgrigs*, imp. of སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig-pa*.

སྒྲིན་པོ *sgrin-po* (*ḍin-po*) पटु skilful, clever, prudent, expert.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; སྤྱང་པོ *spyaṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲིབ *sgrib* (*ḍib*), ཉི་ཟླ་སྒྲ་གཅན་གྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *ñi-zla sgra-can-gyi sgrib-pa*, to eclipse; to cover over, v. སྒྲིབ་པ I: *sgrib-pa*.

སྒྲིབ་ཆག *sgrib-chag*, དུས་རྒྱུན་གྱི་རྩིས་ལས་མར་འགྲིབ་ཅིང་ཆག་པ *dus-rgyun-gyi rtsi-las mar-hgrib ciṅ chag-pa* reduction; anything below the average calculation; also discount.

སྒྲིབ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་དབྱེ་བ *sgrib-gñis-kyi dbye-wa* distinction between the two defilements.

སྒྲིབ་པ I: *sgrib-pa* 1. sbst. आवरण, छद, अपिधान, अपवारण, संविधान sin; mental and moral defilement; the state of being obscured, darkened; obscuration. 2. पटल, [a roof, cover] *S.* མ་རིག་པའི་སྒོ་ངའི་སྦུགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *ma-rig pahi sgo-ṅahi sbugs-kyi sgrib-pa* hidden inside the egg of ignorance.

སྒྲིབ་པ II: 1. vb. pf. བསྒྲིབས *bsgribs*, fut. བསྒྲིབ *bsgrib*, imp. སྒྲིབ *sgrib* (ས *s*) to obscure; to cover; to darken, defile: ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར་བསྒྲིབ་ནས *ñi-mahi hod-zer bsgrib-nas* the light of the sun being obscured: སྤྲིན་པས་ཉི་མ་སྒྲིབ་པ *sprin-pas ñi-ma sgrib-pa* the sun is covered by the clouds. 2. ཡོངས་སུ་བསྒྲིབས *yoṅs-su bsgribs* परिवारण utterly obscured or covered.

སྒྲིབ་པ III: adj. dark; sbst. darkness; sinner.

སྒྲིབ་པ་ལྔ *sgrib-pa lṅa* the five kinds of moral obscurations are the following:—(1) ལས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *las-kyi sgrib-pa*, or འདོད་སྲིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *hdod-srid-kyi sgrib-pa* defilements or sins of passionate desires; (2) གནོད་སེམས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *gnod-sems-kyi sgrib-pa* sins of an evil heart, *i.e.*, of the wish to do evil to others; (3) རྨུགས་རྒོད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ *rmugs-rgod-kyi sgrib* sins of laziness and indolence; (4) གཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *gñid-kyi sgrib-pa* sins of sleep; (5) ཐེ་ཚོམ་གྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *the-tshom gyi sgrib-pa* sins of doubt.

སྒྲིབ་པ་གཉིས *sgrib-pa gñis* or སྒྲིབ་གཉིས *sgrib-gñis* the two kinds of moral and mental obscuations are:—(1) ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་སྒྲིབ་པ क्लेशावृति defilement of misery that caused by habits, etc.; ཤེས་བྱའི་སྒྲིབ་པ ज्ञेयावृति the sin produced from the objects of cognition; acc. to the *Mahāyāna* doctrine these two sins vanish as soon as one has attained to the eight stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection; acc. to the *Hīnayāna* these remain even when one has become an *Arhat*. Acc. to the Bon religion, sins which bring sufferings encompass the living beings of the three worlds, sins that appertain to knowledge only affect such saints, གཡུང་དྲུང་སེམས་པ *Gyuṅ-druṅ sems-pa* and རིག་འཛིན་སེམས་པ *Rig-hdsin sems-pa*, as belong to the tenth stage only.

སྒྲིབ་པ་རྣམ་སེལ *Sgrib-pa sgrib-pa rnam-sel* n. of a *Bodhisattva*.

སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་ *Sgrib-çiṅ* (*ḍib-çing*) invisible by the power of charms or by certain articles of influence on men and devils: ཁྭ་ཏའི་སྒྲོ་ཡིས་སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་བྱེད *khwa-tahi sgro-yis sgrib-çiṅ byed* made invisible by the feathers of a magpie.

སྒྲིམ་པ *sgrim-pa* (*ḍim-pa*), pf. བསྒྲིམས *bsgrims* (*ḍim*), fut. བསྒྲིམ *bsgrim*, imp. སྒྲིམ (ས) *sgrim* (*s*).

1. to hold fast; to force or twist together; to endeavour; (*Cs.*) to squeeze in, crowd in; (*Sch.*) to be confused: བློ་དང་རིག་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *ḇlo-daṅ rig-pa ṣgrim-pa* to be careful both in mind and intelligence, that is, not to forget any important point or say a foolish word in conducting a case; to bring all the intelligence into play; སྐུད་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *ṣkuḏ-pa ṣgrim-pa* to twist the threads together that they may become a compact plait.

སྒྲིལ་ཁ *ṣgril-kha* a piece rolled together: ཁ་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཅིག་ཡོད་པའི་སྒྲིལ *kha ñi-çu ṟtsa-gcig yoḏ-paḥi ṣgril* a roll containing twenty-one pieces.

སྒྲིལ་བ *ṣgril-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྒྲིལ *ḇsgril* (cf. འསྒྲིལ་བ *ḥsgril-wa* and འཁྲིལ་བ *ḥkhril-wa*). to make a roll of; to roll, wrap up; to wind into a spool; ཐག་པ་དང་ཤོག་བུ་སྒྲིལ་མཁན *thag-pa daṅ çog-bu ṣgril-ṃkhan* he who rolls up ropes or paper; རིལ་བུར་སྒྲིལ་བ *ril-bur ṣgril-wa* to roll or form into a pill; གང་ལྷོད་པ་སྒྲིལ་བ *gaṅ lhoḏ-pa ṣgril-wa* to roll up tightly what has got slack.

སྒྲིས་ཁྲིམས *ṣgriṣ-ṣkhrimṣ* rules or regulations of admission; སྒྲིས་བཅུག་པ *ṣgriṣ ḇcug-pa* to admit; to introduce.

སྒྲུག་པ *ṣrug-pa* (*ḏug-pa*) = བཐུ་བ *ḇthu-wa*, pf. བསྒྲུགས་པ *ḇsgrugṣ-pa*, fut. བསྒྲུག *ḇsgrug*, imp. སྒྲུག *ṣgrug* or སྒྲུགས *ṣgrugṣ* to collect, gather, pluck, pick up, *e.g.*, wood, nuts, vermin, *&c.*: ཤིང་སྒྲུག *çiṅ-ṣgrug* = ཤིང་འཐུ་བ *çiṅ ḥthu-wa*; ཤིང་ཅིག་སྒྲུགས་དང་གསུང་ནས *çiṅ cig ṣgrugṣ-daṅ gsuṅ-naṣ* having requested that some wood should be collected.

སྒྲུང་ I: *Ṣgruṅ* (*ḏung*) n. of a Tibetan king of the Bon period.

སྒྲུང་ II: or སྒྲུངས *ṣgruṅṣ*, described as སྔོན་གྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་བདེན་རྫུན་སྣ་ཚོགས *ṣṅon-gyi lo-ṟgyuṣ ḇden-ṟdsun ṣna-tshogṣ*, various anecdotes, true and false, of former times; སྒྲུང་མཁན *ṣgruṅ-ṃkhan* one who narrates fables or stories (*Cs.*): སྒྲུང་རྒྱུད *ṣgruṅ-ṟgyuḏ* the stories or fables that have come down to us; སྒྲུང་འཆད་པ *ṣgruṅ ḥchaḏ-pa* to relate fables, stories, &c.; སྒྲུང་གཏམ *ṣgruṅ-ḡtam* legends; tales of ancient time.

སྒྲུང་ལྡེའི་གནམ་བོན *ṣgruṅ-ldeḥi ḡnam-bon* the heavenly or celestial Bon-po teachers who flourished before the time of King *Di-gum ḇtsan-po* and his successors in the mythological period.

སྒྲུང་པ *ṣgruṅ-pa* a relater of legends.

སྒྲུང་བ *ṣgruṅ-wa* = སྒྲུང་བཤད་མཁན *ṣgruṅ ḇçaḏ-ṃkhan* 1. one who relates fables or stories. 2. vb. pf. བསྒྲུངས *ḇsgruṅṣ*, fut. བསྒྲུང་ *ḇsgruṅ*, to mix; to invent; to feign (*Cs.*); སྒྲུང་བབས *ṣgruṅ-babṣ* the inspired story-tellers of Tibet, whose profession it is to narrate fables for a living; he puts a square cap on his head and goes on telling stories without pause.

✝ སྒྲུན་པ *ṣgrun-pa* (*ḏun-pa*), pf. and fut. བསྒྲུན *ḇsgrun* प्रतिगर्जे 1. to resound; to reply in the same tone; to rival. 2. to compare; to emulate, vie, contend with (*Cs.*).

Syn. འགྲན་པ *ḥgran-pa* (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྒྲུབ་པ *ṣgrub-pa*, vb. pf. བསྒྲུབས *ḇsgrubṣ*, fut. བསྒྲུབ *ḇsgrub*, imp. སྒྲུབ *ṣgrub* (cf. འགྲུབ་པ *ḥgrub-pa*) नियम्, यम, साधन to complete, finish, perform, carry out, accomplish; to achieve, manufacture, attain to; དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don ṣgrub-pa* to attain to one's aim; to obtain a blessing, a boon; ཚེ་འདིའི་དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *tshe-ḥdiḥi don ṣgrub-pa* to care for the wants of this life: to accomplish the ends of this life; རྒྱགས་ཕྱེ་སྒྲུབ་པ *ṟgyagṣ-phye ṣgrub-pa* to procure flour as provision for a journey; ནོར་སྒྲུབ་པ *nor ṣgrub-pa* to gain riches;

also to furnish with, to supply; ལྷ་སྒྲུབ་པ *lha sgrub-pa* to propitiate a god. Acc. to *Jä.* ལྷ་སྒྲུབ་པ *lha sgrub-pa* implies, in accordance with Brāmanic-Buddhist theology, not so much the making of a deity propitious to man, as rendering a god subject to human power, forcing him to perform the will of man. Whilst the *conatus*, the labouring in this arduous undertaking is often called སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa*, the arriving at the wished-for end is designated འགྲུབ་པ *hgrub-pa*.

སྒྲུབ་དཀའ་བ *sgrub dkah-wa* दुःसाध्य very difficult to propitiate, to perform, to execute.

སྒྲུབ་ཁང་ *sgrub-khañ* the house or place where one sits to meditate or propitate a deity, or where the rites and ceremonies are observed for the same.

སྒྲུབ་མཁན *sgrub-mkhan* साधक one who propitiates; a propitiator.

སྒྲུབ་བླ *sgrub-gla*＝སྒྲུབ་ཡོན *sgrub-yon* remuneration for propitiating (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲུབ་འཆག *sgrub-hchag* building or making and dismantling or destroying; the term is defined in གསར་བ་སྒྲུབ་རྒྱུ་དང་རྙིང་པ་ནས་མར་འཆག་རྒྱུ *gsar-wa sgrub-rgyu dañ rñiñ-pa nas mar-hchag rgyu* constructing a new one and breaking down the old one.

སྒྲུབ་རྟགས *sgrub-rtags* token; proofs of the attainment of perfection in accomplished saints.

སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs* साधन, मंत्र the method of effecting the propitiation of a deity, of obliging a god to make his appearance. There are two kinds of སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs*: ཞི་བའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་དང་ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་གཉིས *shi-wahi sgrub-thabs dañ khro-wahi sgrub-thabs gñis* the propitiation or co-ercion of gods in their mild aspect, and of those of wrathful aspect.

* སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *sgrub-thabs rgya-mtsho* साधन मंत्र (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 330*) the ocean of coercion.

སྒྲུབ་དང་སུན་འབྱིན *sgrub-dañ sun-hbyin* propitiating and discomfitting.

སྒྲུབ་ནུས *sgrub-nus* साधकत्व the power to perform or propitiate.

སྒྲུབ་པ་དཀར་བརྒྱད *Sgrub-pa dkah-brgyad* the eight gods who according to the རྙིང་མ *Rñiñ-ma* sect of Tibet are difficult to propitiate. They are the following:—འཇམ་དཔལ་སྐུ *Hjam-dpal sku*, པད་མ་གསུང *Pad-ma gsuñ*, ཡང་དག་ཐུགས *Yañ-dag thugs*, བདུད་རྩི་ཡོན་ཏན *Bdud-rtsi yon-tan*, ཕུར་པ་འཕྲིན་ལས་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདས་པའི་སྡེ་ལྔ *Phur-pa hphrin-las hjig-rten hdas-pahi sde-lña*, མ་མོ་རྦོད་གཏོང *Ma-mo rbod-gtoñ*, དམོད་པ་དྲག་སྔགས *Dmod-pa drag-sñags*, འཇིག་རྟེན་མཆོད་བསྟོད *Hjig-rten mchod-bstod* (*Grub.* ཁ *11*).

སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་པ *sgrub-par byed-pa* to cause ecstasy in meditation.

སྒྲུབ་པོ་མཆོག *sgrub-po mchog* कारक highest stage of consummation.

སྒྲུབ་བྱ *sgrub-bya* सिद्धिकार, साध्य anything to be propitiated; a god. There are two kinds of deities, male and female, who having in view the good of all living beings do many kind services when invoked; they are manifested in aspects, calm and peaceful, or terrific and wrathful. For instance, the Goddess Dolma when she is propitiated is a mild deity and is called ལྷ་མོ་སྒྲུབ་བྱ *lha-mo sgrub-bya*, *i.e.*, the goddess to be propitiated; the man who propitiates being called སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ *sgrub-pa-po*, and the manner of exhorting her is called སྒོམ་ཚུལ *sgom-tshul*; the propitiatory rites are called སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs*. སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་པ *sgrub-par byed-pa* includes the persons who observe the rites, who meditates on her and officiates at the service. When the goddess has been propitiated, *i.e.*, བསྒྲུབས *bsgrubs*, she appears

before the devotee and grants him his prayers or wishes.

སྒྲུབ་བྱེད་ *sgrub-byed* साधक, सम्पादक, क्रियाकर 1. he that accomplishes the propitiation or coercion. 2. a kind of bile.

སྒྲུབ་རན་ *sgrub-ran* or སྒྲུབ་ངན་ *sgrub-ñan* दुर्विध cannot easily be propitiated or accomplished.

སྒྲུབ་ལེ་ *sgrub-le* དབང་ལེ་དང་སྒྲུབ་ལེ་ *dwañ-le dañ sgrub-le.*

སྒྲུབ་གཤེན་ *Sgrub-gçen* a deity of the Bon to be propitiated; the Bon doctrine (*Jä.*).

སྒྲུབ་སླ་བ་ *sgrub sla-wa* सुसाध्य easy to perform, or easy of accomplishment.

སྒྲེ་བ་ *sgre-wa* (*de-wa*) 1. uncovered: ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླེགས་བམ་སྒྲེ་བ་ལ་བཞག་མི་རུང་ *chos-kyi glegs-bam sgre-wa la bshag mi-ruñ* a sacred volume should not be kept uncovered. 2. adj. gen. + སྒྲེ་བོ་ *sgre-bo* bare; naked; སྒྲེ་མོ་ *sgre-mo*, ས་སྒྲེ་བོ་ *sa sgre-bo* = ས་ཁོད་མི་སྙོམས་པ་ *sa-khod mi-sñoms-pa* or ས་གཅེར་བུ་ *sa gcer-bu* bare uneven ground. 3. vb. pf. and fut. བསྒྲེ་ *bsgre* to repeat; to put or place in order; to put together; to collate.

སྒྲེག་པ་ *sgreg-pa* (*deg-pa*) vb. pf. སྒྲེགས་ *sgregs*, sbst. उद्गार, निगार to belch; also sbst. eructation.

Syn. གསུད་པ་ *gsud-pa* or གསུས་པ་གྱེན་བཟློག་ *gsus-pa gyen-bzlog* eructation that rises upwards.

སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་ *sgreñ-sgreñ* firm and well-fixed: ལྟག་རྩ་སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་རང་མེད་པ་འདིས་ལེན་ *ltag-rtsa sgreñ-sgreñ rañ med-pa hdis-len.*

སྒྲེང་བ་ *sgreñ-wa* (*deñg-wa*) = གྱེན་དུ་སླང་བ་ *gyen-du slañ-wa* उच्छ्रित, समुच्छ्रय, vb. pf. བསྒྲེངས་ *bsgreñs*, fut. བསྒྲེང་ *bsgreñ*, imp. སྒྲེང་ *sgreñ* or སྒྲེངས་ *sgreñs*, cf. འགྲེང་བ་ *hgreñ-pa* 1. to lift, hoist or rise up: དར་ལྕོག་དང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་རྟགས་གྱེན་དུ་སྒྲེང་བ་ fix or erect the house-flags and the sacred standard. 2. to stretch out.

སྒྲེན་མོ་ *sgren-mo* (*den-mo*) नग्न; གོས་མེད་གཅེར་བུ་ *gos-med gcer-bu* naked; without cover; destitute; bleak.

སྒྲེན་མོ་གསུམ་ *sgren-mo gsum* (*den-mo sum*) the three *denmo* according to a Tibetan saying are the following:—(1) ཀླུང་ནི་ཆུ་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོ་སྟེ་ *kluñ-ni chu-med sgren-mo ste* a valley is bleak when it is without water; (2) ཡུལ་འཁོར་མགྲོན་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོ་ *yul-hkhor mgron-med sgren-mo* a country without a protecting deity is destitute; (3) གལ་ཏེ་མིང་པོ་བཅུ་ཡོད་ཀྱང་, ཁྱོ་མེད་བུད་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོའོ་ *gal-te miñ-po-bcu yod-kyañ, khyo-med bud-med sgren-moho* that woman who is without husband though she may have got ten brothers is *denmo*, *i.e.*, destitute.

སྒྲེས་པ་ *sgres-pa* (*deh-pa*) n. of a numeral figure used in Buddhist astrology: སྒྲིག་པ་ཤིན་ཏུ་བརྟན་པའོ་ཞེས་བཤད་དེ་འདི་ལ་གྲངས་གནས་བཅུ་དང་ཉེར་བརྒྱད་འབྱུང་ཞིང་ (*Ya-sel.* 57).

སྒྲོ་ *sgro* 1. a large feather, esp. quill-feather, used for an ornament of arrows, as a charm, etc.: སྒྲོ་ལྡན་ *sgro-ldan* feathered race; a general name for birds as being possessed of feathers; also an arrow. 2. སྒྲོ་བ་ *sgro-wa* to elevate, exalt, increase (*Cs.*); to exaggerate (*Jä.*). 3. sack; bag; ཐལ་སྒྲོ་ *thal-sgro* a sack full of ashes (*Jä.*), v. སྒྲོ་བ་ *sgro-wa.*

སྒྲོ་རྐང་ *sgro-rkañ* (*do-kang*) a species of tall fir; the feather-fir.

སྒྲོ་སྐུར་ *sgro-skur* (*do-kür*) is an abbreviation of the expression; སྒྲོ་འདོགས་པ་དང་སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ་ *sgro hdogs-pa dañ skur-pa hdebs-pa* decorating with feathers and casting abuse, *i.e.*, exaggeration and depreciation: ང་ནི་སྒྲོ་སྐུར་མེད་པའི་དགེ་སྦྱོང་ཡིན་ *ña-ni sgro-skur med-*

pahi dge-sloñ yin I am a monk (Bhikṣu) who neither flatters nor speaks ill of others.

སྒྲོ་ཁྱིམ *sgro-khyim* (*do-khim*) སྒྲོ་ཁྱིམ་ཡངས་ལ་མགོ་བོ་བྲ་བོ་ཅན (*Jig. 32*).

སྒྲོ་ག། *sgro-ga* (*do-ga*) 1. the little bubbles in sparkling beverages. 2. the ropes used to pack cloth; cord, fetter; ལྕགས་སྒྲོ *lcags-sgro* iron fetters; ལྕགས་སྒྲོ་ལག་པ་སྦྲེལ་ནས *lcags-sgro lag-pa sbrel-nas* the hands chained together; ལྷམ་སྒྲོ *lham-sgro* shoe-strap; lace; latchet.

སྒྲོ་གུ *sgro-gu* (*do-gu*) string; strap for binding, fastening, strapping: སྒྲོ་གུ་རྟེན་པ *sgro-gu rten-pa* the steel point or blade of an arrow to which a feather is attached.

སྒྲོ་བཏགས་པ *sgro btags-pa* आरोप vb. to make a false show; to pretend much; sbst. vanity; presumption: རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་པས་པས་སྒྲོ་བཏགས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད་ཅན་ཡིན (*Lam-ṭi. 42*) imaginary thoughts are possessed of the nature of vain and unreal assertion.

སྒྲོ་འདོགས *sgro-hdogs* (*do-dōg*) doubts; སྒྲོ་འདོགས་གཅོད *sgro-hdogs gcod* free from doubts: བླ་མ་དམ་པའི་གདམས་ངག་གིས་ནང་གི་སྒྲོ་འདོགས་གཅོད་པ་ཡིན by the (*upadeça*) precepts of the holy Lama his doubts were dissolved (*A. 77*).

སྒྲོ་འདོགས་མ་ཆོད *sgro-hdogs ma-chod* his doubts were not cleared (*A. 27*).

སྒྲོ་ཕུག *sgro-phug* n. of a place in Tibet.

སྒྲོ་ཕུག་པ n. of a celebrated Nying-ma Lama who lived in Dophug: སྒྲོ་སྟོན་གྱི་ལྷ་ཁང་སྒྲོ་ཕུག་ཏུ་བརྩིགས་པ་ལགས་སོ the temple of Do-ton was built at Do-phug (*Deb.* ག *6*).

སྒྲོ་བ I: *sgro-wa* (*do-wa*) a leather or hide bag for keeping barley-flour, peas, etc. Those that are carried on horseback are called རྟ་སྒྲོ *rta-sgro*; small leather bags are called ལག་སྒྲོ *lag-sgro* hand-bag; གསང་སྒྲོ *gsañ-sgro* or the mystic bag is a term for the scrotum.

Syn. སྒྱེ་མོ *sgye-mo*; སྒྱེའུ *sgyehu*; ཚུགས་སྣོད *tshugs-snod*; ཕད་ཚེ *phad-tshe* (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲོ་བ II: sbst. 1. acc. to *Vai-sñ.* and *Sch.* the bark of a species of willow. 2. in C. Tib. the penis.

སྒྲོ་བ III: vb. pf. བསྒྲོས *bsgros*, fut. བསྒྲོ *bsgro*, imp. སྒྲོ *sgro*, to debate, discuss, chatter freely.

སྒྲོ་མདོངས *sgro-mdoñs* (*dom-doñg*) a peacock's plumes or feathers (*Hbrom.* ཕ *11*); a Chinese decoration used to adorn the hat worn by the chiefs and noblemen of Tibet, China, &c.

སྒྲོག *sgrog* (*dog*) strap, as in ལྷམ་སྒྲོག *lham-sgrog* (*lham-dog*); shoe-strap; ལྕགས་སྒྲོག *lcags-sgrog* iron fetters or chain; བརྒྱངས་ཤིང་ལ་སྒྲོག *brgyañs-çiñ-la sgrog*.

སྒྲོག་གདན *sgrog-gdan* (*dog-dañ*) the triangular patch generally made up of satin on the པང་གདན *pañ-gdan*, *i.e.*, the bibu which covers the front of a woman's petticoat.

སྒྲོག་གདུབ *sgrog-gdub* (*dog-dûb*) a bangle made of cord or straps also of jade.

སྒྲོག་པ *sgrog-pa* (*dōg-pa*) कथ, रचित, भन, नि-नद्, pf. བསྒྲགས *bsgrags*, fut. བསྒྲག *bsgrag*, imp. སྒྲག *sgrag* or སྒྲགས *sgrags* to call, shout forth; to publish, proclaim, declare; སྒྲོག་པ་པོ *sgrog-pa po* a declaimer, preacher; གསུང་སྒྲོག་པ *gsuñ sgrog-pa* to read the sacred words. Used in *Mil.*, also, of birds sending forth their cries. སྒྲོགས་པའམ་གསལ་བ *sgrogs-pahm gsal-wa* उद्गात; ཆོས་སྒྲོགས་པ *chos sgrogs-pa* or ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོགས་གླེང་མཛད་པ *chos-kyi sgrogs-gleñ mdsad-pa* to preach; དྲིལ་སྒྲོགས་པ *dril sgregs-pa* to publish by ringing a bell.

སྒྲོག་རིལ *sgrog-ril* (*dog-ril*) button, round button; སྒྲོག་རིལ་སྒྲོག་པ *sgrog-ril sgrog-pa* to button up (*Sch.*).

སྒྲོག་རུས་པ *sgrog rus-pa* (*ḍog-rui-pa*) हंसकूट [a shelter for swans]*S*.

སྒྲོགས་ལྡན *sgrogs-ldan* कल्लोलिनी a river.

སྒྲོགས་ཤུམ *sgrogs-shum* (*dōg-shum*) scream.

སྒྲོད་པ *sgrod-pa* (*ḍoi-pa*) another form of འགྲོད་པ *hgrod-pa as in* ཕྱི་ལ་སྒྲོད་པ *phyi-la sgrod-pa* to go outside; not much used.

སྒྲོན་བསྐལ *sgron-bskal* (*ḍon-kal*) the enlightened age, opp. to མུན་བསྐལ *mun-bskal* or the dark age.

སྒྲོན་ཆས *sgron-chas* the articles such as butter, oil, &c., for lighting lamps in a chapel during the eight holy days in a month.

སྒྲོན་ཏེ *sgron-te*=ཕུལ་ཏེ *phul-te* having offered: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་རས་མདའ་ཤིག་སྒྲོན་ཏེ having offered to the *Triratna* (the three precious ones) a wick (*Rtsii. 32*).

སྒྲོན་དེབ *sgron-deb* the list of people able to give lamps in a town or on a large estate.

སྒྲོན་དྲེགས *sgron-dregs* lamp-black.

སྒྲོན་པ *sgron-pa*, vb., pf. and fut. བསྒྲོན *bsgron* 1. to cover; to lay over, adorn, decorate; to light; to kindle. 2. n. of a kind of arrow which shoots like a meteor.

སྒྲོན་མ I: *sgron-ma* (*ḍon-ma*) light, lamp, lantern, torch. The word སྒྲོན *sgron* is used to various persons as a title of honour; གསེར་སྙན་སྒྲོན *gser-snan sgron* is intended for royalty; ཞལ་གསེར་སྒྲོན *shal-gser sgron* the golden enlightener, term of address to great lamas; ན་བཟའ་སྒྲོན *na-bzah sgron* is applied to the dress of royalty; གསོལ་བ་སྒྲོན *gsol-wa sgron* to the food served to a prince; གསོལ་ཇ་སྒྲོན *gsol-ja sgron* to his tea.

卐 སྒྲོན་མ II: चालोक (*Schr.; Bull. 1848 291*). [light]*S*.

སྒྲོན་མ་དྲུག *Sgron-ma drug* the six lamps used to signify the six religious discourses of *Panchen* Naropa generally called ན་རོ་ཆོས་དྲུག *Na-ro chos-drug*.

སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me* दीप, प्रदीप, उल्का a burning lamp; prop. a lamp as religious offering: ལག་ན་སྒྲོན་མེ་ཡོད་ཀྱང་ནི, ལོང་བས་ལམ་ནི་མཐོང་མི་འགྱུར though a lamp be in his hand, the blind will not see the way (*Çe. doñ. 16*). རིན་ཆེན་སྒྲོན་མེ *rin-chen sgron-me* रत्नप्रदीप the precious light; name of a book.

Syn. མཚན་མོའི་སྣང་བྱེད *mtshan-mohi snañ-byed*; སྣུམ་ལ་དགའ *snum-la hgah*; ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ནོར་བུ *khyim-gyi nor-bu*; སྣུམ་ཟ *snum-za*; འབར་བའི་རལ་པ་ཅན *hbar-wahi ral-pa can*; སྣང་གསལ *snañ-gsal*; མར་མེ *mar-me* (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲོན་མེ་ཤིང་ *sgron-me-çiñ*, v. སྒྲོན་ཤིང་ *sgron-çiñ*.

སྒྲོན་གཞི་ཁ *Sgron gshi-kha* n. of a large estate in the district of Lhun-tse in Tibet.

སྒྲོན་ཤིང་ *sgron-çiñ* or སྒྲོན་མེ་ཤིང་ *sgron me-çiñ* the yew-leaf fir, *Pinus picea*; in Sikkim *Pinus longifolia* is so called. སྒྲོན་ཤིང་བད་རླུང་ གྲང་བ་སེལ *sgron-çiñ* removes mucous, wind, and cold in the stomach.

སྒྲོབ *sgrob* (*ḍob*) haughtiness, arrogance, pride.

སྒྲོབ་ཆེ་བ *sgrob che-wa*=ཉམས་ཆེ་བ *ñams che-wa*, one with great airs; bumptious, pretentious person: རྫོང་དཔོན་འགའ་རེ་སྒྲོབ་ཆེ་བས་ཡུལ་འཁོར་ཡོང་གི་ཡོད་འདུག་པ་བཅས (*D. çel. 7*) Some Jongpöns are as over-bearing, as if the whole country belonged to their circuit.

སྒྲོབ་ཆེན *sgrob-chen* and sometimes སྒྲོམ་ཆེན *sgrom-chen* are provincial words used to signify pretentiousness or self-assumption; སྒྲོ་ཆེ་བ *sgro che-wa*=བརྫུ་བྱས་པ *brdsu byas-pa* pompous: མི་སྒྲོབ་ཆེན་དང་སྒྲོམ་ཆེན་སོགས་བརྫུ་བྱས་པའི་རྣམ་སྒྲོང་སྐད་ཡིན (*Ñag. 18*) mi dob-chen and dom-

chen etc. signify pretentiousness in provincial language.

སྒྲོམ *sgrom* (*dom*) पिटकम्, पेटक a trunk or portmanteau; a box the inside of which is made of wood or wicker work and the outside lined with leather; a large leather box. [पिटक may be regarded as the Pali form of Sanskrit पीठक, a seat, an altar] *S.* མཆོད་སྒྲོམ *mcho-sgrom* a chest to keep articles of religious service; ཐབ་སྒྲོམ *thab-sgrom* a box to keep utensils, plates, &c., for cooking, generally covered with tanned tiger skin.

Syn. སྒམ *sgam.*

སྒྲོམ་བུ *sgrom-bu* a small box; སྨྱུག་སྒྲོམ *smyug-sgrom*=གཤེབ་མ *gsheb-ma* a chest made of wicker work.

སྒྲོལ་དཀར *Sgrol-dkar* and སྒྲོལ་ལྗང་ *sgrol-ljañ* 1. are known as the White and Green manifestations of the Goddess Dolma or Tārā, the two wives of King *Sroñ-Btsan Sgam-po*, being deified and worshipped as their incarnations. 2. names of females of frequent occurrence in Tibet.

སྒྲོལ་དཀར་ཀུན་བློ་མ *Sgrol-dkar kun blo-ma*, སྒྲོལ་མ་ཀུན་རྒྱལ་མ *Sgrol-ma kun-rgyal-ma*, སྒྲོལ་མ་རྒྱལ་བཟང་མ *Sgrol-ma rgyal-bzañ-ma* are other different manifestations of the Goddess Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་བ *sgrol-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྒྲལ *bsgral* 1. to save, rescue, deliver; to set free; to liberate; ཆུ་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་དང་འཇིགས་པ་དང་འཁོར་བ་ལས་སྒྲོལ་བ to save from the water, from misery, fear, and from transmigratory existence: སྒྲོལ་བའི་དེད་དཔོན་དུ་འགྱུར *sgrol-wahi dad-dpon du hgyur* he becomes a guide to salvation. 2. to transport, carry; to cross (a river) by boat or ferry: འཁོར་བ་བསྒྲལ་བའི་གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཡིན *hkhor-wa bsgral-wahi gru-gzins yin* it is a boat that will carry you over the river of transmigration. 3. to remove, expel, drive away: འདྲེ་རྣམས་ཕྱིའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་བསྒྲལ *hdre-rnams phyihi rgya-mtsho chen-po la bsgral*, the demons were banished to the uttermost parts of the sea; བདུད་སྒྲོལ་བ *bdud sgrol-wa* to expel the devil.

སྒྲོལ་བ་པོ *sgrol-wa-po* तारकः the deliverer, met. for saviour.

* སྒྲོལ་བའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *sgrol-wahi dwañ-phyug* मुक्तेश्वर, मुक्तास्वामी (*Schr.*; *Bull. 1898, 295*) the Lord of final deliverance.

སྒྲོལ་བྱེད *sgrol-byed* तारकः, तरी a deliverer; met. for a boat, ship.

སྒྲོལ་མ *sgrol-ma* (*Dol-ma*) तारा, तारिणी the Goddess Dolma, she that saves from transmigratory existence; one of the most popular deities in Tibet, and of whom there are supposed to be many *sprul-ku* or branch emanations. Some *Sgrol-ma kyil-hkhor* exhibit twenty-one different manifestations of the goddess. The several appellations of སྒྲོལ་མ *Sgrol-ma* are:—ཨོཾ་མཛད *Om-mdsad*; རྒྱལ་ཡུམ *Rgyal-yum*; མཆོག་གི་མ *Mchog-gi ma*; མྱུར་སྐྱོབ *Myur-skyob*; འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་སྲས་མོ *Hjig-rten*; *Dwañ sras-mo*; ཞི་མ་ཕོངས་སྐོབ *Shi-ma phoñs-skob*; ལེགས་བྱིན་མ *Legs-byin ma*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དཔལ་མོ *Chos-kyi dpal-mo* (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཀུ་རུ་ཀུལླེ *Sgrol-ma ku-ru kulle* one of the twenty-one manifestations of the Goddess Dolma (*K. g.* ར *266*).

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཆེ *Sgrol-ma che* महातारा Mahā Tārā or the great Goddess Dolma.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ཉིན་ཞི་མཚན་ཁྲོ *Sgrol-ma ñin-shi mtshan-khro* (*Schr.*; *45 A*) "Dolma, mild by day and wrathful by night."

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ནོར་སྦྱིན་མ *Sgrol-ma nor-sbyin-ma* (*Schr.*; *46 B*) Dolma, the wealth-giver.

སྒྲོལ་མ་དཔལ་ཆེན *Sgrol-ma dpal-chen* तारा-महाश्री Dolma, the most glorious.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་དམར་མོ *Sgrol-ma dmar-mo* (ས་ལུགས *sa-lugs*) (*Schr.*; *46 A*) the Red Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཞི་མ *Sgrol-ma shi-ma* तारिकाशिनी Dolma in her mild aspect.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ *Sgrol-ma yid-bshin nor-bu* (*Schr.*; *46 C*) Dolma the wish giving gem.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་སེར་མོ *Sgrol-ma ser-mo* (*46 C.*; *Schr.*).

* སྒྲོལ་མའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་བརྒྱ་རྩ *Sgrol-mahi sgrub-thabs brya-rtsa* तारासाधनशतक (*Tā 2, 156*) n. of a book consisting of one hundred stanzas composed for propitiating the Goddess Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་ཤེར *Sgrol-çer* abbreviation of the expressions སྒྲོལ་མ་འདོན་རྒྱུ *sgrol-ma hdon-rgyu-* and ཤེས་རབ་སྙིང་པོ *çes-rab sñiṅ-po.*

སྒྲོས *sgros* (*doi*) manner; method; way; བཤད་སྒྲོས *bçad-sgros* manner of explaining; གཏམ་སྒྲོས *gtam-sgros* way of speaking (*Cs.*); བླ་མ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་གསུང་སྒྲོས *bla-ma rnams-kyi gsuṅ-sgros* conference of the lamas; སྒྲོགས་བཤད་སྒྲོས *sgrogs bçad-sgros* the method of instruction which is to be proclaimed (*Sch.*). མཆུ་སྒྲོས *mchu-sgros* is same as མཆུ་བསྒྲིགས་པ *mchu-bsgrigs-pa*, མཆུ་སྒྲོས་བི་མྦ་ལྟར *mchu-sgros bim-ba ltar*, his graceful lip was like the fruit called *Bimba.* 1. edge, brim, lip (*Cs.*). 2. scar, also a mark from a wound (*Sch.*).

བགྲད་པ *brgad-pa*= བགད་པ *bgad-pa* to smile; smile on.

བརྒལ *brgal*, pf. of རྒལ་བ *rgal-wa* བརྒལ་ལེན *brgal-len*, controversy, disputation.

བརྒལ་དཀའ་བ *brgal dkah-wa* the ocean (that which is difficult to cross) (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒལ་པ *brgal-pa* चनुयुक्त [enjoined; asked; censured] *S.*

བརྒོལ་བ *brgol-wa* to disagree; to act in opposition; to be disposed to contrariety.

བརྒྱ *brgya* शत one hundred; བརྒྱ་མཆོད *brgya-mchod* a hecatomb of 100 lamps; one hundred offerings; བརྒྱ་སྟོང *brgya-stoṅ* शतं सहस्र one hundred thousand; བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ *brgya tham-pa* full one hundred; བརྒྱ་དོད *brgya-dod* = གླ་བ་བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པས་སྐུ་རིམ་བྱེད་པའི་གླ་ཡོན་ལ remuneration to one hundred monks for conducting a religious service; ཡང་བརྒྱ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་དོད་དངུལ་འབྲུ་སོགས, &c., remuneration in silver, grain, etc., for conducting the religious service of one hundred offerings; བརྒྱ་འདངས *brgya-hdaṅs* about a hundred; nearly one hundred.

བརྒྱ་པ *brgya-pa* शतिक, शतमायुः centenarian; one of a hundred years of age.

བརྒྱ་པོ *brgya-po* consisting of one hundred.

བརྒྱ་ཕྲག *brgya-phrag* शत the hundred; a century; ཕྲན་ཚེགས་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་མི་ཕམ་མགོན *phran-tshegs brgya-phrag mi-pham mgon* (*A. 21*).

བརྒྱ་བམ *brgya-bam* anything kept in groups of one hundred; བརྒྱ་རེ་རེ་ཐུམ་པ་རྒྱབ་ནས་བཞག་པ (*Zam. 4*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན *Brgya-byin* 1. n. of a medicinal root; དུག་མོ་ཉུང *dug-mo ñuṅ* a mystic word or གཡབ་ཡིག (*Miṅ. 3*). 2. शतक्रतु one who has performed one hundred *yajña* (sacrifices); an epithet of Indra. Acc. to Buddhist mythology there are two Indras, the senior Indra rules over the gods, the junior, riding on the great elephant called Airāvata, keeps guard over the celestial regions, having in his immediate charge the quarters of the East.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྐྱེས *brgya-byin skyes* शक्रज Indra's son; born of Indra.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གྲོང *brgya-byin groṅ* शक्रनगरी the residence of Indra; the celestial metropolis.

Syn. འཆི་བ་མེད་ལྡན *hchi-wa med-ldan*; ལྟ་ན་སྡུག *lta-na sdug*; སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ *sum-cu rtsa-gsum*; ཁང་བཟང་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བ *khaṅ-bzaṅ rnam-par rgyal-wa*; རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཕོ་བྲང *rnam-par rgyal-byed pho-braṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྱི་བོ *brgya-byin spyi-wo*=གྲོག་མཁར *grog-mkhar* ant-hill; also ant's foot.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྲོས *brgya-byin spros*; ཨ་རྫུ་ར *Myrabalan arjuna* the delight of Indra.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མ *Brgya-byin ma*=བརྒྱ་བྱིན་བཙུན་མོ *Brgya-byin btsun-mo* शचीपति the celestial queen; the wife of Indra. Her different names are:—འཆི་མེད་དབང་མོ *Hchi-med dwañ-mo*; ལྷའི་བཙུན་མོ *Lhahi btsun-mo*; ལེགས་བརྗོད་མ *Legs-brjod ma*; དབང་ཅེན་མ *Dwañ-chen ma*; པུ་ལོའི་སྲས་མོ *Pu-lohi sras-mo*:; བདེ་སོགས་མ *Bde-sogs ma* (*Mñon.*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *brgya-byin gshu* इन्द्रधनुः 1. the bow of Indra, *i.e.*, rainbow. 2. a kind of medicinal fruit.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་ལྷ་ཡི་དབང་པོའི་མིང་ *Brgya-byin Lha-yi bwañ-pohi miñ* the different names of Indra:—མཐོ་རིས་འདྲེན་པ *Mtho-ris hdren-pa*; མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ *Mtho-ris rgyal*; ལྷ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Lha-yi rgyal-po*; འཇེར་འཇིགས *Hjer-hjigs*; ལྷའི་ང་ཅན *Lhahi-rña-can*; གཙང་བྱེད་མགོན་པོ *Gtsañ-byed mgon-po*; རྡོ་རྗེ་ཅན *Rdo-rje-can*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་དགྲ་བོ *Stobs-ldan dgra-wo*; ལྷ་ཡི་བདག *Lha-yi bdag*; འཆི་མེད་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hchi-med rgyal-po*; ལེགས་བྲིས་གཙོ *Legs-bris gtso*; གྲགས་པའི་མུ་ཁྱུད *Grags-pahi mu-khyud*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བརྒྱ་པ *Mchod-sbyin brgya-pa*; བདེ་སོགས་བདག *Bde-sogs bdag*; ལྷ་དབང་ *Lha-dwañ*; ལེགས་སྐྱོབ *Legs-skyob*; སྐབས་གསུམ་དབང་ *Skabs-gsum dwañ*; རྒན་ལ་ཉན *Rgan-la ñan*; ཤིས་བརྗོད་ཉན *Çis-brjod ñan*; གནས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *Gnas-kyi bdag-po*; སྤྲིན་ལ་ཞོན *Sprin-la shon*; བཟོད་དཀས་རངས *Bzod-dkas rañs*; བཤེན་བསྙེམས་བཟོད *Bshen-bsñems bzod*; ཆར་འབེབས་གྲོང་འཇོམས *Char-hbebs groñ-hjoms*; གྲོལ་བྱེད་འཇོམས *Grol-byed hjoms*; པུ་ལོ་མ་དགྲ *Pu-lo ma-dgra*; གང་པོ་འབོད *Gañ-po hbod*; ཧ་རིའི་རྟ་ཅན *Ha-rihi rta-chan*; སྨིན་པ་གསོད *Smin-pa gsod*; ཚིག་མདའི་མགོན་པོ *Tshig-mdahi mgon-po*; མིག་སྟོང་ཅན *Mig-ston-can*; ཀོཧུ་ཤི་ཀ *Kohu çi-ka* (*Mñon.*).

བརྒྱ་འཛིན *brgya-hdsin* शतधृति that contains or holds one hundred objects, etc.

བརྒྱ་ལས་འདམ་པ *brgya-las hdam-pa* བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ་ལས་གཅིག་འདམ་པ *brgya-tham-pa las gcig-hdam-pa*.

བརྒྱག་བརྙན *Brgyag-brñan* n. of a *Bon* god who is also called ལྷ་བསངས *Lha-bsañs*.

བརྒྱགས *brgyags* सम्बल victuals; provision, as in མཚམས་བརྒྱགས *mtshas-brgyags*, ལམ་བརྒྱགས *lam-brgyags* provision for the journey.

བརྒྱང་བ *brgyañ-wa* सन्तनय्, pf. བརྒྱངས *brgyañs*, fut. བརྒྱང་ *brgyañ*, imp. རྒྱོངས *rgyoñs* or རྒྱོངས་ཤིག *rgyoñs-çig* 1. to extend, stretch out, set out or arrange; ཀོ་བ་དང་ཐག་པ་བརྒྱང་བ *ko-wa dañ thag-pa brgyañ-wa* to stretch hide and rope; སྣོད་བརྒྱང་བ *snod rgyañ-wa* to set out a vessel; མཆོད་མེ་བརྒྱང་བ *mchod-me brgyañ-wa* to put in array lamps as offerings. 2. to call a person from a distance.

བརྒྱད *brgyad* अष्ट eight.

Symbolic Syn. བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkra-çis*; ལྷ *lha*; ཀླུ *klu*; ནོར *nor*; གདེངས་ཅན *gdeñs-can*; སྲིད་པ *srid-pa*; ལྟོ *lto*; འགྲོ *hgro* (*Rtsii.*).

+ བརྒྱད་བཀག *brgyad-bkag*=བཀའ་བཀྱོན་པ *bkah bkyon-pa* निग्रह rebuke; reproof; reflection on one's conduct or act.

བརྒྱད་བཀུག *brgyad-bkug* or སྐུད་པ་བརྒྱད་སྒྲིལ *skud-pa brgyad-sgril* thread in eight-fold twists.

བརྒྱད་བཅུ *brgyad-bcu* अशीति eighty.

བརྒྱད་ཆུང་ *Brgyad-chuñ* n. of a kind of tea which is of inferior quality, largely consumed by Tibetans in general.

བརྒྱད་སྟོང་པ *Brgyad-ston-pa* अष्टसाहस्रिका one of the abridged sacred scriptures of the northern Buddhists containing 8,000 ślokas.

བརྒྱད་སྟོན *Brgyad-ston* अष्टमीक the festival on the eighth lunar day of the month.

བརྒྱད་པ *brgyad-pa* अष्टम 1. the eighth. 2. ཚར་བཅད་པ་ *tshar bcad-pa* he who finishes or puts an end to; the destroyer.

བརྒྱད་པོ *brgyad-po* consisting of eight; the eight.

བརྒྱད་ལྷག *brgyad-lhag* lit. eight in excess (of one hundred); निष्क a rosary which consists of one hundred and eight heads.

བརྒྱན་པ *brgyan-pa* (*gyen*) अलङ्कृ, अलङ्कार, मण्डन, vb. to adorn, decorate; to provide with: རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པ *rin-chen rgyan-gyis brgyan-pa* adorned with precious ornaments, cf. རྒྱན *rgyan*; sbst.

བརྒྱལ་བ *brgyal-wa*=སྨྱོག་ཆེས་བྱེད་པ *myog-ches byed-pa* मूर्च्छां गम् 1. to fall down senseless; to lie senseless; to sink down unconscious; to faint. 2. to howl, of a fox (*Sch.*); ངོ་བརྒྱལ་ཏེ *ho brgyal-te* fainting with fatigue; བརྒྱལ་བོག་པ *brgyal bog-pa* laid prostrate and unconscious: ཐམས་ཅད་བརྒྱལ་བོག་པ་བཞིན *thams-cad brgyal bog-pa bshin* all as if prostrate and senseless (*A. 76*).

བརྒྱས *brgyas*=ལྷན་རྒྱས *lhan-rgyas* together with.

བརྒྱུགས *brgyugs*, pf. of རྒྱུག་པ धावति, धावन used as sbst. a race; also running a race.

བརྒྱུངས་པ *brgyuṅs-pa* the marrow in the back-bone (*Cs.*).

བརྒྱུད *brgyud*, cf. རྒྱུད *rgyud* परम्पर, वंश, सन्तान, གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད་པ *cig-nas gcig-turgbyud-pa* descent from one to another. 1. family, lineage, ancestors, offspring. 2. race, people, nation: བོད་ཀྱི་མི་བརྒྱུད *bod-kyi mi-brgyud* the Tibetan nation, people. རིགས་བརྒྱུད *rigs-brgyud* relations; གདུང་བརྒྱུད *gduṅ-brgyud* descendants; བླ་བརྒྱུད *bla-brgyud* the succession or line of Lamas. 3. Tantras and mystic manuals, v. རྒྱུད; ཆོས་ཀྱི་བརྒྱུད་པ *chos-kyi* religious arguments and deductions.

བརྒྱུད་བརྒྱུགས *brgyud-brgyugs* a continuous succession (*Sch.*).

བརྒྱུད་ཅན *brgyud-can* possessed of descendants; fruitful.

བརྒྱུད་པ *brgyud-pa* 1. belonging to a race or family. 2. v. རྒྱུད *rgyud* and རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud pa*.

བརྒྱུད་པ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ *brgyud-pa rnam-pa lṅa* there were five different schismatic successions among the Buddhists in Ancient India; they were the following:—(1) འདུལ་བའི་རྒྱུད *hdul-wahi rgyud* or विनयतन्त्र the generation observing moral discipline; (2) གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད *gsaṅ-sṅags-kyi rgyud* or गुह्यतन्त्र the mystical succession; (3) རྒྱ་ཆེན་སྤྱོད་རྒྱུད *rgya-chen spyod-rgyud* or वैपुल्यतन्त्र the succession of abundant performances; (4) ཟབ་མོ་ལྟ་རྒྱུད *zab-mo lta-rgyud* गम्भीरतन्त्र [the profound succession]*S.*; (5) སྙིང་པོ་དོན་རྒྱུད *sñiṅ-op don-rgyud* or the *Occult* race सारतन्त्र (*Grub.* ད *6*).

བརྒྱུད་འཕེལ་བ *brgyud hphel-wa* to increase the race or progeny; to multiply; to increase the family.

བརྒྱུད་མ *brgyud-ma* 1. one belonging to a family; a scion; one well acquainted with the secrets, well informed; acc. to *Cs.*= བརྒྱུད་ཅན *brgyud-can*. 2. in *W.* fruitful; fertile. 3. བརྒྱུད་མ་རྒྱབ་པ *brgyud-ma rgyab-pa* to perpetuate family lineage; བརྒྱུད་འཛིན *brgyud-hdsin* वंशधर heir; successor.

བརྒྱུད་ཡས *brgyud-yas* विवाह n. of a numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བརྒྱུས་པ *brgyus-pa* ग्रथित to make a string of; to stitch together.

བསྒག་པ *bsgag-pa*, v. འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa* and སྒོག་པ *sgog-pa*.

བསྒང *bsgaṅ* or སྒང *sgaṅ*=དངོས་གཞི *dṅos-gshi* point of time; moment; instant; conjuncture: ལོ་གསར་བསྒང་གི་ལྷགས་པ *lo-gsar bsgaṅ-gi lhags-pa* a chilling gale on the opening of the

new year; དུ་བའི་བསྒང་ the proper time for doing a thing; འབྲི་བའི་ བསྒང་ the time for writing; ཟ་བའི་བསྒང་ the time of eating.

བསྒངས་པ *bsgańs-pa* to form into; གོང་བུ་བསྒངས *goń-bu bsgańs* made a ball of; གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྒོངས *gcig-tu bsgońs* collects into one.

བསྒར *bsgar*, pf. of སྒོར་བ.

བསྒུགས་པ *bsgugs-pa* pf. of སྒུག་པ *sgug-pa* to wait (for one's arrival or return).

བསྒུལ་བསྐྱོད *bsgal-bskyod* tremulous; to shake and tremble: སེམས་ཅན་འགྲོ་འདུག་དང་བསྒུལ་བསྐྱོད་བྱེད the living beings move, stand and tremble (*Khrid. 47*).

བསྒུལ་པ *bsgul-pa* प्रकम्प to shake, tremble, quake, quiver Gen. སྒུལ་བ.

བསྒོ་བ *bsgo-wa* संयोजन 1. to direct, instruct, v. སྒོ་བ *sgo-wa*. 2. to rub with; to apply on སྣུམ་བསྒོས་པ *snum bsgos-pa*; to stain, anoint; to infect with disease; བསྒོས་པ *bsgos-pa* pf. of བསྒོ་པ to command, order; also བཀའ་བསྒོས་པ *bkah bsgos-pa* to give directions; issue commands; also the coercive bidding of the mystic exorcist towards an evil spirit. བག་ཆགས་བསྒོས་པ *bag-chags bsgos-pa* defiled with moral impurity (*Ñag. 19*).

Syn. ཁས་བླངས་བྱེད *khas-blańs byed*; དུལ་བ་འཛིན *dul-wa hdsin*; ཚིག་བརྟན་པ *tshig brtan-pa*; བསྒོ་བ་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa ñan-pa*; དབང་དུ་གྱུར *dwań-du gyur*; བསྙེན་པ *bsñen-pa*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa*; དུལ་བ *dul-wa*; ཉེར་ཞི་བ *ñer shi-wa* (*Mńon.*).

བསྒོ་བ་བཅག་པ *bsgo-wa bcag-pa* आज्ञाविच्छेदन to disobey; to disregard directions.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣ་ལ་གཟོན་པ *bsgo-wa rna-la gzon-pa* = བསྒོ་བ་མི་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa mi-ñan-pa* not listening to instructions or directions.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ I: *bsgo-wa rnam-pa gsum* the three religious instructions or directions:— 1. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ instructions issued by the church. 2. སྡེས་བསྒོ་བ those issued by a section of the church. 3. དགེ་འདུན་གནས་བརྟན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ directions emanating from the senior member of the holy order.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ (II): 1. སློབ་དཔོན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ the order of the principal of a college or the superior of a monastery. 2. མཁན་པོས་བསྒོ་བ the command of the Khanpo (abbot). 3. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ *dge-hdungyis bsgo-wa*.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ III: 1. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ the vows of the holy order. 2. གང་ཟག་གིས་བསྒོ་བ vows of ordinary men. 3. སོ་སོར་ཐར་པས་བསྒོ་བ vows for individual emancipation in the ordinary way (*K. du. 42*).

བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa bshin ñan-pa* or རྗེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *rje-su hjug-pa* अनुविधीयमान to follow, do as directed. [One who acts as directed] *S.*

བསྒོ་བ་ལ་མི་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa la mi-ñan-pa* བསླབ་བྱ་ལ་མི་ཉན breach of religious discipline; आज्ञाविच्छेदन not to act according to instruction.

བསྒོམ་པ *bsgom-pa* भाव contemplation; = གོམས་པ *goms-pa*; བསྒོམ་པ་དང་གོམས་པ་གཉིས་ལམ་ལ་སྦྱར་ན་དོན་གཅིག་ཡིན *bsgom-pa* and *goms-pa* in their application to road have one and same meaning.

བསྒོམ་སྐྱེས *bsgom-skyes* भावज, भावात्म produced from contemplation, also reflection; བསྒོམ་པ་བྱུང་བ *bsgom-pa byuń-wa* भावनामयी sprung from contemplation; བསྒོམ་པ་ལ་དགའ་བ *bsgom-pa la dgah-wa* delighting in contemplation.

བསྒོམས་པ *bsgoms-pa*, pf. of སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa*.

བསྒྱིངས་པ *bsgyińs-pa* = འགྱིང་བ *hgyiń-wa* 1. विजृम्भ, जृम्भ to yawn. 2. = སྦོ་བ *sbo-wa*.

བསྒྱུར་བ I: *bsgyur-wa*, another form of སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa* परिणामन, आवर्तन, to change; ཁ་དོག་བསྒྱུར་བ *kha-dog bsgur-ba* changing colour; གོས་བསྒྱུར་བ to change clothes; to change the cover (like a snake);

to translate; རྒྱ་གར་ནས་ཆོས་བསྒྱུར་བ *rgya-gar nas chos bsgyur-wa* to translate books brought from India; ཚིག་བསྒྱུར *tshig-bsgyur* to translate words; དོན་བསྒྱུར *don-bsgyur* to alter the meaning; ཐད་བསྒྱུར *thad-bsgyur* to change the direction; འཆོལ་བསྒྱུར *hchol-bsgyur*, ལུས་བསྒྱུར *lus-bsgyur* to change one's body (miraculously); མིང་བསྒྱུར *miñ-bsgyur* to change one's name; མདོག་བསྒྱུར *mdog-bsgyur* to change the complexion or colour; སྤུས་བསྒྱུར *spus-bgyur* to change the quality; བསྔོས་བསྒྱུར *bsños-bsgyur, i.e.*, to change one's intention; ཕྱི་ནང་བསྒྱུར *phyi-nañ bsgyur* to invert the object; ཆོས་ལུགས་བསྒྱུར *chos-lugs bsgyur* conversion; སྐད་བསྒྱུར *skad-bsgyur* to change the language.

བསྒྱུར་བ II: गुणित to multiply, increase. Syn. བསྣུན *bsnun*; བསྒྲེས་པ *bsgres-pa*; སྤེལ་བ *spel-wa*; གསིལ་བ *gsil-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བསྒྱུས་པ *bsgyus-pa* स्नायु muscle.

བསྒྲག་ཕྲེང་ *Bsgrag-phreñ* (*dag-theñg*) n. of a Jong in Tibet.

བསྒྲགས *bsgrags* (*dag*) (ཆོས་ཀློག་ཚར་བ *chos klog-tshar-wa*) कीर्त्तित, निस्वन proclaimed; read or recited loudly.

བསྒྲགས་པ *bsgrags-pa* sung; diffused.

བསྒྲང་བ *bsgrañ-pa* 1. to enumerate, count up (*Cs.*). 2. to cause to grow cold.

བསྒྲད་པ *bsgrad-pa*=བགྲད་པ *bgrad-pa* to open wide; མིག་བགྲད་པ *mig bgrad-pa* to stare; རྐང་པ་བགྲད་པ *rkañ-pa bgrad-pa* to part the legs wide; to straddle.

བསྒྲལ *bsgral* सर्य, तीर्थ [crossed; passable]*S.*

བསྒྲལ་བ *bsgral-wa* उत्-तर् to pass; cross over.

བསྒྲལ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ *bsgral-wahi çiñ-rta* a boat, also=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* an oar of a boat (*Mñon.*).

བསྒྲལ་བྱ *bsgral-bya* तरणी, तरी met. a boat.

བསྒྲལ་ཡས *bsgral-yas* स्वरः a numerical figure used in Buddhist astrology.

བསྒྲིགས *bsgrigs* (*dig*) संस्तर, ग्रन्थ, ग्रन्थित put in order, arranged, arrayed; བསྒྲིགས་པ *bsgrigs-pa* ग्रथित formed into string.

བསྒྲིབས་པ *bsgribs-pa* (*dib-pa*), pf. of སྒྲིབ *sgrib* निह्नुत, गोपायित, आवृत, च्छादित covered.

བསྒྲིབས་པའི་ལུང་དུ་མི་སྟོན་པ *bsgribs-pahi luñ-du mi-ston-pa* निह्नुतव्याकरण to abstain from obscure predictions: དགེ་མི་དགེ་གང་ཡང་མིན་པ་ལ་ལུང་མ་བསྟན: do not prophesy or predict what is not known either to be good or bad.

བསྒྲིམས་པ *bsgrims-pa* (*dim-pa*) (སྤྲས་པ *spras-pa*) བརྟན་བརྟན་བྱས་པ *brtan-brtan byas-pa*, v. སྒྲིམ་པ *sgrim-pa*, *rig-pa bsgrims-pa* perverted skill; also chaotic acquirements; confused information.

བསྒྲུན་པ *bsgrun-pa*, akin to འགྲན *hgran* प्रतिगर्ज, to rival, vie with; to reply to: བསྒྲིན་མི་ཕོད *brgrin mi-phod*=འགྲན་ཟླ་བྱེད་མི་ནུས་པ *hgran-zla byed mi-nus-pa* cannot compete or be a match for.

བསྒྲེང་ *bsgreñ*=བཙུགས་པ *btsugs-pa*, རྒྱལ་མཚན་ལྟ་བུ *rgyal-mtshan lta-bu* समुच्छ्रित, उच्छ्राय, प्रसार up-lifted; hoisted.

བསྒྲེངས *bsgreñs* (*deng*), pf. of སྒྲེང་ *sgreñ*, imp. སྒྲེངས་ཤིག *sgreñs-çig*, བསྒྲེངས་བྱའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *bsgreñs-byahi rgyal-mtshan*, a flag that is to be hoisted (*Situ.* 77).

བསྒྲེས *bsgres* (*de*) (བསྒྲེ *bsgre*) old, aged; སྐུ་བསྒྲེས *sku-bsgres*, དེ་བགྲས་མུ་ཡལ་བསྒྲེས *de-bgras mu-yal bsgres* (*Ya-sel.*). དབུ་ཆོས་བསྒྲེས་རིམ *dbu-chos bsgres rim* aged respectable lamas.

བསྒྲེས་པ *bsgres-pa* परिवर्त्त changed.

བསྒྲེས་ཡས *bsgres-yas* a numerical figure used in Buddhist astrology.

ང

ང་ *ṅa* I: is the fourth consonant of the Tibetan alphabet. It corresponds to the Sanskrit letter ङ and sounds like *ng* in the English word "song." As a final the pronunciation is therefore easy enough; but in its frequent occurrence as an initial letter the difficulty of sounding it properly comes in. As an initial ང་ must be pronounced as a nasal g. To acquire the sound, first say *un-ga*; and then, dropping the u, try to say the *nga*.

ང་ II: 1. it represents the numerical figure 4. 2. stands for ལྔ་བཅུ in the consecutive numbers ང་གཅིག 51; ང་གཉིས 52; ང་གསུམ 53; ང་བཞི 54; ང་ལྔ 55; ང་དྲུག 56; ང་བདུན 57; ང་བརྒྱད 58; ང་དགུ 59.

ང་ III: in mystical Buddhism is symbolical of the dissolution of all *Saṁskāra* (combinations either phenomenal or material). ང་ཞེས་པ་ནི་འདུ་བྱེད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཞིག་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དོ། "the term ང་ is the sign of the synthesis of all matters which phenomenally exist in a compounded state" (*K. my.* ཀ *207*). ང་ནི་འཛིན་པ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ, འཛིན་གྲོལ་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ་བར་སྟོན (*K. g.* ལ *42*) "ང་ is symbolical of the state where there is no cohesion; it explains that all that are without adherence (attachment) will be liberated."

ང་ IV: अहं pers. pron., first person, singular I: ང་མི་རྒན old man that I am; ང་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ་དང་། "I with *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*"; བླ་མ་ང་ I the Lama. ངའི or ང་ཡི my, mine: ངའི་ཡིད་འོང་ my charming (wife), *i.e.*, dearest; ང་ཡི་ཡིན=བདག་གི་ཡིན it is mine; མི་ངའི་རྣམ་ཤེས soul of me a man; ངའི་འདི this my; ངའི་རྗེ་བཙུན my venerable master. Colloq. the common form for ང་ *nga* is ང་རང་ *ṅa-raṅ* "I."

ང་ཁོ་ན *ṅa kho-na* I myself; I alone.

ང་ཉེད *ṅa-ñed*, ང་ཉིད, ང་རང་ अस्मद्, अहं, स्व I myself.

Syn. ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo.*

ང་ཅག *ṅa-cag*, ང་ཚོ *ṅa-tsho*, ང་རྣམས *ṅa-rnams*, are the several plurals of ང་ signifying we.

ངས *ṅas* for ང་ཡིས *ṅa-yis* by me, v. ང་ *ṅa*.

ང་རྒྱལ *ṅa-rgyal* अग्र, दर्प, मान, अहंकार (lit. "I, the chief"), *i.e.*, pride, arrogance: ང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྟེང་ལ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཆུ་མི་ཆགས། "on the height of pride the water of merit does not accumulate"; ང་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེད་པ to be proud. ང་རྒྱལ་གཞོམ་པ to break (another's) pride; to humble; ངར་སྨས་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ=the pride of assertion of self; lit. the pride of reflecting "I am."

Syn. རྒྱགས *rgyags*; དྲེགས *dregs*; འཕྱར་གཡེང་སྙེམས *hphyar-gyeṅ-sñems*; མངོན་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ *mṅon-pahi ṅa-rgyal*; ང་ལྡན *ṅa-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ང་རྒྱལ་ཅན *ṅa-rgyal-can* अहंकारी, अतिमानिक, महास्पर्द्धी; proud, boastful; rivalling.

Syn. ང་རྒྱལ་ལྡན་ *ṅa-rgyal-ldan*, དྲེགས་ལྡན *dregs-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ང་རྒྱལ་ལས་ཀྱང་ང་རྒྱལ मानातिमान supreme pride.

ང་ཕོད *Ṅa-phod* n. of a district in the province of Kong-po (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *16*).

ང་བ *ṅa-wa*=ཡ་ང་བ *ya ṅa-wa* भीषक 1. bad; dangerous; fearful. 2. rarely for ངན་པ bad; དྲི་ང་བ a bad smell.

ང་མེད *ṅa-med̲* अमम lit. without self; without vanity; not thinking of one's self or self-interest.

ང་མེན་ཆོས་པོ *ṅa-men chos̤-po* (he who is personified by worldliness), the name by which *Māra*, the lord of worldliness of the Buddhists, is known to the Bon (*B. Nam.*).

ང་ངུར *ṅa-ṅur* a species of duck, v. ངུར་པ *ṅur-pa*, perh. *Anas casarca*.

ང་ཤི *ṅa-çi*, lit. I die; cry of fear with wonder; evidently a Bengali expression of wonder—"मरि or हा मरि I die, alas! I die," which Atis'a introduced in Tibetan—ཨ་རེ་ང་ཤི་རྒྱ་གར་ན་དུང་ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་གྱི་གཏམ་ཡོད། (*A. 107*) "Oh, I die from wonder! yet there are wonderful stories in India (to be told)."

ང་མོ *ṅa-mo* for རྔ་མོ the camel: ཁུར་བ་ངུར་སྐྱེར་དྲངས་ཤིང་ང་མོ་མགྱོགས། *khur-wa ṅur s̤kyer draṅs̤ çin ṅa-mo m̲gyag* the camel, grunting with loads, travels quickly (*Jig. 22*).

ང་འཚེང་ *ṅa-h̲tsheṅ* self-sufficient or self-sufficiency; pride; egotism (*A. 90*).

ང་ཡིར་མེད *ṅa-yir med̲* अमाय want of selfishness: ང་ཡིར་འཛིན་པ=བདག་གིར་འཛིན་པ or གང་ཟག་བདག་ཏུ་འཛིན་པ the cognition of personality which may be styled the self or བདག.

ང་ར *ṅa-ra* 1. noise; sound. 2. cold air: ང་གངས་ཀྱི་ང་རས་མི་འཇིགས། I am not afraid of the air of the glaciers (*Mil.*).

ང་ར་ཅན I: *ṅa-ra-can* 1. loud, noisy, roaring. 2. a crier, brawler, noisy fellow.

ང་ར་ཅན II: rarified; cold.

ང་ར་ཐང་ *Ṅa-ra thaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet: ཟངས་ཟངས་དེ་ཁ་ཕྱེ་བས་སྐད་ངར་ར་ར་ཟེར་བས་ཡུལ་དེའི་མིང་ཡང་ང་ར་ཐང་དུ་བཏགས། (*Jig. 65*) when the lid of the copper-coffin was opened, there came out from it the cry *ṅa-ra-ra*; hence the name of that place became known as *Ṅa-ra-thaṅ.*

ངར་ར་ར *ṅar ra-ra* expression of extreme pain and suffering.

ང་རུ *Ṅa-ru* n. of a place in Ancient Tibet, which *Hod̲*, one of the four sons of King *Se-s̤breg-pa*, had chosen for his residence (*Deb.* ཀ, *19*).

ང་རོ, *ṅa-ro*, स्वर 1. a loud, deep voice; a cry; སྐད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་དྲག་ཞན the pitch of the voice loud and low. 2.=*visarga*, *i.e.*, ཿ. དབྱངས་ཐུང་བ་ལྔའི་མཐར་ཞིག་ལ་ང་རོ་ཡོད་པ་དབྱངས། at the end of the five short vowels, there being the *visarga* dots (they should be regarded as a) vowel (*Ya-sel. 47*). 3. སེང་གེ་དང་སྟག་གི་ངར་སྐད། the roaring sound of the lion or the tiger: སྟག་གི་ངར་སྐད་འདོན་པ་ནི, སྤྲེའུ་ཤིང་གི་རྩེ་ནས་ལྷུང་། the tiger's growl issuing forth, the monkey drops down from the top of the a tree; སྐད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་ཆེན་པོས་བསྒྲགས་སོ they proclaimed, shouting at the top of their voice; གདུག་པའི་ང་རོ voices foreboding mischief; ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་འདོན་པ to raise woeful cries.

ང་རོ་སྒྲོག་པ *ṅa-ro s̤grog-pa* 1. to roar; to rage. 2. the circlet used on the top of a letter to signify མ turns into ང, ཉ, ན and མ before words beginning with any of these.

ང་རོ་ཕྱིན་པ *ṅa-ro byin-pa* आर्त्तनाद, आर्त्तस्वर, क्रन्दन crying; bewailing; to cry or bewail loudly on account of pain or grief.

ང་ལ་ནུ *Ṅa-la nu* also ང་ལས་ནུ *Ṅa-las̤ nu* मान्धाता n. of a mythological king who ruled as a Chakravarti-rājā over heaven and earth and shared the celestial throne with six successive Indras. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha: བྱིས་པས་ནུ་མ་ང་ལ་ནུ་གསུངས་པ་ལ་བརྟེན་མིང་ཡང་ང་ལ་ནུ་ཞེས་གྲགས་སོ། the child having

cried "give me suck," was called N̂a-la-nu (*Pag. 14*).

ངག *ṅag* वाच्, वाणी, इरा, भारती, गीः speech; talk; word; ངག་གི་ཉེས་པ sins committed with the tongue (in words); ངག་འཇམ་པོ polite speech; gentle words; ངག་སྡོམ་པ वाक्संयम or ངག་བཅད་པ मौनव्रत silence, observed as a monastic duty or religious exercise; the vow of not speaking, *i.e.*, of keeping silence for a definite time.

Syn: ཚིག *tshig*; སྒྲ་བརྗོད་པ *sgra-bjod-pa*; དབྱངས་ཅན *dbyaṅs-can*; གཏམ *gtam*; ལོ་རྒྱུས *lo-rgyus*; སྐད་སྨྲ་བ *skad-smra-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྐྱེས *ṅag-skyes* वाग्बीज born or produced from speech.

ངག་འཁྱལ *ṅag-hkhyal* प्रलाप, भिन्नलाप, विभिन्नलाप delirium; unconnected speech; foolish talk; ravings (*N̂ag.*).

ངག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *N̂ag-gi rgyal-po* मञ्जुघोष; འཇམ་དབྱངས the *Bodhisattva* Mañju-s'ri ghosha, who is believed by Buddhists to be the god of speech; ངག་གི་རྒྱན *ṅag-gi-rgyan* दीपक a figure of rhetoric or speech; gen. amplication of an idea by the use of apt expressions; ངག་གི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ वाङ्मुद्रा the symbolic speech or mode of expression by the configuration of the fingers; this is described as གསང་བའི་བརྡ་སྐད་བཀོད་པ་གཙོ་བོ, mystical language in which expression by signs, *i.e.*, with the configuration of the fingers, forms the principal feature; ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག, वागीश्वर the lord of speech—Jam-yang or Mañ-ju-s'ri ghosha: ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག་འཇམ་པའི་དབྱངས་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ། salutation to Jampai-yang, the prince of speech (*Situ. 3*); ངག་གི་དབུལ *ṅag-gi dbul* one poor in speech; a dumb person, v. ལྐུག་པ *lkug-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་འགྲོས *ṅag-hgros* manner of speaking or uttering words (*Cs.*).

ངག་རྒྱས་པ *ṅag rgyas-pa* वाग्विस्तर too much talking; full and detailed discussion.

ངག་རྒྱུན *ṅag-rgyun* प्रबन्ध a discourse; also oral tradition, not recorded history.

ངག་འཆལ *ṅag-hchal*=ངག་འཁྱལ irregular or senseless speech.

Syn. འཆལ་ཚིག *hchal-tshig*; ཆ་མེད་གཏམ *cha-med gtam*; ཀླག་ཅོར *klag-cor*; བབ་ཅོལ *bab-col*; མུ་ཅོར *mu-cor* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྙན *ṅag-sñan* 1.=as met. the cuckoo. 2. pleasant voice or sweet language; one who speaks in sweet language.

ངག་གཏམ *ṅag-gtam* verbal message; also oral tradition.

ངག་བསྡམས་པ *ṅag-bsdams-pa* वाचि संयम, वाक्संयत one who has controlled his speech or tongue.

ངག་འདབ *ṅag-hdab* or ངག་གི་འདབ་མ *ṅag-gi hdab-ma* (lit. the leaf of speech) रसना the organ of tasting; རོ་འཛིན the tongue, v. ལྕེ *lce*: (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་འདོན་པ *ṅag-hdon-pa* लपन to express in words; to cry; to speak.

ངག་ལྡན *ṅag-ldan* वाङ्मान्, वाग्मिन् eloquent; possessed of (the power of) speaking.

ངག་བྱེད *ṅag-byed* लपमान; the speaker.

ངག་དབང *ṅag-dwaṅ* a title of learning given to some of the Grand Lamas of Tibet. Is also the first name of the present or 14th Dalai Lama of Lhasa.

ངག་དབང་ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *N̂ag-dwaṅ Ye-çes rgya-mtsho* the Lama who with the help of Lhabzaṅ, King of the country round lake Kökönor, conducted the Government of Tibet for thirteen years (*Loṅ.* ཀ, *16*).

ངག་དབང་ལྷ་མོ *N̂ag-dwaṅ lha-mo* वागीश्वरी देवी the goddess of speech; དབྱངས་ཅན་མ an epithet of Sarasvatī (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྦྱོར་ *ṅag-sbyor* वाग्योजना arrangement of speech (*Cs.*).

ངག་མ་ *ṅag-ma* वाचा the speech itself.

ངག་མ་ཚང་བ་ *ṅag-ma tshaṅ-wa* = ལྐུག་པ་ काह्ल 1. one of imperfect or defective speech; a stupid person. 2. indistinct speech.

ངག་མི་ལྡན་ *ṅag-mi-ldan* a dumb person; also one who cannot express himself in clear language.

Syn. ལྐུག་པ་ *lkug-pa*; ཚིག་མི་གསལ་ *tshig-mi-gsal*; སེམས་བེམ་པོ་ *sems-bem-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་མེད་ *ṅag-med* समाधि meditation; a state in which there is no use of speech.

ངག་ཚབ་ *ṅag-tshab* representation in writing: ངག་ཚབ་ཀྱི་དོ་ཚིག the principal points in a representation or petition.

ངག་མཚུངས་ *ṅag-mtshuṅs* समो of uniform and consistent speech, *i.e.*, where there is no contradiction, redundancy, or irrelevancy.

ངག་ཡིད་ *ṅag-yid* वाङ्मनः the speech and the heart.

ངག་ལམ་ཞུ་བ་ *ṅag-lam shu-wa* to apply, or pray to, verbally.

ངག་གཤེར་ *ṅag-gçer* in vulg. ཁ་གཤེར་ or གདོང་གཤེར་, in Sikk. cross-examination; also deposition of the plaintiff and defendant in the presence of each other.

ངག་ཤོར་ *ṅag-çor* committing to words; a promise.

ངག་གསལ་ *ṅag-gsal* वाक्लिपा, वाक्लेष clear speech or lucid language.

ངག་ལྷ་མོ་ *Ṅag lha-mo* वाग्देवी the Goddess of Speech.

ངང་ I: *ṅaṅ* = ཀློང་ or དབྱིངས་ निसर्ग 1. the nature, being, idiosyncracy; the very essence of any person or thing. 2. sphere; province; domain: སྟོང་པའི་ངང་ = སྟོང་པའི་དབྱིངས་ the essentiality of vacuity (*Çūnyatā*): ནམ་མཁའི་ངང་ the sphere of the void space: སེམས་ཀྱི་ངང་ = སེམས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ the natural constitution of the mind: ཐུགས་མཉེས་བཞིན་པའི་ངང་ལ་ in a cheerful state of the mind (*Thgr.*); སྟོང་པའི་ངང་ཉིད་ the very essence of vacuity itself (*Glr.*): ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ངང་ལ་ཞུགས་པ་ to enter into the state of deep meditation: ཆགས་མེད་ཀྱི་ངང་ལ་གནས་པར་བྱིས། continue in that state of mind which is free from attachment, etc.: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་གི་ངང་ནས་འཆི་བ། to die of fear or panic.

ངང་ II: character; disposition: ངང་ངན་ or ངང་རྒྱུད་ངན་པ་ a naturally bad disposition; ངང་རྒྱུད་བཟང་པོ་ a naturally good disposition (*Sch.; Jä.*).

ངང་གིས་ *ṅaṅ-gis* adv. spontaneously; naturally; also, acc. to *Jä.* and *Schr.*, slowly, gradually, gently.

ངང་ཅན་ *ṅaṅ-can* natural capacity; གཏོང་བའི་ངང་ཅན་ त्यागशाली one who is naturally capable of renouncing or giving up; able to abandon. ངང་ནས་ is generally used like ངོ་ནས.

ངང་བག་ཡོད་ *ṅaṅ-bag-yod* naturally modest: ངང་བག་ཡོད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ནས་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས། his moral character in regard to his natural modesty (*A. 53*).

ངང་མ་ཐུང་ *ṅaṅ ma-thuṅ* do not be short-tempered: ཁོ་བོས་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ་ལ་ཞུ་ཡིས་ངང་མ་ཐུང་ཞེར་ནས། when I had said to the *kha-do-ma* "pray be not short-tempered" (*Ḇbrom. 93*).

ངང་ཚུལ་ *ṅaṅ-tshul* natural disposition or temperament; ངང་ཚུལ་བཟང་པོ་ 1. good conduct; a naturally good disposition. 2. n. of a Buddhist sage and author of Ancient India, included in the list of twenty-three sages (*M.V.*).

ངང་རིང་ *ṅaṅ-riṅ* or ངང་རྒྱུད་རིང་བ་ forbearing; long-suffering; of cool nature: དོན་ཆེན་སྒྲུབ་པ་ངང་རིང་། བྱེད་དགོས། in accomplishing important business one should work with great patience.

ངང་པ *ṅaṅ-pa* हंस the male goose.

ངང་རྐང་ *ṅaṅ-ṛkaṅ* सुवका that which waddles.

ངང་སྐྱ *ṅaṅ-ṣkya* वलाका grey teal of Tibet.

Syn. པད་ཟླུམ་མགྲིན་ *paḍ-zlum ṃgrin.*

ངང་སྒྲོ *ṅaṅ-ṣgro* the quill of the goose.

ངང་ངུར *ṅaṅ-ṅur* चक्रवाक the ruddy goose, realy *Tadorna rutila*, the sheldrake.

ངང་པ་གསེར་ལྡན *ṅaṅ-pa ḡser-ḻdan* 1. the yellow or golden goose. 2. རྟ་ངང་པ་གསེར་ལྡན་ཁྲིར་སོག་གསུངས། he said "fetch the horse called *Ṅaṅ-pa ḡser-ḻdan*" (*Yig.*).

ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ṅaṅ-paḥi ṛgyal-po* the "king-goose" and flamingo; also the plant *Jasminum zambac.*

ངང་པའི་ནགས *Ṅaṅ-paḥi-nagṣ* a mythological grove called the swan's grove (as) situated beyond the Cuckoo's hill on this side of the ocean. It is filled with numberless flocks of ducks, geese and swans, with bills of coral, ruby, sapphire, and other precious stones. The lakes in that grove are filled with lotuses of the colour of glittering gold; and the grove extends over ten thousand miles (*K. d.* ར *272*).

ངང་པའི་ཚོགས *ṅaṅ-paḥi tshogṣ* कदम्ब a flock of wild geese.

ངང་མོ *ṅaṅ-mo* हंसी a goose.

ངད I: *ṅaḍ* nice smell; aroma fragrance: ངད་ཡལ the fragrancy, the aroma evaporates; སྤོ་ངད aromatic herbs.

Syn. བསུང་ *ḇsuṅ*; བསུང་ངད *ḇsuṅ-ṅaḍ* (*Ṃṅon.*).

ངད II: acc. to *Jä.* cog. to ངར air; སྤོས་ཀྱི་ངད་ལྡན་པ the rising of an aromatic breeze; also vapour; ཁ་ངད vapour from the mouth; also snowy vapour; ཆུ་ངད aqueous vapour.

ངད་ཅན *ṅaḍ-can* fragrant; also acc. to *Jä.* 1. fresh, cool. 2. rough, impetuous.

ངད་བཟང་ *ṅaḍ-ḇzaṅ* good smell: ཡིག་ཚོགས་ག་བུར་གྱི་ངད་བཟང་ཡང་ནས་ཡང་དུ་ཡོད་པ་མཛད། let the breeze of your letters laden with the aroma of camphor come again and again to me, *i.e.*, pray write me often.

ངན *ṅan* evil; mischief; misfortune; deflement: ངན་ཆེན་པོ་བྱས། it has done great mischief; esp. harm done by sorcery and witchcraft; ངན་དུ་བརྗོད་པ to revile (a person).

ངན་འགྲོ *ṅan-ḥgro* I: दुर्गति going or about to go to the undesirable state, *i.e.*, the state of the damned, comprising those in hell and those wandering about in distorted forms.

II: जायाजीवन 1. one who follows the dictates of his wife and is led by the nose by her in all his works. 2. कपटकव dissimulation.

III: तड़ित् lightning.

ངན་དགུ *ṅan-dgu* all kinds of evil or mischief.

ངན་སྐྱེས *ṅan-ṣkyes* अन्त्यज of low birth; also भूमिज lit. anything produced from the soil and manure; the planet Mars.

ངན་རྒྱུ་ཅན *ṅan-ṛgyu-can* one who does mischief, speaks ill of others; ངན་རྒྱུ་ཅན་མེད one that does not speak evil of anybody (*A. 139*).

ངན་ངོན *ṅan-ṅon* अवर, अवरक sordid, vile, mean, pitiful: ངན་ངོན་ཙམ་གྱི་དད་པ or ངན་ངོན་ཙམ་གྱི་ཆོག་ཤེས་པ अवरमात्रकप्रसाद to be satisfied with anything be it ever so little or poor; = འདོད་པ་ཆུང་བ unambitious.

ངན་རྙེད *ṅan-ṛñeḍ* कच्छुर 1. scabby; itchy. 2. unchaste; libidinous.

ངན་ཐབས *ñan-thabs* = ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* or ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* पुक्कस, पुक्कम vile language; mean, vulgar conversation; abuse.

ངན་འདེབས་པ *ñan-ḥdebs-pa* to curse, execrate; མཐུ་ངན་འདེབས་པ to curse by means of witchcraft; cf. མངན.

ངན་ན་བ *ñan-na-wa* the bad.

ངན་པ I: *ñan-pa* कु, धूर्त, चण्ड, मन्द, शठ, खल, कुटिल bad; miserable; poor; wicked; ugly; also a scoundrel, slanderer, rogue; the vile, vulgar, low, mean.

ངན་པ II: 1. excrement; ordure; manure: ངན་པ་རྒྱག་པས་ཤིན་ཏུ་གསོབ་པར་འོང་། by the use of manure the soil becomes very fertile.

Syn. མི་གཙང་མ *mi-gtsañ-ma*; སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ངན་པ་བརྗོད་པ *ñan-pa brjod-pa* अभ्याख्यान to blaspheme.

ངན་པ་གཉའ་རེངས *ñan-pa gñaḥ-reñs* a stiff-necked villain (*Rtsii. 13*).

ངན་པ་དཔུང་བསྡེབས *ñan-pa dpuñ-bsdebs* conspirators; evil-minded men who intrigue, form a league to do mischief to others.

ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས *Ñan-spoñ skyes* = དཀར་ཕྱེད་དགྲ་རྒྱ་ཅན or ངན་སྤོང་བུ Paras'u Rāma; རྡུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ the son of *Rdul-can-ma* (*Mñon.*); an epithet of S'ukra and also of the planet Venus (གཟའ་པ་སངས).

+ ངན་བུ *ñan-bu* in earlier Tibetan the word ངན་བུ was used in the place of the modern expression ཕྲན or ཕྲན་བདག, my humble or little self.

ངན་བྱ་བ *ñan bya-wa* धिक्कृत reproached; deceived; cheated.

ངན་སྨྲ *ñam-smra* अपलाप, निह्नव notoriety; bad reputation; disgrace.

ངན་བཟོས་མ་བྱས་པ *ñan-bzos ma-byas-pa* अकर्मार-कृत not reclaimed; made useless.

ངན་གཡོ *ñan-gyo* = ཁྲམ་པ or སྒྱུ་མ कपटता hypocrisy (*Mñon.*); ངན་གཡོ་ཅན (or གཡོ་སྒྱུ་ངན་པ་ཅན कुक्कुटिक 1. a hypocrite; a fox. 2. of a low caste.

ངན་རིངས་མ་ also ངང་རིངས་མ दुर्दुरा procrastinating, delaying; always throwing a duty or anything to a distance.

ངན་རོག *ñan-rog* = ངན་རྙེད *ñan-rñed*.

ངན་ལམ *ñan-lam* = ལང་ལ་ཤོར་བ 1. bad habit, indulgence in any kind of work, behaviour, or eating, of a degrading nature. 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *2*).

ངན་ཤི *ñan-çi* अपमृत्यु death from starvation or from an accident or epidemic or plague, etc.; any person or animal that has died from starvation.

ངན་སེལ *ñan-sel* that which removes the defilement and purifies: ངན་སེལ་ཞེས་པ་རྩ་ཀུ་ཤ, དུར་པ་དང་ནི་ཆུ་ཡི་མིང་། *ñan-sel* is a term for water and also for tufts of *kuça* and *dub* grass (*Mñon.*).

ངན་སོང་ *ñan-soñ* अपाय those actually gone to damnation.

ངན་གསོ *ñan-gso* to feed and foster persons or animals that have suffered from starvation.

ངན་ཧྲུལ *ñan-hrul* low and destitute; delapidated; decomposed: མི་སེར་ངན་ཧྲུལ་རྣམས་ཐོར་སྐྱོན། "(agricultural) tenants who have become scattered and destitute" (*Rtsii.*).

ངམ་དཀར *ñam-dkar* grey colour; not very white.

ངམ་གྲོག *ñam-grog* = གཡང་ས श्वभ्र deep ravines with precipitous eroded banks, which are impassable and inhospitable in aspect. Acc. to *Cs.* a torrent; acc. to *Sch.* the bank of a river grown ridgy and steep by having been gradually washed out by currents.

ངམ་གྲོག་ཆེན་པོ *ñam-grog chen-po* महाश्वभ्र a poetic name of Tibet which is called ངམ་གྲོག་ཅེ, the country of deep ravines.

ངམ་པ *ñam-pa* दम्भ 1. arrogance. 2. गह्वर a ravine.

ངམ་མཐོང་ཅན *ñam-mthoñ-can* दाम्भिक a proud, bumptious person; one who assumes the appearance of greatness.

ངམ་དུར་ཅན *ñam-dur-can* given to gluttony and drinking (*Jä.*).

ངམ་རིང་ *Ñam-riñ* n. of a district in Upper Tsang with a fort and monastery subject to Tashi-lhunpo.

ངམ་རུ *ñam-ru* n. of a disease (*Med.*).

ངམ་ཤིང་ *Ñam-çin* n. of a snake-demi-god of the nether regions.

ངམ་ཤུགས *ñam-çugs*=རང་ཤུགས as a matter of course; by one's own force (of nature) or accord.

ངམ་ཤོད *Ñam-çod* 1.=སྟེང་ཧོག *steñ-hog* upper and lower: དེ་ནས་མཆེད་དེ་ངམ་ཤོད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཆུར་སོང་། thence spreading over inundated the upper and lower parts (of the country) (*A. 92*). 2. n. of a place in Lhokha—the south-eastern district of the province of Ū (*Loñ.* ར *5*): མ་ཤོད་སྨད the lower part of ངམ་ཤོད (*Deb.* ག, *19*).

ངར *ñar* 1. fore side; front side; ངར་གདོང་ front surface; forepart, esp. of the leg, the shin-bone, also knuckle; ལག་ངར forearm; རྐང་ངར lower part of the leg; རྗེ་ངར acc. to *Jä.* an appellation for both. 2. termin. of ང་ 'to one's self'; ངར་འཛིན अहङ्कार; ང་ ཡིར་འཛིན་པ=བདག་འཛིན pride; selfishness; self-interest. 3. ངར་འདོན་པ to set on or against; to instigate.

ངར་སྐད *ñar-skad* the sound of the roaring of lions, etc.

ངར་ངར་པོ *ñar-ñar-po* hoarse, husky, wheezing, *e.g.*, in old age (*Thgy.*); ངར་སླུད *ñar-glud* hoarseness and phlegm (*Med.*); གྲེ་བ་ངར་བ *gre-wa ñar-wa* a hoarse throat (*Med.*; *Jä.*); ངར་ངར་འཕྱུན་སྒྲ a hoarse groaning.

ངར་སྣབས *ñar-snabs* mucus of the nose.

ངར་པ *ñar-pa* stalk of plants (*Med.*).

ངར་བ *ñar-wa* 1. strength; vigour; hardness (of steel); གྲི་སོགས་ཀྱི་ངར་འཇམ་པོ *gri-sogs-kyi ñar-hjam-po* the hard or soft temper of (the metal of) knife; etc. 2. cold; frost; cold wind (*Mil.*); (cf. ང་ར) ངར་སྡུད་པ to steel; to temper.

ངར་ཅན *ñar-can* 1. strong; vigorous. 2. ductile; ངར་ལྡན id., སེམས་ངར་ལྡན, strong-minded; ངར་མེད weak; soft.

ངར་པོ *ñar-po* grim; strong; ferocious, (of beasts) (*Jä.*).

ངར་སླུད *ñar-blud* sbst. 1. valour and strength: དཔའ་བའི་ངར་སླུད་ཁ་ལྟས་ཐུབ་པར་བྱ the valour of a hero is indicated in his face (physiognomy). 2. vb. ངར་སྡུད་པ or ངར་གཏང་བ to temper and sharpen a steel-weapon or instrument.

ངར་འབོལ *ñar-hbol* strong in quality; ཇའི་མདོག་དམར་པོ་ངར་འབོལ་པོ་ཡོད་པ the red colour of tea is its strength.

ངར་མ *ñar-ma* 1. irritable, passionate, impetuous (*Sch.*). 2. strong, powerful, *e.g.*, a powerful protection (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

ངར་འཛིན, v. ངར།

ངལ་བ *ñal-wa* श्रम, आयास fatigue; weariness; resp. སྐུ་ངལ་བ also ཡོངས་ངལ परिश्रम; ཐུགས་ངལ་བ or མཉེལ་བ tired mentally; विश्रान्त, क्लम, श्रान्त to be fatigued, wearied; prostrate with exercise of the body.

Syn. ཐང་ཆད་པ *thañ-chad-pa*; དུབ་པ *dub-pa*; ངལ་དུབ་པ *ñal-dub-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ངལ་རྐེན་པ *ñal-rken-pa* (ནད *nad*) किलास a kind of disease. [1. a kind of white leprosy. 2. weariness, languor]*S.*

ངལ་ཆད་པ *ñal chad-pa* to be prostrate by fatigue.

ངལ་འཇུག་པ *ñal-hjug-pa* vb. a. to tire; to cause to be weary.

ངལ་སྟེགས *ñal-stegs* I: a rest; a sort of wooden crutch to support a load on the back while resting in a standing posture.

ངལ་སྟེགས II: or ངལ་ཙུགས a bench or seat inviting repose.

Syn. བསྟི་བ *bsti-wa*; སྡོད་པ *sdod-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ངལ་དུབ་པ *ñal-dub-pa* intensive form of ངལ་བ, to be very tired.

ངལ་ཕོང་ *ñal-phoñ* fatigued; become tired.

ངལ་མེད *ñal-med* अश्रान्त not wearied; untired; untiring.

ངལ་འཚོ *ñal-htsho* refreshment.

ངལ་གསོ་བ *ñal-gso-wa* lit. to cure weariness; to take rest: विश्राम, विराम, विरति rest, resting.

ངལ་གསོས *ñal-gsos* श्रमण met. for an ascetic.

ངི་ *ñi* num. fig. 34.

ངུ་ *ñu* 1. num. fig. 64. 2. v. ངུ་བ *ñuwa*.

ངུ་བ *ñu-wa* रोदन, क्रन्दन to cry; to weep; pf. ངུས, resp. ཤུམ་པ། ངུས་པའི་མཆི་མ, tears that have been shed (*Dzl.*); ག་ཅད་ངུས་པ weeping without cause; hysterical weeping (*Med.*); ངུ་བ་པོ *ñu-wa-po* a weeper; ངུ་མཁན *ñu-mkhan* id.

ངུ་འདོད *ñu-hdod* रुरुदिषति wishing to cry; going to weep.

ངུ་བྲོ *ñu-bro* was about to cry or weep.

ངུའ་བོད *ñuh-bod* 1. bewailing; crying or weeping loudly. 2. रौरव n. of a hell: ངུ་འབོད་ཆེན་པོ महारौरव the hell greater in suffering than *Raurava*.

ངུ་རྫི *ñu-rdsi* *W.* sbst. a loud crying; bawling out; lamenting (*Jä.*).

ངུ་རུ *ñu-ru* teal.

ངུ་རུ་འཇུག་པ *ñu-ru hjug-pa* to cause to weep.

ངུ་ཤུར་ཅན *ñu-çur-can* acc. to *Sch.* a child that is continually crying.

ངུད་མོ *ñud-mo* a sob (*Cs.*; *Schr.*).

ངུག་པ *ñug-pa*=ངུར་བ to grunt; to snore; to pur.

ངུར་སྒྲ་ཅན *ñur-sgra-can* that which grunts; a pig; a yak.

ངུར་པ *ñur-pa* चक्रवाक duck, esp. the red wild duck, *Anas nyroca*.

Syn. ཤིང་རྟའི་ལུས *çiñ-rtahi-lus*; འཁོར་ལོ་ཅན *hkhor-lo-can*; གཉིས་གཉིས་སྤྱོད *gñis-gñis-spyod*; མཚན་མོ་འབྲལ *mtshan-mo-hbral*; འདོད་པ་ལྡན *hdod-pa-ldan*; ཙོ་ཀ *co-ka*; འདབ་ཆགས་གསེར་ལྡན *hdab-chags gser-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ངུར་པ་ཆེན་པོ *ñur-pa chen-po* 1. sheldrake. 2. n. of a celebrated Lama of Tibet mentioned in the *Mñon* (*Deb.*).

ངུར་བ *ñur-wa* to grunt (of pigs and yaks).

ངུར་ཀ *ñur-ka* as red as fire; fiery-red (*Jä.*).

ངུར་སྨྲིག *ñur-smrig* कषाय is described as གུར་གུམ་གྱི་མདོག་དམར་སེར reddish yellow; saffron-colour.

ངུར་སྨྲིག་གོས *ñur-smrig gos* the robe of an ordained monk which ought to be, but is not often so in Tibet, of orange-colour; he who wears the reddish-yellow; a Buddhist mendicant dressed in reddish-yellow clothes.

ངུར་སྨྲིག་ཆེན་པོ *ñur-smrig chen-po*=ངུར་སྨྲིག་འཛིན་པ कषायद्रवतिक a great Buddhist monk; a monk who is great on account of his orange robe.

ཉེ *ñe* num. fig. *94.*

ཉེད *ñed* अहं pers. pron. first person, sing. in *C.* for ང་, I; ཉེད་ཀྱི my or mine; ཉེད་རྣམས་ཀྱི our.

ཉེད་ཉིད *ñed-ñid*=ཉེད་ཁོ་ན, ཉེད་རང་ I myself; we ourselves.

ཉེད་གཉིས *ñed-gñis* we two; ཉེད་སྤུན་གསུམ we three brothers.

ཉེད་རྣམས *ñed-rnams*, ཉེད་ཅག, ཉེད་ཚོ, ཉེད་དག are variously used for the plural of ཉེད to signify we.

ཉེད་རང་ *ñed-rañ* I, or I myself.

ཉེས་ཁ་རག *Ñes-kha-rag* n. of place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *25*).

ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* निश्चय, ध्रुव, निर्वक्षि, नियत certain, true, sure, firm; also truth, reality, certainty: བདག་ལ་ཉེས་པ་ཞིག་སྐྱལ་དུ་གསོལ I ask you to communicate to me something certain, *i.e.*, authentic news: འཆི་བ་ཉེས death is certain (*Jä.*); རྩིས་འཕྲོ་ལ་ཉེས་པ *rtsis hphro la ñes-pa* to be sure of a mathematical calculation, *i.e.*, to hold it as a certain result.

Syn. བདེན་པ *bden-pa*; མི་བསླུ་བ *mi-bslu-wa*; རྫུན་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ *rdsun-po ma-yin-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉེས་ཁྱབ *ñes-khyab* निर्धार;=ཁྱབ་བྱའི་ཡུལ་ཕྱི་ནང་གང་ཆེ་ཆུང་ལ the proportion of space inside a country to that which is outside, whether large or small; ཁྱབ་བྱེད་གང་གིས་ཉེས་པར་ཁྱབ་པ that which is fully encompassed or covered over by another object is called *khyab-byed*.

ཉེས་གྲོལ *ñes-grol* (*ñe-dol*) निर्मोच, स्वर्ग=ཉེས་པར་གྲོལ, *i.e.*, འཁོར་བ་དང་ནད་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ལས་གྲོལ། liberation from the transmigratory existence, disease, and suffering.

ཉེས་འགྲོ *ñes-hgro* transmigration; ཉེས་པར་འགྲོ་ངན་སོང་མཐོ་རིས་དག་ཞིང་སོགས་སུ། return to another state of existence after death, either to hell or heaven, or to any non-earthly place.

ཉེས་རྒྱལ *ñes-rgyal*=ཉེས་པར་རྒྱལ निस्तरण certain victory; triumph. དགྲ་བདུད་ཉོན་མོངས་ལས triumph over enemies, the devil and misery, is described as *ñes rgyal.*

ཉེས་སྒྲ *ñes-sgra* निर्ह्राद a real sound; སེམས་ལ་ཉེས་པའི་སྒྲ་ཐོས་པ any sound that has made an impression in the mind.

ཉེས་སྒྲོགས *ñes-sgrogs* निर्घोष emphasis; any proclamation; reading letters or sacred writings loudly that there may not be any mistake about them.

ཉེས་ཆེར་མེད *ñes-cher-med* it is not quite sure; I do not know for certain.

ཉེས་འཇུག་པ *ñes-hjugs-pa* आश्वास assurance; to assure; དགེ་བ་དང་སྡིག་པའི་ལས་སོགས་ལ་ཉེས་འཇུག་པ to enter on good and bad actions.

ཉེས་འཇོམས *ñes-hjoms* fully subduing an enemy, the devil, etc.

ཉེས་བརྗོད *ñes-brjod* a true and authoritative expression; ཉེས་བརྗོད་ཀྱི་རིག་བྱེད ऋग्वेद, ऋच्: the Rig Veda; true sayings or revelations.

ཉེས་ཉམ *ñes-ñam* the certain fall or degeneration.

ཉེས་ཐོབ *ñes-thob* निष्ठा the real or certain gain; it is explained thus: འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ནོར་རྫས་སམ, གོ་ས་སོགས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ས་ལམ་ གོ་འཕང་སོགས་ཉེས་པར་ཐོབ། *ñes-par-thob is* the gaining of wealth, honour, or sainthood, Buddhahood, the stages to it, &c.

ཉེས་དག *ñes-dag* निर्णात:;=ཉེས་པར་དག purification; cleansing; ཉོན་དང་དྲི་མ་སྡིག་སྒྲིབ་སོགས་དག་པ sure cleansing of faults, defilements, stains, sins, etc.

ཉེས་དོན *ñes-don* नीतार्थ;=ཉེས་པའི་དོན or དོན་དམ་པ certain and true meaning or import; also immediate or absolute knowledge of the truth.

ངེས་གདུང་ *ñes-gdun̄* उष्णक = ངེས་པར་གདུང་བ anything that gives sure pain: སྡུག་བསྔལ་དང་ཉན་སོང་ཀྱི་མེ་དང་ཉི་མས་ངེས་པར་གདུང་བ misery and sufferings which like fire and rays of the sun burn with certainty.

ངེས་སྣང་ *ñes-snan̄* = དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས or འདྲ་བ *hdra-ba* similar things; also similarity in things (*Mñon.*).

ངེས་པ་ཅན *ñes-pa-can* real; actual.

ངེས་པ་ཉིད་དུ *ñes-pa ñid-du* in reality; truly; in truth; really.

ངེས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ *ñes-pahi phun̄-po* नियतस्कन्ध = ངེས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད all things perceivable and realisable: དཔེར་ན་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཞེར་ན་གཟུགས་སུ་གྱུར་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྡུས་པ་ལྟ་བུ། for example, *rūpa-skandha* signifies all that has been transmuted into bodily form collected together.

ངེས་པར *ñes-par* अवश्य, नून adv. certainly; surely; really; to be sure.

Syn. གོར་མ་ཆག་པ *gor-ma chag-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ངེས་པར་ཀུན་སྦྱིན *ñes-par kun-sbyin* अपादान removal; ངེས་པར་འགྲོ་བ་ཀུན་ལ་སྦྱིན་པས giving in charity to all living beings; ཡང་རང་གི་དངོས་པོ་ཀུན་ངེས་པར་སྦྱིན་ན། or consists in giving over one's properties to others.

ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ་བ *ñes-par skye-wa* sure produce or infallible results; for instance བསླབས་པ་ལས་ཡོན་ཏན་ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ་བ from study knowledge is the sure result; བསྒོམས་པ་ལས་རྟོགས་པ from meditation true thought (enlightenment) is produced; སྨོན་ལམ་གྱི་དབང་གིས་དག་ཞིང་དུ from the power of resolute will, birth in a happier state is ensured; ལས་ཀྱི་དབང་གིས་ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ by force of *las* (*i.e.* of *Karma*) one is born in the transmigratory state; རྒྱུ་ལས་འབྲས་བུ་འཕོར་ from cause fruit is evolved.

ངེས་པར་དགའ་བ *ñes-par dgah-wa* perfect satisfaction; to be really pleased.

ངེས་པར་འགུགས *ñes-par hgugs* निष्कुषित the act of bringing under one's own sure possession or power any wished-for property or person by the exercise of occult powers.

ངེས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *ñes-par hgyur-wa* = མ་འོངས་པ नियाम the future; that will be; that is destined to come.

ངེས་པར་འགྲོ་བ *ñes-par hgro-wa* निश्चरणं to go to certainty, *i.e.*, to *Nirvāṇa* or emancipation from the sufferings of the world.

ངེས་པར་རྒྱལ་བ *ñes-par rgyal-wa* to be completely victorious; to bring a certain thing or person under one's command or control.

ངེས་པར་བརྒལ་བ *ñes-par brgal-wa*, = མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ निस्तार one who has arrived at a sure conclusion; one who has attained to an absolute state; one who has been saved or emancipated.

ངེས་པར་གཅོད་པ *ñes-par-gcod-pa* lit. to cut sure; to make certain; अवश्यभव्य something that will certainly happen; ངེས་པར་ཆོད *ñes-par-chod* to prevent the occurrence of ominous events by means of mystical charms.

ངེས་པར་འཇུག་པ *ñes-par-hjug-pa* to establish firmly.

ངེས་པར་མཉན་བྱས *ñes-par mñan-byas* = ཁས་བླངས་པ anything promised; an undertaking (*Mñon.*).

ངེས་པར་རྟོགས་པ *ñes-par rtogs-pa* or ཞུ་རྗེ་རྟག་པ निरूपण true investigation; same as ལེགས་པར་རྟོགས་པ अवकल्पना, to arrive at the truth of a thing or in a wider sense to reflect on the true signification or import of a word or expression, as to whether the right conclusion has been arrived at, etc.

ངེས་པར་བརྟན་པ *ñes-par brtan-pa* ध्रुव, निष्पाप certainty; the state free from sin; the state of reality.

ངེས་པར་བསྟན་པ *ñes-par bstan-pa* शास्त्रं established religion or doctrine.

ངེས་པར་གནོད་མཛད *ñes-par gnod-mdsad* lit. one who really does mischief; निशुम्भ an epithet of a deity of wrathful mien.

ངེས་པར་བརྣགས་པ *ńes-par brnags-pa* = ངེས་པར་བསམས་པ to be convinced of a thing or occurrence; conviction.

ངེས་པར་སྤངས་པ *ńes-par spańs-pa* प्रतिनिसर्ग perfect renunciation.

ངེས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ńes-par byed-pa* to fix, settle, establish; to make certain.

ངེས་པར་འབྱིན་པ *ńes-par hbyin-pa* नैर्याणिक to be evolved; to draw or pull out.

ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བས་བརྟེན नैष्क्रम्यश्रित; = འཁོར་བ་ལས་ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བས་བརྟེན། based upon the certain liberation from transmigratory existence; acc. to *Schtr.* deliverance from the round of transmigration.

ངེས་པར་འབྱེད་པའི་ཆ་དང་མཐུན་པའི་རིམ་བཞི; निर्वेद-भागिया: the four distinct orders agreeing with the analytical stages of saintly perfection are:—(1) དྲོ་བར་གྱུར་པ उष्मागतम् process of moral development; (2) རྩེ་མོ मूर्द्धा the climax, *i.e.*, reaching the crowning stage; (3) བཟོད་པ क्षान्ति perfect patience; (4) འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་མཆོག लौकिकाग्र-धर्म्म the highest worldly good.

ངེས་པར་སྦྱོར संविनियोजन permanently-engaged or fully-employed.

ངེས་པར་འཛིན་པ *ńes-par-hdsin-pa* प्रतिनिर्द्धारण holding firmly; to be convinced.

ངེས་པར་བཟུང་ *ńes-par-bzuń* विनीत lit. held fast; brought under discipline.

ངེས་པར་ལེགས་པ *ńes-par legs-pa* निःश्रेयस really blessed and good; deliverance from transmigratory existence; *summum bonum.*

ངེས་པར་སེམས་པ *ńes-par sems-pa* to make up the mind; to form a resolution; ངེས་པར་སེམས་པ་བྱེད to ascertain.

ངེས་པོ *ńes-po* निष्ठ the certain, fixed; the inevitable.

ངེས་སྤེལ *ńes-spel* or ངེས་པར་སྤེལ प्रणीत real progress; རིགས་རྒྱུད་དང་བསྟན་པ་ངེས་སྤེལ advancement or spread of family and religion.

ངེས་འབབ *ńes-hbab* सङ्घटन a veritable event.

ངེས་འབྱུང་ *ńes-hbyuń*, निःसरण one of the three principal ways to *Nirvāṇa* that are called ལམ་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ་རྣམ་གསུམ. It is described as འཁོར་བ་ལ་ཞེ་ལོག་ནས་ཡིད་སྐྱོ། repentance caused by disgust at worldly matters. སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་ལ་ཡོངས་པའི་རྒྱ་མཚན་ཞུས་པས་ངེས་འབྱུང་དྲག་པོ་སྐྱེས Having inquired the whole of what would happen to all living beings, a strong aversion to matters worldly arose.

ངེས་མེད *ńes-med* 1. n. of a number. 2. uncertain; undefined; homeless.

ངེས་སྨོད *ńes-smod* निवाद curse.

ངེས་ཚིག *ńes-tshig* निरुक्त, निपात lit. real term; real signification; real meaning.

ངེས་ཚོགས *ńes-tshogs* निचय many; a multitude.

ངེས་ཤེས་སྐྱེས *ńes-çes skyes* birth of faith, also the growth of the knowledge of reality in the mind; full faith in the doctrine of retribution (*Karma* and *Phala*).

ངེས་གསལ *ńes-gsal* निकाश elucidation.

ངེས་ཡམ་ཤུང་ *Ńes-yam-çuń* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *25*).

ངོ *ńo* I: num. fig. 124.

ངོ II: मुख, resp. ཞལ་ངོ, face; countenance; air; look; the original. བདག་གི་ངོ་ལ་གཟིགས་ནས when (she, my mother) shall have seen my face; རང་གི་ཕུ་བོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ངོ་བལྟ་ངས་དགོས you must watch the looks of your elder brothers.

ངོ་ཁྲོ *ńo-kro* (*ńo-to*) n. of a capitation tax (*Yig.*); lit. tax on the face, *i.e.*, head-tax.

ངོ་དཀར་པོ *ńo-dkar-po* a cheerful face.

ངོ་བསྐྱོད་པ *ńo-bskyod-pa* to go or move personally.

ངོ་ལྐོག *ńo-lkog* adj. public and private; open and secret.

ངོ་ཁྲལ *ño-khral* मुखदण्ड poll-tax.

ངོ་གྲངས *ño-grañs̱*=དངོས་གྲངས individual number; enumeration of individual things.

ངོ་ཆེ *ño-che* personal appreciation; recognition of one's service or kindness: ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་དཀའ་བ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་མཛད་ནས་ངོ་ཆེ་ཞུགས་དེ་ཞུས་པས་ཀྱང་མ་གནང་། (*A. 103*) the *Lo-tsa-wa* (on the ground of) having undergone immeasureable hardships, prayed for the acceptance of his request, but it was not acceded to.

ངོ་ཆེན *ño-chen* (lit. the great self) a man of influence; ངོ་ཆེན་བྱེད་པ to intercede (only men of higher position being able to intercede); མི་ལ་ངོ་ཆེན་འཚོལ་བ to seek a great man to intercede; to seek intervention.

ངོ་ལྟོས *ño-ḻtos̱*=དཔོན་གཡོག master and his servant.

ངོ་སྟོད *ño-s̱toḏ* praise to the face of a person; open flattery.

ངོ་ཐོག *ño-thog* true; genuine; really.

ངོ་ཐོན་པ *ño-thon-pa*=ངོ་ས་ཡོད་པ one in rank or position; to rise to dignity.

+ ངོ་མཐོན་པ *ño-m̱thon-pa*=ནན་གྱིས earnestly; pressingly; with persistence.

ངོ་ནག कृष्णमुख 1. "black-face"; ངོ་ནག་པར་འདུག་པ to sit with a gloomy face: ངོ་ནག་པར་འགྱུར་པ to grow sorrowful; to turn dark with fright, pain, etc. 2. n. of an *Asura*; ངོ་གནགས་ཏེ frowning or becoming gloomy with sorrow. 3. n. of one of the 28 "curious religious sects" of Ancient India, followers of which used to paint their fa es black (*M.V.*).

ངོ་གནོང་བ *ño-gnoñ-wa* to be ashamed; unable to show one's face for shame.

ངོ་སྤྲོད་པ *ño-s̱proḏ-pa* to indentify; to point out; acc. to *Jä.* to lay open the features; to show the nature of a thing; to explain.

ངོ་བོ *ño-ḇo* भाव, स्वभाव essence; substance; intrinsic nature; རང་གི་ངོ་བོས in itself; acc. to its own nature; by nature; naturally.

Syn. དངོས་པོ *ḏños̱-po*; རང་བཞིན *rañ-ḇshin*; རང་གཟུགས *rañ-g̱jugs̱*; ངོ་བོ་ཉིད *ño-ḇo-ñiḏ* (*M̱ñon.*).

ངོ་བོ་ཉིད *ño-ḇo-ñiḏ*, v. ངོ་བོ སེམས་ཀྱི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད temperament; acc. to *Was.* character.

ངོ་འབབ་པ *ño ẖbab-pa* to be dejected; adj. discouraged; downcast; in *W.* bashful.

ངོ་མ *ño-ma* the original, v. ངོ.

ངོ་མི་རྟག་པ *ño mi-ṟtag-pa* unsteady; changeable; one who is vacillating; one who has no personality (*Yig.*).

ངོ་མི་ཆོད་པ *ño mi-choḏ-pa*=ངོ་མི་ཐོད་པ or ངོ་མི་བཟློག་པ उपरोधशील one who listens to or does a thing to please another which he would not otherwise have done; to be unable to refuse or oppose.

ངོ་མི་ཤེས་པ *ño-mi-çes̱-pa* not knowing or recognizing; unknown; *incognito.*

ངོ་མིག *ño-mig* in *W.* boldness; ངོ་མིག་ཅན or ངོ་མིག་ཆེན་པོ bold; courageous; daring (*Jä.*).

ངོ་མེད་ལྐོག་མེད *ño-meḏ ḻkog-meḏ* acc. to *Cs.* acting in the same manner in public as in private life; ingenuous.

ངོ་ཚ *ño-tsha* लज्जा, ह्री, त्रपा shame; blushing of the face: ངོ་ཚ་བྱས pf. blushed; felt shame; ངོ་ཚ་རུ་འཛུག་པ ह्रेपयति to put to shame.

Syn. ཞུམ་བྱེད *shum-byeḏ*; མིག་དམའ *mig-ḏmaẖ*; ངོ་དམའ *ño-ḏmaẖ*; འཛེམ་མདོག *ẖdsem-m̱dog*; བག་ཡོད *bag-yoḏ*; བག་ལྡན *bag-ḻdan*; ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས *ño-tsha-çes̱*; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད *khrel-yoḏ*; ཁྲེལ་ལྡན *khrel-ḻdan*; ངོ་ཚའི་ཚུལ་ཅན *ño-tshaẖi tshul-can* (*M̱ñon.*).

ངོ་ཚ་ཅན *ño-tsha-can* one who has shame; is bashful.

ངོ་ཚ་བ *ño tsha-wa* or ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པར་བྱེད་པ to feel shame; blush.

ངོ་ཚ་མེད་ *ño-tsha-med* or ངོ་ཚ་ཁྲེལ་མེད་ shameless; immodest; impudent.

Syn. ལོག་པར་སྤོབས་ *log-par-spobs*; སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་ཅན་ *spyi-brtol-can*; དཔྲལ་མགོ་སྟུག་པོ་ *dpral-mgo-stug-po*; གདོང་ཆེན་ཅན་ *gdoñ-chen-can*; འཚེར་བ་མེད་ *htsher-wa-med*; སྐྱེངས་བ་མེད་ *skyeñs-wa-med*; མུ་ཅོར་ཚུགས་མེད་ *mu-cor tshugs-med*; ངོ་མི་བསྲུང་ *ño-mi-bsruñ*; གནོང་མེད་ *gnoñ-med* (*Mñon.*).

ངོ་ཚབ་ *ño-tshab* = སྐུ་ཚབ་ *sku-tshab* a representative; a proxy (*Yig. k. 53*).

ངོ་མཚར་ *ño-mtshar* wonder ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་ चमत्कृत wondering; wonderful; ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ་ amazement; ངོ་མཚར་བ་ exciting curiosity; to be curious; to wonder.

ངོ་རྫུན་རྒྱབ་པ་ *ño-rdsun rgyab-pa* to disguise; to put under a false garb; also to garble.

ངོ་གཡོག་ *ño-gyog* or ངོ་མ་དང་གཡོག་པོ་ = དཔོན་གཡོག་ master (himself) and servant.

ངོ་རུ་ *ño-ru* or ངོར་ in the face; = ངོ་རང་དུ་ in the face of; before the eyes.

ངོ་ལོག་མཁན་ *ño-log-mkhan* a rebel, mutineer; ངོ་ལོག་ཅན་ seditious; faithless; rebellious.

ངོ་ལོག་པ་ *ño-log-pa* = ངོ་ལྡོག་པ་ to turn the face against; to revolt; to rebel against; to oppose.

ངོ་ཤུས་ *ño-çus* a copy from the original.

ངོ་ཤེས་པ་ *ño-çes-pa* प्रत्यभिज्ञान to know a person or thing; to recognize an acquaintance.

ངོ་སོ་ *ño-so* joy; sometimes for ངོ་བསོ་ a high title or dignity: ངོ་སོ་ཆེ་བར་འོང་ you will have great joy; he will obtain high dignity; སྦྱིན་པ་ངོ་སོ་བྱེད་པ་ to make presents or give alms to another to his full satisfaction.

ངོ་སྲུང་སེ་ *ño-sruñs* 1. regard to the opinion of others; an aiming at applause. 2. bodyguard: ང་ལ་དཔོན་མེད་གཡོག་མེད་ངོ་བསྲུང་མེད་ *ña-la dpon-med gyog-med ño-bsruñ-med* I have no master, no servant, none to guard me (*A. 7*).

ངོ་བསོ་མཐོན་པོ་ *ño-bso mthon-po* a high title or position; one in exalted position.

ངོ་བསོད་བྱ་བ་ *ño-bsod bya-wa* to praise one to the face; to flatter; to eulogise.

ངོག *Ñog* n. of a place in Tibet where the monastery of Shong was founded by Lama *Çes-rab-mchog* of Myur (*Deb.* ཀ *4*).

ངོགས *ñogs* तीर the bank of a river or lake; འཇུག་ངོགས་ = ཆུ་ངོགས་ a place on the bank of a river where people crossing it; land. Acc. to *Jä.* mountain side; slope; ghaut.

Syn. འགྲམ་ *hgram*.

ངོགས་ཐོབ *ñogs-thob* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ངོམ *Ñom* 1. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *30*). 2. satisfaction: ངོམ་དུ་དུང་བ་ཞིག་ཁོ་བོས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན་སོད་ I indeed accomplished something very satisfactory (*A. 152*).

ངོམ་པ་ *ñom-pa*, pf. ངོམས་པ་ तृप्त, सन्तृप्त; ནོར་ངོམས་ལྟ་བུ་ to satisfy one's self with gain; to be contented: མ་ངོམས་ I am not satisfied; ངོམས་ཚད་འཐུང་བ་ to drink one's fill.

ངོམས་པ་ *ñoms-pa* sbst. 1, तृप्ति contentment; satisfaction. 2. oblation for quenching the thirst of the Yidag. 3. a hermit; a recluse in the wilderness who enjoys contentment; ངོམས་པ་མེད་པ་ insatiable: ངོམས་པར་འགྱུར་ विगतपिपास: भवति his thirst will be quenched; his desire will be fulfilled.

Syn. ཚིམ་པ་ *tshim-pa*; ཆོག་པ་ *chog-pa*; ཡོངས་བསྲུང་ *yoñs-bsruñ*; ལག་པ་འགེབས་ *lag-pa-hgebs* (*Mñon.*).

ངོར *Ñor* 1. v. under ངོ་ *ño*. 2. n. of a monastery of the *Sa-skya-pa* School; n. of a district in Tibet.

ངོས *ños* पक्ष 1. side; margin; edge; surface; མདུན་ངོས front side; ལྷོ་ངོས *lho-ños* southern side or slope; ངོས་གཅིག one side. 2.=ངང་ in the state of: བདེ་བ་བཞུགས་པའི་ངོས་ནས། while in the state of being happy; while prosperous; མེ་ལོང་གི་ངོས=མེ་ལོང་གི་ཐོགས the surface of a mirror; སའི་ངོས the surface of the earth. 3. basis or foundation.

ངོས་རྒྱུད *ños-rgyud*=དངོས་བརྒྱུད personally.

ངོས་འབྱོར་རྟགས *ños-hbyor rtags* 1. a receipt or sign of having received a thing. 2. original sign or signification.

ངོས་ཟིན་པ *ños-zin-pa*=དངོས་ཟིན་པ vb. 1. to be selfish. 2.=ངོས་ལོང་ self interested: དེ་བས་རང་སྐྱོན་ངོས་ལོང་གསལ་བཤད་མཛོད། therefore, clear of self-interest, confess your faults (*Rdsa.* 15).

ངོས་ཡངས *ños-yañs* विपुलपार्श्व breadth.

ངོས་ཤུས *ños-çus* a copy from the original.

ངོས་སུ *ños-su* openly; publicly; plainly.

དངགས་སྙན *dñags-sñan*=ངག་སྙན, v. སྙན་དངགས काव्य poetry; a poem.

དངང་བ *dñañ-wa*, pf. དངངས त्रासित, to be out of breath; to pant; to feel oppressed, *e.g.*, when plunged into cold water, but especially when frightened and terrified. 2. to be frightened; to fear; to be afraid of: ཅེས་དངངས་ནས thus being affrighted.

དངངས་སྐྲག *dñañs-skrag* त्रास, भातङ्क in colloq. great fear; panic.

Syn. འཇིགས་སྐྲག *jigs-skrags.*

དངངས་པ *dñañs-pa* त्रास 1. fear དངངས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ he became frightened. Often pleonastically joined with སྐྲག or འཇིགས or with both. 2.=དྭངས་པ निर्मल pure; clean.

དངན་འཐེན་པ *dñan-hthen-pa* misappropriation; not returning things taken away from another.

དངར *dñar* or དངར་བ 1. nectar; sometimes used for མངར sweet; དངར་རོ sweet taste. 2. ཚར་དུ་དངར་བ=ཕྲལ་བསྒྲིགས to put in order; to arrange properly.

དངུད་མོ *dñud-mo*=ཉུད་མོ *ñud-mo* (*Sch.*).

དངུལ *dñul* कलधौत, रजत, रूप्य silver; money. The kind of silver called མཚོན་ཅན is imported into Tibet from Khorasan. The silver current in Tibet consists of ingots, Indian rupees, and a thin native coin, the *chō-tang* or *tang-ka.*

དངུལ་སྐམ *dñul-skam* पारारस oxide of mercury.

དངུལ་སྐུད *dñul-skud* silver-wire.

དངུལ་སྐེད *dñul-skyed* silver-belt.

དངུལ་ཁ *dñul-kha* रूप्य-खनि silver mine; silver vein; དངུལ་ཁ་འདོན་པ to work a silver mine.

དངུལ་ཁུག *dñul-khug* or དངུལ་ཁྱིག money-bag; purse for silver coins.

དངུལ་འགག *dñul-hgag* a silver cup or silver slate.

དངུལ་རྐྱན *dñul-rkyan* goblet made of silver: དངུལ་རྐྱན་ཆང་ལ་དངུལ་དམ་ཨ་རག་དོད། silver goblet for beer and silver cup for *arrack* (*Jig.*).

དངུལ་ཆུ *dñul-chu* पारद, चनमार quicksilver.

Syn. འདེད་བྱེད *hded-byed*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད *hphrog-byed*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; མེས་འཆིང་ *mes-hchiñ*; དངུལ་བྱེད *dñul-byed*; དག་པའི་ཁམས *dag-pahi-khams*; ཁམས་ཆེན་པོ *khams-chen-po*; མཚལ་སྐྱེས *mtshal-skyes*; རྒྱུག་བྱེད *rgyug-byed* (*Mñon.*).

དངུལ་ཏིག *dñul-tig* one of the six kinds of bitters which are, viz:—གསེར་ཏིག, ཟངས་ཏིག, དངུལ་ཏིག, ལྕགས་ཏིག, སུམ་བཅུ་ཏིག, གུར་ཏིག, stated to possess wonderful healing virtues.

དངུལ་རྟ་མིག་མ *dṅul-rta-mig-ma* silver ingots in the shape of a horse-hoof, weighing about 165 *tolas* or rupees imported into Tibet from China.

དངུལ་དམ *dṅul-dam* wine-cup made of silver.

དངུལ་དུལ་མ *dṅul dul-ma* silver-ink (*Sch.*).

དངུལ་རྡོ *dṅul-rdo* रूप्यमाक्षिक hœmatite ore of iron; this term is also applied to a kind of stone on which silver is tested.

དངུལ་ཕོར *dṅul-phor* रूप्यखोलक wooden cup mounted with silver used by the higher classes in Tibet for drinking tea.

དངུལ་རྨིག *dṅul-rmig* bar or ingot of silver.

དངུལ་ཚགས *dṅul-tshags* silver-work on copper, brass, or iron; plating of silver on articles made of those metals.

དངུལ་བཟོ *dṅul-bzo* रूप्यकर्मी silversmith.

དངུལ་ཧོ་ཁ་མ *dṅul-ho-kha-ma* the purest silver imported into Tibet from China.

དངུལ་ལི *dṅul-li* one tenth of the measure called ཧོན *hon*.

དངུལ་སྲང *dṅul-sraṅ* an ounce of silver; used as an equivalent of current money in Tibet, = to one Chinese *tael*.

དངོ *dṅo* 1. edge; also = ཆུ་ཡི་ངོགས shore; bank. 2. = གྲི་ཡི་སོ the edge of a knife; རྟ་ལྕགས་ཀྱི་དངོ། "edge of whip-cord"; lash of a whip (*Jä.*). 3. = གྲི་ཡུ handle of a knife (*Cs.*).

དངོམ་པ *dṅom-pa* = དངོམ་བརྗིད brightness splendour.

དངོམ་པོ = དངོམ་ཅན shining; bright (*Cs.*); དངོམ་ཆེ *dṅom-che* very bright, cf. ངོམ་པ.

དངོས *dṅos* (in Gram.) मूल 1. original; reality; real; very self; དངོས་དང་སྒྱུ་མ reality and illusion; སངས་རྒྱས་དངོས the real Buddha; ལྷ་དངོས the real god (not the image); དངོས is equivalent to ངོ་མ real; reality. 2. proper; genuine; true; positive (opp. to negative); personal; དངོས་ཡོད་པ personally present. 3. གཙོ मुख्य chief, principal; དངོས་སུ in bodily form, *e.g.*, to appear bodily: འ་ཡིག་དངོས་སུ་མེད་ཀྱང་། even though the letter འ is not actually written there.

དངོས་སྐྱེས *dṅos-skyes* personal present: ལེ་ཀླམ་ཕྱུག་གི་མཚོན་ཡིག་གསལ་གྱི་དངོས་སྐྱེས་ཉམས་མེད་འབྱོར། one roll of fine serge, as specified in the letter, sent as a personal present has without damage arrived (*Yig. k.*).

དངོས་གྲུབ *dṅos-grub* (*ṅoi-dub*) सिद्धि 1. the accomplishment or acquisition of the real thing sought for; gen. perfection or excellence; anything superior; acc. to *Jä.* honour, riches, talents, and esp. wisdom, higher knowledge, and spiritual power, as far as they are not acquired by ordinary study and exercise, but have sprung from within spontaneously or in consequence of long and continued contemplation. In Buddhism དངོས་གྲུབ seems to denote consummation of worldly as well as spiritual objects. Temporal acquirements are called ཐུན་མོང་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ, general or ordinary consummation (in reference to material objects); the other is called མཆོག་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ, the supreme consummation, which is the attainment of Buddhahood, *i.e.*, *Nirvāṇa.* The following are the eight ordinary *dṅos-grub* or ཐུན་མོང་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ as enumerated in the sacred books of the Northern Buddhists:—(1) རལ་གྲིའི་དངོས་གྲུབ the enchanted sword made so by some mystical religious process; for instance, if any one touching it wishes to acquire any object, merit, power, etc., he gets it; (2) རིལ་བུའི་དངོས་གྲུབ efficacy of magical pills; by some religious charms medicated pills are made to possess wonderful healing properties; by

their use one may become healthy and fine looking; (3) མིག་སྨན་གྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ a medicine for the eye by the use of which one is able to see things in an occult manner; (4) རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of walking miraculously and swiftly, generally by the efficacy of some enchanted leaf or leaves; (5) བཅུད་ལེན་གྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the magical elixir by using which an old man of eighty may look like a young man of twenty; (6) མཁའ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the occult process of miraculously vanishing bodily into the state of the gods; (7) མི་སྣང་བའི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of miraculously disappearing from an assembly, etc., without being seen by anybody; (8) ས་འོག་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of passing through a wall, mountain, or earthly barrier, without any difficulty.

དངོས་ངན *dṅos-ṅan* = རིད་པ or སྦིད་པ *sbed-pa* क्षाम lean (in body); thin; emaciated.

དངོས་འཇུག *dṅos-hjug* the matter or the subject of a work (*Tsa-ṭika.*).

དངོས་རྙེད *dṅos-rñed* real or substantial gain; also obtaining one's object; anxious: thoughtful.

དངོས་དོད *dṅos-dod* the original text; the principal part of a work.

དངོས་པོ *dṅos-po* वस्तु, मूल, अर्थ, द्रव्य, पद, भवत्व 1. property in gold or silver; substance; belongings; goods; furniture; utensils; article; position: ངས་དངོས་པོ་དམར་དམར་སྟེར་བ་ཡིན། I have given cash, lit. red cash or gold: ཇོ་བོ་བུད་མེད་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་གང་ཡང་ཕྱག་ཏུ་མི་བཞེས། (*A.* 50) the Lord (Atis'a) does not touch (receive) with his hand any article connected with (*i.e.*, belonging to) woman. དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ immaterial, unreal; also worthless, poor, hollow; དངོས་པོ་མཚན अनुभव experience; དངོས་པོར་བྱས་པ = རྟེན་དུ་བྱས་པ वस्तुकृत made material, substantial; དགའ་བའི་དངོས་པོ object or matter of rejoicing. 2. occurrence, events, action 3. in Buddhism subject matters; properties; virtue: དངོས་པོ་ལ་བཞི་འམ་དགུ་འམ་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་དགུའི་དབང་དུ་བྱས་ནས་ཆོས་རྣམས་བསྡུས་ཚམ་ངས་གང་དུ་བསྟན་པ་དེ་ནི་མདོ་སྡེ་ཡིན་ནོ། I have compiled subject-matters classifying them under four, nine or twenty-nine heads, that is *Sūtrānta*, wherein I have explained religious matters (*K. d.* ཙ *73*).

དངོས་པོ་སྒྲུབ་པ *dṅos-po sgrub-pa* to bring a thing about; to set it on foot or a-going; as a philosophical term, substance, matter; དངོས་པོར་འཛིན་པ the belief in the reality of the existence of matter, holding it as simple and absolute. In Buddhist ontology there are eight kinds of དངོས་པོ भावत्व or states:—(1) རྣམ་མཁྱེན wisdom; (2) ལམ་ཤེས་ཉིད knowledge of the ways and means; (3) ཐམས་ཅད་ཤེས་པ་ཉིད सर्वज्ञता omniscience; (4) རྣམ་ཀུན་མངོན་རྫོགས་རྟོགས་པ the contemplation of (the possibility of) bringing all things into perfection; (5) རྩེ་མོར་ཕྱིན་པ reaching the climax; the state of attaining to the highest point of moral excellence; (6) མཐར་གྱིས་པ attainment to finality, *i.e.*, emancipation; (7) སྐད་ཅིག་མ་གཅིག་གིས་མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་བྱང་ཆུབ་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ། to attain to the perfected state of enlightenment in an instant; (8) ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ धर्मकाय the supreme, spiritual existence.

དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས *dṅis-po mtshuṅs*, v. ངེས་སྣང་

དངོས་པོ་བཞི *dṅos-po gshi*, abbr. of བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི the four articles of merit.

དངོས་མ *dṅos-ma* orginal; natural; natural productions (*Cs.*).

དངོས་མིང་ *dṅos-miṅ* 1. the proper or real name of a thing. 2. the noun substantive.

དངོས་མེད *dṅos-med* དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ अभाव unreal; that was never born nor existed: ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ अवस्तुक सर्वधर्म *(M. V.)* all objects are unsubstantial, immaterial, not existing (*Cs.* and *Was.*).

དངོས་གཙང *dños-gtsañ* lit. pure in substance; originally pure; of the first or superior quality.

དངོས་འཛིན *dños-hdsin* identification; also holding as one's own; possession of worldly objects: འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ ཡོ་བྱད་དང་ སྤྱད་ལག་ རྣམས་ལ་ བདག་ཏུ་ འཛིན་པ། to hold as real and belonging to one's self things worldly which are unreal and therefore nobody's.

དངོས་གཞི *dños-gshi* मूल, वस्तु, मूल the basis of a thing; the thing itself.

དངོས་ཤུགས *dños-çugs* abbr. of དངོས་བསྟན and ཤུགས་བསྟན, honest belief in a doctrine and also apparent belief in it.

དངོས་སུ *dños-su* in actual substance.

དངོས་སློབ *dños-slob* direct or personal disciple—Ananda was the personal disciple of Buddha.

མངག་པ *mñag-pa*, pf. མངགས, to commission, charge, send, delegate, *i.e.*, a messenger, commissary, etc.

མངག་གཞུག *mñag-gshug* also མངག་གཞུག་པ प्रेष्य, किङ्कर a messenger, emissary, servant, slave.

Syn. གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po*; བྲན *bran* (*Mñon.*).

མངགས་པ་ཅན *mñags-pa-can* दूत a messenger; envoy.

མངགས་བྱ་བྱེད *mñags-bya-byed* one executing a mission; a commissioner.

ᚐ **མངན** *mñan* शाप མནྲ་ལྷ་བུ a curse; a necromantic injury; མངན་བགྲང་བ enumeration of curses (*Cs.*).

མངན་པ *mñan-pa* to curse; to execrate.

མངའ *mñah* resp. for དབང་ might, dominion, sway, power; མངའ་མཛད་པ to govern, to rule; མངའ་རྙེས་པ to obtain power; མངའ་སྒྱུར་བ *mñah-sgyur-wa* to have mastered a thing; to understand thoroughly.

མངའ་བརྙེས་པ *mñah brñes-pa*=དབང་ཐོབ་པ to get authority, power, etc.; to be authorized, v. མངའ་མཛད་པ (*Mñon.*).

མངའ་ཐང་ *mñah-thañ* power, might.

Syn. བསགས་རྒྱབ *bsags-rgyab*; སྔོན་བསགས *sñon-bsags*; ལྷས་བསྟན་པ *lhas-btan-pa*; བགོ་སྐལ *bgo-skal*; སྔོན་བྱས *sñon-byas*; སྔོན་གྱི་ལས *sñon-gyi-las*; ལྷས་བསྐྱབ *lhas-bskyob*; གནམ་བསྐྱོས *gnam-bskyos*; ཆས་བསྐྱོས *chas-bskyos*; སྐལ་ལྡན *skal-ldan*; དབང་ཐང་ *dwañ-thañ* (*Mñon.*).

མངའ་ཐང་ཅན *mñah-thañ-can* powerful; one in power.

མངའ་བདག *mñah-bdag* विभु, अधिपति, प्रभु lord; owner; master; sovereign; an epithet of Buddha (*M.V.*).

མངའ་བདག་ཁོ་རེ *Mñah-bdag kho-re* n. of a certain early king of Tibet (*Loñ.* ཧ 7).

མངའ་བདག་ཁྲི་རལ་པ *Mñah-bdag Khr Ra* or Ralpachan, the famous king of Tibet who greatly patronized Buddhism and also extended the limits of his dominions to the borders of China proper. Under his orders Buddhist works were translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan. He reigned about the end of the 9th century A.D. (*Deb.* ག *41*).

མངའ་བདག་ཉང *Mñah-bdag-ñañ* n. a ruler of the province of Nyang; also གྲུབ་ཐོབ་ཞིག་གི་མཚན that of a Buddhist saint (*J. Zañ.*).

མངའ་བདག་འོད་ལྡེ *Mñah-bdag Hod-lde* n. of a king of Tibet (*Loñ.* ཧ, *7*).

མངའ་བདག་ལྷ་ལྡེ *Mñah-bdag Lha-lde*, བོད་རྒྱལ་ཁོ་རེའི་སྲས "the son of King Kho-re of Tibet" (*Loñ.* ཧ *9*).

མངའ་ལྡན་མ *mñah ldan-ma* स्वैरपत्नी a mistress, sweetheart, a secret wife.

མངའ་བ *mñah-wa* 1. vb. to own; to possess; also sometimes resp. for ཡོད་པ to be; to have: རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་སྲས་གསུམ་མངའ་སྟེ། the king having three sons: བཙུན་པོའི་སྐུ་ལ་བསྟུང་མི་མངའ་ལགས། your

majesty is not unwell. 2. adj. (partic.) being owned by; belonging to. 3. མངའ་ལྡན་པ having, owning, or being in possession of (*Jä.*).

མངའ་འབངས *m̱ṅaẖ-ẖbaṅs̱* = མངའ་ཞབས प्रजा a subordinate; a tenant; a subject.

མངའ་མཛད *m̱ṅaẖ-m̱dsaḏ* विभु lord, master; མངའ་མཛད་པ = དབང་སྤྱོད་པ vb. to lord, rule over; also to own.

མངའ་འཛིན་མ *m̱ṅaẖ-ẖdsin-ma* she who has assumed power; she who controls her husband.

མངའ་ཞབས *m̱ṅaẖ-shabs̱* = མངའ་འབངས.

མངའ་འོག *m̱ṅaẖ-ẖog* མངའ་ཞབས་པ subject; subjection; also under the power of; within the jurisdiction or dominion of (*Situ. 1*).

མངའ་རིས *M̱ṅaẖ-ris̱* 1. = མངའ་ཞབས or མངའ་འབངས. 2. n. of the westernmost province of Tibet now known as Ngari Khorsum. It formerly consisted of three districts, Purang, Shangshung, Maṅ-yul, which were apportioned to the three princes of the royal family of Tibet, viz., བཀྲ་ཤིས་མགོན། དཔལ་གྱི་མགོན and ལྡེ་གཙུག་མགོན. From this circumstance the province came to be known by the name of *M̱ṅaẖ-ris̱* (*A. 63*). Out of these three districts, Purang, Gugé (Shangshuṅ), and Maṅ-yul, were afterwards formed, when the province of མངའ་རིས་བསྐོར་གསུམ became an important part of Tibet. They are poetically described:—སྤུ་རངས་གངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐོར Puraṅg surrounded by snowy mountains; གུ་གེ་གཡའ་ཡིས་བསྐོར Gugé surrounded by rocky cliffs; མང་ཡུལ་མཚོ་ཡིས་བསྐོར Maṅ-yul filled with lakes. The whole country round the sources, and the upper courses of the Indus and the Sutlej, together with some of the more western parts is now called (མངའ་རིས་འཁོར་གསུམ) Ngari Khorsum. It also includes Rudok.

མངའ་རིས་ཁམས་བུ *m̱ṅaẖ-ris̱ kham-bu* apricots from Baltistan and Nga-ri.

མངའ་རིས་སྟག་མོ *M̱ṅaẖ-ris̱ S̱tag-mo* n. of a celebrated lama of མངའ་རིས *M̱ṅaẖ-ris̱*.

མངའ་རིས་ཤ *m̱ṅaẖ-ris̱-ça* a kind of apricot grown in མངའ་རིས.

མངའ་གསོལ་བ *m̱ṅaẖ-g̱sol-wa* 1. to be installed in power; to be nominated or appointed to a dignity or position. 2. to praise; བཀྲ་ཤིས་མངའ་གསོལ་བ to wish auspicious success; to congratulate.

མངའ་གསོལ་བ, v. རྟས་ལེགས་པ།

མངར་བ *m̱ṅar-wa* = མངར་མོ मधुर, स्वादु, रस्मन sweet; delicious; མངར་གསུམ་དཀར་གསུམ *m̱ṅar-g̱sum ḏkar-g̱sum* the three sweets and the three whites:—བུ་རམ *bu-ram* molasses; སྦྲང་རྩི *s̱braṅ-ṟtsi* honey; and བྱེ་མ་ཀ་ར *bye-maka-ra* sugar (the three whites being milk, curds and butter).

མངལ *m̱ṅal* गर्भ, resp. སྐུམས जरायु, कुक्षि the uterus; the womb; also the side of the breast, whence Buddhas are generally born lest they be contaminated by the impurities of the womb.

མངལ་སྐྱེས *m̱ṅal-s̱kyes̱* जरायुज all animals that are born of the womb.

མངལ་གྲོལ་བ *m̱ṅal-g̱rol-wa* प्रसव, गर्भमोचन child-delivery; child-birth; to be born.

མངལ་སྒྲིབ *m̱ṅal-s̱grib* contamination of the womb or pollution caused from child-birth.

མངལ་ཆགས *m̱ṅal-chags̱* or མངལ་དུ་ཆགས་པ ग्रह:-सत्वा, आपन्नसत्वा 1. conception; the formation in the womb. 2. the fœtus or embryo.

མངལ་འཇུག་པ *m̱ṅal-ẖjug-pa* or མངལ་དུ་འཇུག་པ गर्भावक्रान्ति entering the womb (relative to a Buddha); his incarnating himself; his assuming corporeal frame.

མངལ་ཐུར་ *mñal-thur* a spoon used in midwifery for extracting a dead child.

མངལ་འཛིན་པ་ *mñal-hdsin-pa* or མངལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ་ to conceive; to be big with child.

མངལ་ནད་ *mñal-nad* प्रदर mœnorrhagia; disease of the womb.

མངལ་བ་ *mñal-wa*=ཁ་མངལ་བ་ bad offensive smell from the mouth.

མངལ་རླུགས་པ་ *mñal-rlugs-pa* गर्भपातन abortion; མངལ་རླུགས་པར་བྱེད་པ་ to force delivery or cause abortion.

མངོན་པ་ *mñon-pa* I: अभिव्यक्ति manifestation (this occurs in the works of the *Tirthikas*); conspicuous; visible; evident; manifest; clear; མངོན་པར་འགྱུར་བ་ to become manifest; to be verified, proved; as a vb. to be evident; to appear clearly: བདེན་པར་མཆིས་མངོན་ that which is true is evident.

མངོན་པ་ II:=ཆོས་མངོན་པ་མངོན་པའི་སྡེ་སྣོད་ the *Abhidharmma Piṭaka*; the metaphysical—part of the Buddhist scriptures. At the beginning of the *Abhidharma* of the *Mahāyāna* School a salutation is made to *Bodhisattva* Jam-pal.

མངོན་ཁྱབ་ *mñon-khyab* समुच्छ्रयण encompassing fully; covering all.

མངོན་དགའ་ *Mñon-dgah* 1. n. of a mythological garden and also world: ཤར་ཕྱོགས་མངོན་པར་དགའ་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས་ "in the east there exists the World of Joy" (*J. Zañ.*). 2. n. of a section of *Çar-rtse* theological school in the monastery of Gahdan (*Loñ.* *12*). 3. ཚོང་དཔོན་གྱི་བུ་མངོན་དགའ་ n. of a merchant's son who was devoted to Buddha.

མངོན་དགོངས་ *mñon-dgoñs* अभिसन्धि deliberation; design; premeditated plan.

མངོན་འགྲོ་བ་ *mñon-hgro-wa* a pioneer; vb. to proceed; to go away.

མངོན་བཅོས་ *mñon-bcos* अभिहत killed, slain, destroyed.

མངོན་བརྗོད་ *mñon-brjod* अभिधान clear explanation of terms; one of the four parts of the science of words (शब्दविद्या); a dictionary which is in two parts: (1) in which one meaning is conveyed by several terms. (2) in which by one word several meanings are expressed.

མངོན་ཉིད་ *mñon-ñid* अभिसर the state of being manifest; manifestation.

མངོན་རྟགས་ *mñon-rtags* proof; argument; sign or token of the truth of a thing.

མངོན་རྟོགས་ *mñod-rtogs* or མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ་ अभिसमय practice, culture. 1. ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། श्रावकयानाभिसमयगोत्र those that by their power of discrimination have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the *Çrāvaka* School. 2. རང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། प्रत्येकबुद्धयानाभिसमय-गोत्र those that have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the *Pratyekya-Buddha* School. 3. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། तथागत यानाभिसमय-गोत्र those that have fully and clearly comprehended the vehicle or *yana* of the *Tathā-gata*. 4. མ་ངེས་པའི་རིགས། अनियतगोत्र those that have not been able to rightly comprehend any particular doctrine. 5. རིགས་མེད་པ། अगोत्रक those who have not entered any of the schools.

མངོན་མཐོ་ *mñon-mtho* अभ्युदय; མཐོ་རིས་དང་ལྷ་དང་མི comprises a god or a human being, (स्वर्ग) heaven; those of exalted birth or state.

མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པ་ *mñon-du gyur-pa* अभिमुक्ति one of the ten stages of *Bodhisattva* perfection, to be made manifest. It is explained:=དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པས་མངོན་པ་སྟེ the state in which the *tattva* (reality) is manifest.

མངོན་དུ་ལྡང་བ *mṅon-du ldaṅ-wa* or ཐངས་པ प्रत्युत्थान, अभ्युत्थान getting up (from one's seat out of respect to another person); removal from a place; going away.

མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *mṅon-du phyogs-pa* अभिमुख lit. going to the front; moving forward; proceeding.

མངོན་དུ་བྱས *mṅon-du-byas* साक्षात्कृत, made manifest.

མངོན་དུ་འབྱིན་པ *mṅon-du ḥbyin-pa* to disclose, reveal; to make known (one's wishes).

མངོན་དུ་འོང་ *mṅon-du-ḥoṅ* अभिक्रमण advent, arrival, coming in.

མངོན་འདོད *mṅon-ḥdod*, अभीप्सा, अनुकम्पै, अभिमत to wish for; earnest desire.

མངོན་ནོ *mṅon-no* प्रज्ञायते भ is made known or evident.

མངོན་པ་པ *mṅon-pa-pa* a student of *Abhidharma*; one versed in that part of the Buddhist scriptures.

མངོན་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ *mṅon-paḥi ṅa-rgyal* अभिमान self-respect; pride.

མངོན་པར *mṅon-par* adv. manifestly, openly; evidently; entirely; highly; greatly; very; མངོན་པར་སྐབས་ཡོད་པ, अभ्यवकाशिक one who has leisure or opportunity to do an act of piety or a self-sacrifice; an ascetic; one who remains in an uncovered spot to practise religious austerity.

མངོན་པར་བསྐྱེད *mṅon-par bskyed*, v. རྗེས་སུ་འདྲེན་པ, remembrance; any thought dawning in the mind (*Mṅon.*).

མངོན་པར་ཁྱབ་པ *mṅon-par khyab-pa* अभिषिक्त to cover or encompass well; well-accomplished.

མངོན་པར་ཁྲོ *mṅon-par-khro* अतीन्द्रिय sbst. wrath; terrible mien.

མངོན་པར་མཉེ་བར་བྱ་བ = མཉེས་པར་བྱ་བ अभिराधना to be rendered propitious; མངོན་པར་གྱུར་པ become manifest, clear; མི་མངོན་པར་གྱུར་པ, तिरोभावना to disappear, vanish from the sight.

མངོན་པར་རྒྱལ *mṅon-par-rgyal* आभिजात्य pride.

མངོན་པར་རྒྱུག་པ *mṅon-par rgyug-pa* अभिधावन to follow with speed; to run after.

མངོན་པར་སྒྲུབ *mṅon-par sgrub* अभिसम्पन्न well-finished; well-accomplished.

མངོན་པར་ངེས་མྱང་ *mṅon-par ṅes-myaṅ* अभिनिर्भोग enjoyment.

མངོན་པར་ཆགས *mṅon-par chags*, v. འཁོར་བ 1. the transmigratory existence (*Mṅon.*). 2. अभि fondness; attachment; the state of being very much attached.

མངོན་པར་ཆལ་དུ་བཀྲམ་པ *mṅon-par chal-du bkram-pa* विकीर्ण to spread over; diffused.

མངོན་པར་མཆོད་པ *mṅon-par chod-pa* ऋ, पुरस्कृ honour; to make reverence to a kind friend or to a noble or venerable person.

མངོན་པར་བརྗོད *mṅon-par brjod*, अवदान, अभिलापनता, अभिलाप्य full expression; elucidation.

མངོན་པར་བཏུད་པ *mṅon-par btud-pa*, अभिनमित to pay homage; to bow down out of respect.

མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ *mṅon-par rtogs-pa* अभिनिरूपणा, अभिसमय 1. right discernment; right knowledge; a clear comprehension; མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ one possessed of right judgment and discernment; མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་མཐའ་ལས་བྱུང་བ, अभिसमयान्तिक one who has been purified and perfected by the thorough exercise of right judgment. 2. a hymn-like discription (of a deity).

མངོན་པར་བསྟོད་པའི་གྲགས་པ अभिनन्दितयश enlightening fame.

མངོན་པར་མཐོ་བ *mṅon-par mtho-wa*, अभ्युदय exalted; become sublime.

མངོན་པར་དྲངས *mṅon-par draṅs*, अभिनीति one who has been conducted to the path of deliverence—from the sufferings of transmigratory existence.

མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད་ *mṅon-par hdu-byed*, अभिसंस्कार 1. sublime associations, ideas, views. 2. possessing origination, continuance and extinction: ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ནི་མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད་པ་མེད་པ, अनभिसंस्कारा: सर्व्वधर्म्मा: objects are not produced, they are without origination or extinction (*M. V.*).

མངོན་པར་འདུད་པ *mṅon-par hdud-pa* अभिनमन bowing; bending reverentially.

མངོན་པར་འདུལ་ཧོས་པ *mṅon-par hdul hos-pa* fit to be brought under religious discipline.

མངོན་པར་འདོན་པ *mṅon-par hdon-pa* अभ्युद्धार drawing out; bring out; exposing; dragging out.

མངོན་པར་སྡེ་སྣོད, अभिधर्म्म पिटक, *Abhidharma-piṭaka*, one of the three classes of Buddhist sacred writings, v. སྡེ་སྣོད་གསུམ.

མངོན་པར་སྤྱོད *mṅon-par spyod*=དྲག་པོའི་ལས, अभिचार witchcraft; mystical measures for the suppression of an enemy.

མངོན་པར་སྤྲོ་བ *mṅon-par spro-wa*, अभ्युत्साह enthusiasm; zeal for any work.

མངོན་པར་ཕྱོགས *mṅon-par-phyogs*=མངོན་ཕྱོགས.

མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ *mṅon-par hphags-pa* (འཁོར་བ་ལས) अभ्युद्गत gone or come out of transmigratory existence.

མངོན་པར་བྱང་ཆུབ *mṅon-par byaṅ-chub*, अभिसम्बोधि highest state of a *Bodhisattva;* on the brink of the position of a Buddha.

མངོན་པར་དབང་བསྐུར་བ *mṅon-par dwaṅ-skur-wa* अभिषेक the initiation of a monk into the order of gelong or *Bhikṣu.*

མངོན་པར་སྦྱོར *mṅon-par-sbyor*, अभियोग, अभियुक्त full application of meanings, words and expressions in reference to religion.

མངོན་པར་བྱུང་བ अभिभाव occurs (in *Tīrthika* works) in the sense of manifestation.

མངོན་པར་འབྱུང་བ *mṅon-par hbyuṅ-wa* (འཁོར་བ་ལས) अभिनिष्क्रमण perfect renunciation; escape from worldly existence with the resolution to go to *Nirvāṇa.*

མངོན་པར་བརྩོན་པ *mṅon-par brtson-pa* assiduity, industry.

མངོན་མཚན *mṅon-mtshan* अभिलक्षण an evident sign.

མངོན་པ་མཚན་ཉིད་པ *mṅon-pa mtshan-ñid-pa* (तत्त्व) he who has clearly realized the true state of things has become Mṅon-pa.

མངོན་པར་འཛིན *mṅon-par-hdsin*, अभिग्रह attachment; passionate love.

མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པ *mṅon-par rdsogs-pa* complete fulfilment; perfection in all accomplishments, virtues, etc.; མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པ अभिसम्बुद्ध fully enlightened; མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་འཚང་རྒྱ་བ the attainment of perfect enlightenment, *i.e.*, the state of Buddha

མངོན་པར་རབ་ཏུ་འཕྱང་ *mṅon-par rab-tu hphyaṅ* अभिप्रलम्बते hangs down straightly or suspends (some ornamental fringes or silk cloth).

མངོན་པར་རིག་པའམ་སྣང་བ *mṅon-par rig-paham snaṅ-wa* cognition; knowing of.

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ *mṅon-par çes-pa* अभिज्ञान prescience; resp. མངོན་པར་མཁན་པ *mṅon-par mkhan-pa* अभिज्ञ certain gifts of supernatural perception, of which six kinds are enumerated: (1) ལྷའི་མིག་གི་མངོན་ཤེས दिव्यचक्षुर्विज्ञान seeing anything clearly as if with divine sight. By the exercise of this power one can see (realize) the sufferings of all kinds of living beings; (2) ལྷའི་རྣ་བའི་མངོན་ཤེས दिव्यश्रोत्रम् divine hearing in a perfect manner. By the exercise of this knowledge one can hear the sound of ཟ་མི་ད (the smallest insect) and understand the different languages articulate and inarticulate of all living beings; (3) ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་སེམས་ཤེས་པ་ལས परचित्त-ज्ञानम् knowledge of another's heart; སེམས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས་གཞན་སེམས་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས knowing of another's thoughts; चेत: पर्य्यायज्ञानम् serial

knowledge of the heart; (4) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་བྱ་བ་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས ऋद्धि विधि ज्ञानम् knowledge of the four forms of miracle. By the exercise of this knowledge one knows the events of his former and future states of existence, and also the circumstances of his death and birth. By the exercise of one's miraculous knowledge it is possible to move one's body without being seen; (5) སྔོན་གྱི་གནས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས། पूर्व्वनिवासानुस्मृतिज्ञानम् the power of remembering the acts of one's former existence or life; (6) ཟག་པ་ཟད་པ་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས་པ आश्रवक्षयज्ञानम् knowledge of the destruction of the passions. By the exercise of the knowledge of (ཟག *zag* and ཟད *zad*) decay and destruction, one can quickly attain to the state of the omniscient (सर्व्वज्ञ) by purifying himself of all impurities of the heart. By the exercise of the power of knowing all living beings one can perceive as well the stages of their moral perfection or culture.

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་དྲུག་དང་ལྡན་པ षड्भिज्ञ the possessor of the six kinds of fore-knowledge; an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*).

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཤེས་པ *m̱ñon-par çes-paẖi çes-pa* अभितोज्ञान fore-knowledge.

མངོན་པར་སེམས *m̱ñon-par-sems* अभिमानस *Samādhi;* contemplation; reflection.

མངོན་པར་སེལ *m̱ñon-par-sel* अभिस्त्यान coagulated; congealed.

མངོན་པར་སོང *m̱ñon-par-soñ* अभिपन्न involved; fully occupied; engrossed.

མངོན་པར་ལྷག་པ *m̱ñon-par lhag-pa* आगन्तु, अतिथि a new-comer; new arrival; one just come.

མངོན་ཕྱོགས *m̱ñon-phyogs* = ཁ་ལྟས་པ अभिप्रति, उन्मुख, सम्मुख in colloq. 1. towards; forward; straight ahead. 2. moving towards; སྐྱེ་བ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *s̱kye-wa la m̱ñon-du phyogs-pa* proceeding to birth; འཆི་བ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ rushing on to death; སངས་རྒྱས་པ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ moving towards the attainment of Buddhahood.

མངོན་ཕྱོགས་ཏེ *m̱ñon-phyogs-te* अभ्येत्य having gone on; proceeded.

མངོན་ཕྲ *m̱ñon-phra* dissimulation.

མངོན་དུ་བྱེད་པ *m̱ñon-du byeḏ-pa* to be manifest; to make public; to make clear or manifest to one's self.

མངོན་ཞེན *m̱ñon-shen* अभिनिवेश application; devotion.

མངོན་རློམས *m̱ñon-ṟloms* अभिमनस् having the mind directed towards; longing-for.

མངོན་ཤེས *m̱ñon-çes* fore-knowledge.

མངོན་ཤེས་ཅན *m̱ñon-çes-can* 1. v. བྱ་སྐྱ་ཀ (*M̱ñon.*) the mag-pie. 2. one possessed of fore-knowledge; one who can read the mind of others.

མངོན་སུམ *m̱ñon-sum* प्रत्यक्ष open, public, manifest; cognizable by the senses.

Syn. མངོན་དུ *m̱ñon-du*; དབང་པོའི་ཡུལ *ḏwoñ-poẖi-yul* (*M̱ñon.*).

མངོན་སུམ་དུ *m̱ñon sum-du* 1. manifestly; adv. openly, publicly. 2. དངོས་སུ = *ḏños-su*, *e.g.*, bodily, personally; by one's own personal experience; མངོན་སུམ་དུ་སྐྱེས *m̱ñon-sum-du s̱kyes* अभिजात, अभिजन really born, not of imaginary birth; མངོན་སུམ་དུ་འདུལ་བར་འོས་པ सम्मुख-विनय proper to place under moral discipline; one fit to be brought under religious control.

མངོན་སུམ་ཕྱོགས་མིན་པ *m̱ñon-sum phyogs-min-pa* पराङ्मुख not forward; unable to succeed; turned back; failed; unsuccessful in an enterprise.

མངོན་སུམ་མིན་པ *m̱ñon-sum min-pa* परोक्ष beyond the range of sight; imperceptible; unknown; unintelligible.

མངོན་གསལ *m̱ñon-gsal* lucid, clear, evident; making known; manifesting, v. མངོན་པར་གསལ.

རྔ *rña* डिण्डिम tambour; कवच a drum used in battle; आनक a large military drum beaten at one end; ढक्क drum; kettle-drum འཁར་རྔ *hkhar-rña*, v. འཁར *hkhar*; རྫ་རྔ *rdsa-rña* a drum made of earthenware; རྒྱལ་རྔ *rgyal-rña* जयढक्क the drum of victory; བག་རྔ *bag-rña* drum at a wedding: ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ་བརྡུངས་ཏེ *khrims-kyi rña-bo-che brduṅs-te* having beaten the large drum for the Government edicts.

རྔ་དཀར *rña-dkar* or རྔ་མ་དཀར་པོ a white hairy tail; རྔ་དཀར་པོའི་རྔུང་གཡབ a fan of the white yak-tail or the *chowry.*

རྔ་མཁན *rña-mkhan* mower; reaper.

རྔ་ཁྲི *rña-khri* (*ña-ṭhi*) a stool on which the larger drums are set for being beaten.

རྔ་སྒྲ *rña-sgra* (*ña-ḍa*) 1. तूर्य sound of the drum. 2 an epithet of Buddha Amogha Siddha; རྔ་སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པའི་སྒྲ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས n. of a forest situated on the mountains *Sprin-dkar rgyu-wa* in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru.

རྔ་རྔོག *rña-rñog* abbr. of རྔ་མ་དང་རྔོག, the tail and the crest-hair (mane) of a yak, horse or mule: རྔ་རྔོག་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་དར་ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ལྔ་བཏགས་པ to all their tails and manes scarves of five different colours were attached (*A. 141*).

རྔ་ལྕགས *rña-lcags* a drum-rod; gen. a bent rod used as a drum-stick.

རྔ་ཆུང *rña-chuṅ* 1. a small drum. 2. a small camel; a young camel.

རྔ་དར *rña-dar* a scarf tied to a drum.

རྔ་པ *rña-pa* a drummer.

རྔ་དཔོན *rña-dpon* chief drummer.

རྔ་ལྤགས *rña-lpags* drum-skin.

རྔ་བ *rña-wa*, vb. pf. བརྔས *brñas*, fut. བརྔ *brña*, imp. རྔོས *rños*, to mow, to reap, to cut with the sickle; sbst. the seeding of corn, barley, wheat or paddy; བཙས་མ་བརྔས་པ *btsas-ma brñas-pa* the reaped corn.

རྔ་བོ་ཆེ *rña-wo che* यशोभेरि fame; also large drum; a drum announcing fame.

རྔ་བ་ཆེ་བའི་མདོ a Sūtra in the *Kahgyur* of a metaphysical nature (*K. d. ཅ 142*).

རྔ་བོང *Rña-boṅ* 1. n. of an Indian sage who is said to have flourished a thousand years before Buddha. 2. n. for camel in *W.*

རྔ་བྲན *rña-bran* n. of an animal: ཟས་ནི་རྔ་བྲན་ཤ་གསར་དང his food was the fresh meat of *ña-bran* (*Sman. 212*).

རྔ་དབྱུག *rña-dbyug* drum-stick.

རྔ་སྦུག *rña-sbug* drum and cymbal.

རྔ་མ *rña-ma* पुच्छ the tail; the hairy tail of a beast; རྔ་མ་རྒྱས་པ་བྱེད *rña-ma rgyas-pa byed* उत्पुच्छयति puffing out the tail.

རྔ་སུ་ཀུན་ད सुकुन्द a kind of drum.

རྔ་མོང *rña-moṅ* or རྔ་མོ *rña-mo* उष्ट्र, करभ the camel; རྔེ་ཧུ *rñe-hu* a young camel; the smaller species of camel: ཡུལ་ས་ཐག་རིང་པོར་གཤེགས་པའི་སྐད་ཐོས་པས, རྔ་མོ་དྲེའུ་སྟོར་བ་ལྟར་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཆེན་པོར་གྱུར་ཏེ hearing the news of his having gone to a distant country, he became greatly grieved, as if he had lost his camel or mule (*Hbrom. 113*).

རྔ་མོ་ཉུད་ཀ *rña-mo ñud-ka*, a *srinbu*, *i.e.*, worm with a black head. In whatever place the worm was found on its back, that place suffered from visitations of various kinds of calamities, such as war, famine, disease, devastations and destructions (*K. ko. ཙ 237*).

རྔ་ཐེར *rña-ther* serge cloth made of camel's hair.

རྔ་བཟོ་བ *rña-bzo-wa* मार्दङ्गिक a drum-maker.

རྔ་ཟླུམ་ rña-zlum (ña-dum) मृदङ्ग, आनक kind of drum played at Indian concerts.

རྔ་ཟོར་ rña-zor n. of a demi-god.

རྔ་ཟླུམ་ཅན་ rña-zlum-can मुकुन्द species of flower [a kind of drum; the resin of *Boswellia thurifera*]S.

རྔ་ཡུ་ rña-yu handle of a kettle-drum which is supported by a stick sometimes fixed on the ground but generally held by the hand.

རྔ་ཡབ་ Rña-yab चामर, प्रकीर्णक 1. lit. "the father of tails," *i.e.*, a yak's tail, used for fanning and sometimes for dusting. 2. n. of a fabulous continent said to exist to the north of Jambudvīpa.

རྔ་ཡབ་མཇུག་མ་ཅན་ a term for horses in general; lit. that has the yak's tail (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. གཡོག་བྱེད་ *gyog-byed*; བུང་བ་སྐྲོད་བྱེད་ *buṅ-pa skrod-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔ་གཡོག་ *rña-gyog* आनक a military drum.

རྔ་རིང་ *rña-riṅ* long tail.

རྔ་ཤིང་ *rña-çiṅ* the wooden body of a drum; also the wooden support.

རྔ་ཤོང་ *rña-çoṅ* kettle-drum; music (*Sch.*).

རྔ་གསངས་ *rña-gsaṅs* or རྔ་བསངས་ a loud beat or roll of the kettle-drum (*Sch.*).

རྔད་ *rñad* རྔད་ཡང་ཡི་དམ་ལྷ་རུ་རྔད, བཞེས་ཡང་མ་དང་མཁའ་འགྲོས་བཞེས.

རྔན་བགྲང་ *rñan-bgraṅ* enumerating another's faults: ཕ་ལས་བུ་ལ་རྔན་བགྲང་ཉེད་དང་མཚུངས like enumerating the sins or misdoings of a family, *i.e.*, from father to son (*Yig. k.*).

རྔན་ཅན་ *rñan-can* or རྔན་ཆེན་ *rñan-chen* अवगणित, अवमत jeering; disdain: (ངན་པས་རྔན་ཅན་བྱེད་དུའང་ཧོང་ *ṅan-pas rñan-can byed-duhaṅ hoṅ*) the evil hearted also came to scoff at him (*Hbrom. 37*).

Syn. བརྙས་པ་ *brñas-pa*; ཚོ་ཁྱད་ *tsho-khyad* or ཁྱོད་ཚོ་ *khyod-tsho* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔན་པ་ I: sbst. *rñan-pa* = སྐྱག་པ་ remuneration for a service done; reward; fee; hire; wages; vb. pf. བརྔན་ to pay hire to: རྔན་པ་སྦྱིན་པ་ or རྔན་པ་གཏོང་བ་ to pay wages or remuneration; sometimes to bribe; to corrupt.

རྔན་པ་ II: acc. to *Jä.* a kind of sacrifice in C. Tibet.

རྔན་འཕྱར་བ་ *rñan-hphyar-wa* to insult, defame.

རྔབ་པ་ *rñab-pa* 1. to be hungry: བཀྲེས་རྔབ་པ་ *bkres rñab-pa* to be greedy; to have a craving appetite; acc. *Ja.* 2. cf. རྔམ་པ་ to crave; to desire earnestly. 3. in *W.* colloq. for རྔ་བ, to mow.

རྔབ་ཚ་བ་ *rñab tsha-wa* oppressive: རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་རྗེ་སྐྱར་རྔབ་ཚ་ཀྱང་ even if the laws (of government) be oppressive.

རྔབས་རྦ་ *rñabs-rba* = འཇིབ་རུ་ a surgical instrument, made of horn, for drawing out blood by suction.

རྔམ་རྔམ་ *rñam-rñam* 1. threateningly. 2. with dazzling splendour; རྔམ་རྔམ་ཧྲིག་ཧྲིག་བྱེད་པ་ anything tidy and very fine.

རྔམ་ཅན་ *rñam-can* 1. adj. rageful; avaricious; covetous; ཟ་རྔམ་པ་ raging; gluttonous: ravenous.

རྔམ་བརྗིད་ *rñam-brjid* 1. expression or appearance of wrath. 2. = རྔོམ་བརྗིད་ *rñom-brjid* splendour; magnificence (*Jä.*).

Syn. རྔམ་འཇིགས་ *rñam-hjigs*; ཁྲོ་ཉམས་ *khro-ñams* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔམ་པ་ *rñam-pa* 1. to rage at; to be furious; to devastate; རྔམ་པའི་ང་རོ་ a voice of terror. 2. to breathe violently; to pant for; to desire ardently; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ་ལ་རྔམ་པ་ *sroggcod-pa-la rñam-pa* to be blood-thirsty; རྔམ་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས་ ravenously (devouring).

རྙམ་པ་ཕག་མགོ *Rñam-pa phag-mgo* n. of a deity with the head of a wild boar.

རྙམ་པོ་ཆེ *rñam-po-che* very frightful.

རྙམ་གསས *rñam-gsas* the occupying of one's body by a god or spirit according to Bon-po notions; a woman when inspired riding on any demon is called གསས་མོ.

རྙམས *rñams* = དཔངས height or depth; རྙམས་སུ in height or depth; ཆུ་དཀྱིལ་རྙམས་སུ་དཔག་ཚད་འབུམ་ཕྲག་བརྒྱད། (*Yig.*) the depth at the middle of the waters was 800,000 *yojana*.

རྙམས་པ अद्भुत wonder, surprize; pathos in music.

རྙམས་ཆེ *rñams-che*, དཀའ་ལས་ཆེ་བ very difficult; causing much hardship.

རྙས *rñas* (སྔས་ཀྱི) उपबर्ह, v. སྔས *sñas*, pillow; a bolster.

རྙས་འབོལ *rñas-hbol* गेण्डक a stuffed cushion; a football.

རྙུ *rñu* = ཟུག་རྙུ *zug-rñu* pain.

རྙུ་ཆུ *Rñu-chu*, colloq. for རྙུལ་ཆུ (*Loñ.* ཁ *5*).

རྙུ་མ *rñu-ma* or མིག་སྐྱག *mig-skyag* चक्षुर्मल rheum in the eye.

+ **རྙུབ་པ** *rñub-pa* = ནང་དུ་འདུས་པ *nañ-du hdus-pa* or འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*, pf. བརྙུབས *brñubs* or རྙུབས་ *rñubs*, fut. བརྙུབ *brñub*, imp. རྙུབས *rñubs* to draw in; དབུགས་རྙུབ་པ *dbugs rñub-pa* to inhale; to breathe in.

རྙུལ *rñul* or རྙུལ་ཆུ *rñul-chu* स्वेद, विपाक perspiration; sweat; རྙུལ་འདོན་པ *rñul-hdon-pa* to cause to sweat or prespire.

Syn. ཆད་སྐྱེས *chad-skyes*; ལུས་ཆུ *lus-chu*; ལུས་འབབ *lus-hbab*; ལུས་རྙུལ *lus-rñul* (*Mñon.*).

རྙུལ་ཆུ *Rñul-chu* n. of a river in Kham. It is formed by the joining of the rivers རྒྱལ་མོ་རྙུལ་ཆུ *Rgyal-mo rñul-chu* of Kham and *Rdsa-khog Ñag-chu* of Sze-chuan.

རྙུལ་བ *rñul-wa*, vb. pf. བརྙུལ *brñul*, to sweat, perspire.

རྙུལ་གཟན संकच्छिका [belonging to the armpit] *S.*

རྙུལ་གཟན་གྱི་གཟན *rñal-gzan-gyi gzan* प्रतिसंकच्छिका.

རྙེཧུ *rñehu* or རྙེཧུ་ཆུང་ རྙ་ཆུང་ 1. a little drum. 2. རྙ་མོང་གི་ཕྲུ་གུ *rña-moñ-gi phru-gu* a small camel; a young camel.

རྙོ *rño* skin disease causing painful itching which is contagious and affects dogs, sheep, and goats.

རྙོ་ཐོག་པ *rño-thog-pa* to be capable: རྙོ་ཐོགས་ལགས Sir, I can do (it); རྙོ་ཐོག་མི་ཐོག incapable or not able.

རྙོ་བ *rño-wa* to be able (*Cs.*); རྙོ་མི་ཐོགས not able; not competent; incapable.

རྙོ་ལག་ཅན *rño-lag-can* 1. a disease of the skin with painful itching. 2. acc. *Cs.* = རྙམ་ལག་ཅན.

རྙོ་ཡས *rño-yas* n. of a number (*S. Lex.*).

རྙོ་ལེན་པ *rño-len-pa* to roast; to fry (*Sch.*), v. རྙོད་པ *rñod-pa*.

རྙོག I: *rñog* or རྙོག་མ *rñog-ma* = ཟེ་རྙོག *ze-rñog* 1. the mane; རྟ་རྙོག *rta-rñog* mane of the horse, &c. 2. acc. *Lex.* the hunch or hump of an animal. 3. acc. *Cs.* དྲེཧུ་རྙོག *drehu-rñog* a kind of stuffed seat; mattress; a thick-haired carpet (*Sch.*).

རྙོག II: n. of a tribe in Tibet to which belonged the celebrated *Lo-tsā-wa* Lama *Rñog Blo-ldan Çes-rab* (*Loñ.* ཀ *9*).

རྙོག་ཅན *rñog-can* or རྙོག་ལྡན *rñog-ldan* having a mane.

རྙོགས་ཆགས *rñogs-chags* a beast that has a mane.

རྔོད་པ *ṛṅoḍ-pa*, pf. བརྔོས *ḅṛṅoṣ*, fut. བརྔོད *ḅṛṅoḍ*, acc. to *Cs.* and *Jä.* བརྔོ *ḅṛṅo*, imp. རྔོད *ṛṅoḍ* or རྔོས *ṛṅoṣ*. 1. to parch (barley, wheat, or rice); to bruise; to roast; to fry, *e.g.*, meat in a pan. 2. acc. to *Cs.* to deceive.

རྔོབ་པ *ṛṅob-pa* in *Ld.* to be able, v. རྔོ་བ *ṛṅo-wa*.

རྔོམ་བརྗིད *ṛṅom-bṛjiḍ* (cf. རྔམ་པ) splendour; stateliness; majesty; རྔོམ་བག་ཅན *ṛṅom-bag-can* grand; majestic; terrible.

རྔོམ་པོ *ṛṅom-po* bright; brilliant; majestic; shining.

རྔོལ་བོན *Ṛṅol-Bon* the earliest stage of the Bon religion of Tibet known by the name of གཡུང་དྲུང་ or *Svastika*, which flourished before the second century B.C.; said to have been introduced in Tibet during the reign of the seventh descendant of King གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ (*J. Zañ.*).

རྔོས་ཁྱེར *ṛṅoṣ-khyer* one who has caught the skin disease called རྔོ *ṛṅo*.

ལྔ་ *lṅa* पञ्च five: ལྔ་ག *lṅa-ga* or ལྔ་ཀ all the five; each of the five; ལྔ་བརྒྱ *lṅa-ṛgya* पञ्चशत five hundred; ལྔ་བཅུ *lṅa-ḅcu* पञ्चाशत् fifty; ལྔ་བཅུ་ང་གཅིག་པ पञ्चाशेात्तर the fifty-first: ལྔ་ཆ *lṅa-cha* पञ्चभाग, पञ्चमांश the fifth part or share.

ལྔ་མཆོད *lṅa-ṃchoḍ* lit. the five offerings; but the term signifies the religious service with illumination on the anniversary of the birth of Tsong-khapa, the great Buddhist reformer of Tibet, which generally falls in the month of November, *i.e.*, about the 25th of the 9th Tibetan month. It is observed in every house in Tibet.

ལྔ་སྟོང *lṅa-ṣtoñ* पञ्चसहस्र five thousand.

ལྔ་སྟོན *lṅa-ṣton* पञ्चमक the fifth festive ceremony generally observed.

ལྔ་ཐམ *lṅa-tham* a Buddhist monk who does not possess any knowledge of the ritual and the contemplative practice of Buddhism.

ལྔ་བདོ *lṅa-ḅdo*, ལྔ་བདོ་སྙིགས་མ་མ་རུངས་ཚེ *lṅa-ḅdo sñigs-ma ma-ruñṣ tshe* (*Ḥbrom. 25*).

ལྔ་དྲུག་འགྲོ *lṅa-drug-ḥgro* in Tibet when one borrows grain he has, as a rule, to give back one measure more for every five measures he had taken. This is called the payment—six for five measures of agricultural loan.

ལྔ་ལྡན *Lṅa-ḷdan* पञ्चाल n. of a city in ancient Kho-ten known in Tibet under the name of Li-yul.

ལྔ་སྡེ་བཟང་པོ *Lṅa-ṣde ḅzañ-po* the five early disciples of Buddha:—Kauṇḍinya, Açvajit, Vāṣpa, Mahānāmàn, and Bhadrika, who first received his teachings (*Yig.*).

+ ལྔ་པ *lṅa-pa* पञ्चम 1. the fifth; पञ्चमी the fifth day after the full or new moon, पञ्चक 2. n. of a tribe in Tibet. 3. ལྔ་པ་སྙེ་མཐང་གོས a name for a Buddhist monk's raiment. 4. the fifth path: ལམ་ལྔ་པ་བཅུ་རྫོགས་དུ་སོང་ the ten have gone before on the fifth path (*Yig.*).

ལྔ་པ་ཉིད *lṅa-pa ñiḍ* पञ्चता the fifth state, *i.e.*, death.

ལྔ་པོ *lṅa-po* पञ्च the five.

ལྔ་པའི་དོན *lṅa-paḥi-don* = རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ་པ the five sciences.

ལྔ་པའི་དབྱངས་སྙན n. of a singing bird, v. འཇོལ་མོ.

ལྔ་པའི་ལམ *lṅa paḥi-lam* = འཆི་བ the way to the fifth state, *i.e.*, death.

ལྔ་བ *lṅa-wa* a flash (of lightning).

ལྔ་རྩེན *Lṅa-ṛtsen* पञ्चिका or རྩེན, a game played with five dice; कुबेर n. of the Yaksha who is custodian of wealth; one of the eight generals of Vais'ravaṇa (*Yig.*).

ལྔ་ཚིགས *lña-tshigs*=ཐུན་གསུམ་པ तृतीय प्रहर 1. the third watch (of night or day). 2. ཀོ་ས་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་གསལ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྲས་ལྔ་ཚིགས་ཞེར n. of a son of Prasenajit, King of Kos'ala (*J. Zañ.*). 3. ཡན་ལག་ལྔའི་ཚིགས་ལྔ the five joints of the five limbs.

ལྔ་རིག *lña-rig*=རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ་ཤེས་པ पण्डित one who is versed in the five sciences; a learned man; a scholar.

ལྔ་ལེན *lña-len* पञ्चाल, पञ्चालक also 1. ancient name of a province in the north-west part of India, one of the 36 sacred places of the Buddhists (*M. V.*). 2. पञ्चत्वं five times. 3. ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ་ལེན་པ to be born, *i.e.*, assumption of the five (*skandha*) aggregates; body.

སྔ *sña* पूर्व before; soon; early—referring mostly to time not place: འདའ་བ་ནི་ད་ཅང་ཡང་སྔ་ཅེས་སོ deliverance takes place much too soon: ང་ནི་ཐེམ་པ་སྔ་བརྒལ་ཡིན I was the foremost, the first, (earliest) to cross the threshold (*Glr.*); བསྟན་པ་སྔ་དར་བར་དར་ཕྱི་དར་གསུམ the first, intermediate, and the last propagation of the (Buddhist) doctrine (*Glr.*). སྔོན or སྔོན་ལ is the ordinary adverbial form; gen. སྔ is used with postpositions or in compounds: སྔ་མཁོ *sña-mkho* the olden time; སྔ་སྔ *sña-sña* very early; སྔ་དུས in bygone times.

སྔ་གུང་ *sña-guñ*, abb. of སྔ་དྲོ་དང་གུང, morning and noon.

སྔ་གོང *sña-goñ* 1. adv. before; previously; at first; a little while ago; just now (*Mil.*); སྔ་གོང་ནས formerly; སྔ་གོང་ཡབ your late father (*Glr.*); སྔ་གོང་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ the earlier Tibetan kings (*Glr.; Jä.*).

སྔ་དགོངས *sña-dgoñs* morning and evening (*Sch.*).

སྔ་རྒོལ *sña-rgol* पूर्ववादिन् in a religious disputation, he who first begins the discussion; a plaintiff in a case.

སྔ་སྔོ *sña-sño* v. སྔོ *sño*, vegetables; greens (*Jä.*).

སྔ་ཆད *sña-chad*=སྔོན་ཆད *sñon-chad* formerly; hitherto; till now; up to this time.

སྔ་ཆོས *sña-chos*=ཆོས་བྱུང་སྔ་མ 1. earlier date. 2. the indistinctness: ཤོག་བུ་སྔོན་པོ་ལ་བྲིས་པ་སྔོ་ཚོས་སྣ་ཚོས inelligibility of the writing on blue paper with blue ink is here alluded to (*Rtsii.*).

སྔ་རྟོག *sña-rtog* early crop; the first-fruit of the harvest.

སྔ་རྟིང་དུ *sña-rtiñ-du* earlier or later; not at the same time.

སྔ་ལྟས *sña-ltas* foreboding; prognostic; presage.

སྔ་ཐོག *sña-thog* early; in the forenoon.

སྔ་དྲོ *sña-dro* पूर्वाह्ण, प्रातः, प्रत्यूष early morning: སྔ་དྲོ་འདུལ་བ *sña-dro hdul-wa* to tame the mind in the morning lest evil may enter it later.

སྔ་ན *sña-na* before, previously, betimes.

སྔ་ནུར་ཕྱི་འགྱངས་མེད་པ *sña-nur phyi-hgyañs med-pa* early in the morning, not late in the day; without delay.

སྔ་པ *sña-pa* 1. vb. pf. སྔས to be the first; to come first; to be beforehand. 2. adj. ancient; belonging or referring to former ages; རྒྱ་ནག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྔ་བ an ancient king of China.

སྔ་ཕྱི *sña-phyi*, abbr. of དུས་ཚོད་སྔ་བ་དང་ཕྱི་བ पौर्वापर्यम्, early and late; སྔ་ཕྱི་མེད अपूर्वापरम not early not late; that has no beginning or end.

སྔ་ཕྱི་རྒོལ *sña-phyi rgol*, abbr. of སྔ་རྒོལ་དང་ཕྱི་རྒོལ *sña-rgol dañ phyi-rgol* पूर्ववादिन् परवादिन्, the plaintiff and defendant in a law-suit.

སྔ་ཕྲོས *sña-phros* early or first work; the earlier position of a work.

སྔ་བ *sña-wa* = སྔ་པ or སྔ་བར = ཐོ་རེངས प्रातः dawn; very early in the morning: སང་སྔ་བར to-morrow early morning.

སྔ་མ *sña-ma* पूर्व, प्राची, प्राक् the former; the first-named; the earlier one; anterior in time and place; the first; the foremost in a series; སྔ་མ་བཞིན་ पूर्ववत् as before; as the one gone before; as the earlier one; སྔ་མའི་དུས in early times.

སྔ་མོ *sña-mo* earlier; bygone; སྔ་མོ་ནས long before; from former time.

སྔ་ཟ *sña-za* breakfast; the morning food; food taken early in the morning.

སྔ་རོལ *sña-rol* of old time; past ages; སྔ་རོལ་དུ before; in time past; gone before.

སྔ་ལགས *sña-lags* = ལེན་པོ in Tsang a return visit or entertainment.

སྔ་ཤ *sña-ça* = རྟ་སྒའི་སྔ་ཐུ straps for binding things to a saddle; ཕྱི་ཤ the straps which go round the hind part, and called ཤ་བཏགས་སྒའི་ སྔ་ཤ་ལ་ནན་རྒྱལ་དང (*Lhamo bstod-pa*).

སྔ་ཤས *sña-ças* very early.

སྔ་ཤུགས་འདྲེན་པ *sña-çugs hdren-pa* the accenting of the first syllable.

སྔ་སོར *sña-sor* पूर्व 1. before; in the first place; first of all; at first. 2. anciently; in olden times.

Syn. སྔར *sñar*; སྔོན་དུ *sñon-du*; སྔ་མ *sña-ma* (*Mñon.*).

སྔ་ཧར *sña-har* a kind of tea.

སྔག་པ *sñag-pa*, also སྔགས་པ, pf. བསྔགས, fut. བསྔག, imp. སྔོག *sñog*, to praise, commend, extol; to recommend: འགྲོ་བར་སྔགས it is recommended to go; བསྟོད་བསྔགས་པ praising; singing praise; བསྔགས་པ་པོ a praiser, commender (*Cs.*); བསྔགས་པར་འོས་པ worthy of praise; བསྔགས་ལྡན praised; also n. of Buddha's horse; བསྔགས་གསོལ thanksgiving.

སྔགས *sñags* 1. praise; encomium (*Cs.*). 2. मन्त्र magical formula consisting mostly of strings of Sanskrt syllables in the recital of which perfect accuracy is required. These are used in invoking and coercing deities and demons, and are the equivalents of the famous mantras and dhārani of Sanskrt Buddhism; སྔགས་སྒྲུབ་པ *sñags-sgrub-pa*, སྔགས་སྤེལ་བ *sñags-spel-wa*, to recite mantras; to pronounce charms or incantations; སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ मन्त्रयान the mystical or *Tantrik* doctrine of the Buddhists, v. ཐེག་པ *theg-pa*; སྔགས་ཀྱི་དག་བྱེད हविः clarified butter (used in the sacrificial fire); སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ *sñags-kyi spyod-pa* मन्त्रचर्या mysticism; the practice of the mystic cult.

སྔགས་འཆང་ *sñags-hchañ* मन्त्रधर one who ministers charms, a professor of mysticism; སྔགས་འཆང་བ or སྔགས་འཛིན་པ to carry dhārani charms about one's self.

སྔགས་བཏུ་བ *sñags-btu-wa* समुच्चय extracts of *mantra* or charms.

སྔགས་སྡེ་གསུམ *sñags-sde-gsum* acc. to the Buddhist as well as the Bon-po = ཕྱི་རིགས་སྔགས the external or ritualistic science. 1. the external spells by which a god or goddess is propitiated or brought under one's power so as to obey the wishes; ནང་གསང་སྔགས गुह्यमन्त्र the secret charms by the efficacy of which a *Tantrik Bodhisattva* either in his wrathful manifestation or in his milder form is propitiated. By dint of charms, he mysteriously unites with a female who having acquired similar perfections and merits like himself, is thus prepared spiritually for such a union. Both having attained to the same degree of spiritual culture and sitting in each others embrace vanish, it is believed, into the state of *Nirvāṇa*. This practice is called ཡབ་སྦྱོར

mkhaḥ-spyod. 2. གསང་སྔགས secret written charms; གཟུངས་སྔགས धारणीमन्त्र charms which contain efficacious significations and are capable of over-powering or coercing spirits. These charms are generally inscribed on cloth, paper, or wooden boards. 3. རིག་སྔགས, v. རིག spells.

སྔགས་པ *sñags-pa* तन्त्रिन् one versed in the *Tantra* cult of the Buddhists; one who practises mysticism.

Syn. ནུས་པ་ཅན *nus-pa-can*; མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ *mthu-bo-che*; སྔགས་འཆང *sñags-ḥchañ*; བསྲུང་འཁོར་པ *bsruñ-ḥkhor-pa*; བསྟན་བདག *bstan-bdag*; འཇོམས་བྱེད *ḥjoms-byed*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན *rdo-rje-ḥdsin*; སྔགས་ཆེན *sñags-chen* (*Mñon.*).

སྔགས་བོན *sñags-bon* for སྔགས་པ and བོན་པོ *Bon-po*.

སྔགས་བཙུན་མར་གྱི་རྐྱལ་པ་ཅན *sñags-btsun mar-gyi rkyal-pa-can* n. of an ointment for wounds and sores (*Sman. 350.*).

སྔགས་རིགས *sñags-rigs* ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇ.

སྔངས *sñañs*=དངངས, v. དངང་བ.

སྔངས་སྐྲག *sñañs-skrag*=དངངས་སྐྲག panic; sudden fear.

སྔངས་བྱེད *sñañs-byed* भीषण very fearful, terrific; panic stricken.

སྔན *sñan* for སྔ or སྔོན *sñon*, སྔན་ཆད formerly; before; previously, opp. to now: འཆར་ཀ་སྔན་ལ་བཏང་ Charka was sent previously or at first.

སྔན་བུ *sñan-bu* a medicinal herb.

སྔར *sñar* पुरस्तात्, पूर्वं adv. of time, used for སྔ་རུ *sña-ru*, before; beforehand; previously; formerly; at first; སྔར་ནས from before; སྔར་མེད་པ what has not existed before; an innovation; སྔར་མ་བྱས་པ what was not done before; སྔར་ལོངས to get up first; one who has risen first or early; སྔར་གྱི་སྒྲིག་གསོལ to have or avail of a former arrangement or system; སྔར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་རྙིང་པ་རྣམས old or early records; the writings of antiquity; སྔར་བ the former; first mentioned; སྔར་གྱི་བས=སྔར་ལས་ཀྱང or སྔར་བས་ཀྱང་ than, before: རྒྱལ་བུ་སྔར་གྱི་བས་ཀྱང་ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ་ཙམ་དུ་གདའ་བ་ལ། "the prince was superior even to those who preceded him, *i.e.*, even he excelled his predecessors." Although སྔར occurs almost exclusively as a temporal adv., it is used in the sense of a local postp. in the honorific expression སྤྱན་སྔར, before his eyes, in his presence.

སྔར་སྐྱེས *sñar-skyes*=ཨ་ཇོ; अग्रज an elder brother.

སྔར་ཁྱུན་ལྟར *sñar-khyun ltar* or སྔར་རྒྱུན་ལྟར as usual; in the ordinary course; as formerly.

སྔར་ཁྲིམས *sñar-khrims* (*ñar-ṭhim*) early laws; previous punishment or conviction.

སྔར་འཁྱུར *sñar-ḥkhyur*=སྔ་མའི་སྲོལ former custom or usage.

སྔར་རྒྱས *sñar-rgyas* early diffusion or earlier propagation.

སྔར་འཇགས *sñar-ḥjags* given as before; as before.

སྔར་རྗེས་ཅན *sñar-rjes-can* one who follows or acts according to precedents; སྔ་མའི་ལམ་ལུགས་སྲོལ *sña-maḥi lam-lugs-srol* the old or former customs.

སྔར་རྟོགས *sñar-rtogs*=སྔ་མ་ནས་རྟོགས *sña-ma-nas rtogs* premeditated; thought of before; anything done after much consideration.

སྔར་ལྟར *sñar-ltar* as before.

སྔར་འཐུང་ *sñar-ḥthuñ* anything that is to be drunk first; an early drink.

སྔར་དྲངས *sñar-drañs* (སྔོན་འདྲེན་པ *sñon-ḥdren-pa*) पूर्वका formerly invited.

སྔར་གནོད *sñar-gnod* aggression; doing mischief without provocation.

སྔར་མ *sñar-ma* sharp, intelligent, quick of apprehension.

སྔར་མེད་རྙེད་ *sñar-med-rñed* योग gaining or acquiring what one was without before; སྔར་མེད་གསར་སྒྲིགས innovation; new introduction; སྔར་མེད་གསར་བྱུང་ what did not exist before (in the usage, custom or institutions), but has been introduced.

སྔར་ཚིམ *sñar-tshim* पूर्व पूर early satisfaction; previous contentment.

སྔར་བཞིན *sñar-bshin* as before, as usual.

སྔས *sñas* resp. དབུ་སྔས *dbu-sñas* pillow; cushion; bolster: ཡོ་བྱད་སྔས་སུ་འཇུག་པ using their things as a pillow; སྔས་སྟན or སྔས་འབོལ pillow; རྒྱབ་སྔས a cushion for the back; སྔས་མལ a couch of pillows.

སྔས་པ *sñas-pa*, v. སྔ་བ.

སྔུན *sñun*, adv. of time; in colloq. signifying previously; first; ago.

སྔུར་བ *sñur-wa* to snore (cf. ངར་བ also སྔར་བ་འཐེན).

སྔེའུ *sñehu* the kind of pulse or peas growing in the Sub-Himalayan regions called སོན་སྣན་, v. གྲེའུ *grehu*.

སྔོ I: *sño* or སྔོ་དབྱིགས *sño-dbyigs* (ཟན་སྲེས *zansres*).

སྔོ II: a root signifying green; as sbst. plant, herb, green vegetable; སྔོ་སྐྱེན *sño-skyen* early growth; when it is verdant.

སྔོ་སྐྱ *sño-skya* pale-green.

སྔོ་ཁྲ *sño-khra* painting on a blue body in variegated colours.

སྔོ་སྒ *sño-sga* officinal herb; green ginger: སྔོ་སྒའི་ཚ་བས་མགྲིན་ཚད་མགོ་ནད་སེལ the pungency of green ginger removes headache and congested liver (*Sman.*).

སྔོ་ལྗང་ *sño-ljañ* bluish-green.

སྔོ་ཏོག *sño-tog* unripe fruits; green fruits.

སྔོ་དྲེགས *sño-dregs* mire or bluish-green mud.

སྔོ་ནག *sño-nag* blue-black; deep-blue.

སྔོ་སྣེ *sño-sne* ornaments made of coloured glass-beads.

སྔོ་སྤྲིན=ཁྲག་སྐང་ (mystic expression) (*Miñ.*).

སྔོ་བ I: *sño-wa Cs.* also སྔོད་པ *sñod-pa*, pf. བསྔོས *bsños*, fut. བསྔོ *bsño*, imp. སྔོས *sños* to become green; སྔོ་བོ *sño-bo* green; verdant.

སྔོ་བ II: དགེ་བ परिणाम, कल्याण 1. to bless; to pronounce benediction. 2. to design; to intend: ང་ལ་བསྔོས་པའི་གཡུ *ña-li bsños pahi gyu* the turquoise intended for me.

སྔོ་སྨན *sño-sman* a medicinal herb.

སྔོ་རྩྭ *sño-rtsba* green grass, as distinguished from སྐྱ་རྩྭ, whitish-green shoots of grass.

སྔོ་ཚོད *sño-tshod* vegetables; herbs.

སྔོ་རྫབ *sño-rdsab* n. of a colour or paint.

སྔོ་ཡས *sño-yas* n. of a number.

སྔོ་ལོ *sño-lo* green leaf; the leaf of a plant (*Cs.*): སྔོ་ལོ་འཆར་བ *sño-lo hchar-wa* 1. to sprout. 2. "to become notorious."

སྔོ་བསངས *sño-bsañs* श्यामल pale or rather Greenish blue; སྔོ་བསངས་མ *sño bsañs-ma* श्यामा the goddess Paldan Lhamo; the sky.

སྔོ་བསངས་ལུས *sño-bsañs-lus* श्यामतनु pale-blue body.

སྔོག་པ *sñog-pa*, prob. pf. བསྔོགས *bsñogs*, fut. བསྔོག *bsñog*, imp. སྔོགས *sñogs*, to vex; to annoy; to cause petty irritation; to disturb from rest.

སྔོན *sñon* पुरा, पूर्व, आदि former; formerly; before; previously; སྔོན་སངས་རྒྱས *sñon-sañs-rgyas* आदिबुद्ध the earliest Buddha:

སྔོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་བ་ཞུགས་བཞུགས་པ *ṡñon-gyi rgyal-wa shugs-bshugs-pa* पूर्व्वजिनाध्यासित when the first Buddha was still living; སྔོན་གྱི་འཆར་གཞི *ṡñon-gyi-hchar-gshi* former matter or subject; སྔོན་གྱི་ཆོ་ག *ṡñon-gyi cho-ga* पुराकल्प the preliminary ceremonies or rites; སྔོན་གྱི་མཐའ *ṡñon-gyi-mthaḥ* पूर्व्वान्त, the end of a preceding one; སྔོན་གྱི་མུ *ṡñon-gyi mu* पूर्व्वकोटि former boundary or limit; the starting point; སྔོན་གྱི་དུས་སམ་ཚེ *ṡñon-gyi dus-sam-tshe* पूर्व्वकाल or पुरा former or olden times. This word has more commonly the temporal signification, whilst སྔོན་ལ refers most frequently to place and position.

སྔོན་སྐྱེས *ṡñon-ṡkyeṡ* ब्राह्मण, पूर्व्वज, अग्रज, the first-born; born before; the first-born of Brahmā; a Brāhmaṇ; an elder brother.

སྔོན་གྱི་རབས *ṡñon-kyi rabṡ* 1. पुराणम् ancient history; legends. 2. former generation.

སྔོན་འགྲོ *ṡñon-hgro* पुरस्सर, अग्रेग one going before; precursor: སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ *ṡñon-du hgro*, སྔོན་དུ་སྩོགས་པ *ṡñon-du ṡtsogṡ-pa* पूर्व्वयोग the preamble or the introduction of a work.

Syn. གནའ་བོ *gnaḥ-bo* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔོན་ཆད *ṡñon-chad* in former times; anciently: སྔོན་མེད་མ་ཡིན་སྔོན་ཆད་མ་གྲགས་པ *ṡñon-med ma-yin ṡñon-chad ma-grags-pa* not that it did not exist before, but it was not known formerly.

སྔོན་འཇུག *ṡñon-ḥjug* anything fixed to the fore; a prefix; a prefixed letter.

སྔོན་དུ *ṡñon-du* or སྔོན་ལ *ṡñon-la*, adv. and postp. before; formerly; at the head; in advance; in front of. Of the various forms of cognate meaning, this is the most usual and regular; སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *ṡñon-du* to go before; precede; སྔོན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *ṡñon-du ḥjug-pa* to put or place before; སྔོན་དུ་འདྲེན་པ *ṡñon-du ḥdren-pa* पुरःसरः one drawing before, leading; a guide; སྔོན་དུ་གནས་པ *ṡñon-du gnaṡ-pa* placed or located in front; existing from before; སྔོན་དུ་བྱས *ṡñon-du-byaṡ* पुरस्कृत, साचात्कृत promoted; remunerated; honoured; visited; སྔོན་དུ་བྱས་ནས *ṡñon-du byaṡ-naṡ* साचात् कृत्वा being respected; སྔོན་དུ་བཞག་པ *ṡñon-du bshag-pa* = མདུན་དུ་བཞག་པ placed before.

སྔོན་དུས *ṡñon-du* पुरा ancient time; olden times; of yore.

སྔོན་དྲན *ṡñon-dran* recollecting the events of former times; རྗེས་ཡོང་སྔོན་དྲན་གྱི་གཏམ *rjeṡ-yoṅ ṡñon-dran-gyi gtam* stories of olden times (which have) come down.

སྔོན་ནས *ṡñon-naṡ* from a former time.

སྔོན་པོ *ṡñon-po* or སྔོན་མོ *ṡñon-mo* 1. v. སྔོ *ṡño* नील blue. 2. stale; old.

སྔོན་པོ་བཞིན *ṡñon-po bshin* = ནམ་མཁའ the blue sky, the nature of which is blue as of old; སྔོན་པོར་འགྱུར *ṡñon-por-hgyur* (མི་དྭང་ མི་བཏུབ) to go out of use; become old and useless.

སྔོན་ཕྱུག *ṡñon-phyug* rich from the beginning; rich at first; formerly rich.

སྔོན་ཕྱུག་པར་གྱུར *ṡñon phyug-par gyur* was formerly rich.

སྔོན་བུ *Ṡñon-bu* a vegetable; n. of a medicinal plant, *Delphinium Cashmirianum*: སྔོན་བུས་ཆུ་སེར་ནད་རྣམས་འཇམ་པོར་སྦྱོང *ṡñon-buṡ chu-ser nad-rnamṡ hjam-por ṡbyoṅ.*

སྔོན་བྱུང *ṡñon-byuṅ* इतिहासकम्, पुरावृत्त, अधिसर्ग history; ancient account: སྔོན་བྱུང་བ *ṡñon-byuṅwa* भूतपूर्व्व anything happened before; early events; gone before.

སྔོན་བྱུས *ṡñon-byuṡ* विधि, भाग्य destiny; fate.

སྔོན་འབུམ *Ṡñon-ḥbum* n. of a botanical work; 'the hundred thousand vegetables' (*Cs.*).

སྔོན་སྦྱངས *ṡñon-ṡbyaṅṡ* culture of a former birth; early development; སྔོན་སྦྱངས་ཀྱི་ཤུགས

sṅon-sbyaṅs-kyi çugs by dint of culture in a previous existence (*Yig. 7*).

སྔོན་མ *sṅon-ma* 1. प्राचीन, the former (when two persons or things are spoken of); སྔོན་མ་རྣམས *sṅon-ma rnams* the former (persons or things). 2. beginning; ལྷ་ཁང་བཞེངས་པའི་སྔོན་མ་ལྷ་ས་ལ་བྱས་ཏེ a beginning to build temples was made at Lhasa.

Syn. སྔ་མ *sṅa-ma*; ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; དང་པོ *daṅ-po*; འགོ་མ *hgo-ma*; གནའ་བ *gnah-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔོན་མོ *sṅon-mo* भव्य the first; a vegetable.

སྔོན་མོ་ཆབ་འདྲན *sṅon-mo chab-hdran* (lit. the vegetable which draws out water). 1. n. of a medicinal plant which is largely used in dropsy. It grows on the plains as well as in the clefts of rocks in Tibet. 2. དང་ཡ་ཀུན་སྐྱག་པོ (སྔོ་སྐྱན), སོ་དཀར་སྐྱག་པོ་གཡག་ཡིག (*Miṅ. 4*).

སྔོན་དམར་ཅན *sṅon-dmar-can* नीललोहित 1. blue and red; purple. 2. an epithet of S'iva.

སྔོན་ཚེ *sṅon-tshe* olden times.

སྔོན་བཞིན *sṅon-bshin* as formerly.

སྔོན་ཡང་བསོད་ནམས་བྱས་པ पुर्व्वकृत पुण्याम् merits of former existence (*M.V.*).

སྔོན་རབས *sṅon-rabs* पुराण ancient history; former generation; སྔོན་རབས་ཀྱི་གཏམ *sṅon-rabs-kyi gtam* traditions of antiquity.

སྔོན་རོལ *sṅon-rol*= སྔ་རོལ *sṅa-rol* by-gone time or period.

སྔོན་ལ་བཤད *sṅon-la bçad* पुराख्य previously stated; explained before or said before.

སྔོན་ལས *sṅon-las* नियति, विधि, दैव, समय former actions; an accident; an event over which one has no control; from before.

སྔོན་བསགས་མཐུ *sṅon-bsags-mthu* power due to merits formerly acquired, v. མཐོ་རིས་གནས or དགེ་ལེགས. 1. virtue; piety. 2. paradise. (*Mṅon.*).

བརྔ་བ *brṅa-wa* to reap.

བརྔ་ཡས *brṅo-yas* n. of a number.

བརྔད *brṅad* 1.= བྲང་ 2. ནས་བསྔོད་པ *nas bsṅod-pa* to crop barley. 3. འཇུད་པ लोभयत् to tempt (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔད་པ *brṅad-pa* to seduce deceitfully (a woman or man) (*Sch.*); also to draw out; to distill; to extract the juices of.

བརྔད་བ *brṅad-wa*, v. རྔ་བ.

✛ **བརྔན་པ** *brṅan-pa*= མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa* पूजन to honour; to worship.

བརྔབ་པ *brṅab-pa* 1. acc. to *Sch.*= བརྔད་པ. (2) acc. to *Lex.* རྔབ་པ or རྔམས་པ.

བརྔམས *brṅams*= འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ passionate (*Situ. 99.*).

བརྔའ *brṅah* crops; བརྔའ་བྱའི་ལོ་ཏོག harvest fit for the sickle (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔས *brṅas* reaped; བཙམ་མ་བརྔས reaped the harvest (*Situ. 75*).

བརྔས་པ *brṅas-pa* लुभ् tempted, entrapped.

བརྔུབ *brṅub*, pres. དབུགས་བརྔུབ *dbugs-hrṅub*, བརྔུབས *brṅubs*, past "དུ་བ་བརྔུབས *du-wa brṅubs* (*Situ. 75*); བརྔུབ་བྱའི་སྨན *brṅub-byahi sman* medicine to be inhaled.

བརྔུབས *brṅubs* पायित drawn in (breath or water); འཐུངས་ཚང་བ drunk.

བརྔུལ *brṅul* pf. of རྔུལ་བ *rṅul-wa*.

བརྔོག་པ *brṅog-pa* to point out anothers' fault; seek out faults; also to search out a lost article.

བརྔོད *brṅod* 1. pf. བརྔོད་བྱའི་ནས *brṅod-byahi nas* barley to be cropped (*Situ. 77*). 2. སླུ་བ to seduce, deceive: བུད་མེད་བརྔོད་པ *budmed-brṅod-pa* to seduce a woman (*Situ. 75*).

བརྔོན *brṅon* प्रतिभेद dividing (discovery) pf. རི་དྭགས་བརྔོན་ཏོ *ri-dbags brṅon-to* hunted a wild animal (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔོན་པ *ḅrṅon-pa*, vb. pf. and fut. བརྔོན *ḅrṅon* 1. to pursue wild beasts; to hunt; to seduce བུད་མེད *bud-med*, esp. to sensual indulgence (*Jä.*): རྔོན་པས་རི་དྭགས་ལ་བརྔོན *rṅon-pa ṣri-dḅags-la ḅrṅon* a huntsman chases a wild animal. 2. sbst. व्याध, शबर, लुब्धक fowler; huntsman; मृगया, आखेट hunting; རྔོན་པ་མོ *rṅon-pa-mo* a hunting woman; a huntress (*Cs.*): རི་དྭགས་བརྔོན་ཏོ *ri-dḅags ḅrṅon-to* have been hunting game.

བསྔགས་ལྡན *ḅsṅags-ldan* कण्टक, कण्टिक n. of Gautama's horse on which he left his home.

བསྔགས་པ *ḅsṅags-pa* = བསྟོད་པ སྔན་པར་བརྗོད་པ 1. praise, eulogy; परिश्लिष्ट, प्रशस्त praised; བསྔགས་འོས *ḥsṅags-ḥos* प्रशस्य, श्लाघ्य praise-worthy. 2. description.

བསྔལ་བ *ḅsṅal-wa* to be faint or exhausted (*Cs.*), v. སྡུག་བསྔལ *ṣdug-ḅsṅal.*

བསྔས་པ *ḅsṅas-pa* to place the head or body upon a cushion; to recline.

བསྔོ་བ *ḅsṅo-wa* 1. परिणाम the end v. སྔོ་བ *ṣṅo-wa.* 2. a blessing, བདག་གཞན་གྱི་དོན་དུ *ḅdag-gshan gyi don-du* cf. སྔོ་བ *ṣṅo-wa.* 3. mouldy; rotten (*Cs.*).

བསྔོགས་པ *ḅsṅogs-pa* = མཚང་དྲུས་པ, pf. བསྔག *ḅsṅag*, imp. སྔོགས་ཤིག *ṣṅogs-çig* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྔོས་པ *ḅsṅoṣ-pa* संकल्प resolution: བསྔོས་པས་བསྒྱུར་བ *ḅsṅoṣ-paṣ ḅsgyur-wa* परिणामना 1. to make a firm resolve to go the way of *Nirvāṇa* or to do any act of piety. 2. final consequences of Budhhistic enlightenment, viz., showering of blessings on the afflicted. Compare—

यत् किञ्चिद् जगतो दुःखं तत् सर्व्वं मयि पच्यताम्।
बोधिसत्वशुभैः सर्व्वैः जगत् सुखितम् अस्तु च॥ (*Bodhi*)

"Let whatever sufferings the world has, come to me! may the merits of the *Bodhisattvas* make the world happy!"

ཅ

ཅ *ca*, the fifth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding in pronunciation to the Sanskrit च or to English *ch* in the word "child." Acc. to Tibetan grammarians, the Sanskrit च is equivalent to ཙ, the seventeenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet. Thus Tibetans write the Sanskrit word चन्द्र (moon) as ཙནྡྲ *tsan-dra* and not as ཅནྡྲ *can-dra*.

ཅ 1. as num. fig. 5. 2. ཅ *ca*=ལྕ *lca* excrement; alvine discharges: ཅ་འདོར་བ to discharge excrements (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅིར *ca-cir* bark (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅུས *ca-cus* warped; distorted; awry (*Sch.*).

ཅ་ཅོ *ca-co* 1.=ཀི་ལི་ཀི་ལ कोलाहल, कलकलध्वनि clamour, noise, cry; the noise produced by many people talking with one another. 2.=བཤད་གད; སྙིང་ནོམས་ཀྱི་ཅ་ཅོ exclamation of joy: ད་ཅ་ཅོ་མ་བྱེད now do not make such a noise! (*Mil.*) *Ki-li ki-la*, noise of laughter. 3. विरुत-कूजन chirping, twitter (of birds).

ཅ་ཅོ་སྒྲོགས *ca-co-sgrogs* कलधौत, कामध्वनि 1. expression of love in birds; a low or pleasing tone. 2.=ཕུག་རོན कपोत pigeon.

ཅ་ཅོ་ཅན *ca-co-can* shouting, bawling; talkative, loquacious (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅོ་ཆེ *ca-co-che* གྲག་ཅོར་ཆེ a babel; confused noise (as in a market) (*Ñag.*).

ཅ་ཅོ་མེད་པ *ca-co med-pa* नाखिरविरतम् free from noise or chatter; without fuss; an attribute of Buddha (*M. V.*); one of the eighteen independent conditions of Buddhahood (*Dh.* sect. LXXIX).

ཅ་ཕྱི *ca-phyi*=མི་མཐུན་པ disagreement; not in accordance with.

ཅ་ར་མ་ར *ca-ra ma-ra* raving; adj. irrelevant: སྐད་ཆ་ཅ་ར་མ་ར་འཕྲལ་གྱི་འདུག། he is speaking irrelevant things, talking unconnectedly.

ཅ་ར་ར *ca-ra-ra* the noise produced by the falling of rain in high wind.

ཅ་རི *ca-ri* in *W.* a bug (*Jä.*).

ཅ་རེ *ca-re*=ཅར *car* continually; always (*Jä.*).

ཅ་རེ་ཉ་རེ *ca-re ña-re* drippingly; little and little (*A. 52.*).

ཅ་ལེ་ཅོ་ལེ *ca-le co-le*=ཆ་ལེ་ཆོ་ལེ irregular: ཁྱེད་རང་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཅ་ལེ་ཅོ་ལེར་སོང་བ་མིན་ནམ (*A. 107*) has not your conduct become irregular and slack?

ཅག *cag* termination of plur. of pers. pron. as in ང་ཅག we, ཁྱེད་ཅག you, ཁོ་ཅག they.

ཅག་ཀྲུམ *cag-krum*=ཆག་ཀྲུམ *chag-krum* 1. sbst. broken pieces (of glass or any brittle thing). 2. cartilage; gristle; སྣའི་ཅག་ཀྲུམ *snahi cag-krum* bridge of the nose (*Jä.*).

ཅག་དཀར *cag-dkar*=ཅག་རྡོ in *W.* quartz (*Jä.*).

ཅག་ག *cag-ga* care; vb. ཅག་ག་བྱེད་པ to take care of; ཅག་ག་དག་པོ acc. to *Jä.* in colloq. careful, orderly, regular, tidy.

ཙག་ཙག *cag-cag* crunching sound in eating: ཙག་ཙག་མི་བྱ do not crunch so!

ཙག་ཙེར་རེ *cag-cer-re* closely pressed or crowded in standing or sitting (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཙག་ཙོབ *cag-cob* = ཙག་ཙག (*Ñag.*).

ཙག་རྡོ *cag-rdo*, v. ཙག་དཀར in *W.*

ཙང་ *cañ* contraction of ཅི་ཡང་ anything, whatever, everything: ཙང་མི་གསུངས་པར་བྱུར he did not say anything whatever; ཙང་མི་སྨྲ་བ to say nothing.

ཙང་ཏེའུ *cañ-teḥu* also ཙང་ཙང་ཏེའུ डमरु a kind of small drum; a hand drum. Those used by the *Tantriks* are made of a human skull; ཙང་ཏེའུ་བརྡུང་རྡེང་ beating a hand-drum (*A. 32*).

ཙང་རིག *cañ-rig* = སྤྱང་པོ wise, prudent; knowing everything.

ཙང་ཤེས *cañ-çes* आजानेय one who knows all about (a subject); ཙང་ཤེས་པ wi·e, well-informed, good; ཙང་མི་ཤེས་མཁན = ཅི་ཡང་མི་ཤེས་མཁན one not knowing anything; blockhead, simpleton [अजानमान not well informed]*S.*; ཙང་མ་མཐོང་ did not see anything: ཁྱོད་ལ་བཙར་བའི་མཛའ་བཤེས་ཙང་མ་མཐོང་། I have never seen a friend who was intimate with you (*Rdsa. 13*).

ཙང་སྲིད *cañ-srid* what; what is it?

ཙངས་པོ *cañs-po* clever, skilful.

ཙན *can* an affix signifying having, possessing, being provided with, corresponding to the English adj. terminations—ous,—y,—ly,—ful: ཙེར་མ་ཙན thorny. Sometimes also = like, or ish: བོན་ཙན Bon-like; ཁྱོད་ཙན you or one like you; ཧིན་དུ་ཙན a Hindu, Hinduish. ཡོན་ཏན་ཙན = ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ལྡན་པ having or being possessed of merit, qualifications; སྐྱོན་ཙན = སྐྱོན་ཡོད་པ faulty, with faults; ཙེར་མ་རྣོན་པོ་ཙན having sharp thorns: སེང་གེའི་མགོ་ཙན having a lion's head. It is sometimes affixed to verbs: བྱེད་པ་ཙན doer: ལས་ཀ་ཙན worker; sometimes signifies belonging to: བོད་ཙན Tibetan, ཕྱི་གླིང་ཙན European. In *C.* is also used for the possessive pron. ང་ཙན, ཁོ་ཙན my, his or her.

ཙན་ཙིལ *can-cil W.* the green shell of a walnut (*Jä.*).

ཙན་ཙེ *can-ce*, ཙན་ཙེར, ཙན་ཙེ in colloq. ཛ་མོར 1. tea-cup (made either of wood or of china (*Ñag.*). 2. a small bowl or dish (*Sch.*). 3. continually (*Cs.*).

+ ཙན་དུ *can-du* postp. c. accus. to; with: ཁོ་ཙན་དུ་མི་འགྲོ། I do not go to him; ང་ཙན་དུ *ña-can du* with me, in my possession.

ཙན་བཞི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Can-bshi rgyal-po* believed to be an incarnation of Padma Sambhava or *Guru rin-po-che.* ཙན་བཞི་རྒྱལ་པོས་དགྲ་བགེགས་རུ་དྲ་སྐྱོབ། saves one from enemies, evil spirits and *Rudra* (*Lh. kar. 35*).

卐 **ཙབ་ཙབ** *cab-cab* patting or clapping with the hands to express approbation. འགྲོམ་ཡང་རྔོག་ལ་ཕྱག་ཙབ་ཙབ་མཛད་ནས། also bowing to and patting *Rñog* (*Hbrom. 116*).

ཙབ་ཙོབ *cab-cob* (ཁ་ཙག་ཙག་ལྟ་བུ) 1. the sound of tasting. 2. nonsense: ཙབ་ཙོབ་སྨྲ་བ། to talk nonsense.

ཙམ *cam* 1. slow (*Cs.*). 2. quietly, without any noise or fuss; ཙམ་མེ་བཞག་པ or ཙམ་གྱིས་འཇོག་པ to place quietly; in *Sikk.* ཙམ་སྡོད keep silent or sit still. 3. in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* whole, unimpaired: ས(རྩྭ)ཙམ་མེ་ཡོད the whole store of hay is still left. 4. glistening, glittering cf. ལྷམ་མེ (*Jä.*).

ཙམ་པ་ཏ་ལོ *cam-pa ta-lo* in Tsang, the mallow (*Jä.*).

ཙམ་པོད *cam-pod* in *Ld.* a bunch of flowers, sprigs, etc., a handful of ears of corn (*Jä.*).

ཅར *car* 1. (*Lex.*) ཅར་རེ; acc. to *Cs.* ཅ་རེ continually, always; with numerals; གཅིག་ཅར at the same time, opp. to one after the other, successively (viz., doing or suffering a thing, sleeping, dying, etc.). 2. at once, on a sudden, opp. to gradually; ལྔ་ཅར all the five together.

ཅར་མར *car-mar* always, continually (*Sch.*).

ཅར་རས *car-ras*=འདོམས་རས a small apron to cover the privy parts.

ཅར་རེ *car-re*, v. ཅར *car*.

ཅལ *cal* or ཅལ་ཅལ noise (*Cs.*); ཅལ་སྒྲོག rumour, (false) report. ཅལ་ཅོལ or ཅལ་ཅོལ་གཏམ idle talk, nonsense (*Jä.*).

ཅས་ཅུས *cas-cus* 1. ཝན་ཅུན་ལ་འཛུམས་པ distorted; to be obstinately perverse; twisted; awry. 2. acc. to *Sch.*=ཅ་ཅུས.

ཅི I: num. fig. 35.

ཅི II: किम्, कथं 1. gen. used in books though not commonly in colloq.: what? ཅིའི of what? ཅིའི་ཕྱིར or ཅི་ཕྱིར why, for what, for what object? ཅིའི་དོན་དུ in whose interest, for what purpose? ཅིའི་ཆེད་དུ or ཅིའི་སླད་དུ why? དེ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེ་ན this wherefore? why this? "if so it is asked." ཅིའི་འབྲས་བུ what sort of fruit; the fruit of what? ཅིའི་རི what kind of mountain, hill; ཅི also like an adj., is placed after the word to which it belongs: རྒྱུ་ཅི་ལས for what reason; on what account? 2. why? wherefore? བདག་ལ་དེས་ཅི་མི་ཚོག། "why should not that suffice me"? ཅི་མི་སྒྲུབ why do you not procure; བསམས་ན་ཅི་མ་ལེགས། I (you) considered, why would not that be a good thing? དེ་འབྱུང་ན་ཅི་མ་རུང་། if that happened, why should it not be desirable? 3. in conjunction with other words ཅི signifies how? 4. inst. of a note of interogation, *e.g.*, in: ཅི་གནང་ for གནང་ངམ, གཤེགས་པར་ཅི་གནང་། "do you allow (me) to come"? (*Jä.*) In the colloq. of *C.* ཅི *ci* is almost invariably re-placed by གང་ *gan* both in the sense of "what" and "which"; whereas, properly གང་ means "which" only, and ཅི means "what."

ཅི III: correlatively which, what; whatsoever; everything. ཅི as a correlative ought properly always to be written ཇི; yet not even in decidedly correlative sentences is this strictly observed: ཅི་བྱེད་ན་འང་། whatever I may do; ཅི་བགྱི་བཀའ་ཟེར་ནའང་ངེད་ཀྱིས་བསྒྲུབ། whatever we may be bidden to do, we shall obediently perform. ཅི་མྱུར also ཅི་མྱུར་རིག་ལ as quickly as possible; also ཅི may = at any rate: སྤྱན་ཅི་དྲངས he must be invited here at all events (*Jä.*).

ཅི་ག *ci-ga* what? colloq. ཅི་དགར, ཅི་དགར་བར whatever one may wish; at pleasure; *ad libitum.* ཅི་ག་ཅི་ཡིན་ནམ what is it? ཅི་གར = ཅི་ལྟར in what manner, how?

ཅི་བགྱི *ci-bgyi* किंकर a servant, valet; one who does what he is ordered to do.

ཅི་འགྲོ *ci-hgro*=གང་དག whatever is good: ཕྱོགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ནས་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆེས་སུ་ཅི་འགྲོ་བྱེད། from all sides, whatever is good is accredited (accounted) to you (*A 133*).

ཅི་ཙོག *ci-cog*=ཅི་ཡོད what or whatever is.

ཅི་བརྗོད *ci-brjod* किमुच्चार what has been stated or told.

ཅི་བཞིག *ci-shig* whatever; something; anything: ཅི་ཞིག་ཏུ་དགོས་པ for what purpose it is wanted.

ཅི་སྙེད་ *ci-sñed*, v. སྙེད་ *sñed*.

ཅི་ལྟར་ *ci-ltar* कीदृश like what? ཅི་ལྟར་བྱུང་བའི་གཏམ་བྱས་སོ "he related how it happened."

ཅི་སྟེ *ci-ste* but if; if however.

ཅི་སྟོ *ci-sto* what does it matter?

ཅི་དྲག *ci-drag* what to do; what is to be done; what is the matter?

ཅི་བདེ་བ *ci-bde ba* किं ह्लादयति 1. what is well, good; what pleases; as it pleases them; as they like. 2. name of a section of *Tantrik* Buddhists in the monastery of Vikramas'ila during Atis'a's time.

ཅི་འདོད་པ *ci-hdod-pa* पर्याप्त whatever one wishes; as much as desired; whatever (they) wish; ཅི་འདོད་པ་བཞིན་ཐོབ་པ to get according to what one wishes [an attribute of a *Bodhisattva* (*M. V.*)].

ཅི་འདྲ་བ *ci-hdra-wa* कीदृश like what? similar to what? ཅི་འདྲ་མཐོང་ what have you seen?

ཅི་སྨྲ་བར་བྱེད་ *ci-smra bar-byed* किं दक्षायम् किसुत्राम् what is there to say?

ཅི་ཙམ *ci-tsam* how much.

ཅི་ཙུག *ci-tsug* how? in what manner?

ཅི་མཚན *ci-mtshan* किंलिङ्ग of what sex?

ཅི་ཤེས་བསྟན་པ *ci-shes bstan-pa* whatever has been demonstrated.

ཅི་ཟེར *ci-zer* what does he say?

ཅི་ཟེར་བརྟག་པའི་ཚིག *ci-zar brtag-pahi tshig* the interrogative expression *ci-zar* (किं वचन) is used to signify:—ཅོ་འདྲི *co-hdri*; འགོག་ཚིག *hgog-tshig*; འགལ་བ་བརྗོད *hgal-wa-brjod*; ཧོག་ལེན་པ *hog-len-pa*; སད་མདའ *sad- mdah* (*Mñon.*).

ཅིའང *cihañ*=ཅི་ཡང (*Situ. 125*).

ཅི་ཡང་ *ci-yañ*=ཅང་ किञ्चन whatever; anything; ཅི་ཡང་མི་ནུས not able to do anything.

ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པ *ci-yañ med-pa* ष्किञ्चन nothing whatever; not any; one who has got nothing.

ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *ci-yañ med-pahi skye-mched* ष्किञ्चन्यायतन [lit. realm of nothingness; one of the eight kinds of *Vimokṣa*—salvation. The sixth stage in which one perceives nothing. Comp. Mahā-p. 30]*S*.

ཅི་ཡང་རུང་བ *ci-yañ ruñ-wa* whatever is permissible, suitable.

ཅི་ཡིན *bi-yin*=ཅི་ག *ci-ga* what?

ཅི་ཡོད *ci yod* किमस्ति what has happened?

ཅི་རིགས་པ *ci-rigs-pa*, adj. यथायोगं, adv. ཅི་རིགས་པར 1. in some measure; to a certain degree; in part; partly. 2. of every sort.

ཅི་རུ *ci-ru* whither: ཅི་རུ་འགྲོ་བ, གར་ལ་ཡང་མ་ལྟ་བར་འགྲོ་བ། to go without looking at anything.

ཅི་ལ *ci-la* कुत्र why? wherefore? ཅི་ལ་ཅི་ལ why? for what? ཅི་ལ་མ་དགག་པར་ཆས་པ། gone without being obstructed; ཅི་ལ་ཡང་ कोऽपि for whatever; ཅི་ལ་ཡོད कुतः why is this? whence? ཅི་ལས कस्माद् from what?

ཅི་ཤུལ *ci-çul* ལས་ཅི་བྱས་པའི་རྗེས། after whatever has been done.

ཅིར *cir*, ཅི་རུ *ci-ru*, termin. of ཅི 1. where to, etc. 2. with ཡང་; everywhere; in every direction; for any purpose; by all means; with a negative=nowhere.

ཅིར་མི་རྟོག *cir-mi-rtog*=ཅི་ལ་མི་རྟོག་པ why not consider the matter or subject.

ཅིས *cis* instr. of ཅི by what? whereby; ཅིས་ཡིད་ཆེས་པར་འགྱུར by what am I to believe it? what shall make me believe it? whereby can I know it to be true? ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྐྲག་པ he is not to be frightened by anything. ཅིས་ཀྱང་ and ཅི་ནས་ཀྱང་ used as adv.: by all means, at any rate: ཅིས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་ན if you wish to go by all means, at all hazards; ད་ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་ཕན now nothing will help or be of any use; ཅིས་ཀྱང་བཞེས་པ་ཞུ I beg of you at least to accept it; ཅིས་ཀྱང་སློབས teach it to me at any rate! (*Jä.*).

ཅི་རྒོད་ *ci-rgod* wild millet.

† ཅི་ཅེར་ *ci-cer* = མགོ་ལ་སྐྲ་མེད་པ without hair on the head; bald head.

† ཅི་ཆིབ་ *ci-chib* = མཐར་ཕྱིན exhaustive; brought to perfection; to the farthest limit.

ཅི་རྩེ *ci-rtse* कोद्रव a kind of millet; a species of grain eaten by the poor.

ཅི་ཚེ *ci-tshe* = ཅི་ཙེ *ci-tse*.

ཅིག *cig* modified form of གཅིག one, and changing to ཞིག after vowels or after ང, ན, མ, ར, or ལ. 1. a; a few; a little; some: ལུག་ཅིག་ཉོ་ནས་ནང་དུ་ཁྲིད་སོང་ having bought a sheep, they led it inside; མི་ལྔ་ཙམ་ཞིག some five people. 2. when affixed to verbs it is a sign of the imperative mood. ཅུང་ཟད་ཅིག་སྡོད་ཅིག wait a little while! ལམ་སྟོན་ཤིག show the path!

ཅིག་ཅར *cig-car* or གཅིག་ཅར 1. together; with one accord: ཅོད་པན་བེ་ཅོན་ཅིག་ཅར་སྤང་། he left off his crown and sceptre together (*Zam.*). 2. མྱུར quickly.

ཅིག་ཅར་ཤེས *cig-car shes* = ལན་གཅིག་ཅེས once; equally; ཅིག་ཆར = ལན་གཅིག युगपत् once; all at once.

ཅིག་ཤོས *cig-ços* or གཅིག་ཤོས དབར the other; the latter; some other.

ཅིང་ I: *ciṅ* = ཤིང, or ཞིང, a gerundial particle, the initial letter of which is changed acc. to the rules obtaining for ཅིག; corresponds to the English participle '*ing*' and is used in sentences beginning with "when," "after," "as," and is affixed to verbal roots and adjectives; in the latter case including the auxilliary verb to be: mostly concludes minor clauses and interposed participial sentences, never ending main clauses: བུ་མོ་གཞན་དེ་ཤིང་ཁར་འཛེགས་ཅིང་མེ་ཏོག་བློགས་ཏེ the other girl climbing up the tree picked the flower: བྲོས་ཤིང་གབ་པས having hid themselves after running away; frq. also when co-ordinate ideas are in English connected by 'and' or 'but': ཤ་ལ་ཟ་ཞིང་ཁྲག་ལ་འཐུང་བ། eating flesh and drinking blood; ཆེ་ཞིང་ལེགས་པ། tall and well shaped; དྲོད་གནོད་ཅིང་བསིལ་བ་ཕན། heat is hurtful, (but) cold is beneficial. It is also used like the ablative of the gerund in Latin: ཉ་གསོད་ཅིང་འཚོ we live by fishing (*Jä.*).

ཅིན་ཅི་ལི *Cin-ci-li* a creeping plant (in Tsang).

ཅིཧུ་རི *Cihu-ri* n. of a female demon (*Jä.*).

ཅུ *cu* 1. num. fig. 65. 2. inst. of བཅུ used in compound numerals for the tens, when the preceding numeral ends with a consonant: སུམ་ཅུ, དྲུག་ཅུ, བདུན་ཅུ, བརྒྱད་ཅུ.

ཅུ་གང་ *Cu-gaṅ* (སྨན) 1. वंशलोचना bamboo-manna; substance secreted in the joints of bamboos and used in medicine both in India and Tibet. 2. kind of lime used in medicine (*Cs.*): ཅུ་གང་རྨ་ཚད་ཀུན་སེལ་སྨ་ཚད་གཅོག། *cu-gang* breaks sores and cures inflammation of the lungs.

ཅུ་ལི *cu-li*, ཅོ་ལི *co-li* 1. in *W.* a fresh apricot (*Jä.*). 2. dried apricots. 3. a sort of wild-growing vegetable in Sikk. In *W.* ཅུ་ལི་ཏ་གིར the pulp of apricots boiled down to a conserve and formed into cakes (*Jä.*).

ཅུག་ཅུག *cug-cug*, v. ཅག་ཅག (*Sch.*).

ཅུང་ *Cuṅ* 1. in *C.* gourd; pumpkin. 2. n. of a place. 3. = ཅུང་ཞིག a little: ད་ཕྱོད་ཅུང་འགྱངས་པ་ཡིན you are a little too late now; ཅུང་ཡོ་བ a little slanting (*Jä.*).

ཅུང་ཤིག *cuṅ-shig*, v. ཅུང་ཟད *cuṅ-zad* a little.

ཅུང་ཤོག *cuṅ-shog* a little (piece), a trifle.

ཅུང་ཟད་ *cuń-zad* a little; slight, trifling; a little while: ཅུང་ཟད་ཀྱང་མི་ནུས=ཅི་ཡང་མི་ནུས not at all able; ཅུང་ཟད་ཁྲོ་བ a little angry: ཅུང་ཟད་འགོད a little smiling; ཅུང་ཟད་ཀྱི་ཕྱིར even for the sake of a trifle: ཅུང་ཞིག་ཕན་ནམ་བལྟ I shall see whether it will help a little; ཅུང་ཟད་ཅིག་སྡོད wait a little, a while; ཅུང་ཟད་མ་བདེ་བ a little unwell; ཅུང་ཟད་ནུམ་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ my self-respect is (made) small.

ཅུང་ཟད་པ an epithet of a Nāgarāja (*M. V.*)

ཅུང་ཟད་ཙམ *cuń-zad-tsam* some little.

ཅུང་འགག *cuń-hgag* a brass plate or dish (*Rtsii.*).

ཅུང་ཞོ *cuń-sho* or ཟན་ཆ་གཙོང་ཞི a medicinal white stone alleged to cure diarrhœa (*Jä.*).

ཅུར *cur* colloq. without leaving any remnant; ཅུར་མིད་པ to devour it all up.

† **ཅུར་ནི** *cur-ni* (ཞིབ་མོ or ཕྱེ་མ चूर or चूर्ण) 1. powder; in the work called *Li-gur* it is stated to have been derived from the dialect of *Shań-shuń*, but it is evidently Sanskṛt. 2. meal, flour (occurring only in medical writings) (*Jä.*).

ཅེ *ce*, num. fig. 95.

ཅེ་ཅང་ *ce-cań*, v. ཅེ་སྤྱང་.

ཅེ་ན *ce-na* its other grammatical forms: ཞེ་ན, ཤེ་ན inst. of ཅེས་སྨྲ་བ 'if one says so, asks, so,' etc.

ཅེ་སྤྱང་ *ce-spyań* =ཅེ་ཅང་ used for ཁྲི་སྤྱང་ शिवा, शृगाल जम्बूक jackal; fox.

ཅེ་སྤྱང་ར *ce-spyań ra*, ཅེ་སྤྱང་ར་ཡིས་ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ནད་རྣམས་སྲུང་། the horn of the (fabulous) jackal; is a protection against cattle disease; n. of a precious stone.

ཅེ་ཙེ *ce-tse* (चणक, also काङ्गव *M. V.*) कोद्रव a kind of millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

ཅེ་ཙེ་རྒོད *ce-tse-rgod*=ཁྲེ་རྒོད wild millet (*M. V.*).

ཅེ་ཧུ *cehu* a reed for sucking up beer. It is called ཙུག་ལི *tsug-li* in Sikk.

ཅེ་ཧོ *ceho*, निश्च certain.

ཅེ་རེ *ce-re* or ཅེར་རེ staring (fixed-eyes): མིག་ཅེ་རེ་ལྟ་གྱིན་འདུག (he was) looking at it with fixed eyes (*Ńag.*); ཅེ་རེ་ལ་ལྟ་བ *ce-re-la lta-wa* looking with fixed stare: འགོམས་སྙིང་ཕྱིན་མིག་ཅེ་རེ་ལ་མ་མཐོང་བར he paced forward with his eyes staring and open without seeing (it) (*A. 73*).

ཅེང་ཀེ *ceń-ke* (གྲི་དཔའ་དམ) a kind of long knife with thin but broad blade: ལག་མ་གོང་པའི་ཅེང་ཀེ་ཙམ་ལ་འབྲུ་ཁལ for a *Ceń-ke* about a little less than an arm's length the price is one khal of grain (*Rtsii.*).

ཅེམ་ཙེ *cem-tse* scissors (*Jä.*).

ཅེར་བུ *Cer-bu* n. of a place in Tibet (*B. ch. 4*).

ཅེར་རེ *cer-re* =ཅེ་རེ *ce-re*.

ཅེས *ceṣ* (its other grammatical forms: ཞེས, ཤེས) इति so, thus; *ceṣ* is generally used after ག, ད, བ, as in བདག་ཅེས་བྱ་བ I, the so-named; ཡོད་ཅེས་པ thus existing; ཐོབ་ཅེས so gaining; in ancient literature ཅེས is regularly placed after words or thoughts that are literally quoted, and so continuing the sentence; the quotation itself is generally preceded by འདི་སྐད་དུ or འདི་སྐད་དུ. In later literature ཅེས and the introductory words are often omitted; in colloq. language always. Inst. of ཅེས་སྨྲས་སོ or ཅེས་གསུངས་སོ so he said, thus he spoke, so has been said or spoken,

so it is said; often only ཅེས་སོ is used and in like manner ཅེས་པ for ཅེས་སྨྲས་པ this word, this speech: ཅེས་པ་ལ་སོགས་པ "these and similar words."

ཅེས་བྱ་བ *ces-bya-wa* or ཅེས་པ the so-called, frq. after names; ཅེས་སུ rarely for ཅེས.

ཅོ *co* num. fig. 125.

ཅོ་ག *Co-ga* also written ལྕོ་ག=བཙ་ཀ in colloq. ཅིའུ་ཅོག་མོ a small singing bird; the lark: ཅོ་གའི་གྲེ་བས་སྐད་འགགས་སེལ the larynx of *Co-ga* removes hoarse voice.

ཅོ་ག་ཀླད་སྨན *co-ga, klad-sman*=འབྲུ་སྣ་དང་ (mystic expression) (*Miñ. 4*).

ཅོ་གྲས *co-gras* (*co-tch*) a colt one year old, when Tibetans clip its mane and tail for the first time.

ཅོ་ཏོ *co-to* a tuft of hair on the head; ཅོ་ཏོའི་ཏོར་ཅོག hair plaited and dressed on the crown of the head: རྔགས་པའི་མགོའི་སྐྲ་ཏོག་ཏོག་འཛུམས་ནས་ཏོར་ཅོག་བྱེད་པ to make the hair of a sorcerer's head into ཏོར་ཅོག it (the hair) is gathered into a tuft.

ཅོ་དིར *co-dir*=ཅུར་དིར.

+ ཅོ་འདྲི་བ *co-hdri-wa*, विडेटन, विडम्बना 1. to blame, reproach, scoff at; to vie with. In *K. du.* this term is described as signifying to be jealous of, and as equivalent of ཁྲེལ་བཀོད་བྱས་པ, acc. to *Ñag.* ཅོ་འདྲི v. ཅི་ཟེར་བ what does he say. 2. མགོ་བསྐོར་བ to deceive, to cheat (*Ñag.*).

ཅོ་ནི *Co-ni* n. of a district in Amdo.

ཅོ་རེ *co-re* same as ཅོར་ཅོར, the *cor-cor* sound produced by straining fermented beer (*Ñag.*).

ཅོ་ལོ་བ *co-lo-wa*=ཉོ་རེ་བ or ཉ་རེ་ཉོར a little; ཅོ་ལེ་ཙམ=ཉོ་རེ་ཙམ somewhat; rather: བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་པའི་བསླབ་པ་ལ་ཉེས་པ་ཅོ་ལེ་ཙམ་གྱིས་གོས། in his instruction of the *Bodhisattva* he was somewhat culpable (*A. 52*).

+ ཅོག *cog* 1. all; also a plural sign; acc. to *Schr.* all (people): ཡོད་དོ་ཅོག all that exists: ཐོས་སོ་ཅོག all that has been heard; མཐོང་ངོ་ཅོག all that has been seen; ཡིན་ནོ་ཅོག those that exist; གཅེས་སོ་ཅོག those that are valuable. 2. ཤིང་ཐགས.

ཅོག་ཅིག་ཅར *cog-cig car*=ཐམས་ཅད་མཉམ་དུ altogether: དུས་གསུམ་རྒྱལ་བ་ཡིན་ནོ་ཅོག་ཅིག་ཅར་འདུས the Buddhas of the three ages all assembled together (*Ya-sel. 28*).

ཅོག་ཅོག་པ *cog-cog-pa* in *W.* grasshopper; cricket (*Jä.*).

ཅོག་པ *cog-pa* to have leisure: ཅོག་ན་ཡོང་དགོས if you have leisure you should come; དེ་རིང་ཅོག་ཀ་མེད to-day I have no leisure.

ཅོག་བུ *Cog-bu* a small square tent to accommodate only one person used by anchorites of Tibet when they retire to solitary places for practising religious austerities.

ཅོག་བུ་པ *cog-bu-pa* 1. one who lives in a lonely mountain cavern or in a small tent that accommodates but one man. 2. [नैषद्यिक sitting and not lying down; one of the twelve ascetic practices]*S.*

ཅོག་བུར adv. *cog-bur* the manner of sitting up at night awake (*Ñag.*).

ཅོག་ཙེ *cog-tse* is a corruption of the Chinese word ཅོ་ཙེ meaning a small dining table. It has been Tibetanized in ཅོག་བརྩེགས. or ཅོག་ཙེ, ཅོག་ཙེ་ཕག་ཕྱག་མ་ཡང་འདེར་བཀོད་དོ།

(*Jig.*) (a small) table the legs of which resemble those of a pig is here indicated; ཅོག་འཛེགས་མི་གང་མ a table just suitable for one man to sit at.

ཅོག་རོ *Cog-ro* n. of a place in the district of *Tsaṅ-d̲kar* in E. Tibet.

ཅོག་ལ་མ *cog-la-ma* a mineral substance used for medicinal purposes.

ཅོང་ *coṅ*, in colloq. ཤོང་ 1. a musical instrument (*Lex.*); a bell (*Schtr*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* a precipice: ཅོང་ལ་སྒྱུར་བ to push down a precipice in order to kill (a man). 3. v. གཅོང *gcoṅ*.

ཅོང་ཅི *coṅ-ci* small bowl or dish (*Sch.*); v. ཅན་ཅེ.

ཅོང་ཅོང་ *coṅ-coṅ* jagged, indented, serrated (*Jä.*).

ཅོང་བ *coṅ-wa* (ངུ་འབོད་ཅོང་བ *ṅu-h̲bod̲ coṅ-wa*) to raise wailings, loud lamentations (at funerals); cf. གཅོང་སྐད *gcoṅ-s̲kad̲*.

ཅོང་མོ *coṅ-mo* in colloq. for ལྕུང་མོ.

ཅོང་ཞི *coṅ-shi* = ཅུང་ཞོ *cuṅ-sho* सोम the *Soma* plant said to be useful in diarrhœa, in phlegm and fever; ཅོང་ཞིའི་ཆུ juice or water of the *soma* plant.

ཅོང་རོང་ *coṅ-roṅ*, perh. = ཅོང་ཅོང་, ཅོང་རོང་ཙེར་མ a kind of thistle.

ཅོར་ཅོར *cor-cor* an onomatopoetic word expressive of effervescing; beer is described in fermenting as making the sound '*cor-cor*': ཆང་སྒྲ་ཅོར་ཅོར་ཟེར་ནས་འཚག་པ། (*Ṅag.*) after the sound ཅོར་ཅོར of fermenting beer has ceased, it must be strained.

ཅོལ་ལེ *col-le* = ཞེང་ངེ or ཟེང་ངེ adj. hanging or dangling: ཡུལ་དེ་ན་རི་བྲག་ནག་པོ་མང་པོ་ཅོལ་ལེ་ཡོད་པ། in that country many black rocky hills overhang (*H̲brom. 117*).

ཅོལ་ལེ་བ *col-le-wa*, v. ཐོར་རེ་བ or ཟ་རེ་ཟོ་རེ adj. lying irregularly or promiscuously (*M̲ñon.*).

ཅོད་པན *cod̲-pan*, मुकुट, उष्णीष, मौलि 1. tiara, diadem, crown worn by kings. 2. the crest of gallinaceous birds.

Syn. དབུ་རྒྱན *d̲b̲u-r̲gyan*, དཔུང་རྒྱན *d̲puṅ-r̲gyan*; ཟླ་བ་ཅན *z̲la-wa-can*; རྩེ་གསུམ་བགོ་རྒྱན *r̲tse-g̲sum b̲go-r̲gyan*; རྩེ་བྲན *r̲tse-bran* (*M̲ñon.*).

ཅོད་པཎ་སྣ་ཚོགས་དཔལ་གྱི་གཙུག विचित्र-मौलि श्रीचूड़, literally, handsomely-crested bird; n. of a king of birds (ནམ་མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *nam-m̲khah̲-l̲diṅ*) (*M. V.*).

ཅོར་གང་ *cor-gaṅ* or ཅོར་ཅིག a mouthful; a gulp.

ཅོལ་ཆུང་ *col-chuṅ* childish prattle or babbling.

གཅགས་པ *gcags̲-pa* (*A.K. 1. 24*) 1. to apprehend; to grasp (with the understanding); to impress, gen. with ཡིད་ལ on the mind; ནན་གཅགས་པ well-impressed; impressive; བཀའ་ནན་གཅགས་ཆེན་པོ་གནང་བ། to give a very thorough instruction; གཅགས་པོ་བྱེད་པ། to lay emphasis on. 2. relative to persons it may be synon. with ཆགས་པ, to love.

གཅང་པོ *gcaṅ-po* clever; lively, sprightly; in *W.* also attentive to; regardful of; གཅང་པོ་དྲང་པོ = གཅང་དྲང་ལྡན་པ clever and sagacious; གཅང་ sbst. sagacity, cleverness; ཁ་གཅར clever words; clever speech (*Cs.*).

གཅད་པ *gcad̲-pa*, v. གཅོད་པ *gcod̲-po* = གཏུབ་པ cut into pieces (*M̲ñon.*).

གཅན་གཟན *gcan-gzan* श्वपद carnivorous animal; beast of prey; the cat and the

dog not being included in the term; གཅན་གཟན་ཐ་མ the lowest of the beasts of prey; གཅན་གཟན་གྲི་བ **श्वापद** ferocious, wild animals (*Mñon.*); **श्वापद** literally signifies a warrior-beast.

གཅམ་པ I: *gcam-pa*=བྱས་པ made: གྲོས་གཅམ =གྲོས་བྱས་པ made a conference; talked over (*Ñag.*).

གཅམ་པ II:=བྱམས་པ *byams-pa* loyal and loving: ཀོང་ཙེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་གཅམ་པའི་ཚིག་གི་བཤད་པའི་མདོ། the *Sūtra* for expressing loving words to the miraculous king Kong-tse (*D. R.*).

✢ **གཅམ་བུ** *gcam-bu* adj. artificial, not natural; artificial expression of feeling; insincere demonstration: གཅམ་བུའི་ཚིག་སྨྲ་བ, speaking words of outward regard. Also humbleness, servility, flattery: གཅམ་བུའི་ཚིག, a servile speech (*Sch.*).

གཅམ་བུ་པ *gcam-bu-pa*=ངང་པོ་མི་བྱེད་མཁན། an obsequious, insincere person.

གཅམ་ཡས *gcam-yas* n. of a number.

གཅར་བ *gcar-wa* acc. to *Sch.* cut out; put out; knocked out; cf. བཅར་བ (*Jä.*).

གཅལ་བ *gcal-wa* to spread, display; lay out, *e.g.*, precious stones, jewels, on a table, on the ground (*Jä.*); གཅལ་དུ་བཀྲམ་པ *gcaldu bkram-pa* having laid out.

གཅི་བ *gci-wa* **प्रस्राव** 1. vb. v. གཅིད་པ to discharge urine; to make water. 2. གཅིད་གཅི་བ་པོ one who is making water. 3. གཅི་བྱའི་ཆུ urine to be discharged.

གཅིག *gcig* **एक** 1. the number one; གཅིག་པུང་ one only; one and the same; དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ at the same time; at one time; དུས་ཅིག་ན་ or དུས་གཅིག་ན once; one day. 2. one only: ཡབ་གཅིག my only father or མ་གཅིག, the only mother, the mother of several brothers or sisters but idiomatically the common wife of several brothers; ཤིན་ཏུ་གདུང་བའི་མ་གཅིག my only beloved mother: མ་གཅིག་ལབ་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ the venerable mother *Labdron*; གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག or གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག, etc., one another, each other; མི་གཅིག་པ different (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་ཀ *gcig-ka* single, only, opp. to several.

གཅིག་ཙར *gcig-car* or གཅིག་ཆར alone, v. ཙར.

གཅིག་ཅིག *gcig-cig* certain; some one (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་གཅིག *gcig-gcig* 1. one at a time; separately; alone. 2. of the same kind; not different. 3. adv. by one's self; only; solely.

གཅིག་ཙོག *gcig-gcog* **एकमुख्य, वृन्दारक** one principal; the leader; ring-leader.

གཅིག་ཆོག *gcig-chog* all-sufficient (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་རྗེས *gcig-rjes* (ལམ) **एकपदी** a passage (for one man to pass); lit. fit for one foot only.

གཅིག་ཉིད *gcig-ñid* **सख्य, एकत्व** friendship; state of unity; the state of being one; oneness; unity.

གཅིག་ཏུ *gcig-tu* **एकत्र** 1. together with; into one; into one body; གཅིག་ཏུ་སྡུ་བ to unite; to collect into one. 2. at once; wholly; altogether. 3. only, solely; གཅིག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ **एकीभाव** be turned into one uniform state; གཅིག་ཏུ་ངེས་པ **ऐकान्तिक** to be intent on one object; one object for certain; གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུས་ནས **एकत्र पिण्डीकृत्य, अभिसंक्षिप्य** having agglomerated, abbreviated; གཅིག་ཏུ་འདུས་ནས **एकीभूय** having come together; being united; གཅིག་ཏུ་འདུས་ཤམ་སྦྲེད་ནས **सम्भूय** having joined or being united together; གཅིག་ཏུ་འཛིན་པ the holding together or to hold together; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ in one direction; in a

certain direction; ཡུལ་གཅིག་ཏུ in a certain place; སྣོད་གཅིག་ཏུ in one vessel; ནང་གཅིག་ཏུ in, one house.

གཅིག་ཏུ་མཛེས་པ *gcig-tu mdses-pa* एकान्त रञ्जक 1. lit. one who can perfectly please. 2. n. of a *Bodhisattva* (*M. V.*).

གཅིག་ཏུ་ཡོད *gcig-tu-yod* व्यतिसृति all existing together; in one place.

གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས་པ *gcig-tu sems-pa* 1. to be all attention (to any subject or person); to pay homage; to be respectful. 2. དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ། or ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ, གུས་པ to be possessed of faith and respect (*Mñon.*).

གཅིག་འཐོབ *gcig-hthob* 1. expectant (that he will get something). 2. कुशीलव an actor; a bard.

གཅིག་དུ *gcig-du*, acc. to *Jä.* unity and plurality; གཅིག་དུ་བྲལ not having these qualities (*Was.*).

གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ *gcig-nas gcig-tu* परम्परा परम्पर्या from one to another; in succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་རྒྱུད་པ सन्तान lineal descent or lineal descendant; one unbroken line of succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འདུས་ནས परम्परया, एकं भूत्वा become one or united by succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུ་བ *gcig-nas gcig-tu bsdu-wa* to accumulate for each other; གཅིག་ནས་རྟོགས་པ *gcig-nas rtogs-pa* एकविचारक one who deliberates with undivided attention; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཞེན་པ *gcig-nas gcig-tu shen-pa* successive thoughts combining together.

གཅིག་པ *gcig-pa* 1. the first. 2. of one kind, not different or manifold; མི་གཅིག་པ different.

གཅིག་པུ *gcig-pu* 1. एकक alone, single, only; གཅིག་པུས་མི་སྟོང་ཐུབ་པ། to be able to cope alone with a thousand men; གཅིག་པུར་ལུས་པ forsaken, abandoned; to be left alone; བུ་གཅིག་པུ the only son. 2. གཅེར་བུ, རྐྱང་པ bare, naked, single; in vulg. ཁེར་མ, ཁེ་རྐྱང་.

Syn. རེ་རེ *re-re*; རྐྱང་རྐྱང་ *rkyan-rkyan*; ཟླ་མེད *zla-med*; ཡ་གྱལ *ya-gyal* (*Mñon*).

གཅིག་པུ་དབེན་པ *gcig-pu dben-pa*=གྲོགས་ཏུ་སོང་བ། एकाकिनोऽरण्यगतता residing alone in retirement; one of the conditions of *yoga* (*M. V.*).

གཅིག་པུ་མ *gcig-pu ma* एका a woman without any husband, or living alone.

གཅིག་པོ *cig-po* 1. alone: རྒྱལ་པོ་གཅིག་པོ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན། "the king alone is a man (one possessed of manliness)." 2. being one, or the one: མ་གཉིས་ལ་སྐྱེས་པའི་བུ་གཅིག་པོ། one son of two mothers, viz., claimed by two. 3. the one (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་པོ་པ *Gcig-po-pa* n. of a solitary mountain said to be one hundred *yojana* long and 500 *yojana* high; from which a great river (the Tsang-po) issuing flows eastward towards the ocean (*K. d.* ར *268*).

གཅིག་བྱས *gcig-byas* केवल only.

གཅིག་མིན *gcig-min* अनेक except one.

གཅིག་ཚིག *gcig-tshig* the singular number (*Situ. 119*).

གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་མེད་པ *gcig-la gcig med-pa* इतरेतराभाव mutual non-existence; absence of one thing in relation to another thing—a technical term of the *Nyāya* philosophy.

གཅིག་ལས་འཕྲོས་པའི་ལུང་ *gcig-las hphros-pahi-luṅ* एकोत्तरिकागम n. of a religious work.

གཅིག་ཤོས *gcig-ços* the only one; the other, when speaking of two.

གཅིད་པ *gcid-pa*, also གཅི་བ pf. གཅིས, fut. གཅི, imp. གཅིས, to make water; to piss.

གཅིན་ནད *gcin-nad* प्रमेह disease of the urine, prob. spermatorrhœa.

གཅིན་པ *gcin-wa* मूत्र, प्रस्राव 1. urine; གཅིན་གཅིད་པ or གཅིན་གཅི་བ to make water. 2. tight, firm, unshaken.

Syn. དྲི་ཆུ་ *dri-chu*; རྒྱུན་འབབ་ *rgyun-hbab*; རབ་འཛག་ *rab-hdsag* (*Mñon.*).

གཅིན་ཤོར་ *gcin-çor* involuntary discharge of urine.

གཅིན་འགག་ *gcin-hgag* retention of urine (*Med.*).

གཅིན་སྙེ་ *gcin-sñe* प्रमेह prob. gonorrhœa; also a disease of the kidneys in which urine is frequently and involuntarily discharged.

གཅིན་མང་ *gcin-mañ* बहुमूत्र diabetes.

གཅིན་ཡང་ *gcin-yañ* = གཅིན་མང་ *gcin-mañ*, making water again and again.

གཅིན་སྲི་བ་ *gcin sri-wa* मूत्रकृच्छ्र pain or smarting in discharging urine.

གཅིའུ *gcihu* 1. = ཅིའུ clyster-pipe; གཅི་འུའི་སྨན་ clyster (*Ñag.*).

གཅིལ་བ་ *gcil-wa* to spoil; to destroy (*Sch.*).

གཅུ་གལ་ *gcu-gal* = ཉེ་གལ་ཆེ་བ་ (adj. and sbst.) importance; important.

གཅུ་ཏི་ *gcu-ti* = ཅུ་ཏི་ *cu-ti*.

གཅུ་དོང་ *gcu-doñ* screw-box.

གཅུ་བ་ *gcu-wa* = སྒྲིམ་པ་ 1. to squeeze; to strain; to whirl; turn round like the twisting of a screw: སྤྱི་མིག་གཅུ་བ་ཞིག་བྱས། (*A. 131*). he made a twist with his eyes. 2. to punish by striking; to correct. 3. = སྐྱུ་བ, v. གཅུད་པ་; གཅུ་སྐོར་ in *W.* གཅུས་བུ་ screw. གཅུ་ or སྐྱུ་འཁོར་ (*Cs.*).

གཅུག *gcug* difference, discord.

གཅུག་མེད་ *gcug-med* = མཐུན་པ་ without difference; harmony (*Ñag.*).

གཅུགས་པ་ *gcugs-pa* जात planted, cultivated, acquired or gained; མཛའ་གཅུགས་པ་ cultivated friendship; འཁོན་གཅུགས་པ་ to sow or create discord, dissension: ཁོན་པ་ལས་ཁོན་པར་གྱུར་པ། "from hatred to hatred, or hatred increased more and more"; མཛའ་བ་ལས་མཛའ་བོར་གྱུར་པ། to improve friendship; to become more and more friendly; to increase intimacy: མི་མཐུན་པ་ལས་མི་མཐུན་པར་གྱུར་པ། "from disagreement to disagreement, or the misunderstanding became more and more intense still." 5. = བརྟན་པ་ firm: ཡིད་ལ་གཅུགས་པ། to be firm in the mind, *i.e.*, ཡིད་གཅུགས་པ.

卐 **གཅུང་པོ་** *gcuñ-po* = ནུ་ཆུང་པ་ a younger brother (*Ñag.*).

གཅུད་པ་ *gcud-pa*, pf. གཅུས, སྐྱུས fut. གཅུ or སྐྱུ, to turn; to turn round; to twist; to twine; to plait; to braid.

གཅུད་བོར་ *gcud-bor* 1. adj. is explained in (*Ñag.*) ལས་ཀ་རྣུར་ཞག་བྱེད་པ་དང་ཅི་བྱིད་ཉན་པ། "doing work with zeal and earnestness and also obediently." 2. གཅུད་ལ་འབོར་བ་ acc. to *Sch.* to forsake; to cast out; to reject.

གཅུན་པ་ *gcun-pa* = འདུན་པ་ to reprove (one's servants, &c.); to subdue, tame (an animal) (*Ñag.*); གཅུར་དེང་གཅུན་པ་ to beat or press a thing until it is soft.

གཅུར་པ་ *gcur-pa* 1. pf. of འཇུར་བ་ *hjur-wa* (*Ñag.*) བར་དོའི་འཕྲང་རིང་གི་མཐའ་ལ་གཅུར། shuns the long narrow passage in the confines of the *Bar-do.* 2. a coarse sort of vermicelli.

གཅུས་པ་ *gcus-pa* to interfere; to meddle with (*Ñag.*): ལག་པ་གཅུས་པ་ id.

གཅུས་བུ་ *gcus-bu* anything that is screwed in; what has got jammed in.

གཅེ་བ་ *gce-wa*, to esteem; to hold dear; to love (*Sch.*).

卐 **གཅེན་** *gcen* or གཅེན་པོ་ or སྔོན་སྐྱེས་པ་ *sñon-skyes-pa* अग्रज, resp. for སྤུན་ཆེ་བ་ *spun-che-wa*, 1. an elder brother (*Ñag.*): དེ་ནས་གཅེན་གསུམ་

གདན་འདྲེན་ལ་བྱིན་པས། then he came to invite the three elder brothers. 2. acc. to *Zam.* first-born.

གཅེའུ *gceḥu,* acc. to *Jä.* 1. clyster-pipe = ཅེའུ, གཅེའུ་ཁ་སང་ a flageolet; a kind of musical pipe with many holes in it.

གཅེར *gcer* anything naked, *i.e.*, bare and uncovered; གཅེར་སྒྲིབ a covering for the body; raiment.

གཅེར་སྒྲིབ *gcer-ṣgrib* lit. that which covers the nakedness of the body; met. clothes or dress.

གཅེར་བ *gcer-wa,* v. འཅེར.

གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu* नग्न, अचेल, क्षपणक 1. naked; གཅེར་བུར་འབྱིན་པ to make naked; to strip off. 2. = རྐྱང་པ or གཅིག་པུ alone, solitary, without a companion, single.

གཅེར་བུ་པ *gcer-bu-pa* निर्ग्रन्थ a naked person; n. of a sect of homeless mendicants; གཅེར་ཉལ་མཁན of the *Jaina* sect of India; also a Hindu *sanyāsi.*

གཅེར་བུ་གཉེན་གྱི་བུ *gcer-bu gñen-gyi bu* निर्ग्रन्थज्ञातिपुत्र n. of the founder of the *Jaina* heretical school, one of the six *Tirthika* teachers of Buddha's time (*M. V.*)

གཅེར་བུ་མ *gcer-bu-ma* a naked woman; the Goddess Kālī.

གཅེར་བུ་ལག་རྡུམ *Gcer-bu lag-ṟdum* (མ་བདག) n. of a mischievous armless demi-god.

གཅེར་མོ *gcer-mo* or གཅེར་བུ་མ नग्नका a woman who walks naked.

གཅེས་གཅེས་པ *gceṣ-gceṣ-pa* = བྱམས་པོ་བྱམས་པོ་བྱེད་པ། to show more and more affection for one; to love very much.

གཅེས་བཏུས *gceṣ-ḅtuṣ* choice extracts, &c. (*Cs.*).

གཅེས་པ I: *gces-pa* 1. བྱམས་པ dear; beloved: ངེད་ཀྱི་མི་གཅེས་པ a man dear to us; our beloved; གཅེས་ཕྲུག our darling child: འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་གཅེས་པ་རང་སྲོག་ཡིན། the dearest thing in this world is one's own life. 2. Also precious; very important; useful: ཤིན་ཏུ་གཅེས་པའི་ཡི་གེ་ལྔ the five very important letters; འཁོར་བར་གཅེས་པ་རང་སྲོག one's life is most precious in this world; ཤེས་པ་གཅེས it is of importance to know.

གཅེས་པ II: (འཇོན་པ) eager; diligent.

གཅེས་པར་བྱ་བ *gces-par bya-wa* to esteem; to regard with affection.

གཅེས་སྤྲས *gceṣ-ṣpreṣ* (*ce-ṭeḥ*) esteem; གཅེས་སྤྲས་བྱེད་པ to hold dear; to love; to esteem; also to exert one's self; གཅེས་སྤྲས་སུ་བྱས་པ exerted one's self; made exertion: མངོན་པར་ཤེས་མེད་པས་སྔོན་སྐྱབ་པ་ལ་ནན་ཏན་གཅེས་སྤྲས་སུ་བྱས་པར་དཀའ། (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ *2*) without fore-knowledge it is difficult for one to exert himself with assiduity to counteract a former life.

གཅོག་པ *gcog-pa,* pf. བཅག *ḅcag,* imp. ཆོག or ཆོགས, to break; དུམ་བུར་གཅོག་པ to break into pieces; to burst asunder; to cleave; to split, blast; to violate (a promise, a vow, a law, etc.); to break out from: ཐ་གུ་བཅག་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ the rope having been broken.

གཅོག་རྩིས *gcog-ṟtsiṣ* reduced account; reduction, discount.

གཅོང་ *gcoṅ* 1. a chronic disease; གློ་གཅོང་ chronic bronchitis; ཁོག་གཅོང་ chronic cough. 2. a defile; རོང་གཅོང་ a rocky defile.

གཅོང་སྐད *gcoṅ-ṣkad* 1. a low fine musical note or voice. 2. cry of sorrow, lamentations, wailing (*Ñag.*).

Syn. ཚོ་རེ *cho-ñe*; ཡི་གེ་བྲལ *ye-ge bral*; མ་ལ *ma-la*; ཉེར་སྐད *ñer-ṣkad*; ཟེར་ཟེར་སྐད *zer-zer ṣkad*; ངུད་མོ *ṅud-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

གཅོང་ཆེན་ནད་དྲུག *gcoṅ-chen nad-ḏṟug* the six chief chronic diseases: (1) མ་ཞུ་བའི་ནད dyspepsia; (2) སྐྲན; (3) སྐྱ་རབ; (4) ཏོར་ནད; (5) དམུ་ཆུ dropsy in the chest or in the pericardium; (6) གཅོང་ཆེན་ཁྲད་བྱེད phthisis (*M. gu.*).

གཅོང་བ *gcoṅ-wa* 1. pf. བཅོངས to excavate, wash out, undermine through the action of water: ཞུར་དུ་གཅོང་བར་མ་གྱུར་ཏོ། have not been undermined (by water). 2. to get faint, languid, wearied in mind (*Jä.*).

གཅོང་མེད *gcoṅ-meḏ* without illness.

གཅོང་ཞི *gcoṅ-shi*, v. ཅོང་ཞི.

གཅོང་རོང *gcoṅ-roṅ* is described in (*Ṅag.*): རོང་དམ་ཕོ་བགྲོད་མི་ཐུབ་པ། an impassable narrow defile.

གཅོད་རྟོགས *gcoḏ-ṟtogs̱* (གྲངས) कुट्टचित् n. of a number; one versed in that chapter of arithmetic which treats of dividend.

གཅོད་པ *gcoḏ-pa*, pf. བཅད *ḇcaḏ*, fut. གཅད *gcaḏ*, imp. གཅོད or ཆོད *choḏ* छेदन, कुट्ट (*M̱ñon.*) to cut, to cut asunder (ཁམས་ཚད་དུ into small bits); to cut off, chop off (the hands); to cut down, to fell (trees); to cut out (the tongue); to rend asunder; to break (a thread, a rope, chain, fetter). This verb has a very varied metaphorical use, and is especially employed to denote that the course of anything has been stopped or "cut off." Thus it can signify to cure (a disease); to suppress (a passion); to stop a road; to wake up from sleep; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ to kill, to murder, to stop life, to obviate, prevent, avert; to avoid; to lock (the door); བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ to throw obstacles in a person's way; to hinder, impede; frq. སྲོག་ལ་བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ་དེ་དག these life-endangering beings; to stop, to make a pause (in reading); to judge, condemn. Again we have རྗེས་གཅོད་པ to follow after; ཙར་གཅོད་པ to search into; to investigate.

གཅོད་བྱེད *gcoḏ-byeḏ* दशन teeth; क्षिवर knife; hand; the king; executioner.

Syn. མཆེ་བ *m̱che-wa*; གྲི *gri*; ལག་པ *lag-pa* (*M̱ñon.*).

གཅོད་འབྲེག་པ *gcoḏ-ḥbreg-pa* to make a brief abstract of the grounds of any complaint or application made to a court of justice: ས་བོན་ལ་ཡང་གཅོད་འབྲེག་གི་རིགས་སྔོན་དུ་བྱེད་པ་གལ་ཆེ། (*D. çel 7*) it is of much importance previously to make some sort of abridgment; གཅོད་འབྲེག་གི་ཁྲིམས capital punishment in which the culprit is either maimed by cutting off his limbs or is beheaded.

གཅོད་མཚམས *gcoḏ-m̱tshams̱* the limit or point to be cut for a defined boundary of disputed land; an agreement or definite treaty.

གཅོད་ལུགས *gcoḏ-lugs̱* Tantrik or mystical system of Buddhism.

གཅོད་ལུགས་བདུད་བཞི *gcoḏ-lugs̱ ḇduḏ-ḇshi* the four chief evil spirits according to the *Tantras* are:—(1) ཐོགས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil that can be stopped or averted; (2) ཐོགས་མེད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil that comes unhindered or cannot be stopped; (3) དགའ་བྲོད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil of enjoyment and mirth; (4) སྙེམས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil of arrogance and pride.

གཅོམ *gcom* for བཅོམ *ḇcom* that which is over-powering; haughtiness, arrogance.

+ གཅོམ་སྐྱུངས *gcom-s̱kyuṅs̱* terror-stricken.

གཅོར་བ *gcor-wa* to spread, scatter, disperse (*Cs.*).

གཅོར་ཟླ *gcor-zla*, ཟླ་བའི་སྐོར་འགྲོ་འཛིན་ལུགས, གཙོར་འགྲོ་འཛིན་ལུགས་པ་རང་ལུགས (*Ya-sel.*).

བཅག *ḇcag* or བཅག་པ, v. གཅོག་པ and འཆག་པ 1. आकोट्टन cut, ground or divided; སྙིང་བཅག;

རྡོ་བཅག to split wood; to break stone. 2. ས་བཅག་པ to cultivate; till ground (*Situ. 77*).

བཅག་ཐག *ḅcag-thag* taking care of (one's body, property, chattels, &c.): ངག་བཀོད་ལྟར་གྱི་བཅག་ཐག་སེང་ནོར་མེད་པ་བྱེད། according to (my) verbal direction take care (of the articles, &c.) without mistake.

བཅགས *ḅcags*, pf. of འཆག་པ, subdued, disciplined, down-trodden: ཞབས་ཀྱིས་བཅགས trodden on by his feet, *i.e.*, brought under discipline (*Situ. 75*).

བཅང་བ *ḅcaṅ-pa*, pf. བཅངས *ḅcaṅs*, fut. of འཆང་བ *ḥchaṅ* 1. to hold: ལག་ཏུ་བཅངས held or carried in the hand (*Situ. 77*). 2. acc. to *Sch.* adj. comprising, comprehensive extensive; བཅང་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ comprising much; བཅང་རྒྱུར་མཛད་པ resp. to apply one's self; to bestow pains upon.

བཅད *ḅcad* in ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་པ cut or put to metre; poetry. བཅད་ཀ in *W.* a whole that has been cut into, or a piece cut off (*Jä.*).

བཅད་བརྡར *ḅcad-brdar* critical examination; cutting and rubbing (a thing) for testing.

བཅད་ལྡན *ḅcad-ldan* a kind of Chinese satin.

བཅད་པ *ḅcad-pa*, pf. of གཅོད་པ *gcod-pa*, to cut; to separate; to decide; to distinguish, discriminate; to close (a road): རྣམ་པར་བཅད (*A. K. 1-48*) having rent or pierced, cut, separated, decided, distinguished, etc. ཞིབ་བཅད investigate. བཅད་ནས having cut. བཅད་པའི་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་དང་བཅས་པ प्रतिचेयपाराक्य one of the disciplinary duties of a Buddhist monk; lit. rejecting or getting rid of what is blamable.

བཅད་པོ *ḅcad-po* in *W.* something old, torn, worn out (*Jä.*).

བཅད་འཕྲོ *ḅcad-ḥphro* = བཅད་ལྷག too few or too many (བཅད and ལྷག) faults in writing or printing.

བཅད་བྱ *ḅcad-bya* what is to be cut (off); anything to be killed or slain.

བཅད་མཚམས *ḅcad-mtshams* = གཅོད་མཚམས also དཔྱད་མཚམས rules or laws, especially for monks in monasteries; decision, settlement, agreement.

བཅད་ལྷག *ḅcad-lhug*, abbr. of ཚིགས་བཅད་དང་ལྷུག་པ, poetry and prose.

བཅབས *ḅcabs* गुप्तकृत made secret, concealed; ཕྱག་བཅབས salutation in secret; ཉེས་པ་བཅབས concealed or hidden fault (*Situ. 75*); རང་བཅབས = རང་གིས་སྦས་པ or གསངས་པ self concealed (*Ṅag.*).

Syn. གསང་བ *gsaṅ-wa*; སྦས་པ *ṣbaṣ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཅམ་བཅོམ *ḅcam-ḅcom* trivial things; medley; hodge-podge (*Sch.*).

བཅའ་འགྲིག *ḅcaḥ-ḥgrig* full equipment: བཅའ་འགྲིག་རྟ་སྒ་འཁོར་ཆ་འགྲིག full equipment of horse, saddle, and retinue in full array.

བཅའ་སྒ *ḅcaḥ-ṣga* शुण्ठि dried ginger.

བཅའ་འཕྲང *ḅcaḥ-ḥphraṅ* declivity; precipice (*Sch.*).

བཅའ་བ *ḅcaḥ-wa*, v. ཆ་བ., sbst. a drinking or drink.

བཅའ་བ་བྱེད་པ *ḅcaḥ-wa byed-pa* to give notice: བཅའ་བ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་དབྱུག་པར་སླེབ་པ་དང་། he arrived for the purpose of giving notice or information (*Yig. 23*).

བཅའ་ཡིག *ḅcaḥ-yig* letter of notice, official notice; regulation for public guidance.

བཅར་བ I: *bcar-wa* 1. sbst.= ཉེ་བ near; adj. intimate: ཁྱོད་ལས་བཅར་བའི་མཛའ་བཤེས་ཅང་མ་མཐོང་། (*Rdsa. 13*) I have not seen a more intimate friend than you. 2. vb. to interview; སྐུ་བཅར་ཆོག་པ to be permitted to interview (a great man).

བཅར་བ II: 1. acc. to *Jä.* བཅར་བ = བཅིང་བ, to squeeze, to press (in a press); to crowd, to throng. 2. to pull or force from; to wrest (*Cs.*). 3. acc. to *Sch.* ཟོགས་སུ་བཅར་བ, to prop sideways.

བཅར་བཞུགས་པ *bcar bshugs-pa* to have a permanent residence.

བཅལ་བ *bcal-wa*, pres. pf. of འཇལ་བ to weigh; to pay; pay back; ནོར་བཅལ estimated wealth; བྲེ་ལ་བཅལ measured in a *bré* (*Situ 75*).

བཅལ་ལུང་ *bcal-lun̂* = གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po* a waiter for orders; a servant (*Mn̂on.*).

བཅས *bcas* and བཅས་པ also བཅས་ཏེ *bcas-te* सह, सहित, सार्द्ध a word used as a conjunction and as adj. It is annexed to nouns by means of the conjunction དང་ signifying together with, connected with, having, possessing, containing a thing: འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པ together with the attendants, with retinue or suite; frq. བུ་མོ་བོད་བློན་དང་བཅས་པས་བསྐོར་ཏེ། surrounded by (ten) virgins together with the Tibetan ambassadors: བཙུན་མོ་དང་སྲས་སུ་བཅས་ཏེ། with his wife and son; གོས་དང་བཅས་སུ with; having his clothes on; ཞལ་འཛུམ་པ་དང་བཅས་ཏེ། with a smiling face; སེར་སྣ་དང་བཅས་པ། subject to avarice; འཁྲུལ་བཅས infatuated, fascinated. When the form is བཅས་སུ *bcas-su*, the construction is adverbial, and the words introduced with it are to be taken adverbially as qualifying the proximate verb., *e.g.*, བུ་མོས་ཐུར་མ་དང་བཅས་སུ་མེ་ལ་མར་བླུགས་སོ, the girl poured butter on the fire with her spoon. It is also used as a kind of plural; also like ལ་སོགས་པ, meaning "etc.," or "and such like." So, too, we read བརྒྱགས་དང་བཅས་བསྐུལ་ལོ། provisions and other necessaries are sent.

བཅས་པའི་ཁྲིམས *bcas-pahi khrims* Buddhist canon; religious regulations.

བཅས་རང་ *bcas-ran̂* प्रज्ञप्ति 1. notification, information. 2. transgression: བཅས་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱིས་ཁྲིམས་སུ་བཅས་པ, རང་ནི་རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཉེས་པ། In *bcas-ran̂*, *bcas* is law or rule laid down by Buddha and *ran̂* is *ran̂-bzin-gyi ñes-pa*, *i.e.*, natural corruption, hence it signifies transgression caused by violating the law of Buddha.

བཅིང་བ 1. *bcin̂-wa* and བཅིངས་པ are parts of འཆིང་བ *hchin̂-ba* बन्ध, to bind. 2. sbst. bond, fetters (whether of a material, moral, or magical nature); ཞགས་པས་བཅིངས tied with rope (*Situ. 75*).

བཅིངས་ཐག *bcin̂s-thag* = ཞགས་པ *shags-pa* पाश string or rope to bind with; fetter.

བཅིངས་པ་གྲོལ་བ *bcin̂s-pa grol-ba* ग्रन्थिमोचन lit. to untie what is bound; liberation; emancipation.

བཅིན *bcin*, v. ཅིན.

✠ **བཅིབས** *bcibs*, pf. of འཆིབ་པ, signifying ཞོན་པ, to mount or ride on a horse; ཆིབས་ལ་བཅིབས rode on a horse (*Situ. 75*).

བཅིར་བ *bcir-wa*, v. འཚིར་བ.

✠ **བཅིལ་བ** *bcil-ba*, pf. of འཚིལ་བ (*Rdo. 46*) to abandon, give up; to bring under subjection: དབང་པོའི་སྒོ་ལྔའི་ཆགས་སྡང་གི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཉུང་ཟད་ཙམ་ཡང་ཕྱིར་བཅིལ་ཏེ་བསྡམས་སོ (*Hbrom.* ཀ *36*) he brought himself under control by abandoning, at least to a certain extent, the passions of the five senses.

བཅུ *bcu* or བཅུ་ཐམ་པ ten; བཅུ་ཕྲག a decade; བཅུ་པ the tenth; བཅུ་པ་དང་པོ the first ten (of a series); བཅུ་པོ the tenth; བཅུ་ཁ tithe levied as duty, hence customs-duty; བཅུ་སྒྱུར ten-fold; བཅུ་ཁག་འདོན་པ to tithe; to take a tenth.

Syn. སྟོབས *stobs*; སོར་མོ *sor-mo*; ཕྱོགས *phyogs*; འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*; ཁྲོ་བོ *khro-wo*; འབྱོར་པ *hbyor-pa* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་བརྒྱད་བཀར་ཁོངས *Bcu-brgyad bkar-khoñs* n. of one of the state treasuries of Tibet.

བཅུ་གཅིག *bcu-gcig* एकादश eleven.

Met. Syn. བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed*; བདེ་འབྱུང་ *bde-hbyuñ*; དབང་ཕྱུག *dwañ-phyug*; དྲག *drag*; བྱེད་པ *byed-pa* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་གཅིག་ཞལ *Bcu-gcig-shal* the eleven-faced deity—a name for the *Bodhisattva* Avalo-kiteśvara.

བཅུ་གཉིས *bcu-gñis* द्वादश twelve.

Met. Syn. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma*; རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-hbrel*; ཁྱིམ *khyim* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་ཐེབས *bcu-thebs* tenfold; also a group or a batch of ten.

བཅུ་དྲུག *bcu-drug* sixteen.

Met. Syn. མི་བདག *mi-bdag*; རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་དྲུག་ཆ *bcu-drug-cha* 1. one sixteenth portion. 2.=कला the lunar crescent—each of which is one sixteenth of the full moon.

བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོ *bcu-drug bdag-po* 1. the full moon; བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར། the disk of the full moon: སྐུ་འཚོ་བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྒྲིབ་མེད་དུ་གསལ། his healthy person shone like the spotless disk of the full moon (*Yig.*). 2. སྐྱུ་རུ་ར आमलकी, पञ्चरसा *Emblic myrobalan.*

Syn. སྒྲ་མཁན *sgra-mkhan*; སྒྲ་མཁས *sgra-mkhas*; མེ་བཞི་སྐྱེས *me-bshi-skyes*; འབར་བ་ལྡན *hbar-wa-ldan*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཙུག་ཅན *sna-tshogs gtsug-can*; ཉི་མའི་རིགས་སྐྱེས *ñi-mahi-rigs skyes*; མཐོ་རིས་ཐོབ *mtho-ris-thob*; རིག་བྱེད་བདག *rig-byed-bdag*, also ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *lha-yi bla-ma*; ལྷ་ཡི་སློབ་དཔོན *lha-yi slob-dpon* (*Mñon.*).

བཅུ་གཉིས་མིག་ལྡན *bcu-gñis mig-ldan* an epithet of Kumāra or Sadānana, the youngest son of Mahādeva.

བཅུ་དྲུག་བདེ་བའི་ཆ་ཤས maiden of sixteen.

བཅུ་དྲུག་འོད་ལྡན *bcu-drug hod-ldan* शुक्र a name of the planet Venus.

བཅུ་དཔོན *bcu-dpon* a corporal over ten soldiers.

བཅུ་ཕོག *bcu-phog* an allowance every ten days (given to every monk) in the state monasteries of Tibet.

བཅུ་བ *bcu-wa*=འཆུ་བ.

བཅུ་བན *bcu-ban* a mug for keeping wine or beer enough for ten persons.

བཅུ་བཞི *bcu-bshi* fourteen.

Met. Syn. སྲིད *srid*; ཡིད *yid*; མ་ནུ *ma-nu*; ཤེད་བུ *çed-bu* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་བཞི་སྟོན *bcu-bshi ston* चतुर्दशीका a festival kept on the 14th day, *i.e.*, before the full or new moon.

བཅུ་གལ *bcu-gal*=དོ་གལ་ཆེ་བ important; ཕྱིང་པ་འཆག་ལ་ཁྲི་ལག་བཅུ་གལ་མེད། (*Rdsa. 21*).

བཅུ་གསུམ *bcu-gsum* thirteen.

Met. Syn. འདོད་པ *hdod-pa*; ལུས་མེད *lus-med*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*; གདུགས *gdugs*; རིམ *rim*; སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshogs* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུག་ནས *bcug-nas*=བླུགས་ནས निक्षिप्त thrown or having poured into.

བཅུག་པ *bcug-pa*, pf. of འཇུག་པ with, also, the special meanings of; to meddle; to interfere: ངེད་ཀྱི་དོན་ལ་ཁྱོད་ལག་བཅུག་དོན་མེད། you have no business to interfere in my affairs (*Rdsa.*).

བཅུད་ *bcud* रस, चार 1. sap, juice, moisture. 2.=སྙིང་པོ or essence: ས་ཡི་བཅུད the essence of the earth or soil, by which the produce of the field, medicinal plants and precious metals and stones, &c., are said by Tibetans to be produced; therefore this essence is the natural fecundity of the soil and is not the same as moisture or manure; ཟས་ཀྱི་བཅུད the food nutriment which sustains life and also by which living beings thrive and grow; ཟླ་བའི་བཅུད the fructifying effect of the moon on the vegetable world which is compared to the nectar of the gods. 3. invigorating cordial; quintessence.

བཅུད་ཀྱི་མ *bcud-kyi-ma*, v. ལྕེ रसना organ of taste; रसमातृका the tongue, lit. the mother of all taste.

བཅུད་སྐྱེས *bcud-skyes* रस agreeable taste.

བཅུད་ལྔ་པ *bcud lña-pa*=སྐྱུ་རུ་ར धात्रमलकी *Emblic myrobalan.*

བཅུད་ལྔ་ལྡན་པ *bcud-lña lñan-pa*=བུང་བ the bee; कृमिकर a kind of poisonous insects.

བཅུད་ཅན *bcud-can* nutritious; བཅུད་མེད not nutritious; also insipid.

བཅུད་བརྟུལ་ཤུགས *bcud brtul-shugs*=བཅུད་འཛིན that takes or holds the elixir or essence (*Mñon.*).

བཅུད་ལྡན་ཆེ *bcud ldan-che* रसातल the nether world.

བཅུད་ཕྲ་མོ *bcud phra-mo* मधुर lit. of mild taste; sweet.

བཅུད་སྦྱིན *bcud-sbyin*=བཅུད་འཛིན.

བཅུད་མོ་ལྡན *bcud-mo-ldan* रसवत् possessed of the essence; sweet, juicy, succulent.

བཅུད་སྨིན་པ *bcud smin-pa* ripe; ripeness.

བཅུད་འཛིན་མ *bcud hdsin-ma*=འབབ་ཆུ a cataract; cascade (*Mñon.*).

བཅུད་ལེན *bcud-len* or བཅུད་ཀྱི་ལེན रसायन the art of extracting essences for prolonging health and longevity, such essences as being of different kinds, viz.:—ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir of meditation; མེ་ཏོག་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir drawn from flowers, *i.e.*, honey; རྡོ་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir drawn from pebbles, &c. Animate beings are metaphorically called བཅུད and this world འཇིག་རྟེ is called བཅུད་ཀྱི་སྣོད the receptacle of life; animated nature.

བཅུད་ལེན་གྲུབ *bcud-len grub* गन्धर्व [a class of demi-gods]*S.*

བཅུད་ལེན་གྲུབ་པའི་དངུལ་ཆུ पारारस, रसायन mercurial preparation for making an elixir of life.

བཅུམ་པ *bcum-pa*=བསྐུམ་པ also བཙུང་བ 1. to become contracted; contraction ཤར་ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཤར་ནུབ་གཉིས་ནས་བཅུམ་སྟེ། the east and west (sides) of the ship having contracted (*A. 18*). 2. pf. tense of འཇུམ་པ. 3. acc. to *Sch.* to use artifices; to chicane.

བཅུར་བ *bcur-pa* 1. to be flattened down (*Sch.*). 2. colloq. to bar, obstruct block up by snow; obstructing a road; cf. འཇུར་བ (*Jä.*) སྣང་དུ་བཅུར་ཏེ (*Situ. 77*).

བཅུས་པ *bcus-pa*, pf. of བཅུ་བ (ཆུ་བཅུས) उत्क्षेप 1. to draw out water; to irrigate. 2. to distil (*Situ. 75*).

བཅེར་བ *bcer-wa* 1. to heap or pile up; to collect in one place: མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ་མང་པོས་སྔགས་ཀྱི་གླེགས་བམ་མང་པོ་བཅེར་ནས། (*A. 37*) many volumes of *Mantras* having been collected by many *Khado-ma*. 2. to glare at: བཅེར་ཏེ་གཟིགས་ནས་ཞལ་ནས་འདི་སྐད་གསུངས། having looked closely at them, he spake thus. 3. colloq.=བཙིར་བ to squeeze; to press.

བཅོ *ḇco* for བཅུ in, བཅོ་ལྔ 15, and བཅོ་བརྒྱད 18.

བཅོ་བརྒྱད *ḇco-ḇrgyaḏ* eighteen.

Syn. ཉེས *ñeş*; སྐྱོན *şkyon*; ཁམས *khamş* (*Ṟtsi.*).

བཅོ་ལྔ *ḇco-ḻña* fifteen.

Met. Syn. ཚེས *tsheş*; ཉིན *ñin*; ཞག *shag* (*Ṟtsi.*).

བཅོ་ལྔ་མཆོད་པ *Ḇco-ḻña mchoḏ-pa* the religious service that is observed on the fifteenth of the first Tibetan month (February-March) at Lhasa when the Kinkhording, the grand temple of Buddha, is illuminated.

བཅོ་པ *ḇco-pa* a colt one year old.

བཅོ་བ *ḇco-wa* pf. and imp. བཅོས, prop. root of the fut. tense of འཆོས་པ, but in *W.* the usual word for བྱེད་པ, to make, perform; to prepare, manufacture, construct. It is employed in all kinds of phrases (*Jä.*).

བཅོག་པ *ḇcog-pa* to reduce, cut down: ཟླ་བ་རེར་བཅུ་ཟུར་བཅོག "every month makes it less by ten" (*Ṟtsii.*); བཅོག་རྩིས the account or calculation of reduction (of pay, allowances, &c.).

བཅོམ *ḇcom* भग success; victory; triumph.

བཅོམ་བསྐྱུངས་པ *ḇcom-ḇskyuñş-pa* to speak in low voice or to keep silent (out of fright); འཕྲོག་བཅོམ robbery and acts of violence.

བཅོམ་ལྡན *ḇcom-ḻdan* victorious, blessed, triumphant (over enemies).

བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས *Ḇcom-ḻdan ẖdaş* भगवान् the victorious one who, having subdued the host of Māra, has passed away from misery; epithet attached specially to the Buddha S'akyamuni, acc. to *Sch.* 'the victoriously-consummated.'

བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་རྒྱལ་བ भगवान् जिन the blessed Jina, the conquerer of his (moral enemies).

བཅོམ་ལྡན་རལ་གྲི *Ḇcom-ḻdan ral-gri* n. of a fancied Buddha.

བཅོམ་པ *ḇcom-pa*, pf. of འཇོམས་པ *ẖjomş-pa* निहत, घात, निर्घात, conquered, subdued, killed. Also broken down, dispersed; མངོན་བཅོམ अभिहत fully subdued (*A. K. 1-2*).

བཅོམ་རླག *Ḇcom-ṟlag* मथुरा n. of an ancient city of India near Agra in the early times of Buddhism.

བཅོམས *ḇcomş*, pf. གཞོམས, fut. འཇོམས. (*Ṟtsii. 46*).

བཅོལ་དམ *ḇcol-dam* taking care of things entrusted to one's charge; བཅོལ་དམ་བྱ, བཅོལ་དམ་ཟིན, ཡག་པོ་བཅོལ་བ or དམ་པོ་བྱས་ཏེ.

བཅོལ་བ *ḇcol-wa* pf. and fut. of འཆོལ་བ.

བཅོལ་མ *ḇcol-ma* a thing committed to a person's charge; a trust.

བཅོལ་བཞག་པ *ḇcol ḇshog-pa* to entrust a thing to another's charge; བཅོལ་གཏམ་བྱེད་བཞག་པ། to settle about the trust; to entrust a thing to a person's charge (with an understanding): བཅོལ་ལྐོགས = ཐུས་ཐོག.

བཅོས *ḇcoş* or བཅོས་བུ कृत्रिम artificial.

བཅོས་ཐབས *ḇcoş-thabş* 1. the method of curing. 2. doing a thing for the sake of appearances, or for form's sake; བཅོས་སུ་བྱེད་པ performing a show work: གཞི་ནས་བསྒྱུར་ཅིང་བཅོས་ནས་གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པོ། changing or modifying it radically, he published the artificial one (*A. K. 74*). 3. made or contrived by art; མ་བཅོས artless; unaffected; genuine.

བཅོས་ཐབས་མེད *ḇcoş-thabş-meḏ* निष्प्रतिकार no means of cure (disease) or mending matters.

བཅོས་པ *bcos-pa* संस्कार to refine; प्रतिकृति, भृति to cure, remedy; healing or mending; कृत्रिम artificial, affected, feigned; mixed up: མཁས་ཀྱང་བཅོས་སུ་མེད he cannot be cured even by the wisest.

བཅོས་པའི་ནགས *bcos-pahi-nags* an artificial grove attached to one's residence.

Syn. སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ *skyed-mos tshal* or ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཚལ *khyim-gyi-tshal* (*Mñon.*).

བཅོས་པའི་མ་ནིང *bcos-pahi ma-niṅ* one who is artificially made a eunuch.

Syn. ཧོག་མེད་པ *hog-med-pa*; སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕུང་བ *skyes-pa hbrus phuṅ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བཅོས་བུའི་རས *bcos-buhi-ras* a coloured cloth (*Ṅag.*).

བཅོས་མ *bcos-ma* sbst. and adj. anything artificial; anything ficticious, alloyed (metal or thing), counterfeit, mock, sham, not genuine.

བཅོས་མ་བྱེད་པ *bcos ma-byed-pa* क्रियावादी a section of the *Tantrik* school which practises mysticism.

ལྕ *lca*, in *Ld.* for ལྕི་བ, excrement, dung, (of cattle) (*Jä.*).

ལྕ་སྒ *lca-sga*=བཙའ་སྒ white ginger, v. སྒ.

ལྕ་བ *lca-wa* 1. a sort of carrot (*Cs.*). 2. कम्बल a garment made of wool or felt: ལྕ་བས་ཆུ་སེར་མཁལ་ནད་གྲང་བ་སེལ། felt cures watery discharges, kidney disease, and cold in the loins (*Med.*).

ལྕག *lcag* 1. whip, rod, switch, stick: རྟ་བཟང་ཀྱང་ལྕག་ཅིག་དགོས། even a good horse requires a whip; ལས་ལ་བསྐུལ་ལྕག་མཛད to get work done, urging on is necessary; རྟ་ལྕག horse-whip; གླང་ལྕག ox-whip; རྔ་ལྕག stick to beat a kettle-drum; ལྕག་ངག willow-twig; osierswitch; སྨྱུ་ལྕག a cane or bamboo whip; ཚིག་ལྕག sharp words for reproof, rebuke. 2. stroke, blow, cut; མགོ་ལྕག a blow on the head; འགྲམ་ལྕག a smack on the cheek (*Cs.*); ཞལ་ལྕག slap on the face. 3. forepart of a coat of mail (*Sch.*). 4. a kind of daphne paper, v. རེ་ལྕག་པ

ལྕག་རྡོ *lcag-rdo* in *W.* flint; flint-stone; ལྕག་འབྲས whip-cord (*Jä.*).

ལྕག་ལྕིག *lcag-lcig* n. of a number: ལྕག་ལྕིག་སྔང་ཅེམ་ཅེམ་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ལྕག་ཐོགས *lcag-thogs*=འབྲོག་པ lit. one who carries a whip (in hand) (*Mñon.*); yak-herd; also shepherd.

ལྕག་སིལ *lcag-sil*, occurs in རྒྱར་ཆས་ཞུལ་ཀྱུ་ལྕག་སིལ.

+ ལྕག་པོད *lcag-pod*=ཆབ་མགོ་ཅན་གྱི་སྐེ་རགས *chab-mgo can-gyi ske-rags* is described as a girdle made of plaited wire and interlaced scales resembling a chain.

ལྕག་འབྲེང *lcag-hbreṅ*=ལྕག་དང lash of whip.

ལྕག་ཚན *lcag-tshan* or རྟ་ལྕག a whip in general; a horse-whip.

ལྕག་ཡུ *lcag-yu* the handle of a whip.

ལྕགས I: *Lcags* n. of a place eight miles to the south-east of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang.

ལྕགས II: लोहक, अयस, कृष्ण 1. iron; ལྕགས་བརྔོན་མཁན one who digs out iron; རྒྱ་ལྕགས Chinese iron; ཕོ་ལྕགས steel; an inferior sort of iron; མོ་ལྕགས a finer and ductile sort of iron; acc. to *Cs.* steel. 2. any iron instrument or tool, esp. lock (of doors), fetter, shackle: སྒོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལྕགས་བརྒྱབ་ཅིང་། having locked every door; གནམ་ལྕགས a thunderbolt; also a flash of lighting just striking an object; མེ་ལྕགས a steel to strike fire with; a tinder-pouch.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *lcags-kyi hkhrul-hkhor* 1. an enchanted iron-horse; the magic

iron-horse, *i.e.*, a name said to be given to the railways of India by the Tibetans.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་གར་བུ *lcags-kyi gar-bu* अयःपिण्ड iron-ball.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཐོ་ལུམ *lcags-kyi tho-lum* अयोगुड a lump of iron; a hammer.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི a fabulous mountain which extends eastward over a distance of 12,000 miles from the ocean and is filled with iron ore and iron-dust (*K. d.* ར *341*).

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བཙའ *lcags-kyi-btsah* rust; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བཙའ་ཡིས་མཆིན་པའི་ནད་ལ་ཕན། rust or oxide of iron is useful in liver disease.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཚ་ཚ *lcags-kyi tsha-tsha* अयस्फुपातिका red-hot particles of iron flying under the smith's hammer.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས *lcags-kyi tshogs* rust of iron, scoria.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་གཞོང་སརིང་ *lcags-kyi gshoṅs-riṅ* अयोद्रोणिका iron vessel; iron-tray or bowl.

ལྕགས་ཤལ་མ་ལི་བན *lcags-çal ma-li-ban* अयःशाल्मलीवन the wood of iron bristles; n. of one of the subdivisions of hell (*M. V.*).

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སིལ་ཁྲོལ *lcags-kyi sil-khrol* झाझरी iron bells or rings tied to the necks of donkeys and mules, etc.

ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* अङ्कुश 1. iron pin to guide and punish elephants; fish-hook: ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་གདུལ་དཀར་བ *lcags-kyus gdul dkah-wa* an elephant that is difficult to tame or manage with the iron-pin. 2. n. of an officinal plant used to allay the effect of poison.

ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་སྒྱུར་ཐབས *lcags-kyus sgyur-thabs* अङ्कुशग्रह an elephant-driver, also the art of disciplining elephants.

ལྕགས་དཀར *lcags-dkar* tin; tinned iron-plate.

ལྕགས་སྐམ *lcags-skam* iron pincers.

ལྕགས་སྐུད *lcags-skud* iron-wire; a thin wire made of steel.

ལྕགས་ཁ *lcags-kha* iron colour or iron-grey.

ལྕགས་ཁུ *lcags-khu* iron wash: ལྕགས་ཁུས་མཆིན་ཚད་མིག་ནད་ཞུ་བ་སེལ། iron-wash (water containing oxidized iron) removes inflammation of the liver, and eye-abscess (*Med.*). ཅ

ལྕགས་ཁྱེམ *lcags-khyem* लोहकुशी a spade.

ལྕགས་ཁྲོལ *lcags-khrol* an iron caldron.

ལྕགས་མགར *lcags-mgar* = མགར་བ *mgar-wa* लोहकारक ironsmith; smith.

ལྕགས་མགུ *lcags-mgu* or ལྕགས་ཀྱི་མགུ་ཏོ an iron pot.

ལྕགས་མགོ *lcags-mgo* = ལྕགས་སྐྱོག *lcags-skyog* iron laddle.

ལྕགས་སྒོར *lcags-sgor* iron pan.

ལྕགས་སྒྱིད *lcags-sgyid* trevet; tripod.

ལྕགས་སྒྲོག་མ *lcags-sgrog-ma* iron-chain, shackle; n. of a Tibetan work printed at Narthang.

ལྕགས་སྒྲོལ *lcags-sgrol* an iron pan; steel pan.

ལྕགས་མཆོག *lcags-mchog* or ལྕགས་མཆོག་ཡིད་འོང་། (*Mṅon.*) 1. = gold. 2. iron of superior quality that came from Orissa. It is said that swords made of this metal were so sharp and hard that an elephant could be cut into pieces with them. The finest and hardest iron called *mi-tshe-ri* (མི་ཚེ་རི) used to be obtained from the country of Lagmana.

ལྕགས་སྙིགས *lcags-sñigs* = ལྕགས་རྡེག iron slag or dross of iron (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕགས་ཏིག *lcags-tig* n. of a species of gentian, v. ཏིག་ཏ: ལྕགས་ཏིག་རྨ་ཚད་རིམས་ཚད་སེལ། Gentian removes intermittent fever and also sores (*Med.*).

ལྕགས་ཐུམ *lcags-thum* = ལྕགས་སྐྱོག लोहकम्बु an iron ladle; any cooking utensil of iron such as a boiler or a saucepan.

ལྕགས་དྲེག *lcags-dreg* medicinal preparation of iron for weak and painful eyes: མིག་ནད་སྐྱོངས་དང་གཟེར་ནད་ འཇོམས.

ལྕགས་མདའ *lcags-mdah* एषण an iron arrow; an iron or steel probe; खरास्तिक steel-pointed arrow; steel arrow.

ལྕགས་མདའ་སྒྲ་ཅན *lcags-mdah sgra-can* = ལྕགས་སྦུབས་ཅན *lcags sbubs-can* a kind of steel-tipped arrow from which when flung a whizzing sound came forth (*Mñon.*).

ལྕགས་རྡོ *lcags-rdo* = ཉག་རྡོ 1. flint-stones: 2. iron-stone or iron-ore.

ལྕགས་ཐག *lcags-thag* dross and slime of the intestines.

ལྕགས་ཐབ *lcags-thab* = ལྕགས་སྒྲིད.

ལྕགས་ཐལ *lcags-thal* लोहभस्म oxide of iron obtained, red-hot iron being repeatedly dipped in the urine of cows, &c.: མཆིན་དུག་དམ་རྗེན་སྐེམ་པའི་མཆོག། iron-ash is the best remedy for liver disease, poison and dropsy.

ལྕགས་ལྡེལ *lcags-ldel*, abbr. of སྒོ་ལྕགས་དང་ལྡེ་མིག *sgo-lcags dañ lde-mig* door-lock and key.

ལྕགས་སྤུ *Lcags-spu* n. of a place in Tibet.

ལྕགས་འཕེལ *Lcags-hphel* n. of a district of Tibet to the north-east of Kashmir (*Lam. 19*).

ལྕགས་སྦུགས *lcags-sbugs* a match-lock made (formerly) in India.

ལྕགས་དམར *lcags-dmar* लोहितायः copper.

ལྕགས་མག *lcags-mag* tinder-case.

ལྕགས་ཞོལ *lcags-shol* n. of a weapon.

ལྕགས་གཟར *lcags-gzar* आयसदर्व्विका an iron spoon.

ལྕགས་བཟོ་པ *lcags-bzo-pa* = མགར་བ iron-smith, black-smith (*Mñon.*).

ལྕགས་གཡའ་ *lcags-gya* rust.

ལྕགས་ར *lcags-ra* n. of a place on the confines of Tibet and China; a wall round a house, an estate, or a town.

ལྕགས་རི *lcags-ri* (ལྕམ) प्राचीर, प्राकार a strong wall.

ལྕགས་ཤན *lcags-çan* iron-hoop; hasp; cramp-iron.

ལྕགས་སོལ *lcags-sol* powdered coal: ལྕགས་སོལ་མིག་སེར་ཟུམ་ཉེན་འདོན་པར་བྱེད། powder of mineral coal (called in Hindi *Surma*) is used as a cure for the eyes.

ལྕགས་བསྲོ *lcags-bsro* smoothing iron (*Sch.*).

ལྕགས་སླང་ *lcags-slañ* a large iron pan for roasting or kiln-drying corn (*Jä.*).

ལྕང་སྐྱ *Lcañ-skya* 1. n. of a place in the province of Kham. 2. grey or pale white.

ལྕང་སྐྱ་སྟག་སྒམ *lcañ-skya stag-sgam* a sort of trunk first made under the direction of *Cāñ-skya* Lama, with tanned tiger skin.

ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lcañ-skya Rol-pahi rdo-rje* n. of a celebrated lama born at *Cāñ-skya* in Kham and who became the chief-priest of the lamaic section of the Chinese Buddhists of Peking during the reign of Emperor Kyenlung, about 1770 A.D.

ལྕང་ལྕོང་ *lcañ-lcoñ* = སང་སོང་ (*Cs.*) a craggy place; broken eroded country.

ལྕང་ཕྱིའི་ཉང་ *Lcañ-phyihi ñañ* n. of a place in Tibet visited by Atis'a in the beginning of the eleventh century A.D.

ལྕང་མ *lcañ-ma* 1. willow, *Salix viminalis*. 2. a general name for trees that are planted in the vicinity of villages; वेतस the ratan, *Calamus rotang*.

ལྕང་མ་བྲག *Lcañ-ma brag* n. of a place in upper Tibet.

ལྕང་རྩགས *Lcañ-rtsags* n. of a place near *Ñam-çod* in Tibet.

ལྕང་ར *lcañ-ra*=ལྕང་སྲེབ *lcañ-sreb* a grove of willows, poplar and other trees.

ལྕང་ར་རྫོང་ *Lcañ-ra rdsoñ* n. of a district in Tibet.

ལྕང་རློམ *lcañ-rlom* a flat basket made of willow twigs.

ལྕང་ཤིང *lcag-çiñ* willow tree; willow wood.

ལྕང་ཤོས *lcañ-ços* the red willow (*Sch.*).

ལྕང་སིལ *lcañ-sil* coolness, shade under willow-trees.

ལྕང་ལུང་པཎྜི་ཏ *Lcañ-luñ pan-di-ta* a celebrated lama-author of Mongolia.

ལྕང་ལོ *lcañ-lo* 1. willow leaves. 2. वेणी braided hair; अलक a curl; lock of hair; जटा coiled hair, long plait of hair.

Syn. སྐྲ་རིང་པོ *skra riñ-po*; དབུ་ལོ *dbu-lo* (*Mñon.*).

ལྕང་ལོ་ཅན *Lcañ-lo-can* अलकावती 1. the abode of Kuvera or Vais'ravaṇa. 2. n. of a village near Gyañ-tse in Tsang. 3. अटकावती n. of a place in Ancient India, also of another on the fabulous Sumeru.

ལྕང་ཤེས *lcañ-çes*=ཅང་ཤེས the finest breed of horse in Tibet.

ལྕམ *lcam* 1. a lady, a nobleman's wife; ལྷ་ལྕམ a princess or lady of rank; ལྕམ་ཆུང་ young unmarried lady of noble rank. 2.=ཕྱམ acc. to *Jä.* lath, pole, rafter, spar of a roof.

ལྕམ་དཀྲིས *lcam-dkris* वलितक wrinkled; n. of an ornament.

ལྕམ་དཀྲིས་ཅན *lcam-dkris-can* possessed of wrinkles.

ལྕམ་དྲལ *lcam-dral*=མཆེད་ལྕམ་དྲལ brother and sister.

✢ ལྕམ་པ *lcam-pa*=བྲག་ལྕམ 1. n. of an officinal herb used for healing wounds: ལྕམ་པས་ཆུ་འགགས་སྐོམ་དང་འཁྲུ་བ་སེལ། *Lcam-pa* removes obstruction of urine, thirst, and diarrhoea. 2. gentle; polished; ལྕམ་པ་ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་ཆུང་བ mild and humble (*A. 134*).

ལྕམ་པོ *lcam-po* upright; in erect position ལྕམ་པོར adv. སྐུ་འཁྱིལ་མི་བྱེད་པར་ལྕམ་པོར་གཤེགས་པ། (*A. 33*) he walked in an upright posture without bending the body.

ལྕམ་མེ *Lcam-me* 1. n. of a celebrated lady of Tibet who received Atis'a with much hospitality (*A. 5*). 2. bright, glittering.

ལྕམ་མེ་བ *lcam me-wa* shining, dazzling, variegated (*Jä.*).

ལྕམ་མོ *lcam-mo*, an abbr. of ལྕམ and སྲིང་མོ *sriñ-mo*; acc. to some a sister.

ལྕམ་ལེགས་སྨིན *Lcam-legs smin* n. of a མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ or *Dākinī*; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཨིནྡྲ་བོ་དྷི། ལྕམ་ལེགས་སྨིན། *Rgyal-po Indra bodhi, lcam-legs-smin* King Indra Bodhi and the Lady Legmin (*A. 40*).

ལྕི་བ *lci-wa* गुरु adj. heavy, substantial, weighty: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་སྐྱེས་དང་བཀའ་རྩལ་ལྕི་བ་དེས *khye-kyi skyes-dañ bkah-stsal lci wa-des* in consequence of your weighty presents and requests; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་ལྕི་བ a heavy deadly sin: གཡང་ལྕི 1. light and heavy, *i.e.*, gravity or weight. 2. dung, esp. of cattle; བ་ལྕི cowdung; ལྕི་བ་སྐམ་པོ *lci-wa skam-po* करीषः dried dung of cattle, &c.; ལྕི་རློན *lci-rlon* fresh dung or droppings of cattle; ལྕི་བའི་ཕུང་པོ

गोमय-पिण्ड heap of cow-dung (dung in general).

ལྕི་མདའ *Lci-mdah* n. of a place in Tibet; ལྕི་མདའ་ཟམ་པ bridge at that place.

ལྕིག་ལྕིག *lcig-lcig* slightly moving: འབུ་སྲིན་ལ་སོགས་པ་ཆང་འབག་གི་སྣང་མ་བཞིན་ལྕག་ལྕིག་ཡོད་པ་ལ། moving as little worms and insects do, like grain, &c., in fermentation.

ལྕིད *lcid*, sometimes written for ལྗི་བ, heavy.

ལྕིབས *lcibs* 1. gloves (*Sch.*); ཚ་ལྕིབས pot-cloth (to take or lift up pots from fire); མིག་ལྕིབས or སྤྱན་ལྕིབས eye-lids that protect the eyes; མིག་གི་ལྕིབས་སོར stye in the eye; ཉ་ལྕིབས fish-gills. 2. acc. to *Jä.* contrivances to facilitate the handling of different objects, as the handles of pots and vessels; the handles, loops, etc., of knives, scissors, pincers, and other tools. 3. a shield: རྟོག་པའི་མདའ་འཕངས་དར་དཀར་ལྕིབས་ཀྱི་སྐྱང་། the arrow of illusive thoughts having been flung, a white scarf came forth as a shield of protection.

ལྕུ་བ *lcu-wa*, v. གཅུ་བ.

ལྕུག་མདལ *lcug-mdal* creeping plant (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕུག་པ *lcug-pa* शाखा a supple branch; ལྕུག་གུ the tender twig or the bend of a twig; ལྕུག་ཕྲན *lcug-phran* twigs of a plant or creeper.

ལྕུག་མ *lcug-ma* a root-shoot of a willow or of a poplar-tree; a rod, switch; ལྕུག་ལྕུག་བྱེད་པ, to bud repeatedly (*Cs.*).

ལྕུགས *lcugs* soft, pliable, not hard or tough: རྒྱལ་པོ་འདི་ཡང་ལྕུགས་ལ་ཚད་དམར་འཛིན། (*Hbrom.* ཀ *30*) the king being susceptible, was seized with red fever.

ལྕུང་ཀ *lcuṅ-ka*=སྐྱུང་ཀ *skyuṅ-ka* colloq. jackdaw.

ལྕུང་མོ *lcuṅ-mo* thimble (*Jä.*).

ལྕུད་པ *lcud-pa*, v. གཅུད.

ལྕུམ *lcum* or ལྕུམ་རྩ a plant, the stalks of which are used as a purgative (*Cs.*); ལྕུམ་རྩ་དུག་ཚད་རྫོང་ཚད་བད་ཀན་སྦྱོང་ the root of ལྕུམ་རྩ cures poison, fever, uterus fever, and phlegm, &c.

ལྕུམ་དཀར *lcum-dkar* a white species of the above plant.

ལྕེ *lce* जिह्वा, रसना, ललन the tongue; ལྕེ་རྐྱང་བ *lce rkyaṅ-wa* to put forth, to stretch out the tongue. Also met. a tongue: གྲི་ལྕེ the tongue or blade of a knife; ལྕེ་འཚེབས་པའི་གློག། a tongue or flash of lightning; མེ་ལྕེ tongue of fire; ལྕེ་ཀྱིགས *lce-kyigs* the *frenum* of the tongue (*Cs.*).

Syn. རོ་འཛིན *ro-hdsin*; རོ་ཤེས *ro-çes*; རོ་མྱང་བ *ro-myaṅ-wa*; བདུད་རྩི་འཛག *bdud-rtshi-hdsag*; བཅུད་ཀྱི་མ *bcud-kyi-ma*; ངག་གི་འདབ་མ *ṅag-gi hdab-ma*; སྨྲ་བའི་བབས་སྟེགས *smra-bahi babs-stegs*; ལྗགས *ljags*; སྨྲ་བྱེད *smra-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་བརྒྱ་པ *Lce brgya-pa* lit. he with a hundred tongues—epithet of Varuṇa, the god of the sea; the sea, the waves being so many tongues, &c. (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་བསྒྲིལ་བ *lce bsgril-wa* ललज्जिह्वा to stretch out or wag the tongue, to grasp or twist it round a thing as the cow does.

ལྕེ་ཆུང་ *lce-chuṅ* उपजिह्वा uvula: ལྕེ་ཆུང་འབབས inflammation of the uvula.

ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* 1. lit. the two-tongued, *i.e.*, snake or parrot. 2. double-tongued, deceitful; ལྕེ་གཉིས་བྱེད་པ *lce-gñis byed-pa* to be double-tongued; to have double dealings.

ལྕེ་སྙིང་མེད་ *lce sñiṅ-med* met. a thunder-bolt (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་ཐེབ *lce-theb* or ལྕེ་འདུ a fleshy excrescence below the tongue (*Cs.*).

ལྕེ་བདེ *lce-bde* a nimble tongue; a babbler.

ལྕེ་ཕྱུང་སྟེ་ཟས་མི་ཟ *lce phyuṅ-ste zas-mi-za* not eating food by licking (a prohibition to monks).

ལྕེ་འབར་བ *lce hbar-wa*=འབར་འབར burning flame=མེ་ལྕེ (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་འབིགས *lce-hbigs*=རྒྱ་ཚྭ *rgya-tshva* sal-ammoniac (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་འབུར *lce-hbur* eruption on the tongue.

ལྕེ་མེད *lce-med* (སྦལ་བ) অজিহ্ব lit. without tongue; a frog (which is supposed to have no tongue).

ལྕེ་མྱང་ཚྭ *lce myaṅ-tshva* alum.

ལྕེ་རྩ *lce-rtsa* or ལྕེའི་རྩ་བ *lcehi rtsa-wa* জিহ্বামূল the root of the tongue: ལྕེ་རྩ་ཅན *lce-rtsa can* জিহ্বামূলীয় a letter pronounced from the root of the tongue; the gutturals, viz., ཀ, ཁ, ག, ང, ཧ, ཧ, ཨ; the *visarga* before ཀ and ཁ, and also རྀ *r*, and ལྀ, *lr*, are called জিহ্বামূলীয়; ལྕེའི་རྩེ་མོ the tip of the tongue: ལྕེའི་རྩེ་མོ་ཅན a letter sounded from the tip of the tongue.

ལྕེ་རྩེ་གཡོ་བ *lce-rtse gyo-wa* লোলা 1. to loll out the tongue and move it too and fro. 2. fig. the fickle or changeable one. 3. an epithet of the goddess of fortune.

ལྕེ་གཞུང་ *lce-gshuṅ* জিহ্বামধ্য the middle of the tongue; ལྕེ་བཤར *lce-bshar* জিহ্বানির্লেখনিকা a tongue-scraper.

ལྕེའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *lcehi skye-mched* জিহ্বায়তন the organ of taste (*M. V.*).

ལྕེག *lceg* a coat of mail for horse (*Sch.*).

ལྕེབ་པ *lceb-pa* আত্মহত্যা 1. to kill one's self; to commit suicide: ཁྱོད་དེ་ཙམ་དུ་ལྕེབ་པ་ལ་ཐུག་ན། "if, for even that, you kill yourself" (*Hbrom. 124*); ལྕེབ་ཐུས་པ committed suicide. 2. used of insects that fly into the flame.

ལྕོག *lcog* (ཁང་པའི) 1. কোষ্ঠক a pot; কোষ্ঠক-শীর্ষ the arched roof of a house, a turret on a house-top, a pinnacle. 2. n. of an aquatic plant, *Trapa bispinosa.*

ལྕོག་ག *lcog-ga* the swallow, but, according to some authors, the lark.

ལྕོག་རྩེ *lcog-rtse*, resp. གསོལ་ལྕོག, a small very low table on which food and drink are served in Tibet; ལྕོག་ཁེབས a cover for such a table, table-cloth; རྒྱ་ལྕོག Chinese or European table; མདུན་ལྕོག 'fore-table,' one before an image of Buddha or of some deity for placing offerings on.

ལྕོག་རྩེ་ལ *Lcog-rtse-la* n. of a mountain in Tibet the top of which is flat like a table.

ལྕོག་རས *lcog-ras* piece of cloth put over iron helmet worn in war-dance in Tibet.

ལྕོག་ལ་བྲག་ཁུང་ *Lcog-la brag-khuṅ* n. of a rock-cavern on Chogla pass in Tibet.

ལྕོགས་པ *lcogs-pa* or ལྕོག་པ I: 1. to be agitated, shaken; to tremble. 2. མེ་ཏོག་མགོ་ལྕོགས a flower shaking, waving its head (*Jä.*).

ལྕོགས་པ II: 1. vb. to be able: དེ་མ་ལྕོགས་ན if (he) is not able (to do that); ཇི་ལྕོགས་ཀྱི as much as possible; to the utmost (*Jä.*). 2. adj. able; ཤེད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལྕོགས་པ། feeble (in strength) failing in strength, weak; རིག་པས་མི་ལྕོགས་པ། ignorant, poor in intelligence.

ལྕོང་ *lcoṅ*=སྦལ་ལྕོང་ a frog in its first stage of development; a tadpole (*Jä.*).

ལྕོངས *lcoṅs*=ཀོང་ཀོང་ undulating; an un-even place.

ཆ

ཆ *cha* I: the letter ཆ *cha*, which is the aspirated ཅ, resembling the Sanskrit छ in pronunciation, though acc. to Tib. Gram. छ = ཚ *tsha*. As num. fig. = 6; ཆ་པ *cha-pa* the volume marked with ཆ signifying the sixth volume.

ཆ II: 1. a part or fraction; भाग share, portion, anything divided; opp. to the whole; thus, ཕྱེད་ཆ one-half, གསུམ་ཆ one-third, བཞི་ཆ one-fourth, and so on; བརྒྱ་ཆ one hundredth part; སྟོང་གི་ཆ one thousandth part; བང་མཛོད་གསུམ་ཆ་གཅིག one-third of the treasury (or its contents); དབུའི་ཆ་ཙམ་ཅིག་གསེར་གྱིས་མ་ཁོང་བར there being still wanting a portion of as much gold as would about equal his head (*Glr.*); ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྟོད the first portion of the night; ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྨད the second, the last half of the night. ཆ་གཉིས་བསྲེ་བ *cha-gñis bsre-wa* to put together two parts; རང་ཆ one's own share. ནང་པར་ཐ་བའི་ཆ the following day's first part, *i.e.*, the following morning (*Mil.*); ས་ཆ (lit. part of the earth) a piece of land; territory; country in general. 2. = ཟུང་ युग a pair; ལྷམ་ཆ་གཅིག a pair of boots; ཧད་ཆ་གཅིག a pair of shoes. ཆ་སྒྲིག་པ to pair, to match, to couple, to arrange in pairs or proportionately; ཆ་མཐུན་པ proportionate, similar. ཆ་མ་ཡིན་པ not forming a pair or match; unfit, improper, discordant. ངག་གཙོག་པ་ནི་ཆ་མ་ཡིན not obeying; will not do; is out of place (*Ta. 110, 11*; *Jä.*).

ཆ III: 1. news, intelligence, word, sound; སྐད་ཆ topic; གཏམ་ཆ་འདྲི་བ to ask any news; བྲག་ཆ echo returned from a rock. 2. prospect, auspices: ཁྱིམ་ཆ prospects regarding the household; དགྲ་ཆ prospects or expectations as to one's enemies. 3. = ཆ་ཀ things; གོས་ལུས་ཆ a complete suit of clothes for a person; རྒྱན་ཆ ornaments or articles of adornment; དགོས་ཆ necessary things, requisites; མཚོན་ཆ weapons; ཡིག་ཆ articles of writing, deeds, documents; རས་ཆ cloth; ལག་ཆ implements, utensils, &c.

ཆ IV: कला 1. a sixteenth part of the month (*Bull. 1848, 295*). 2. कण a particle (*Kālac. T. 7*).

ཆ་དཀར *Cha-dkar* n. of a district in Lhokha, in Tibet. ཆ་དཀར་སྲང་ *Cha-dkar-sraṅ* n. of the junction of several public roads in *Chakar*, ཆ་དཀར་དུ་ཆ་དཀར་སྲང་གི་བལ *Cha-dkar-du Cha-dkar sraṅ-gi bal* in Chakar the wool (sold at) Chakar cross-roads.

ཆ་རྐྱེན *cha-rkyen* share of destiny, of fate (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ག *cha-ga* (འདབ or མཐའ) hem, edge, border; གོས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ག = གོས་ཀྱི་མཐའ the border or edge of a robe. ཆ་ག་འདེབས་པ = ཆ་ག་བཏབ་པ, (གོས་ལྷ་ཐུ) to put a fringe to a robe, to hem, to turn in (the edge of cloth). ཆ་ག་མ *cha-ga-ma* a dress with linings on the edge of the sleeve, etc. སྔོ་གོས་སྔོན་པོ་ཆ་ག་མ་རེ་ལ (the price) for each blue male robe with turned-back borders. ཆ་ག་མེད་པ robe with plain edge.

ཆ་ག་པ *cha-ga-pa* locust; also a grasshopper: ཆ་གའི་མགོ་ཡིས་བུང་དུག་འཇོམས the head of a grasshopper applied on the sting of a hornet (འབུ་བུང་ཁྲ) removes its poison.

ཆ་གྲུམ *cha-grum* a square rug.

ཆ་འགྲིག *cha-ḥgrig* a complete set or suit of any furniture or clothes.

ཆ་མཁན *cha-mkhan* fortune-teller, soothsayer (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ཅན *cha-can* यंशक consisting of a pair, forming a pair.

ཆ་ཚོ *cha-cho* a thing homogeneous; matched (*Sch.*).

ཆ་འཇོག་པ *cha-ḥjog-pa* to stick to, adhere to any work; to come to a conclusion on any matter; to arrive at a definite settlement.

ཆ་ཉམས *cha-ñams* कलाहीन, परिणत impaired, degenerated, fallen down, grown worse.

ཆ་གཉིས *cha-gñis* द्विभाग two parts; उभय both or a pair; colloq. two pairs.

ཆ་གཉིས་བསྲེ་བ *cha-gnis sre-wa* to mix or mingle two equal parts.

ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-ṣñoms* or ཆ་མཉམ equal parts (without difference in size, number or quantity); ཆ་ཙམ or ཆ་འདྲ་ཙམ in part, in some measure; ཆ་མ་འདྲ་བ or ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པ partly, not equal, differing a little; ཆ་ཙམ་ཤེས་ཀྱང even if one knows but a little (*Jä.*); ཆ་ཚོགས being complete in every part, entire, integral (*Sch.*); ཆ་མཉམ་པ adj. even.

ཆ་གཏེར *cha-gter* कलानिधि the moon, that which shines in crescent parts.

ཆ་དེ *cha-de* for ཆ་ཡོད་པ་དེ *cha yod-pa-de*.

ཆ་བདག་སྐྱེས *cha-ḥdag ṣkyes*, v. ཆང་ *chañ* wine.

ཆ་འདྲ་ཙམ *cha-ḥdra tsam*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-ṣñoms*.

ཆ་ལྡན *cha-ldan* भाग possessed of some share; fortunate.

ཆ་ཕྲ *cha-phra* कृपण a miser.

ཆ་བ I: *cha-wa*=བརྒྱན་པ or བཏགས་པ मण्डन vb. to adorn, bedeck, wear (*S. Lex.*).

ꦿ **ཆ་བ** II:=प्रस्थान to go away, to start, to leave (a place): སླེབས་ཏུ་ཆ་བའི་ཚེ *ṣlebṣ-tu cha-waḥi tshe* when they were on the point of arriving; ཆ་བར=འགྲོ་བར to go, going (*A. 138*).

ཆ་བུ *cha-bu* ornament worn in the ears.

ཆ་བྱེད *cha-byed* वेष 1. dress, clothing; མི་སྡུག་པའི་ཆ་བྱེད་ཅན shabbily dressed; poorly clad; ragged: ཆ་བྱེད་འདི་བཞིན་བྱས he was (in this manner) dressed. 2. implement, instrument (*e.g.*, a musical instrument, a surgical instrument) also external appearance of animals (*Jä.*).

ཆ་མ་མཆིས *cha-ma-mchis* (it has no equal, not another like it to form a pair) matchless (*D.R.*).

ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པ *cha-ma mthun-pa*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས.

ཆ་མ་འདྲ་བ *cha-ma ḥdra-wa*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས.

ཆ་མེད་པ *cha-med-pa* to be companionless; to be left alone; to be without an equal.

ཆ་མེད་གཏམ *cha-med-gtam*=ངག་འཆལ nonsense; irrelevant speech (*Mñon.*).

ཆ་ཙེ *cha-tse* is said to be a Chinese word;=ཁ་སྟེན *kha-ṣten* or ཚིག་སྟེན *tshig-ṣten*.

ཆ་ཙམ *cha-tsam*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-ṣñoms*.

ཆ་ཚང་ *cha-tshañ* complete in all its parts; complete suit of ornament, dress, &c.

ཆ་ཚད *cha-tshad*, v. ཆག་ཚད *chag-tshad*.

ཆ་ཚན *cha-tshan* species, division, class (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ཚོགས *cha-tshogṣ* (གྲངས) n. of a large number.

ཆ་མཛེས *cha-mdseṣ* स्वप्रतीक symmetrical.

ཆ་འཛིན་པ *cha-ḥdsin-pa* 1. to select from among many; to pick one out of a number (for identification). 2.=རོལ་མོ a pair of cymbals.

ཚ་རྫོགས་ *cha-rdsogs*, v. ཚ་སྙོམས་ *cha-snoms*.

ཚ་བཞག་པ་ *cha-bshag-pa* to rely or depend upon, to confide in; sbst. trust, confidence: གཏམ་དེ་ལ་ཚ་བཞག་ཡོད་ན་ if that information is reliable. To adhere, cling to; to follow, obey (laws): སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བཀའ་ལ་ཚ་བཞག་ they adhere to the words of Buddha; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ་ལ་ཚ་བཞག་པ་ to obey the king's commands.

ཚ་ཡི་རྩེ་ *cha-yi rtse* = ཡང་རྩེ་ sublime.

ཚ་ར་ *cha-ra* also མོན་ཚ་ར་ *mon cha-ra* Himalayan oak with pointed, ever-green leaves, a tree inferior to the English oak; ཚ་ར་སྡིག the stunted or dwarf species of oak.

ཚ་རི་ *cha-ri* = ཚ་ལི་ or ཚ་ལུ་ a coarse blanket made of yak's hair (*Jä.*).

ཚ་རི་སི་ *cha-ri-si* ཉ་ག་ a steel-yard.

ཚ་རུ་ *cha-ru* a peg to which to fix the ropes of a tent.

ཚ་ལག་ *cha-lag* = ལག་ཆ་ implements required for carrying on business.

ཚ་ལང་ *cha-lañ* or སྦུབ་ཆལ་ *sbub-chal* pair of cymbals.

ཚ་ལམ་ *cha-lam* = ཏ་ལམ་ some; for the most part; rather.

ཚ་ལི་ *cha-li*, v. ཚ་རི་ *cha-ri*.

ཚ་ལུ་ *cha-lu*, v. ཚ་རི་ *cha-ri*.

ཚ་ལུགས་ *cha-lugs* वेश (*A. K. 1, 38*) appearance, clothing, costume; colloq. artificial badge or mark of distinction.

ཚ་ལུགས་ངན་པ་ *cha-lugs ñan-pa* विकृत disfigured; of bad dress.

ཚ་ལུགས་མཛེས་པ་ *cha-lugs mdses-pa* finely dressed; elegant manner of dressing.

ཚ་ཤས་ *cha-ças* अवयव, अंश, कला shape; part, portion, share; ལུས་ཀྱི་ཚ་ཤས་ a part of the body, a limb; also shape of the body.

ཚ་ཤས་ངན་པ་ *cha-ças ñan-pa* = ཉུང་ཟད་ངན་པ་ slightly bad; also of bad shape or parts.

ཚ་ཤས་མཆེ་རྩིག་ *cha-ças mche-gtsig* (?) उर्व्वर-सङ्कट hill; heaved-up portion of the earth.

ཚ་ཤས་འཕྲོག་པ་ *cha-ças hphrog-pa* अंशहर a sharer.

ཚ་ཤས་བྱེད་ *cha-ças-byed* बिन्दु particles.

ཚ་ཤས་སྦྱང་པ་ *cha-ças sbyañ-pa* = གསེར་, (ས་རིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཚ་ཤས་སྦྱང་བ་) कलधौत gold.

ཚ་སྲོལ་ *cha-srol* = ལུགས་སྲོལ་ *lugs-srol* custom, usage.

ཚ་བསགས་པ་ *cha-bsags-pa* lit. many parts or particles accumulated together (ས་གཞི་དང་རིའི་མིང་རྡུལ་གྱི་ཚ་བསགས་པ་). 1. a term signifying the earth; a mountain. 2. कलाप the capital of the fabulous S'ambhala.

ཚ་ཧར་ *Cha-har* Chahar, n. of a Mongol tribe.

ཚག་ *chag* 1. gram or other grain for horses, &c. ཚག་སད་ the bag containing grain which is tied to the mouth of a horse or donkey from which it eats. ཚག་གཞོང་ trough, manger, crib (*Jä.*). 2. the fourth finger (*Med.*). 3. resp. for shoe, also for ཕྱག་ལྷམ. 4. = ཚག་ཕེབས་པ་ incorrectly for ཕྱག་ཕེབས་པ་ signifying welcome (*Jä.*). 5. ཚག་གང་ prob. for ཕྱག་གང་ the breadth of a fist.

ཚག་ཀྲུམ་ *chag-krum* piece, fragment; ཚག་ཀྲུམ་ལ་སོང་ *chag-krum la soñ* it has gone to pieces (*Jä.*).

ཚག་སྐྱ་བ་ *chag-skya-wa* (*Sch.*) having only one purpose, pursuing but one aim; unremitting, indefatigable.

ཚག་ཁོངས་ *chag-khoñs* = གཡོར་ཚག་ a basket for measuring grain.

ཆག་ག་ཆོག་གེ *chag-ga chog-ge* for ཐུག་ག་ཐོག་གེ things mixed up or thrown together.

ཆག་རྒྱག་པ *chag-rgyag-pa* to doubt (*Sch.*).

ཆག་ཆག I: *chag-chag* 1. with ཐེད་པ or འདེབས་པ to sprinkle: ཁང་པའི་ནང་ཕྱག་རང་རང་ཆག་ཆག་བྱས་ཏེ having swept and sprinkled the inside of the house. ཆག་ཆག་ལེགས་པར་བཏབ་པ सुस्नात well bathed or washed, also to cleanse a house or road with water. 2. ཆག་ཆག་གདབ་པ to starch, to stiffen (*Sch.*). 3. in *W.* to tread, to trample, *e.g.*, the narrow path or furrows between garden beds. 4. to clap the hands (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཆག *chag-chag* colloq. anything broken. སྡེར་མ་ཆག་ཆག broken dish or plate.

ཆག་ཆད *chag-chaḏ* rent, break, rupture (*Sch.*).

ཆག་དུམ *chag-dum* fragment, scrap, bit.

ཆག་འདིང *chag-ḥdiñ* doubtful, incredible (*Sch.*).

ཆག་པ *chag-pa* 1. a large bunch of flowers, ears of corn, etc. 2. pf. of འཆག་པ broken; མ་ཆགས་པ and esp. adv. མ་ཆགས་པར also ཆག་མེད་པ uninterrupted, unremitting, (*Jä.*); རྒྱུན་མ་ཆག་པར *rgyun ma-chag-par* without interruption; without breaking the continuity or course; གས་ཆག་མེད without a crack, flaw, or chink. 3. ལས་ཆག་པ, v. འཆག་པ II: ཆག་ཤིང་ wooden splint for a broken limb (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཤིག་པ *shig-pa*; འཐོར་བ *ḥthor-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཆག་པོ *chag-po* a broken vessel, pot, etc.; ཚེལ་ཆག་པོ a broken dosser or pannier (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཕད *chag-phaḏ* the bag containing grain tied to the mouth of a horse from which it eats.

ཆག་ཕེབས *chag-phebṣ* for ཕྱག་ཕེབས welcome.

ཆག་བུ *chag-bu* diminutive of ཆག་པ a little bunch.

ཆག་བྲོམ *chag-brom* in *W.* colloq. "*chak-rum*" ice.

ཆག་མོ *chag-mo* bunch; འབྲས་བུ་ཆག་མོ a fruit growing in clusters, like the grapes of the vine, the berries of the elder (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཙེ *chag-tse* a small grain, *e.g.*, of ground grits; ཆག་ཙེ་ཅན granulous (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཚང་པ *chag-tshañ-pa* = ཐབ་ཁ་པ or མ་ཆེན a cook (*Mñon.*).

ཆག་ཚད *chag-tshaḏ* or ཆ་ཚད (*Sch.*) the right measure; དུག་སྟེར་ཆག་ཚད *dug-ṣter chag-tshaḏ* a sufficient quantity of poison administered to a person (*Med.; Jä.*).

ཆག་གཞོང *Chag-gshoñ*, v. ཆག *chag*.

ཆག་ལོ *Chag-lo* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet. ཆག་ལོ་མཚོ་དཀྱིལ་ཡོད་པར་བཤད་པ it was asserted that Chag Lo-tsā-wa had been into the middle of the lake (*Ya-sel. 33*).

ཆག་ཤིང་ *chag-çiñ*, v. ཆག་པ *chag-pa*.

ཆགས་པ I: *chagṣ-pa* 1. to be fond of, to be attached to, to love; བུ་མོ་ལ་ཆགས་པ to love a girl; སྐྱེས་པ་དང་ན་ཆུང་གཅིག་ཆགས་པ *ṣkyeṣ-pa dañ na-chuñ gcig chagṣ-pa* the mutual affection between a man and a maiden; ཡིད་ལ་ཆགས་པའི་བུ་མོ་རྣམས my dearly beloved daughters (*Pth.*). 2. to cling to, *e.g.*, ལུས་དང་སྲོག་ལ་ཆགས་པ *luṣ-dañ ṣrog-la chagṣ-pa* to body and to life; ཡུལ་ལ to one's home, to one's native country; often to suffer one's self to be enticed by a thing, to indulge in; ཆགས་པར་མི་བྱ་འཇིགས་པར་མི་བྱ་སྟེ allowing neither desire nor fear to have any influence upon himself (*S. Lam.*, also *Jä.*).

ཆགས་པ II: vb. 1. to be begotten, produced; མ་ཆགས་པ not produced in the usual way of propagation, but རྫུས་ཏེ་སྐྱེས་པ *ṛdsuṣ-te ṣkyeṣ-pa*, or ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyiṣ*

grub-pa (*Pth.*); frq. མངལ་དུ་ཆགས་པ to be produced in the womb, as the fœtus is; hence ཆགས in compounds = animal; འདབ་ཆགས bird; གཤོག་ཆགས *gçog-chags* winged animal; སྲོག་ཆགས *srog-chags* living being. 2. to arise, spring up, originate, come forth; to come to light, to appear: ས་གཞི་ལ་ཆགས་པ the growth or founding of (towns, monasteries, institutions, etc.) on the earth; [Tibetan] the causing of nutrition in food; [Tibetan] the accumulation or growth of fortune to a person; [Tibetan] apricots had sprung forth on the tree; [Tibetan] = [Tibetan] to become a cleric; ཆགས་རབས genesis, history of the beginning esp. of the world; ཆགས་ཚུལ manner of being produced, peopled: [Tibetan] I saw six large pinnacles appearing in the sky.

ཆགས་པ III: 1. प्रणय, स्नेह, अनुराग, राग, कामगुण, आसक्ति sbst. love, lust, passion for, affection, attachment: ཆགས་པ་སྐྱེས་སོ *chags-pa skyes-so* he fell in love (*Dzl.*); ཆགས་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *chags-pa spyod-pa* = འཁྲིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hkhrig-pa spyod-pa* to copulate: [Tibetan] if there is no attachment, there cannot be any transmigratory existence (*D.R.*). 2. लोभ greed for gain, acquisitiveness. [Tibetan] the mind runs after the objects of desire. 3. formation, congelation, agglutination; [Tibetan] ice formed on water; ཆགས་པ་མེད་པ निरवलेप without any covering, formation of film. ཆགས་པའི་བསྐལ་པ *chags-pahi bskal-pa* निवर्तकल्प the age when worlds are formed.

ཆགས་སྐྱོད་བྱེད་པ *chags-skyod byed-pa* रञ्जन the act of affecting or agitating the heart or producing sensation of pleasure in it.

ཆགས་འཁྲི *chags-hkhri* रागलता fig. the creeping plant of love which entwines.

ཆགས་སྒོ *chags-sgo* extenuation of fault; [Tibetan] to shield the faulty and to put a patch or lid over the place (hollow).

ཆགས་ཅན *chags-can*, prov. राग, 1. time in music. 2. passionate, lustful.

ཆགས་ཆེན་མ *chags-chen-ma* रागिणी, कामिनी a musical air; a wife; a young woman.

ཆགས་འཇོམས *chags-hjoms* one who has subdued his passions, a general epithet of Buddha (*Mṅon.*).

ཆགས་གཏམ *chags-gtam* amorous conversation.

Syn. འཁྲིག་ཚིག *hkhrig-tshig*; ཆགས་ཚིག *chags-tshig*; འདོད་གཏམ *hdod-gtam* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆགས་རྟགས་པ *chags-rtags-pa* to remain for a long time at one place.

ཆགས་ལྡན་མ *chags-ldan-ma* कामुकी a lustful woman.

ཆགས་སྡང *chags-sdaṅ* passion for; passionate attachment.

ཆགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *chags-pahi rgyal-mtshan* the male organ or penis.

ཆགས་པའི་གདོན་ཅན་མ *chags-pahi gdon-can-ma* = [Tibetan] a lustful woman (*Mṅon.*).

ཆགས་པར་འགྱུར་པ *chags-par hgyur-pa* रञ्जनीय lovely, fascinating, charming.

ཆགས་པས་སྨྱོས་པ *chags-pas myos-pa* = འདོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ *hdod-pas dregs-pa* intoxicated with love or desire for any object (*Mṅon.*).

ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod* = འཁྲིག་པ copulation; fornication.

ཆགས་བྱ *chags-bya* मोच an object of attachment; that which has been affected with love.

ཆགས་བྱེད *chags-byed* or ཆགས་བྱེད་འོད་དཀར सोम an epithet of the moon (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆགས་བྲལ *chags-bral* वीतराग without attachment (*Kālac. T. 3*).

ཆགས་བྲལ་ཅན *chagş-bral-can* निर्मुक्त one who is free from passion or attachment.

ཆགས་ཚིག *chagş-tshig* = ཆགས་གཏམ *chagş-gtam* or འདོད་གཏམ *ẖdoḏ-gtam* amorous conversation; talk of love.

ཆགས་ཤེན *chagş-shen* hankering after wealth or worldly objects.

ཆགས་ཟད *chagş-zaḏ* रागक्षीण passionless, attachment exhausted.

ཆང་ *chañ* मद, सुरा, मधु, माधवी, भासव, गन्धमादनी, मेाद, भामेाद, दैत्या fermented liquor, whether beer or wine. ཆང་གི་དབྱེ་བ different sorts of beer or wine:—འབྲུ་ཆང་ beer from corn; ནས་ཆང་ barley-brewed ale; འབྲས་ཆང་ white rice beer; བུ་རམ་ཆང་ treacle-beer; སྦྲང་རྩི་ཆང་ wine of honey, pulse, mead; མེ་ཏོག་ཆང་ wine of certain flowers such as the मधूक of Magadha; ཤིང་ཤུན་ཆང་ wine from certain barks of trees such as cinnamon; སྡོང་བཙུད་ཆང་ fermented juice of certain trees; རུས་ཆང་ beer of bones; སློང་ཆང་ proposal-wine, *i.e.*, wine sent as a present to negotiate for the marriage of a girl; སྨན་ཆང་ medicinal wine; རྒུན་ཆང་ *ṟgun-chañ* wine from grapes; དར་བའི་ཆང་ wine of whey or curds; བསུ་ཆང་ present of wine sent for the reception of a guest or friend or an official; ཨ་རག arrack or spirit.

Syn. ཡོངས་འབབ *yoñş-ẖbab*; ཆ་བདག་སྐྱེས *cha-ḇdag-şkyeş*; དཔའ་མོ *dpaẖ-mo*; ལྷ་མིན་ཉིང་ཁུ *lha-min ñiñ-khu*; སྟོབས་བཟང *ştobş-ḇzañ*; དགའ་མ *dgaẖ-ma*; བཅོལ་ལྡན་མཉེས *bçol-ḻdan m̱ñeş*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myoş-byeḏ*; དགའ་བྱེད *dgaẖ-byeḏ*; མྱོས་འགྱུར *myoş-ẖgyur*; དྲི་མཆོག *dṟi-m̱chog*; དྲི་རབ *dṟi-rab*; སྤོས་ངད་ལྡན *şpoş-ñad-ḻdan*; ཆུ་མ *chu-ma*; བཅོལ་མ *bçol-ma*; མཆོག་ལྡན་མ *m̱chog-ḻdan-ma*; ཙ་ཙོ་བྱེད *ca-co byeḏ*; ཡོངས་སུ་ཐོབས *yoñş-su thobş*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཆང *gnoḏ-şbyin chañ*; ཧ་ལཱ *hā-lā* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆང་སྐྱོགས *chañ-şkyogş* चषक goblet for wine; also ladle to help wine.

ཆང་ཁང་ *chañ-khañ* pot-house, tavern, place where wine and beer are sold.

+ ཆང་ཁྱུ་འཚོག *chañ khyu-ẖtshog*, ཁུ་ཚུར་གྱིས་བརྡུང་བ to beat with the clenched hand or fist.

ཆང་གི་ཉིང་ཁུ *chañ-gi ñiñ-khu* = རྣར་རྩི or ཉིང་ཁུ spirit; བདུད་རྩི་སྙིང་པོ essence of nectar.

ཆང་གི་ཕྱ་དར *chañ-gi phya-dar* the place where boiled barley, rice, etc., after being mixed with yeast, is spread for fermentation.

ཆང་གིས་གཡེངས་པ *chañ-giş gyeñş-pa* to be drunk.

ཆང་གྲལ *chañ-gral* the order or row of seats at a carnival.

ཆང་འགག *chañ-ẖgag* = ཆང་སྣོད *chañ-şnoḏ* vessel for keeping wine.

ཆང་རྒྱུ *chañ-ṟgyu* the substance of which beer or wine is made.

ཆང་ཆུང་ *chañ-chuñ* in colloq. = ཆང་རེ་ཆུང་རེ་ some few, also miscellaneous; acc. to *Sch.* a little.

ཆང་ཆེམ་ཅན *chañ-chem-can* an intoxicated person.

ཆང་ཉམས *chañ-ñamş* = met. ཐོག *thog* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆང་རྙིང་ *chañ-ṟñiñ* = ཆང་རྒན *chañ-ṟgan* in Sikk. old beer or wine.

ཆང་བསྙལ *ḇchañ-ḇşñal* intoxicated.

ཆང་ཏིག *chañ-tig* vessel for measuring wine.

+ **ཆང་ཐུབ** *chan-thub* a drinking being, *i.e.*, one subject to decay and destruction.

ཆང་དད་ཅན *chañ-daḏ-can* a drunkard, tippler: ཆང་དད་ཆེ་བའི་ཁྱོ་ག་འཆལ་པོ་དང་། ཁྱོ་དད་ཆེ་བའི་བུད་མེད་འཆལ་མོ་གཉིས། ཁྱིམ་གཅིག་ནང་དུ་འཛོམས་ན་འགྲིག་པ་མིན༎ a husband of intemperate habits and an immoral wife can have no harmony if they dwell together in one home.

ཆང་དོད chañ-dod silver or other articles with which wine or beer is exchanged.

ཆང་དྲེགས chañ-dregş or ཆང་གིས་དྲེགས་པ chañ-giş dregş-pa=ཆང་གིས་མྱོས་པ chañ-giş myoş-pa intoxication (*Mñon.*).

ཆང་འདོན chañ-hdon=ཆང་སྣོད chañ-şnod wine-glass or cup (in Sikk.).

ཆང་གནས chañ-gnaş or ཆང་འཐུང་གནས a place of drinking; grog-shop.

ཆང་པ་སྟོང་བ *chañ-pa şton-wa* erroneously written for འཆང་པ་སྟོང་པ *hchañ-pa ştoñ-pa* रिक्तमुष्टि; lit. open fist, or an empty hand; fig. nothing to give in charity to the poor.

ཆང་སྤགས *chañ-şpagş* dough of barley soaked in beer.

ཆང་ཕུད *chañ-phud* the first distillation of wine—the best beer or wine.

ཆང་ཕོག *chañ-phog* allowance in beer.

ཆང་བུ *chañ-bu*, described in ཟམ་པ་བཟློས་པ་ སྦྱར་སོར་བཅངས་ནས་སོར་མོའི་བར་འདོན་པ་དེ་ནི་འབྱུང་པོ་རྣམས་སྦྱིན་ཟ་ཡིན། the dough of barley-flour squeezed or pressed within the hand and coming out between the fingers is given to the ghosts.

Syn. རྡོག་པ *rdog-pa*; ཆངས་པ *chañş-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཆང་མ *chañ-ma*, v. ཆང་འཚོང་མ (*Mñon.*) a woman selling wine.

ཆང་མལ *chañ-mal* grog-shop, tavern.

ཆང་རྩི *chañ-rtsi* dry barm, lees, yeast (of beer).

ཆང་ཚང *chañ-tshañ* grog-shop; ཆང་ཚང་ལས་ཧོངས་པ come or coming from a grog-shop.

Syn. ཆང་མལ *chañ-mal*; ཆང་ཁང *chañ-khañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཆང་ཚང་ལས་ཧོང་བ *chañ-tshañ laş hoñ-wa* a drunkard; one who is just coming out of a grog-shop.

ཆང་འཚོང་མ *chañ-htshoñ-ma* barmaid.

Syn. མྱོས་བྱེད་འཚོང *myoş-byed-htshoñ*; ཆང་མ *chañ-ma*; ཆང་བྱེད་མ *chañ-byed-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཆང་འཚོང་མའི་ཁང་པ *chañ-htshoñ-mahi khañ-pa* गश lit. wine-selling woman's house.

ཆང་ཟས *chañ-zaş* roast meat taken at the time of drinking.

ཆང་བཟུང *chañ-bzuñ* for འཆང་བཟུང मुष्टि closed hand, fist.

ཆང་གཡོས *chañ-gyoş* or ཆང་གིས་གཡོས पानसात्र parched rice, barley, &c., taken with wine.

ཆང་ར *chañ-ra* आपान, abbr. of ཆང and ཨ་རག, beer and arrack; a drinking party.

ཆང་ས *chañ-sa* 1. a beer-house. 2. beer carousal: ཆང་ས་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་པ to give or arrange for a great beer-drinking party.

ཆངས་པ *chañş-pa*, v. ཆང་བུ *chañ-bu*.

ཆད I: *chad* time; ཕྱིན་ཆད in after time, henceforth; སྔོན་ཆད formerly, heretofore.

ཆད II: 1. special promise, agreement or engagement; ཆད་འབུལ special presentation, special request, compliments at the commencement of a letter. ཁ་ཆད oral, verbal engagement; ལག་ཆད pledge of faith by the hand (*Jä.*). 2. in compounds for ཆད་པ punishment; ལུས་ཆད corporeal punishment.

ཆད་དོན *chad-don* or ཁ་ཆད a promise, contract; ཆད་དོན་བྱེད་པ to give a promise, make a contract; གཏོང་བའི་ཆད་དོན་བྱེད་པ to agree about giving; ཆད་དོན་སྲུང་བྱེད་པ to keep, fulfil, a promise.

ཆད་མདོ *chad-mdo* or ཁ་ཆད the purport or the main object; a promise or contract.

ཆད་པ I: *chad-pa* उन्मुक्त, उद्गारण, अत्यय, छेद 1. to open, to separate, liberate; to give out. 2. to promise, bind one's self.

Syn. ཕྱེད་མ་ *phyed-ma*; དབྱེ་བ་ *dbye-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆད་པ་ II: sbst. resp. བཀའ་ཆད་ निग्रह, दण्ड punishment; ལུས་ཆད་ corporeal punishment; fig. punishment with the rod. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཆད་པ་ king's punishment, *i.e.*, punishment that the law inflicts on any person. ངལ་ཆད་ punished with fatigue, worn out. ཆད་པ་ཅན་ *chad-pa-can*=བཙོན་ལྡན་ दण्डिक, दण्डवान् a convict; one who has been convicted of an offence. ཆད་པའི་ཚར་གཅད་པ་ *chad-paḥi tshar-gcad-pa* or ཆད་པས་གཅོད་པ་ निग्रह to convict, to sentence, to punish.

Syn. དབྱུག་པ་ *dbyug-pa*.

ཆད་པ་ III: vb. to be descended from; to be born of or with; gen. with ལས or ནས.

ཆད་པ་ཕོག་པ་ *chad-pa phog-pa* to award punishment, to punish in any way.

ཆད་པས་བཅད་པ་ *chad-pas bcad-pa* to be visited with punishment.

ཆད་པོ་ *chad-po* 1. rent, torn, worn-out, ragged, tattered (*Jä.*). 2. a limited time, a term (*Sch.*).

ཆད་ཡིག་ *chad-yig* a written contract: ཆད་མལ་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་ id. (*Glr.; Jä.*).

ཆད་ལུས་པ་ *chad-lus-pa* not to obtain the things hoped for, to be disappointed (*Sch.*).

ཆད་སོ་ *chad-so* or ཆད་སོར་=ཆད་གསབ་ 1. a limited time, a term. 2. a time-purchase (*Sch.*). 3. an agreement (*Tā.; Jä.*).

ཆན་ *chan* I: (དཔེ་ལ་ཆན་ལྟ་བུ) टिप्पनी a marginal note or foot-note to explain the meaning of a term or expression in the text.

ཆན་ II: sop, mash, pulp, etc.; འབྲས་ཆན་ rice-pap; ནས་ཆན་ barley-pap (*Jä.*).

ཆན་གྲི་ *chan-gri*=ཚེམ་གྲི་ *ḥtshem-gri* (lit. a tailor's knife); कर्तरी a pair of scissors.

ཆན་པ་ *chan-pa*=འཚེམ་གྲི་ scissors, shears: དགེ་སློང་གི་སྐྲ་ཆན་པས་འབྲེག་པར་མི་བྱའོ (*K. d.* ན *106*) the hair of a gelong should not be cropped with scissors.

ཆབ་ I: *chab* [resp. and eleg. for ཆུ *chu*] water, in any form; but never used like *chu* to signify a river. དྲི་ཆབ་ scented water. ཐུ་ཆབ་ or ཁྲུ་ཆབ་ water which at the beginning and close of religious meetings in the larger monasteries is passed round, and of which every one present takes a few drops on his tongue, as a symbol of purification in the place of full ablutions. སྤྱན་ཆབ་ tears; ཞལ་ཆབ་ spittle; ཆབ་གསང་ urine.

ཆབ་ II: power, dominion, sway; ཆབ་འོག་ under one's sway: ཆབ་འོག་ཏུ་བསྡུ་བ་ to bring or collect under one's power or sway.

ཆབ་རྐྱན་ *chab-rkyan* brass can, brass tea-pot with a long spout for pouring out tea (*Jä.*).

ཆབ་སྐྱ་ *chab-skya*=དར་བ་ *dar-wa* whey.

ཆབ་ཁུང་ *chab-khuṅ* urinal, a privy.

ཆབ་སྒོ་ *chab-sgo* door; ཆབ་སྒོ་བ་ *chab-sgo-wa*=སྒོ་རག་པ་ a door keeper.

ཆབ་གཏོར་ *chab-gtor*=ཆུ་གཏོར་ *chu-gtor* तर्पण oblations to the dead; water religiously offered to quench the thirst of Yidag or *Preta* in the प्रेतलोक।

ཆབ་ནག་ *Chab-nag* n. of a monastery in Kong-po in Eastern Tib.

ཆབ་བྲོམ་ *chab-brom* ice (*Jä.*).

ཆབ་འབངས་ *chab-ḥbaṅs*=འཁོར་གཡོག་ प्रजा a servant; a subject; one owing allegiance.

ཆབ་བླུག་ *chab-blug* 1. a spittle pot. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a vessel for rinsing one's mouth with water.

ཆབ་མ *chab-ma* lid, valve; ཆབ་རྩེ *chab-rtse* or ཆབ་ཙེ *chab-tse* buckle, clasp.

ཆབ་མིག *chab-mig* = ཆུ་མིག a fountain, spring.

ཆབ་རྩེ *chab-rtshe*, v. ཆབ་མ *chab-ma*.

ཆབ་ཚོད *chab-tshod* (lit. water-measure for time) a watch, a clock.

ཆབ་གཤུག *chab-gshug* a bath; also the bathing festival of the Tibetans in August and September.

ཆབ་འོག་པ *chab-hog-pa* a vassal, a subject; ཆབ་འོག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ a vassal king, feudal chief.

ཆབ་རིལ *chab-ril* the vessel of consecrated water passed to monks of a congregation before dispersing.

ཆབ་རིལ་པ *chab-ril-pa* one who passes through water, v. ཆག་སྟོམ.

ཆབ་རོམ *chab-rom* = ཆུ་འཁྱགས་པ ice, frozen water.

ཆབ་ཤོག *chab-çog* = བཀའ་ཤོག eleg. for an official letter, a diploma, etc.

ཆབ་སེར *chab-ser* eleg. for ཆུ་སེར matter, pus.

\+ ཆབ་སྲིད *chab-srid* = རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid*- dominion, kingdom, territory.

ཆབ་གསང་ *chab-gsañ* urine; ཆབ་གསང་བཏང་བ to make water.

ཆབ་གསིལ་བ *chab gsil-wa* to discharge urine, make water (*Ñag.*).

+ ཆབས་ཅིག *chabs cig* = ལྷན་ཅིག or མཉམ་དུ सह, सार्द्धम् together with, all together.

ཆམ *cham* headlong, full length; also completely, utterly.

+ ཆམ་དུ *cham-du* = བརྟན་དུ always, continually; ཆམ་དུ་འབེབས་པ pouring continually.

ཆམ་པ *cham-pa* प्रतिश्याय a cold or catarrh; གྲེ་ཆམ *gre-cham* bronchial catarrh; གློ་ཆམ catarrh in the lungs; སྣ་ཆམ *sna-cham* nose cold (cold in the head); རིམས་ཆམ influenza.

ཆམས་བཞག *chams-bshag* = ཅམ་བཞག, བཏང་སྙོམས་སུ་བཞག་པ། to be in a tranquil state; colloq. to keep quiet མི་མཐུན་པ་རྣམས་ཆམས་བཞག་ནས་ཇོ་བོའི་གསུང་བཞིན་མཛད་པས (*A. 119*) those who did not assent keeping quiet: it was effected according to the precepts of the lord (Atis'a).

ཆར *char* or ཆར་པ *char-pa* वर्षा काल rain. Syn. སྤྲིན་བཅུད *sprin-bcud*; སྦྲང་ཆར *sbrañ-char*; ཆུའི་ས་བོན *chuhi-sa-bon*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *sprin-gyi me-tog*; མཁའ་ལས་བབ *mkhah-las-bab*; རླུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *rluñ-gi hbras-bu*; རྒྱུན་བབ *rgyun-bab*; དགུང་ཆར *dguñ-char*; གྲུ་ཆར *gru-char*; ལོ་ཏོག་གཉེན *lo-tog-gñen* (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་སྐྱིབས *char-skyib* a shelter, pent roof, protection from rain.

ཆར་སྐྱེས *char-skyes* वर्षभू lit. rain-born; met. a frog.

ཆར་སྐྱོབ *char-skyob* 1. protection against rain, also opp. to ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshad-skyob* protection against heat (of the sun). 2. = གདུགས an umbrella (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་སྐྱོར *char-skyor* undecided (cases or disputes).

ཆར་ཁེབས *char-khebs* cover or dress for protection against rain, rain-cloak.

ཆར་གྱང་ *char-gyañ*, འབྲུམ་མོ་བའི་ཆར་གྱང་རིམ་པ་གསུམ་ཙམ་རེ་བབས (*Ya-sel. 33*).

ཆར་གྱི་ཟེགས་མ *char-gyi zegs-ma* = ཆར་ཞིལ.

ཆར་དགའ *char-dgah* lit. that delights in rains, ཁུག་རྟ (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་རྒྱུན *char-rgyun* प्रवर्ष incessant rain.

ཆར་ཅན *char-can* 1. = ཆར་ལྡན. 2. ལུགས་སྲོལ custom, usage (*W.*). 3. n. of a hero बलदेव (Baladeva) (*Lex.*).

ཆར་བཅུག་པ *char-bcug-pa* उद्योजित ; བྱེད་དུ་བཅུག་པ made to be done or worked out.

ཆར་ཆེས *char-ches* for ཆར་པ་ཆེན་པོ.

ཆར་གཏོགས་པ *char gtogs-pa*, v. ཆ, included in the division of ; = ཁོངས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ or ཕྱོགས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ.

ཆར་སྟོན *char-ston* met. the swallow.

ཆར་དུས *char-dus* the rainy season.

ཆར་དྲག་པ *char-drag-pa* आषाढ lit. heavy rain; the month of heavy rains, corresponding with July.

Syn. དྲག་བབ *drag-bab*; ཡོངས་ལྷུང་ *yoṅ-lhuṅ*; རྒྱུན་བབ་ཚ *rgyun bab-tsha* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་རྡུལ *char-rdul* = ཆར་ཟིལ.

ཆར་ལྡན *char-ldan* rainy; ཆར་ལྡན་སྤྲིན་དང་དབྱར་དུས་ལའོ in the summer season are rain-clouds (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་སྣ་རླུང་ཁྲིད *char-sna rluṅ-khrid* an idiomatic expression signifying guided; lit. as wind leads the rain.

ཆར་པ *char-pa*, v. ཆར.

ཆར་སྤྲིན *char-sprin* जीमूत rain-cloud; ཆར་སྤྲིན་ཅན cloud containing rain.

ཆར་ཕོབས *char-phobs* वार्षय to cause rain.

ཆར་འབབ་མཁས་པ *char-hbab mkhas-pa* gen. a *Tantrik* lama; lit. one who is skilled in bringing down rain (by the efficacy of his charms).

ཆར་འབེབས *char-hbebs* or ཆར་པ་འབེབས वलाहक, मिहिर that causes rain; rain-cloud.

ཆར་འབེབས་གྲོང་འཇོམས *char-hbebs groṅ-hjoms* an epithet of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་མེད་ཐོན་པ *char-med thon-pa* = སྐྱིང་འབར drought, rainlessness.

ཆར་ཤོད *char-shod* good and beneficial rain: འདི་ལོ་ཆར་ཤོད་ལེགས་པར་བབས this year rain has copiously fallen.

ཆར་ཤོད་ཆེ་སྟབས *char-shod che-stabs* (idiomatic phrase) a matter of great importance.

ཆར་ཟིལ *char-zil* rain drop, rain particles or drops.

Syn. ཆར་རྡུལ *char-rdul*; ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་མ *chu-yi zegs-ma*; རྒྱུན་གྱི་སྨྱུ་གུ *rgyun-gyi myu-gu*; ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེར *chu-yi-zer*; ཆུ་རྡུལ *chu-rdul*; ཆར་གྱི་ཟེགས་མ *char-gyi zegs-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆར་བཟང་འབེབས་པ *char-bzaṅ hbebs-pa* सुवर्षक n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 271*).

ཆར་གཡོགས *char-gyogs* = ཆར་ཁེབས house; cover or dress for protection against rain.

ཆར་ལེན *char-len* the coping or water-tile of a wall (*Cs.*).

ཆལ *chal* resp. སྐུ་ཆལ belly, abdomen (*Cs.*).

ཆལ་ཆལ *chal-chal* the sound of falling oars.

ཆལ་ཆིལ *chal-chil* wavering, fluctuating (*Sch.*).

ཆལ་ཆོལ *chal-chol*, v. འཆལ་འཆོལ or འཆལ་ལེ་འཆོལ་ལེ.

ཆལ་དུ་བཀྲམས་པ *chal-du bkrams-pa* विकीर्ण scattered, strewn over, fully spread, wide-spread.

ཆལ་མར་བརྡལ་བ *chal-mar brdal-wa* (vb. a.) to spread equally, uniformly.

ཆས *chas* 1. thing; tool; requisite, etc.: བག་མར་སྟོང་བའི་ཆས things to be given to a bride as dowry; ལྕགས་ཆས iron tools or utensils; ཟོ་ཆས food; དམག་ཆས military stores, requisites for war; འཚོ་ཆས provisions; ལག་ཆས tools, instrument. 2. dress, garment; ཕོ་ཆས man's dress. 3. in a more general sense: appearance, form, shape: བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་ཆས་སུ་བྱ་སྟེ appearing in the guise of a woman; རྟོར་ཆས

བྱེད་ he puts on a Tartar dress; བུ་མོའི་ཆས་སུ་ཞུགས་ he has assumed a girl's dress; disguised himself as a girl.

ཆས་ཀ *chas-ka* or ཆས་ཁ་ सम्बल one's property, resources, requisites; all that one possesses or requires for his use.

ཆས་སྒྱུར་བ *chas-sgyur-wa* to put on, to assume another's dress.

ཆས་ཆོད *chas-chod* पराभव, अभिभव, v. བརྙས་པ *brñes-pa*.

ཆས་པ *chas-pa* [originally the pf. of ཆ་བ but always used as a separate vb.] 1. to set forth, depart: ཆས་དགོས་པར as it is necessary to depart (*Thgy.*); བོད་དུ་ཆས་སོ they set out for Tibet (*Glr.*); དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཆས་སོ they departed together (*Dsl.*); ཆས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to send away, dispatch. 2. to prepare for, set about, to start; གསོད་པར་ཆས they started killing; འགྲོ་བར་ཆས་པ་ལས having made arrangements to depart (*Dsl.*): ད་ཕྱིར་འདོང་ངོ་ཞེས་ཆས་པས 'now we will return' they said, and they made preparations (*Dsl.; Jä.*)

ཆས་བཟོ *chas-bzo*=ལུས་ཆས a full suit of clothes (for the body).

ཆི *chi* num. fig. 36.

ཆི་ག *chi-ga* in *W.* wallet, knap-sack (*Jä.*).

ཆི་ལི་ལི *chi-li-li* onomatopoetic word for snuffing up scent by the nose; ཞིམ་ཞིམ་དྲི་མ་ཆི་ལི་ལི་ཁྱེར (*Cs.*) snuffing sweet odours that are borne; མེ་ཏོག་དྲི་མ་ཆི་ལི་ལི the perfumes of flowers are perceptible (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

ཆིག *chig* used for གཅིག as the first part of compound numbers:—ཆིག་བཅུ 10; ཆིག་བརྒྱ 100; ཆིག་སྟོང 1,000; ཆིག་ཁྲི a myriad, etc.

ཆིག་རྐྱང *chig-rkyań* acc. to *Schtr.* separate, single, one alone.

ཆིག་རྒྱུ་ཉིས་སྤུན *chig-rgyu ñis-spun* a kind of blanket in the weaving of which one longitudinal thread is crossed by two.

ཆིག་ཐུབ་པ *chig-thub-pa* 1. to be able to do a thing alone. 2. n. of a plant used in medicine (*Jä.*).

ཆིག་དྲིལ *chig-dril* rolled, wrapped, packed up in one parcel or bundle (*Sch.*).

ཆིག་ལབ་བྱེད་པ *chig-lab byed-pa* to talk to one's self, to hold a soliloquy (*Schtr.*).

ཆིག་ཤད *chig-çad* one stroke, or stop: དོན་རྫོགས་ཚིགས་བཅད་ཀྱི་མཐར་ཆིག་ཤད་བྱ། at the close of each line of a verse (forming a sentence), put one stroke, *i.e.*, full stop (*Situ.*).

ཆིངས *chińs*, v. འཆིང་བ बन्धन, that which binds. ཆིངས་ལྔ the five binding things:—(1) ཁོག་དབུག་སྟོང་ཐུན་གྱི་ཆིངས *khog-dbug stoń-'hun-gyi chińs*; (2) ས་དཔྱད་རྣམ་འབྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆིངས *sa-dpyad rnam-hbyed-kyi chińs*; (3) འབྲེལ་པ་འབྲུ་འགྲེལ་གྱི་ཆིངས *hbrel-pa hbru-hgrel-gyi chińs*; (4) བསྡུས་དོན་གྱི་ཆིངས *bstus don-gyi chińs*; (5) ལག་ལེན་མན་ངག་གི་ཆིངས *lag-len man-ńag-gi chińs* (*Sman.*).

ཆིད་པ *chid-pa*, v. ཕྱིད་པ

+ **ཆིབ་པ** *chib-pa* 1. ཁྱབ་པ व्याप encompassing, covering all. 2. acc. to *Sch.* equal, uniform, suitable.

ཆིབས *chibs* or ཆིབས་པ resp. term for རྟ *rta* a horse; generally a riding horse; a saddle horse; ཆིབས་ལ་འཆིབ་པ riding on a horse, to get on horse-back; ཆིབས་ལས་གཤོལ་བ to dismount: ཆིབས་གཤོལ་ལ་གནང (*C.*) I beg you to dismount; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཆིབས་སུ་འབུལ I give it you for a riding horse (*Jä.*).

ཆིབས་བསྐྱོད་གནང་བ *chibs-bskyod gnań-wa* (lit. to ride on a horse)=ཆིབས་བསྒྱུར་གནང་བ to start for a journey, to go to a place.

ཆིབས་ཁ་འཁྲིད་པ *chibs-kha hkhrid-pa*=ཆིབས་ཁ་བསྒྱུར་བ to lead a horse by the bridle (*Sch.*).

ཆིབས་ཁ་ཐུབ་པ *chibs-kha thub-pa* to have the command of the bridle; fig. to be expert in ruling.

ཆིབས་སྒ *chibs-sga* resp. for སྒ saddle.

ཆིབས་ལྷ་ལྡན *Chibs-lha-ldan* also called རྟགས་ལྡན, the horse on which Gautama Buddha used to ride.

ཆིབས་ལྕག *chibs-lcag* resp. a whip.

ཆིབས་ཆས *chib-chas* a horse's furniture, harness; (*Cs.*) the equipments of a horse.

ཆིབས་ཆེན *chibs-chen* a charger; the best horse in the stable.

ཆིབས་རྟ *chibs-rta* a riding horse of a great man.

ཆིབས་ཐུར *chibs-thur* horse's head-piece.

ཆིབས་དཔོན *chibs-dpon* chief groom.

† ཆིར *chir* from the Hindi छिट, chintz.

ཆིལ་སྒྲོག *chil-sgrog*, v. ཆུ་གཉེར *chu-gñer*.

ཆུ I: *chu* num. fig. 66.

ཆུ II: जल, उदक, अपः, पयः, &c. 1. water, the universal and common term in all senses. 2. a river; the general term.

Syn. གཏུང་བྱ *gtuñ-bya*; གཏུང་བྱེད *gtuñ-byed*; སྒོ་ཀུན་འགྲོ *sgo-kun-hgro*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *sprin-gyi me-tog*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་བཅུད *sprin-gyi-bcud*; དག་བྱེད *dag-byed*; ངན་སེལ *ñan-sel*; འབྲུ་ཕན *hbru-phan*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྨྱུ་གུ *sprin-gyi myu-gu*; ཐུར་བགྲོད *thur-bgrod*; ཀུན་འགྲོ *kun-hgro* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ཀླུང་ *chu-kluñ* नदी a river is a term often occuring in books, but rarely in conversation. ཆུ་ཀླུང་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་མིང་ the names of various rivers both real and mythical which occur in the sacred books of Tibet and according to Buddhistic geography:—(1) ཟབ་མོའི་ཆུ *zab-mohi chu*, (2) རབ་ཏུ་དང་བའི་ཆུ *rab-tu dañ-wahi chu*, (3) གཙང་བའི་ཆུ *gtsañ-wahi chu*, (4) འོ་མའི་ཆུ *ho-mahi chu*, (5) རྒྱུན་འབྲུའི་ཆུ *rgyun-hbruhi chu*, (6) ཟླ་བ་རྒྱུ་བ *zla-wa rgyu-wa*, (7) འོ་ཐུག་གི་འདམ *ho-thug-gi hdam*, (8) གྲམ་སག་གི་ཆུ *gram-sag-gi chu*, (9) ངང་ངུར་གྱིས་གང་བ *ñañ-ñur-gyis gañ-wa*, (10) ངང་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པ *ñañ-pa kun-tu sgra hbyin-pa*, (11) དབྱངས་སྙན་པ *dbyañs sñan-pa*, (12) སེམས་འགྲོ་བ *sems hgro-wa*, (13) ཧུ་རུ་རུའི་སྒྲས་འབབ་པ *hu-ru-ruhi-sgras hbab-pa*, (14) རླབས་འབྱུང་བ *rlabs hbyuñ-wa*, (15) བདེ་བའི་ཆུ *bde-wahi chu*, (16) ཀ་དམ་པ་འཁོད་པ་ཉིད *ka-dam-pa hkhod-pa-ñid*, (17) ནོར་བུའི་མཆུ་ཅན་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་འཛིན་པ *nor-buhi mchu-can rnams-kyis hdsin-pa*, (18) ཆུ་སྲིན་ཀུརྨ་མང་བ་ཉིད *chu-srin kurma mañ-wa-ñid*, (19) ཉ་རོ་ཧི་འཁོར་བ *ña ro-hi hkhor-wa*, (20) རུས་སྦལ་གྱིས་གང་བ *rus-sbal-gyis gañ-wa*, (21) ཆུ་སྲིན་ན་ཀྲས་བསྐོར་བ *chu-srin na-kras bskor-wa*, (22) ཡིད་བདེ་བར་འབབ་པ *yid bde-war hbab-pa*, (23) དབུ་བའི་ཕྲེང་བ *dbu-wahi phreñ-wa*, (24) རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བར་གྱུར་པའི་ཆུ *rab-tu dgah-war gyur-pahi chu*, (25) རླུང་མཚུངས་པ *rluñ mtshuñs-pa*, (26) ཆར་དང་ཆར་གྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྱུང་བའི་ཆུ་ཀླུང་ *char dañ char-gyi rjes-su hbyuñ-wahi chu-kluñ*, (27) དབྱངས་ཅན་གྱི་མདོག་ཏུ་འབབ་པ *Dbyañs-can-gyi mdog-tu hbab-pa*, (28) དུས་སུ་འབབ་པ *dus-su hbab-pa*, (29) རིང་པ *riñ-pa*, (30) རྩེ་མོའི་ངང་ *rtse-mohi ñañ*, (31) གསེར་གྱི་ཆུ *gser-gyi chu*, (32) དངུལ་གྱི་མདོག *dñul-gyi mdog*, (33) མུ་ཏིག་གི་བྱེ་མ་ལྡན་པ *mu-tig-gi bye-ma ldan-pa*, (34) རི་བོ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ *ri-bo-la rgyu-wa*, (35) སྤྲིན་འཁོར་བ *sprin hkhor-wa*, (36) མུ་སཱ་ར་གལ་པ་རྒྱན་དུ་བྱས་པ *mu-sā-ra gal-pa rgyan-du byas-pa*, (37) བི་དྲུ་མའི་ཤིང་དང་ལྡན་པ *vi-dru-mahi çiñ dañ ldan-pa*, (38) དཔྱིད་དགའ་བ *dpyid dgah-wa*, (39) དབྱར་སྤྲིན་རབ་ཏུ་དང་བའི་ཆུ་འབབ་པ *dbyar-sprin rab-tu dañ-wahi chu hbab-pa*, (40) རྩེ་མོ་ལ་འཇུག་པར་དགའ་བ *rtse-mo la hjug-par dgah-wa*, (41) གངས་ཡོད་པ *gañs yod-pa*, (42) ཉི་མ་ཤར་བར་གྱུར་པས་མི་རེག་པ *ñi-ma çar-war gyur-pas mi reg-pa*, (43) མྱུར་བའི་ཆུ *myur-wahi chu*, (44) རླབས་རབ་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *rlabs-rab-tu hjug-pa*, (45) ཨ་ཏུ་པཱ *a-tu pā*, (46) ཙུ་ལུན་ད་འབབ་པ *tsu-lun-da hbab-pa*, (47) དྲིའི་ཆུ *drihi-chu*, (48) ཀེ་ཏ་ཀའི་དྲིས་བསྒོས་པ *ke-ta-kahi-dris bsgos-pa*, (49) དབྱར་དགའ་བ *dbyar dgah-wa*, (50) དྷུན་དྷུ་མཱ་རཱ *dhun-dhu mā-rā*, (51) ཉེ་འཁོར་ན་ཁྱབ་པ *ñe-hkhor-na khyab-pa*, (52) དཔག་མེད་པ་འབབ་པ *dpag med-pa*

ḥbab-pa, (53) རྒྱབ་ནས་ཀླུང་ཀུན་ཏུ་གང་རབ་ཏུ་འབབ་པ *rgyab-naṣ kluṅ kun-tu-gaṅ rab-tu ḥbab-pa*, (54) དམའ་བའི་ཆུ *dmaḥ-waḥi chu*, (55) དགའ་བས་འཇུག་པ *dgaḥ-waṣ ḥjug-pa*, (56) སྔོན་གྱི་དུ་བའི་སྟོབས *ṣṅon-gyi du-waḥi ṣtobs*, (57) སྤྲིན་གྱི་འགྲོས *ṣprin-gyi ḥgroṣ*, (58) དྲི་ཟའི་དབྱངས་ཅན *dṛi-zaḥi ḍbyaṅṣ-can*, (59) རྔའི་སྒྲའི་དབྱངས་ཅན *rṅaḥi ṣgraḥi ḍbyaṅṣ-can*, (60) སྐད་ཀྱི་དབྱངས་ཅན *ṣkaḍ-kyi ḍbyaṅṣ-can*, (61) ཀླུ་ཡི་བུ་མོ་མངོན་པར་དགའ་བ *klu-yi bu-mo ṃṅon-par ḍgaḥ-wa*, (62) རིག་པ་འཛིན་པ་རྩེ་དགའ་བས་གནས་པ *rig-pa ḥdsin-pa ṛtse-ḍgaḥ waṣ ḡnaṣ-pa* (*K. d.* ར *298*).

ཆུ་ཀླུང་སྐྱེས *chu-kluṅ ṣkyeṣ*, རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཤིང་གི་མིང་ n. of a tree called जयन्ती [*Sesbania Ægyptiaca*]*S.*

ཆུ་ཀླུང་མགོན *chu-kluṅ ṃgon* the lord of rivers.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་ཅན *chu-kluṅ-can* a place which is intersected by streams, or where there are many rivulets.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་དག་པ *chu-kluṅ dag-pa* नदीस्नात lit. purified by bathing in a river; a Tīrthika.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་བདག *chu-kluṅ-ḇdag* सरित्पति the lord of rivers; the ocean. ཆུ་ཀླུང་དམར *chu-kluṅ-ḍmar* शोण नदी the red river, *i.e.*, the river Sone.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་མཚོ *chu-kluṅ-ṃtsho* (མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་མཚོ) the wide expanse of the heaven; an imaginary lake in heaven; the sea.

ཆུ་ཀློང་ *chu-kloṅ* the main, deeper channel of a river, v. ཀློང་ *kloṅ*.

ཆུ་དཀྱིལ *chu-ḍkyil* ཆུ་གཞུང་ the middle of a river.

ཆུ་རྒྱལ *chu-ṛgyal* a leather bag for water, a *moshug* (*Cs.*).

ཆུ་སྐད *chu-ṣkaḍ* the voice of water, the sound of rushing water.

ཆུ་བསྐོལ་པ *chu ḇṣkol-pa* boiled water, boiling water.

ཆུ་སྐོར *chu-ṣkor* or རང་ཐག་ཆུ་སྐོར *raṅ-thag chu-ṣkor* water-mill, *i.e.*, self-grinding mill.

ཆུ་སྐྱ *chu-ṣkya* = དར་བ whey.

ཆུ་སྐྱར *chu-ṣkyar* कलहंस a species of water fowl—the spoon bill.

Syn. ཉ་འབིགས་བྱེད *ña-ḥbigṣ-byeḍ*; རྒྱལ་བྱེད *ṛgyal-byeḍ*; རྐང་གཅིག་པ *ṛkaṅ-gcig-pa*; གངས་སྦལ *gaṅṣ-ṣbal*; མཛའ་མོ *ṃdsaḥ-mo*; ཆུ་ཅན *chu-can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་སྐྱུར *chu-ṣkyur* 1. the bittern. 2. also n. of a plant. 3. acidulous mineral waters. 4. vinegar (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་སྐྱེས *chu-ṣkyeṣ* जलज, अम्बुज, अब्ज 1. lit. the water-born, the lotus. 2. the moon, the planets Neptune and Venus.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་དཀར *chu-ṣkyeṣ ḍkar* पुण्डरीक the white lotus. ཆུ་སྐྱེས་སྔོན་པོ *chu-ṣkyeṣ ṣṅon-po* उत्पल the blue lotus.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་མངལ *chu-ṣkyeṣ ṃṅal* पद्मयोनि, ब्रह्मा ;= ཚངས་པ་ཆེན the great Brahmā.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་ཅན *chu-ṣkyeṣ-can* सरोजिनी pond where lotuses grow.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་བདག *chu-ṣkyeṣ-ḇdag* सरोजपति the lord of the lotus, the sun.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་རྩ་བ *chu-ṣkyeṣ ṛtsa-wa* मृणाल the white tuberous root of the lotus.

ཆུ་སྐྱོད *chu-ṣkyoḍ* ग्रीवा met. the neck.

ཆུ་ཁུག *chu-khug* a creek; bay, gulf.

ཆུ་ཁུར་དུ་འཛིན *chu-khur-tu ḥdsin* वारिवाहधर [1. "that which holds clouds," *i.e.*, the sky. 2. "having clouds for a vehicle," an epithet of Indra]*S.*

ཆུ་འཁུར *chu-ḥkhur*, met. སྤྲིན་པ *ṣprin-pa* cloud.

ཆུ་ཁེབས *chu-khebṣ*= ཆར་ཁེབས cloak worn for protection against rain.

ཆུ་ཁོལ *chu-khol* ཆུ་ཁྱག. [1. boiled water. 2. जलतापिन् the Hilsa or sable fish]*S.*

ཆུ་འཁོར *chu-ḥkhor* जलाटन, काकल, सधम a whirlpool, an eddy. ["a water-goer," *i.e.*, a heron or a leech]*S.*

Syn. ཀློང་འཁོར་ *klon-hkhor*; འཁྱིམ་པ་ *hkhyim-pa*; ཟེག་མའི་ལྟེ་ *zeg-mahi lte*; ཆུ་ཡི་འཁོར་ལོ་ *chu-yi hkhor-lo* འཁོར་ཆུ་ *hkhor-chu* (*Mnon.*).

ཆུ་འཁོར་བ་ *chu-hkhor-wa* the turning of a water-mill.

ཆུ་འཁྱགས་ *chu-hkhyags* ice, frozen water. Syn. ཐབ་རོམ་ *bhab-rom*; འཁྱག་པ་ *gkhyag-pa*.

ཆུ་འཁྱིལ་ *chu-hkhyil* puddle, pool.

ཆུ་འཁྱོགས་པ་ *chu hkhyogs-pa* वक्र नदी any tortuous or meandering river.

ཆུ་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *chu-hkhri-çin*=ཆུའི་ཐ་རླབས་ a wave.

ཆུ་མཁྲིས་ *chu-mkhris* जलपित्त water and bile ["the bile of water," *i.e.* fire]*S.*

ཆུ་འཁྲུག་ *chu-hkhrug*=ཆུའི་ཐ་རླབས་ a wave; ruffle on the surface of water.

ཆུ་གང་ *chu-gan* full of water.

ཆུ་གྲི་ *chu-gri* छुरिका a small knife; acc. to *Schr.* razor.

ཆུ་གྲོག་ *chu-grog* acc. to *Sch.* 1. rivulet, brook. 2. dish-water, rinsings (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་གླང་ནག་པོ་ *chu-glan nag-po* or ཆུ་གླང་ནག་པོ་=རྭ་ཅོ་ཅན་ *rwa-co-can* སྡིག་པ་རྭ་ཅོ་ *sdig-pa rwa-co* (*Sman. 108*).

ཆུ་གླིང་ *chu-glin* पुलिन any islet in a river.

ཆུ་མགྲིན་ཅན་ *chu mgrin-can*=ཆུ་སྲིན་ कुम्भीर; जलकण्ठ said to be the crocodile.

ཆུ་མགོ་ *chu-mgo* source or head of a river, a feeding spring.

ཆུ་འགགས་པ་ *chu hgags-pa* मूत्ररोध stoppage or retention of urine.

ཆུ་འགོ་རྟ་རིང་ *Chu-hgo rta-rin* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

ཆུ་རྒྱན་ *chu-rgyan* कमल the ornament of the water, *i.e.*, the lotus flower.

ཆུ་རྒྱུན་ *chu-rgyun* प्रवाह the current or flow of a river.

ཆུ་རྒྱུས་ *chu-rgyus* स्नायु sinews, ligaments and nerves; ཆུ་ཙ་ gland.

ཆུ་སྒང་ *chu-sgan* a blister.

ཆུ་སྒོང་ *chu-sgon* the water-egg, po. for the moon which (mythologically) sprung out of the great ocean.

ཆུ་སྒྲ་ *chu-sgra* the murmur of a stream.

ཆུ་བསྒྱུར་བ་ *chu bsgyur-wa*=ཆུ་ཁ་བསྒྱུར་བ་ the change of the course of a river.

ཆུ་ངན་ལམ་བཤུགས་ *chu-nan lam-bshugs*=སྲོལ་ངན་པ་བྱུང་བ་ *srol nan-pa byun-wa* (idiomatic expression) the introduction of a bad custom; following a bad usage.

ཆུ་ངོགས་ *chu-nogs* bank of a river or lake; ཕ་རོལ་ངོགས་ the opposite side or bank, called also ཕར་བ་ and ཆུ་རོལ་ངོགས་ this side of the river; བྱེ་མ་ངོགས་ sandy bank; བྱེ་ཐང་ sandy plain on the side or margin of a river.

ཆུ་རྔམས་ *chu-rnams*=ཆུའི་ཐ་རླབས་ a wave (*Mnon.*).

ཆུ་བཅུད་ *chu-bcud*=ལན་ཚྭ་ *lan-tshba* table-salt.

ཆུ་ལྕག་ *chu-lcag* निचुल water streaming down from rock [the tree *Barringtonia acutangula*]*S.*

ཆུ་ཆག་ *chu-chag* grain or grass, &c., given to cattle mixed with water.

ཆུ་ཆུ་ *chu-chu*=ལ་ཆུ་ rhubarb; ཆུ་ཙ་ its root is used as dye and laxative in Tibet.

ཆུ་ཆུང་དུ་ *chu chun-du* (ཆུ་སྟོད་ཀྱི་ཟླ་བ་) the sixth month of the Tibetan calendar, *i.e.*, July.

ཆུ་ཆུང་ཉི་ལ་ *chu chun-nhi la* (ནོར་བུ་) precious stone, a gem of fabulous properties like ཆུ་སྙིང་ containing the essence of water, the finest pebble or crystal.

ཆུ་ཉལ་ *chu-nal* also ཆུ་ཉིག་ जलाशय a tank.

ཆུ་ཉུང་ *chu-nun*, v. ཁྲག་རྡ་ चातक the swallow.

* ཆུ་ཉུལ་བ *chu-ñul-wa* = ཉུལ་བ or འགོར་བ.

ཆུ་གཉེར *chu-gñer* wavelets or ripples in water.

Syn. མཚར་གཡོ *mtshar-gyo*; ཆིལ་སྒྲོག *chil-şgrog*; ཁྲེམ་གཉེར *khrem-gñer*; རླབས་ཀྱི་རི་མོ *rlabş-kyi ri-mo* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་མཉམ་པ *Chu-mñam-pa* n. of a fabulous sea situated beyond the ocean called སྦྲུའི་དུག་འཇོམས; lit. (cure against snake-poison) (*K. d.* ར, *335*).

ཆུ་རྙོག་མ་ཅན *chu rñog-ma-can* turbid or muddy water.

Syn. ལྡམ་བུ *ldam-bu*; མི་དངས *mi-dañş*; རྙོག་མ་ཅན *rñog-ma-can*; འདམ་རྫབ *hdam-rdsab*; འབྱིན་བྱེད *hbyin-byed*; འཇིམ་པ *hjim-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་སྙིང *chu-şñiñ* 1. a precious stone; believed to possess fabulous properties such as the power of keeping off fire, and the effects of thunder and lightning. 2. salt.

ཆུ་གཏིང་ཐུང་བ *chu-gtiñ thuñ-wa* shallow water.

Syn. གཏིང་གཤལ་ནུས *gtiñ gshal-nuş*; ས་ལེ་བ *sa le-wa*; མི་ཟབ་པ *mi zab-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་གཏིང་ཟབ་པ *chu-gtiñ zab-pa* deep water.

Syn. གཏིང་མེད *gtiñ-med*; ཟབ *zab*; གཏིང་དཔག་དཀའ *gtiñ-dpag-dkaḥ*; འོག་གཞི་མི་རིག *hog-gshi-mi rig*; རབ་མེད *rab-med* (*Mñon.*).

* ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter* རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ जलधि the ocean; also symb. the number four (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་གཏེར་མུ་ཁྱུད *chu-gter mu-khyud* अब्धिनेमि an island.

* ཆུ་གཏེར་ཟུར *chu-gter-zur* अब्धिकोण a creek of the sea (*Kālac. T. 135*).

ཆུ་རྟ་མོ *Chu rta-mo* n. of a medicinal plant called སྟག་ཤ *ştag-ça* (*Sman. 258*).

ཆུ་སྟེང་སྦྱིན *chu şteñ-şbyin* कुमुद the water-lily.

ཆུ་སྟོད *chu-ştod* पूर्वाषाढ़ the month of July.

ཆུ་སྟོད་ཀྱིས་ཉ་བ *chu-ştod-kyiş ña-wa* आषाढ़ी पूर्णिमा the full moon of July.

ཆུ་སྟོད་སྐར་མ *chu-ştod şkar-ma* the constellation བྲེ་ཆུ་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *bre-chu lha ldan-ma* कुम्भ; पूर्वाषाढ़ (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་སྟོད་སྐྱེས *chu-ştod-şkyeş* (བཞམ་མིག་དམར) मङ्गलग्रह the planet Mars.

ཆུ་ཐགས *chu-thagş* वारियन्त्र water-mill.

ཆུ་ཐིག *chu-thig* जलबिन्दु drop of water, water-drop.

ཆུ་ཐོགས་པ *chu thogs-pa* विगाहन to bathe in water.

ཆུ་མཐའ *chu-mthaḥ* or ཆུ་མཐའ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ the broad side or bank of a river.

ཆུ་མཐོངས *chu-mthoñş* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhaḥ*.

ཆུ་འཐོར *chu-hthor* = ཆུའི་ཐིགས་མ particles of water. ཆུ་འཐོར་གཏམ *chu-hthor-gtam* speaking and spitting together.

ཆུ་འཐོར་བ *chu-hthor-wa* प्रतिसिञ्च to sprinkle.

Syn. ཆུར་སྒྲོགས *chur-şgrogş*; ཆུར་འཇུག *chur-hjug*; ཆུའི་འདབ་ཆགས *chuhi hdab-chagş*.

ཆུ་དང་ཤེང་དུ་ལྡན་པ *chu-dañ sheñ-du ldan-pa* आरोहपरिणाहसम्पन्न a long wide river.

ཆུ་དར *chu-dar* a small prayer-flag stuck on the bank of a river, in order to avert inundations (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་དུག *chu-dug* acc. to *Sch.* hemlock.

ཆུ་བདག *chu-bdag* or ཆུ་ཡི་བདག = ཆུ་ལྷ the god of water (*Mñon.*); also a fox.

ཆུ་བདག་སྐྱེས *chu-bdag-şkyeş* = ཆང་དངོས alcohol (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་དྲོ་འཇམ *chu-dro hjam* सुखोष्णक tepid water, slightly warm water.

ཆུ་དྲོན་ *chu-dron* or ཆུ་དྲོན་མ་ *chu dron-ma* उष्णोदक hot or warm water.

ཆུ་མདའ་ *chu-mdah* a jet of water.

ཆུ་མདོ་ *chu-mdo* confluence of rivers.

ཆུ་འདོད་ *chu-hdod*=སྐོམས་པ་ *skoms-pa* or ཁ་སྐོམས་ *kha-skoms* (*Mñon.*) thirst; also thirsty.

ཆུ་འདྲེན་ *chu-hdren* वलाहक lit. that draws water; a cloud.

ཆུ་རྡུགས་ཁྱེར་ *chu-rdugs khyer* water-fright; cattle being confounded by fright while crossing a river.

ཆུ་རྡུལ་ *chu-rdul*, v. ཆར་ཐིགས་ particles of water or rain drops (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རྡོ་ *chu-rdo* rounded pebbles found in brooks; a kind of crystal. ཆུ་རྡོ་གྲང་མོ་ cool crystal (used for spectacles) (ཆུ་རྡོ་གྲང་མོའི་དྭངས་གྱིས་ཐུག་གཟེར་འཇོམས).

ཆུ་ལྡུར་ *chu-ldur* (རྩའི་ཆུ་རྫས) flour and water mixed up together as the food of horses.

ཆུ་ཉིང་ *chu-niñ* years ago.

ཆུ་རྣག་ *chu-rnag* matter, pus (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་ཕུག་ *chu-phug* a cavern in a rock at the head of a river or brook.

ཆུ་ཕྱག་པ་ *chu-phyag-pa* (lit. one who sweeps over water), *i.e.*, a ferry-man (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ཕྲན་ *chu-phran* a little river, a brook.

ཆུ་འཕྲད་པ་ *chu hphrad-pa* कपोटपाल a rudder, or a large oar used as such.

ཆུ་བ་ *chu-wa* a large gland of which there are sixteen acc. to Tibetan anatomy (*Jä.*). ཆུ་བ་སྐྱོག་པ་ a contraction of the sinews (*Cs.*).

ཆུ་བན་ *chu-ban* jug; water-pot.

Syn. ཆུ་སྣོད་ *chu-snod*; ཆུ་རྫ་ *chu-rdsa*; ནོར་བུ་ཅན་ *nor-bu-can*; སྣོད་པོ་ཆེ་ *snod-po che*; ཆུ་བུམ་ *chu-bum* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་བལ་ *chu-wal* शैवाल, जलवल, मसुल water-moss.

ཆུ་བུན་ *chu-bun* white paint for the face (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་བུམ་ *chu-bum*=ཆུ་བན་ *chu-ban.*

ཆུ་བུར་ *chu-bur*=ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ་ *chuhi lbu-wa* स्फार (*Mñon.*) 1. bubbles of water, also froth. 2. watery eruptions on the skin, vesicles, blister, occasioned by a burn. 3. acc. to *Jä.* boil, ulcer, abscess.

ཆུ་བུར་ཅན་ *Chu-bur-can* अर्बुद n. of one of the cold hells. 2. acc. to *Schtr.* the eye.

ཆུ་བོ་ *chu-wo* वाहिनी, नदी 1. river: ཆུ་བོ་རྣམ་པ་བཞིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཚུར་ལ་མཆིན like the streams of the four great rivers (let your letters) flow towards me (*Yig. k. 13*). 2. also signifies the number four (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྔ་ *chu-bo chen-po lña* the five great rivers of the continent of Godaniya (བ་ལང་སྤྱོད་ *Ba-lañ-spyod*), which acc. to Buddhist cosmogony are the following:—(1) ཡངས་པ་ཅན, (2) ཙན་ཙམ་པ་རྫི, (3) ཟླ་བའི་ཤུག་པ, (4) ཆུ་བཟང་པོ, (5) ཀུན་ཏུ་འདྲེས་པ.

The seventeen great rivers of the continent of Pûrva Videha (ཤར་ལུས་འཕགས་པ) are:—(1) ཟླ་མ་འདྲེས་པ, (2) ཟྙ་མྲེ་དཱ *Sña mre-dā*, (3) ཆུ་གཡོ་བ, (4) ཀླུའི་ཆུ *Kluhi-chu*, (5) ནགས་ནས་འབྱུང་བ, (6) ཙ་ར་ཙ, (7) འབྲི་ཤིང་གིས་གཡོགས་པ, (8) རྟ་མོ་ལ་འཁོར་བ, (9) ཆུ་ནག་པོ, (10) ས་མ་བུར་དུ་འབྱུང་བ, (11) དྭ་བ་དགའ་བ, (12) ཤི་ཙ་ལྡུ་འབབ་པ, (13) དྲང་སྲོང་དགའ་བ་སྔོན་འབབ་པ *Drañ sroñ dgah-wa snon hbab-pa*, (14) བཟང་པོ (these flow down from the mountain called རྨ་བྱའི་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རི *Rma-byahi tshogs-kyi ri* in Pûrva Videha), (15) རྭ་གསུམ་པ *Rwa gsum-pa*, (16) ཙ་ཙོ་པ *Ca-co-pa*, (17) རྡོ་བ་འགྲིམ་པ *Rdo-wa hgrim-pa* (*K. d.* ར *337*).

ཆུ་བོ་འདྲ་བ *chu-bo hdra-wa*; ཆུ་བོའི་སྟ་ཟུར *chu-bohi sta-zur* ओघि; ཆུ་བོའི་འདོམས *chu-bohi hdoms*?

ཆུ་བོ་གངྒཱ *Chu-wo Gañgā* the river Ganges.

ཆུ་བོ་ཡ་མུ་ན *Chu-bo Ya-mu-na* the different names of the river Yamunā: ཉི་མའི་བུ་མོ *Ñi-maḥi bu-mo.* གདུང་བྱེད་མ *Gduñ byed-ma,* ཞི་བའི་སྲིང་མོ *Shi-waḥi sriñ-mo,* རྩོད་ཅན *Rtsod-can,* ཀཱ་ལིནྡའི་བུ་མོ *Kā-lindaḥi bu-mo,* གཤིན་རྗེའི་སྲིང་མོ *Gçin-rjeḥi sriñ-mo* पद्मु.

ཆུ་བོ་རབ་མེད *Chu-bo rab-med* नदीवैतरणी the great unfordable river of hell.

ཆུ་བོ་རི *Chu-bo ri* n. of a monastery situated 32 m. S. W. of Lhasa on the top of a hill opposite the iron bridge over the Yeru Tsang-po. It is also called ལྕགས་ཟམ་ཆུ་བོ་རི *Lcags-zam Chu-bo-ri.*

ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏཱ *Chu-bo Si-tā* the river Sitā = the great Tsang-po of Tibet: བརྒྱར་གྱེས *Brgyar-gyes,* ཤགས་གྲོལ *Shags-grol,* དཔུང་པས་བྱིན *Dpuñ-pas byin,* སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་མ *Srid-sgrub-ma* རྟགས་ཏུ་འབབ *Rtags-tu ḥbab,* ཁྲག་འབབ *Khrag-ḥbab,* དབྱིག་གི་ཁུ་བ *Dbyig-gi khu-wa,* ལག་པའི་ཆུ་བོ *Lag-paḥi chu-bo.*

ཆུ་བོ་སིན་དྷུ *Chu-bo Sin-dhu* different names of the river Sindhu (Indus): རྩེད་འཛོའི་ཆུ་བོ *Rtsed-ḥjoḥi chu-bo,* སྔོན་གྱི་གང་གཱ *Sñon-gyi gañ-gā* (पुर्व्वगङ्गा), ཟླ་བ་སྐྱེས *Zla-wa skyes,* རི་བོའི་བུ་མོ *Ri-boḥi bu-mo,* མང་པོ་བྱིན *Mañ-po byin,* རེ་བཱ་ཆུ་བོ *Re-bā chu-bo.*

ཆུ་དབུས *chu-dbus* = ཆུ་གཞུང *chu-gshuñ* the central course or main stream of a river.

* ཆུ་དབུས་པ *chu-dbus-pa* मध्यान्तिक Pāli: Majjhāntiko (*Tā. 2, 9*).

ཆུ་འབབ *chu-ḥbab* निम्नस्रोता: a hill-torrent; ཆུ་འབབ་སྒྲ *chu-ḥbab sgra* the sound of a torrent.

ཆུ་བྱ *chu-bya* water-fowl, water-bird; ཆུའི་བྱ་གག *chuḥi bya-gag* the grey duck.

ཆུ་འབྱུང་ *chu-ḥbyuñ* (གྲངས *grañs*) a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཆུ་འབྱེད *chu-ḥbyed* said to be the swan (*D. R.*).

ཆུ་བྲུག་པ *chu brug-pa* (ཆར་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བབས་ཏེ་ཆུ་ལོག་རྒྱུག་པ) नदीपूर over-flowing of a river; any inundation (*Zam. 5*).

ཆུ་ལྦག *chu-lbag,* v. ལྦག bubbles.

ཆུ་སྦུར *chu-sbur* acc. to *Sch.* 1. drifted wood and the like; thin pieces of wood, chips, chaff, etc., floating on the water. 2. water-beetle (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་སྦྲུལ *chu-sbrul* a harmless water-snake said to abound in the hotsprings of Tibet.

ཆུ་སྦྱིན *chu-sbyin* = तर्पण offerings of water to the yi-dag.

ཆུ་མ *chu-ma* 1. a water-carrier. གད་པ་ཆུ་མ་སོགས་ཐོགས་དགོས་རིགས། classes of men such as sweepers and water-carriers, &c., to whom allowances should be paid (*Rtsii.*). 2. cultivation which requires irrigation.

ཆུ་མ་རྩི *chu-ma-rtsi* a water-plant: ཆུ་མ་རྩི་ཡིས་ཆུ་སེར་དྲུ་ཆུ་སྐྱོང་། *chu-ma rtsi* cures or dries pus and serum.

ཆུ་མིག *chu-mig* जलाक्ष 1. spring, fountain. 2. n. of a vein. [3. जलाक्षी an aquatic plant, *Commelina salicifolia*]*S.*

ཆུ་དམར་པོ *chu-dmar-po* a sea of red water where the Nāga people and the Asura fight together every day after taking their food (*K. d.* ར *334*).

ཆུ་སྨད་སྐར་མ *chu-smad skar-ma* the constellations of उत्तराषाढ़ are the following:— ཕུལ *phul,* སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshog,* ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *lha-ldan-ma* (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་རྩམ *chu-rtsam* water with flour; gen. the grain mixed with water that is given to horses.

ཆུ་ཚགས *chu-tshags* परिस्रावण 1. a strainer, sieve. 2. n. of a demi-god of the nether world. ཆུ་ཚགས་ཀྱིས་རུང་བ *chu-tshags kyis ruñ-wa* परिस्रावकल्प; a monk permitted to use filtered water, *i.e.*, fit to use filtered water,

3. ཆུ་ཚགས་གྲུ་གསུམ *chu-tshags gru-gsum* खस्रक triangular filtering sieve [a leather water-bag]*S.*

ཆུ་ཚན *chu-tshan* any hot-spring, large numbers of which occur everywhere in Tibet.

ཆུ་ཚུབ་སྐྱ་རེང་ *chu-tshub skya-reṅ*, ཕྱོགས་བཞིར་ཆུ་ཚུབ་སྐྱ་རེང་གིས་ཁྲོས་ཏེ་གང་ལྷུར་སོང་ཡང་ཆ་མེད་པར་སོང་ངོ་ (*D.R.*).

ཆུ་ཚྭ *chu-tshwa* salt from water.

ཆུ་ཚོད *chu-tshod* दण्ड lit. the measure of time by a water-clock; the Indian hour, one-fifth of a ཁྲིམ or 24 minutes.

ཆུ་ཚོད་འཁོར་ལོ *chu-tshod hkhor-lo* घटी; घटिका 1. the clepsydra or water-clock of Ancient India. 2. now=clock in general or watch.

ཆུ་འཛིན *chu-hdsin* 1. भग the female organ. 2. जलधर, जलधि cloud. In *Mṅon.* we read རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཆུ་རྡོལ་འཛིན་པའི་ཕྱིར་རོ། it is so called because of its holding the particles of water that rise from the ocean.

Syn. of 2. སྤྲིན་པ *sprin-pa*; ནམ་མཁའི་གླང་པོ *nam-mkhahi glaṅ-po*; ཚ་ཟེར་འཇོམས *tsha-zer-hjoms*; མཁའ་གོས་ཅན *mkhah-gos-can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་རྫ *chu-sdsa* earthen water-jar.

✝ཆུ་ཞེང་ *chu-sheṅ* चारोह area; ཆུ=དཀྱུས་རིང་ཐུང་ *dkyus-riṅ-thuṅ*; ཞེང་=ཁ་ཞེང *kha-sheṅ* superficial area of a globe or circle.

ཆུ་ཞེང་འགབ་པ *chu-sheṅ hgab-pa* परिमण्डल; परिणाह acc. to *Schtr.* proportionate, symmetrical; acc. to others, beautiful, stately.

ཆུ་ཞེང་མཐའ *chu-sheṅ mthah* चक्रवाट circumference.

ཆུ་བཟོམ *chu-bzom* a covered bucket for carrying water.

ཆུ་ཟེམ *chu-zem* प्रतिताय water-tub (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ཟླ *chu-zla* or ཆུའི་ཟླ *chuhi-zla* उदकचन्द्र 1. the image of the moon in water, reputed to be a deception of the senses by witchcraft. 2. the water-month, the first month (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་གཟར *chu-gzar* a large ladle (*Cs.*).

ཆུའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *chuhi-skye-gnas* क्षपीटयोनि (ཆུ་ནང་གི་སྲོག་ཆགས་ཚང་མ) water insects, worms, etc. (may also mean "fire").

ཆུའི་འཁྲིལ་ཤིང་ *chuhi-hkhril-çiṅ* creeping plants growing in water.

ཆུའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *chuhi-hkhrul-hkhor*=ཆུ་འདྲེན mirage (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུའི་གད་མོ *chuhi gad-mo*=ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ *chuhi lbu-wa* [जलहास 1. cuttle-fish bone, considered as the petrified foam of the sea. 2. water-bubbles]*S.*

ཆུའི་སྒུར་འཁྱོག *chuhi-sgur hkhyog* घूकर a pig.

ཆུའི་ཉ་ཕྱིས *chuhi ña-phyis* शम्बुक shell; also a snail.

ཆུའི་དྲ་བ *chuhi dra-wa* कर्कन्धु (ཆུ་འཐོར་བ) [the jujube-tree]*S.*

ཆུའི་དོང་ *chuhi-doṅ*=ཆུ་དོངས [जलकूपी a well, spring or pool]*S.*

ཆུའི་འདབ་ཆགས *chuhi hdab-chags* water-fowl v. ཆུ་འཐོར་བ.

ཆུའི་རྡོ་བ *chuhi-rdo-wa* (ཆུ་ནང་གི་རྡོ) कुकुन्दर [n. of a plant]*S.*

ཆུའི་འདྲེ་ལོག *chuhi hdre-log*=ཆུའི་བ་རླབས waves (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུའི་དཔལ་ཡོན *chuhi dpal-yon* (ཆུ་ཟླ) वर्द्धनी (རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཟླ་བར་རྟེན་ནས་འཕེལ) flow and ebb-tide.

ཆུའི་རྩྭ *chuhi-rtswa* शैवाल watermoss; (ཤུ་དག) the rush.

ཆུའི་ཞལ་ཏ་པ *chuhi-shal-ta-pa* पानीयदारिका a woman who supplies water to a lady.

ཆུའི་གཞི *chuhi-gshi* जलाशय a lake; a place filled with fresh water.

ཆུའི་ཟེགས་མ *chuhi zegs-ma* particles of water; spray.

Syn. ཆུ་འཐོར *chu-hthor*; ཉར་མ *ñar-ma*; ཆུའི་ཟེར་མ *chuhi zer-ma*; ཆུ་ཟིལ *chu-zil*; ཆུ་ཐིག *chu-thig*; དབའ་རླབས་སྐྱེས *dbah rlabs-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན *chuhi gjugs-brñan* = སྨིག་རྒྱུ *smig-rgyu*) mirage.

ཆུའི་ལོ་མ *chuhi lo-ma* (གཉེར་མ) ripples in water.

ཆུའི་ཤིང་རྟ *chuhi çiñ-rta* (གྲུ་ཤན) वारिरथ met. a boat, ship.

ཆུའི་ས་བོན *chuhi sa-bon*, v. ཆར་པ.

ཆུ་ཧོབས *chu-hobs* water-ditch (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་ཡི་འཁོར་ལོ *chu-yi hkhor-lo* whirlpool, v. ཀློང་འཁོར *kloñ-hkhor* or ཆུ་འཁོར.

ཆུ་ཡི་སྔགས་པ *chu-yi sñags-pa*, a shell; met. a monkey.

ཆུ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *chu-yi sñiñ-po* 1. = ཆུ་ཡི་རོ salt (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of tank filled with lotus flowers.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཐུབ་པ *chu-yi thub-pa* or ཆུ་ཡི་དབང་པོ अम्बुप the god of water; also animals living in water. However, in Tibetan mythology there is no general god of water. Irrigation streams and channels are under the protection of a special deity and the various large rivers have each a protecting river-god respectively; but if an universal ཆུའི་ལྷ is ever mentioned in books, it must be a mere phrase of the author's fancy.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཕུང་པོ *chu-yi phuñ-po*, वारिराशि; = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the ocean.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཚེར་མ *chu-yi tsher-ma* the lotus plant, flower, etc.

ཆུ་ཡི་འཛུམ་དཀར *chu-yi hdsum-dkar* = ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ froth of water, also bubble.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་ལྡན *chu-yi zegs-ldan* काकुभावती that which contains particles of water; rain or cloud.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་མ *chu-yi zegs-ma*, v. ཆར་ཟིལ.

ཆུ་ཡི་འོད་ཕྲུག་སྔོན་པོ *chu-yi hod-phrug sñon-po* = དངུལ་ཆུ quick-silver.

ཆུ་ཡི་རོ *chu-yi-ro* salt.

ཆུ་ཡི་ལང་ཚོ *chu-yi lañ-tsho* पद्म the lotus.

ཆུ་ཡི་སྲིན་པོའི་གྲོང་ཆེ *chu-yi srin-pohi groñ-che* = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the great city of sea monsters, *i.e.*, the ocean (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རགས *chu-rags* dam, dyke (*Jä.*); same as ཆུ་ལོང *chu-loñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རི *chu-ri* (lit. water-hill) a billow.

ཆུ་རུག *chu-rug* n. of a medicinal root: ཆུ་རུག་རུས་པའི་ཚད་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱ *chu-rug* will remove inflammation in the bones.

ཆུ་རླབས *chu-rlabs*, v. ཆུའི་ཕ་རླབས ऊर्म्मि, wave, billow.

ཆུ་ལས་འབྱུང་བ *chu-las hbyuñ-wa* जलौका: a leech.

ཆུ་ལོ *chu-lo* n. of an aquatic edible plant.

ཆུ་ལོག *chu-log* floods (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ལོན *chu-lon* dam, dyke. * ཆུ་ལོན་གྱི་ཐུབ་པ་བདུན *chu-lon-gyi thub-pa bdun* (*Tä. 2, 71*) the seven rulers over irrigation channels and the watering of crops.

ཆུ་ཤིང *chu-çiñ* कदली, रम्भा, निचुल 1. the plantain. 2. acc. to *Jä.* drift-wood. [3. also the ratan plant]*S.*

Syn. རྩ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *rtsa-yi sñiñ-po*; རྒྱུན་རྣམས་འཛིན *rgyun-rnams-hdsin*; ནད་ཀྱི་འབྲས་ཅན *nad-kyi hbras-can*; འཆི་འབྲས་ཅན *hchi-hbras-can*; གླང་པོའི་ལྕུག་མ *glañ-pohi lcug-ma*; མཛོད་ལུས *mdsod-lus*; གྲོལ་བ *grol-wa*; ཤིང་འཛིན *çiñ-hdsin* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་དཀར་པོ *chu-çiñ dkar-po* [काष्ठपाटला, श्वेतवृक्षती white aconite, *Aconitum ferox*].*S.*

Syn. གཞོན་ནུ་ཅན *gshon-nu can*; ལོ་མ་ཁ *lo-ma kha* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་མཁར་བ *chu-çiñ gi mkhar-wa* a stick made of *chuçiñ* plant (*Hbrom. 160*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་བརླ་ཅན་མ *chu-çiñ brla-can-ma* lit. a woman whose loins resemble the plantain plant, *i.e.*, a harlot, prostitute (*Ya-sel. 54*)

ཆུ་ཤུར *Chu-çur* n. of a district in Tibet. (*Btsü.*). ཆུ་ཤུར་རྫོང་ *Chu-çur-rdsoñ* the *Jong* or fort of *Chu-çur* near Lhasa.

ཆུ་ཤུལ *chu-çul* जलवाह channel or drain for water [little drops of water adhering to a vessel after it has been emptied]*S*.

ཆུ་ཤེལ *chu-çel* उदकस्पर्श, स्फटिक crystal. [चन्द्रकान्तमणि the "moon-stone" described by Sanskrit poets as having the power of emitting water at the sight of the moon]*S*.

ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *chu-çel dwañ-gi dkyil hkhor*=the crystal disk, *i.e.*, the moon (*Yig. k. 30*). ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་པོ *chu-çel dwañ-po*=ཟླ་བ the moon: སྐུ་འཚོ་ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་པོར་རབ་ཏུ་གསལ་ཞིང་ ལེགས་མཛད་ཀྱི་འོད་དཀར་ཡར་རྒྱས་རིང་ནས། while the light of your good works has been increasing in brightness, your health has become resplendent as the lord of the crystal disk (*Yig. k. 85*).

ཆུ་ཤེལ་ཞུན་མ *chu-çel shun-ma* lit. melted crystal; met. the moon (*Yig. k. 18*).

ཆུ་གཤོང་ *chu-gçoñ* a ravine containing water (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་སེར *chu-ser* matter, pus.

ཆུ་སོ *chu-so* वास्तेय 1. the bladder. 2. the external and internal urinary organs (*Jä.*).

* ཆུ་སྲང་ *chu-srañ* त्रिशा; ཆུ་སྲང་གསུམ *chu-srañ gsum* त्रित्रिश (*Kālac. T*, 62).

‡ ཆུ་སྲིན་ཀེ་ཀེ་རུ *Chu-srin Ke-ke-ru* n. of a crocodile; also that of a place in Ancient India (*A. 20*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Chu-srin rgyal-mtshan* मकरध्वज n. of a king whose royal standard was a crocodile; an epithet of Cupid.

Syn. ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་ཆེན་པོ *chu-srin chen-po* or ཆུ་སྲིན་ཤ་ཀྲ *chu-srin ça-kra* ग्राह, कुम्भीर mythological monster-fish with body like a hill, and furnished with eighteen heads (*K. d.* ༥ *82*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་བདག *chu-srin-bdag* said to be=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the sea.

ཆུ་སྲིན་རྡོ་རྗེ་རི་མོའི་བྲན་མོ *Chu-srin rdo-rje ri-mohi bran-mo* a goddess who rules over the forest of Kong-po and is believed to possess the power of stopping at will the course of the great river Yeru Tsang-po.

ཆུ་སྲིན་སྡེར་མོ *chu-srin sder-mo* medicinal herb useful in leprosy.

ཆུ་སྲིན་བྱིས་པ་གསོད *chu-srin byis-pa-gsod* a river-crocodile which carries away and eats children (*K. d.* ༥ *24*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་འཛིན་ཁྲི *chu-srin hdsin-khri* a throne supported on carved crocodiles.

ཆུ་སྲིབ *chu srib* प्रमेह gonorrhœa.

ཆུ་སྲུབ *chu-srub*=ཆུ་དཀྲུག་པ *chu-dkrug-pa* convulsed state of a lake by wind; ruffling or churning of the waters.

ཆུ་སྲེལ *chu-srel*=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the ocean.

ཆུ་སྲོལ *chu-srol* dried-up bed of river.

ཆུ་ལྷག *chu-lhag* a kind of tree.

Syn. རི་འཇོམས; *ri-hjoms* ར་བ་ཤིང་ *ra-wa çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ལྷའི་ཞགས་པ *chu-lhahi shags-pa* पाश, नागपाश the snake-noose—the weapon of the god of water.

ཆུ་ལྷའི་ཤིང་ *chu lhahi-çiñ* वरुण वृक्ष an Indian tree, the tree *Cratæva roxburghii.*

ཆུག *chug*, imp. of འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*; གཅེན་ཉེན་པོ་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་དུ་ཆུག་ཅེས་གསུངས he said: admit the elder brother into the priesthood! (*Hbrom. 36*).

ཆུང་ 1. *chuñ* or ཆུང་བ *chuñ-wa* अल्प, मृदु, ईषत्, मनाक् little, small, young, junior, inferior; ཆུང་ཚེས་པས when he was very young; བུ་ཆུང་བ or ཆུང་ངུ་; ཆུང་བ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཡང་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་སྟེ (his) younger brother S'rīgarbha also having entered the Buddhist order; སྲས་ཆུང་ངུ the younger or youngest son; ལོ་ཆུང་ young in years; ཨ་པ་ཆུང་བ the junior father, *i.e.*, the second joint-husband of one's mother; ཆུང་ནས from infancy; ཆུང་གྲོགས an early friend, a friend of younger days. Sometimes includes vb. to be, as in སྙིང་མ་ཆུང་ཅིག be not small in courage!

Syn. ཉུང་བ *ñuñ-wa*; ཉུང་ཤས་ཙམ *ñuñ-ças-tsam*; ཚོད་ཙམ *tshod-tsam*; ཉུང་ངུ *ñuñ-ñu*; ཆུང་ངུ *chuñ-ñu*; ཕྲ *phra*; ཕྲ་མོ *phra-mo*; བག་ཙམ *bag-tsam*; ཟེགས་མ *zegs-ma*; ཟེར་མ *zer-ma*; འཐོར་མ *hthor-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུང་གྲི *chuñ-gri* = གྲི་ཆུང་ a small knife.

* ཆུང་ངུ *chuñ-ñu* लघु small, little (*Kālac. T. 141*).

ཆུང་ངུན *chuñ-ñun* a very little part; ཆ་སྟོང་ལ་སྟོང་ཆུང་ངུན་ཡང་ཟེར (*Yig.*) one thousandth part is called *ston chuñ-ñun*.

ཆུང་ཆུང་ *chuñ-chuñ* = ཤ་ཆུང་ very small, little.

ཆུང་ཆེས་པ *chuñ-ches-pa* अल्पतर a little more, yet still small in quantity.

ཆུང་འཇུག *chuñ-hjug* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཆུང་ཉུང་ *chuñ-ñuñ*, v. ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta*.

ཆུང་བྱེད *chuñ-byed* कृशानु slender [also fire]*S.*

ཆུང་མ *chuñ-ma* जाया, कलत्र wife, consort, partner; ཆུང་མ་ལེན་པ to take a wife, to marry; མི་ཞིག་གི་ཆུང་མར་བྱེད་པ to be made a man's wife, to be married; ཆུང་མ་ལོག་གཡེམ་དང་ཆེ་སྤོངས to abandon an adulterous wife (*Çe. 1*).

ཆུང་མའི་སྤུན་ཟླ *chuñ-mahi spun-zla* brothers of one's wife (*Mñon.*).

ཆུང་ཟད *chuñ-zad* = ཉུང་ཟད a little.

ཆུང་ངུས་གྲོལ *chuñ-ñus-grol* (དཀའ་བ་ཆུང་ངུས་འཁོར་བ་ལས་གྲོལ) स्तोकेन मुक्त to gain salvation with little asceticsm; a state which precedes sainthood.

ཆུང་ལུག *chuñ-lug* a lamb.

ཆུང་ལུང་ *Chuñ-luñ* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆུང་ཤ *chuñ-ça* = ལུག་ཤ mutton.

ཆུང་ཤོས *chuñ-ços* the smallest or the youngest.

ཆུང་སུག *chuñ-sug* the limbs of a kid.

ཆུད་པ *chud-pa* प्रविश्; = འཇུག་པ to get into, to enter, to put into, insert, etc.; ཐུགས་སུ་ཆུད་པ resp. to impress on one's mind; ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད to comprehend or get into the mind fully; འོག་ཏུ་ཆུད་པ to subject, to put under.

ཆུད་མ་གསོན *chud-na-gson* = ཆུད་མ་གཟོན not exhausted, exhaustless (*Ñag.*).

ཆུད་མི་ཟ་བ *chu mi-za-wa* or ཆུད་མི་འཛད་པ inexhaustible, unwasteable; to be successful.

ཆུད་འཛའ་བ *chud hdsah-wa* = ཆུད་ཟ་བ to be fruitless or unsuccessful (in any work or action).

ཆུད་གཟོན་པ *chud-gzon-pa* to waste, make away with, to squander; ཆུད་ཟོད་པ *chud-zod-pa* to be wasted, become barren: ཆུད་ཟོས་ལ་ཐོང་ཙར་བ when it had been consumed, they went quite away.

ཆུན *chun* occurs in ཞིང་ཆུན one that is watering or taking care of fields, ཚལ་ཆུན gardens, རྩྭ་ཆུན meadows (*Jä.*).

ཆུན་གྱི་བྲག་དམར *Chun-gyi brag-dmar* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*).

ཆུན་པ *chun-pa* 1. to bunch or bundle together. 2. in *W.* the common designation of one that takes care of fields.

ཆུན་པོ *chun-po* दामन्, माला 1. bunch, bundle; དར་གྱི་ཆུན་པོ a bundle of silk scarves; a skien of silk. 2. a collection, pile, heap. 3. tuft, tassel, as ornament, etc.

ཆུན་པོ་ཅན *chun-po-can* wreathed.

ཆུན་འཕྱང་བ *chun-hphyan-wa* to wear a wreath or garland of flowers.

ཆུབ་པ *chub-pa* accomplished, perfected as in བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་ཀུན་ཆུབ་པར་བྱར a *Bodhisattva* is to be perfected in all matters.

ཆུམ *chum* rice (in Sikk.).

卐 **ཆུམ་པ** *chum-pa* भीत;=ཁྲིམ་པ *khrem-pa* to be frightened, also to shrink; འཇིགས་ཆུམ་པ to crouch with fear. 2.=ཆགས་པ animals living on the surface of water; also ཆུའི་ཁྱིད་པ a kind of cuttle-fish called Pilha (པི་ལྷ) supposed to move on the surface of water and to pull down men and cattle when they swim.

ཆུར *chur* termin. of ཆུ; ཆུར་འཆི་བ to be drowned.

ཆུར་སྒྲོགས *chur-sgrogs* or ཆུར་འཛུག n. of a kind of water-fowl.

ཆུར་འདྲེས *chur-hdres*=མ་ཧེ महिष buffalo (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆུར་བ *chur-wa* or ཆུར་ར किलाट a kind of cheese or curd extracted from milk after boiling and evaporation: ཆུར་ར་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་ཁུ་བ་འཕེལ *chur-ra* gives strength and increases the seminal energy.

ཆུར་མི་ལྷུང་ *chur-mi lhuṅ*=ལྗོན་ཤིང་ द्रुम a magic tree (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆུར་ལྷུང་ *Chur-lhuṅ* पातञ्जल n. of a sage, the expounder of the *Yoga* philosophy.

ཆུས *chus* instr. of ཆུ; ཆུས་གཏོང་བ to gild, to overspread with liquid gold or silver.

ཆུས་འཇིག་པ *chus-hjig-pa* अपः-संवर्तनी destruction or devastation from water.

ཆུས་བྲན་པ *chus-bran-pa*, ཆུས་ཅུང་ཟད་བརླན་པ to slightly wet or moisten with water.

ཆུས་མི་ཉམས་པ *chus mi-ñams-pa* thunder-bolt, v. རོག (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆུས་མི་འཚུབ *chus-mi-htshub* met. fish (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆེ *che* 1. num. fig 96. 2. v. ཆེ་བ great.

ཆེ་ཀ *che-ka* acc. to *Sch.* chiefly; the plurality.

ཆེ་ཁྱད *che-khyad̠* size, greatness.

ཆེ་གེ *che-ge* दाम a garland, wreath.

ཆེ་གེ་མོ *che-ge-mo* (in Beng.) अमुक 1. such a one, such a person: ལོ་ཆེ་གེ་མོ་ཞིག་ལ in such and such a year; ཆེ་གེ་མོ་ཁྱོད such as you are; ཆེ་གེ་མོ་སྐྱབས་མཛོད་ཅིག let such a one protect (me or him). 2.=གང་ཟག་གི a term for animated beings in general.

ཆེ་དགུ *che-d̠gu* the upper classes or races; དགུ in ཆེ་དགུ *che-d̠gu* signifies many and ཆེ *che* the upper races: བལ་པོའི་ཆེ་དགུ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་རྟ་དང་ཤིང་རྟ་དང་གླང་པོ་ཆེ་དང all the upper classes of Nepal possess horses, chariots and elephants (*A. 148*).

ཆེ་རྒྱུ *che-ṟgyu*=ཆེ་བ *che-wa*.

ཆེ་བརྒྱུད *che-ḇrgyud̠* the descendants of the eldest son.

ཆེ་ཆུང་ *che-chuṅ* सपत्नी 1. joint wife. 2. great and small; the dimensions or size.

ཆེ་ཆེ *che-che* for ཆེན་པོ་ཆེན་པོ *chen-po chen-po*; སྔོན་དུ་ཉེས་དམིགས་ཆེ་ཆེ་རྣམས་སྤངས first leave off the most serious moral faults (*Beḫu 40*).

ཆེ་ཆེར་རྒན་པ *che-cher ṟgan-pa* पोषित, पालित growing older, becoming more and more an old man; ཆེ་ཆེར་རྒན་མོ *che-cher ṟgan-mo* पालिता growing older, becoming more and more an old woman.

ཆེ་མཆོག *che-mchog* महा ; विशिष्ट chief and great.

ཆེ་བརྗོད *che-brjod*=བསྟོད་ཚིག *bstod-tshig* or བཀུར་ཚིག *bkur-tshig* words of praise, eulogy (*Mñon.*).

ཆེ་ཐབས *che-thabs* arrogance, haughtiness; སྡེ་པའི་ཆེ་ཐབས *sde-pahi che-thabs* the arrogance of the Depa (chief of a tribe or place).

ཆེ་ཐབས་ཅན *che-thabs-can* proud, arrogant, haughty.

ཆེ་དོན *che-don* for ཆད་དོན *chad-don* a missive to an inferior, an edict (*Jä.*). In a letter the word ཆེད་དོན *ched-don* expresses some special wish or object.

ཆེ་འདོན *che-hdon* the coming to full age, attaining the age of majority.

ཆེ་དཔང་པོ *che-dpañ-po* साक्षिश्रेष्ठ witness in chief.

ཆེ་བ *che-wa* महत्, अतिमात्र, स्फीत, स्थूल 1. often in compounds ཆེ *che*: great, large, powerful. ཆེ alone often=very. In conversation ཆེན་པོ *chen-po* is the usual form and in Ladak ཆེན་མོ *chen-mo* both in books and in talk. 2. sometimes used as a vb. with perf. ཆེས: དེའི་བསོད་ནམས་ནི་སྔ་མ་བས་མཆོག་ཏུ་ཆེར his piety is much greater than before (*Dzl.*).

ཆེ་བཙན *che-btsan* majesty, greatness in rank and power: ཆེ་བཙན་དང་སྙན་གྲགས་མི་རྟག་པས (*Khrid.*) greatness and fame being transient.

ཆེ་ཞེ *che-she* a female adorned with jewellery (*K. d.* ག *326*).

+ ཆེ་བཞི *che-gshi*=དཔང་པོ *dpañ-po* a witness.

ཆེ་བཤག་ཆུང་སྐྱུར་བ *che-bshag chuñ-skyur-wa* to keep everything in proper order, *e.g.*, placing larger or smaller things in their respective order.

ཆེ་རེ *che-re* with ལྟ་བ to stare at, to look with fixed eyes (*Hbrom. 105*).

ཆེ་ལོང *che-loñ*=དགས་པ or དགས་རིམ उदारिक [sufficient, excessive, noble]*S.*: ཆེ་ལོང་དོན་ཙམ་མཐོང་བས་ཆོག་ཤེས་རྙེད། having perceived a sufficient meaning he obtained contentment.

ཆེ་ལོངས *che-loñs* 1. grown up, adult (*Jä.*). 2. many, much: སྟོན་པའི་མཛད་པ་ལས་ཆེ་ལོང་ཙམ་བསྡུས་ན། if collected largely from the actions of the teacher (*J. Zañ.*).

ཆེ་གོས *che-ços,*=ཆེས་ཆེ་བ सातिशय the greatest, greater than all others, chief (*Mñon.*).

ཆེད *ched* or ཆེད་དུ *ched-du* निमित्त, कृते 1. postp. for, for the purpose of, with a view to, for the sake of, because of, on account of; ཆེད་དུ་སྦྱིན་པ given for, made a gift on account of; ཆེད་དུ་བྱ་བ to be done on account of; ལྟ་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་ཡིན it is in order to see. 2. adv. on purpose, expressly.

Syn. དོན་དུ *don-du*; དོན་ལ *don-la*; ཕྱིར་དུ *phyir-du*; ཆེད་གཉེར *ched-gñer* (*Mñon.*).

+ ཆེད་འགའ *ched-hgah*=རེས་འགའ some, a good number of.

ཆེད་ཆེན་པོ *ched chen-po* a special thing, an important business.

ཆེད་ཆེར *ched-cher* more and more; ཆེད་ཆེར་བྱེད to increase: གཉིད་དང་རྨུགས་པ་ལ་ཆེད་ཆེར་མ་བྱས་པར་བུའི་རྗེས་སུ་ཞུགས་སོ། *gñid-dañ rmugs-pa la ched-cher ma-byas par buhi rjes-su shugs-so* (*Hbrom.* ཁ *20*) without indulging more and more in sleep and laziness, he followed the example of my son.

ཆེད་བརྗོད་པའི་སྡེ *Ched brjod-pahi sde* a class of Buddhist scriptures which includes four divisions :—(1) དབྱངས་སྙན, (2) ལུང་དུ་བསྟན, (3) ཚིགས་བཅད, (4) ཆེད་བརྗོད.

ཆེད་གཉེར *ched-gñer*, v. ཆེད.

ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚོམས *ched-du brjod-pahi tshoms* this expression is described as:—ཆོས་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་བསྡུས་ཏེ་ཚིགས་བཅད་དུ་བསྒྲིགས་པ (*K. d.* ལ *327, 400*) the compilation of the substance of the Doctrine, and arranging it in verses.

ཆེད་དོན *ched-don* = ཆེ་དོན special signification, etc.

ཆེད་པ *ched-pa* = ཁྱབ་པ प्रसर to spread over.

ཆེད་སྤེལ་བ *ched-spel-wa* (ཆེད་མངགས་གཏང་བ) to send any special message (*Yig.*).

ཆེད་སོ *ched-so* = ཆེད་དོན great object, special reason: ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ཡང་དང་པོའི་ཆེད་སོ་ཡོད་པས (*A. 84*) again the *Lo-tsā-wa* having a special reason for the first (course).

ཆེན་པོ *chen-po* महा, महत्, उदार, गुरु, बृहत् great, large, chief; མི་ཆེན་པོ a great man; བླ་མ་ཆེན་པོ a great lama. Sometimes ཆེན་མོ: གསུང་གི་གཟུངས་འབུམ་ཆེན་མོ a huge jar containing magic spells.

ཆེན་ཆུང་ *chen-chuṅ* first wife and second wife (*Jä.*).

ཆེན་སྣང་ *chen-snaṅ* स्थूलावलोकन magnifier; seeing a thing larger than its real size.

ཆེན་པོ་འགྱུར་བ *chen-po hgyur-wa* to become great, to increase, to grow up.

ཆེན་པོ་ལྔ *chen-po lṅa* lit. the five greats, *i.e.*, void space. In Buddhism, the sky is so called as having the five attributes of greatness, viz.:—གཟུགས་མེད it is immaterial, ཚོགས་པ་མེད limitless, རྟག་པ eternal, མི་འགྱུར་བ unchangeable, མི་འཇིག་བ undestructible.

ཆེམ *chem* or ཆེམ་ཆེམ *chem-chem* rattling sound like thunder; also any loud noise expressive of anger. Also ཆེམ་པ to thunder forth: རབ་ཏུ་ཆེམ་མོ he made a thundering noise (*D.R.*).

ཆེམས *chems* compounds: ཁ་ཆེམ or ཁ་ཆེམས resp. ཞལ་ཆེམས, བཀའ་ཆེམས farewell exhortation; last will, testament; སྲས་ལ་ཁ་ཆེམས་འཇོག་པ to deposit a testamentary disposal for a son (*Jä.*).

ཆེམ་ཆེམ *chem-chem* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཆེམ་མེ་བ *chem me-wa* stillness, silence (*Cs.*); ཆེམ་མེར་འདུག་པ (*Sch.*) ཆེམ་མེར་འཁོད་པ to sit still without speaking (*Jä.*).

+ **ཆེམས་པ** *chems-pa* (འཕྲིན་པ) to inform, to deliver a message.

ཆེལ་པ *chel-pa* defined as རང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་འཆུན་པ or ནུས་པ able by one's own power or might (*Ñag. 26*).

ཆེས *ches* 1. instr of ཆེ. 2. pf. of ཆེ་བ as adv. ཁ་ཟས་ངན་ཆེས་ཀྱི as the food is very bad (*Jä.*); ཆེས་སྙིང་པ very prudent or clever (*Sch.*); ཆེས་དར་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ it spread very much (*Jä.*); ཆེས་དཀོན་པར་སྣང་ it becomes exceedingly valuable or scarce (*Situ. 55*).

ཆེས་མགྱོགས *ches-mgyogs*, v. ཆེས་མྱུར *ches-myur* very quick, speedy.

ཆེས་རྒས་པ *ches-rgas-pa*, རྙིང་པ or རྒས་པ old, worn out.

ཆེས་ལྕི་བ *ches-lci-wa* गुरुतर very heavy.

ཆེས་ཆུང་བ *ches chuṅ-wa* स्वल्पतर much less.

ཆེས་ཆེ་བ *ches che-wa* (ཆེ་ཤོས) very much: supreme, the greatest or highest.

ཆེས་མཆོག *ches-mchog* वरिष्ठ the supreme.

ཆེས་ཉེ་བ *ches-ñe-wa* आसक्त very attached; very intimate.

ཆེས་འཐུང་བ *ches-hthuṅ-wa* to drink much.

ཆེས་སྡོམ་པ *ches sdom-pa* to preserve one's vows very carefully.

ཆེས་པ *ches-pa* 1. pf. of ཆེ་བ to be great, to increase: དམག་དཔུང་ཆེས་པ the army having

become great; དཔང་ཆེས་པས being very powerful. 2. to believe, but only when preceded by ཡིད (resp. ཐུགས): ཡིད་མི་ཆེས does not believe.

ཆེས་མང་ *cheş-mañ* or ཆེས་མང་བ बहुतर, भूयः rather large or too many.

ཆེས་མྱུར *cheş-myur* क्षिप्रतर very quick, rapid.

ཆེས་བཞོན་པ *cheş-bshon-pa* अतियुव very youthful; also कनिष्ठ very young or youngest.

ཆེས་ལྷག་པ *cheş-lhag-pa* अधिकतर in much excess; a great deal in excess.

ཚོ *cho* 1. num. fig. 126. 2. substantial, of meaning; ཚོ་མེད (དོན་མེད) meaningless, for nothing, no object, in vain; མི་ཚོ་མེད an empty-headed man.

ཚོ་ག *cho-ga* विधि, विधान, नीति 1. the way or method of doing a thing, *e.g.*, of solving an arithmetical problem, of curing maladies, esp. used in magical performances. 2. prescribed rites and observances (in religious services, etc., ཚོ་ག་ལ་གནས་པ observant of rites). 3. specially, any magical rite. 4. आचार behaviour; ཚོ་ག་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ चरित्रसम्पन्न of good character, possessed of good morals; ཚོ་ག་ཉམས་པ आचारविपन्न of bad morals, fallen. ཚོ་ག་བཅུ or the ten kinds of religious rites observed by the Buddhists of Tibet are:—(1) བཟུང་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཚོ་ག rites of magical circles and figures painted on the ground and also on paper; (2) རིམ་པ་དབང་གི་ཚོ་ག rites of mystical initiation and religious service; (3) བྱིན་རླབས་རབ་གནས་ཀྱི་ཚོ་ག rites of consecration; (4) ཆེ་འདས་རོ་སྲེག་གི་ཚོ་ག *che-hdaş ro-sreg-gi cho-ga* funeral rites and ceremonies; (5) ལྷོ་སྒོ་སྦྱོངས་ཀྱི་ཚོ་ག *lho-şgo şbyoñş-kyi cho-ga* the art of sleight of hand, etc.; (6) མཉེས་བྱེད་མཆོད་པའི་ཚོ་ག rites for propitiation (of a deity or spirit); (7) མགྲོན་མཆོད་གཏོར་མའི་ཚོ་ག rites for torma offerings to a deity; (8) སྐུ་གཟུགས་ཚྭ་ཚྭའི་ཚོ་ག the art of making casts of miniature images; (9) མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཆུ་གཏོར་གྱི་ཚོ་ག offering of sacrificial fire and also of water to the manes of the dead; (10) བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཚེའི་ཚོ་ག rites to secure a happy and long life.

ཚོ་གའི་ངང་ཚུལ་ཅན *cho-gahi ñañ-tshul can* आचारशील one naturally of good behavior.

ཚོ་ངེ *cho-ñe* or ཚོ་ངེས is explained as (མིག་ཆུ་གཏོང་བ) shedding of tears (*Mñon.*), lamentation, wailing, esp. lamentations for the dead, dirge; ཚོ་ངེས་འདེབས་པ आर्तस्वरं क्रन्दति throwing up lamentations.

ཚོ་ངེ་དིར *cho-ñe-dir* loud lamentations (*D.R.*).

ཚོ་འཕྲུལ *cho-hphrul* प्रातिहार्य, ऋद्धि miracles. ཚོ་འཕྲུལ་གསུམ *cho-hphrul-gsum* three kinds of miracles performed by the Buddha:—(1) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་ཚོ་འཕྲུལ *rdsu-hphrul-gyi cho-hphrul* ऋद्धिप्रातिहार्य magical and miraculous exhibitions; (2) ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚོ་འཕྲུལ *kun-tu brjod-pahi cho-hphrul* आदेशनप्रातिहार्य miraculous exhibition by speech; (3) རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པའི་ཚོ་འཕྲུལ *rjeş-su bştan-pahi cho-hphrul* आनुशासनप्रातिहार्य miraculous effects of teaching the doctrine. We read also of ཚོ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་བསམ་ནམས miraculous thoughts.

ཚོ་འཕྲུལ་མཆོད་པ *cho-hphrul mchod-pa* religious service to commemorate the miraculous exhibitions of Buddha.

ཚོ་བ *cho-wa* to set on or incite; ཁྱི་འདི་ཚོ་ཚོ་བ to set the dog at any one repeatedly (*Cs.*).

ཚོ་བབས་སྐོར *choş-babş şkor* = ཚུར་ཡོང་བབས revenue, income; འབྲས་ལྗོངས་ཚོ་བབས་སྐོར the earnings or income from the state of Sikkim.

✝ **ཚོ་འབྲང** *cho-hbrañ* (རྒྱུད or གདུང་རྒྱུད) (*Mñon.*) family; extraction; especially

the mateınal relations, the mother's family or lineage.

ཆོ་མ *cho-ma* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཆོ་རིགས *cho-rigs* father's lineage, descent by the father's side.

ཆོ་རིས *cho-ris* वार्त descent, extraction; ཆོ་རིས་ལེ་ནས་བཙུན་པ from the beginning or always of honourable descent.

ཆོ་ལོ *cho-lo* 1. a shrub from the dried leaves of which a yellow dye is prepared for the clothes of the lower classes. 2. दुरोदर, पण, द्यूत gambling dice; ཆོ་ལོ་མཁན *cho-lo mkhan* a dice-player (*Cs.*); ཆོ་ལོ་རྒྱལ་ལོ *cho-lo rgyal-lo* धाविक he excels in dice-throwing.

ཆོ་ལོ་རྩེ་བ *cho-lo rtse-wa* द्यूतक्रीड़ा, अक्षक्रीड़ा: to play at dice.

ཆོ་ལོ་རིས *cho-lo-ris* diagram; a stamped mark or figure on a dice.

ཆོ་ལོའི་སྐུགས་པ *cho-lohi-skugs-pa* पणद्यूत, दुरोदर to lay a wager in gambling and to exhort your side to win.

ཆོ་ལོས་ཐུལ་ལོ *cho-los thul-lo* धाविक one who has been defeated, *i.e.*, has lost in dice-play.

ཆོ་ལོའི་ས་བོན *cho-lohi sa-bon* = འགྲོན་བུ *hgron-bu* (*Mñon.*) a kind of shell; the *cowrie* used as a coin in India and also as a substitute for dice.

ཆོག *chog*, see ཆོག་པ III below: it is generally used as a permissive particle after a verb: འགྲོ་ཆོག you can go; ཡོང་ ཆོག you may come; བྱས་ཆོག may be permitted to be done.

ཆོག་པ *chog-pa* I: अलङ्कृत; རྒྱན་པ adorned, ornamented (*Lex.*).

ཆོག་པ II: पर्याप्ति to suffice, to be sufficient: ངེད་ལ་དེ་ཀས་ཆོག that is sufficient for us; རྟ་དེ་རྣམས་ཚོས་གྲིས་ཆོག་པ་ཡོད they had about enough of those horses; འདི་ཆོག་པ་མ་ཡིན this is not sufficient. Adv. ཆོག་པར sufficiently; ཆོག་པར་སྦྱིན་པ to give sufficiently; བྱིན་པས་ཆོག་གི it being sufficient (for the present) that I have come; ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཆོག་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ there was enough for all; ཆོག་པར་འཛིན་པ to deem a thing sufficient; to be contented or satisfied with it.

ཆོག་པ III: to be permitted, to be allowable. In books gen. with the instrumental participle: ཆང་འཐུང་བས་མི་ཆོག drinking beer is not allowed; ཕྱིར་འོང་བས་ཆོག་ཡོང་ it will be permitted to come back (*Mil.*). In colloq. ཆོག is annexed direct to the verbal root: མཛོད་པོ་ཤབ་མི་ཆོག talking loudly is not allowable; ནང་ལ་འགྲོ་ཆོག you may go inside, or into the house.

ཆོག་པ་མེད་པ *chog-pa med-pa* appetite (ངང་ཀ or ངང་ཀ་བདེ་བ) good appetite (*Mñon.*).

ཆོག་ཤེས་པ *chog-çes-pa* सन्तोष contentment; to be contented or satisfied with.

ཆོང་ *choṅ* or མཆོང་ transparent variegated half-precious stone brought from India to *Ld.* and considered less valuable than གཟི (cat's eye), perh. cornelian or sardonyx (*Jä.*).

ཆོད *chod* 1. a decision. 2. a partition wall; ཆོད་རྒྱག་པ to construct a partition wall (*Sch.*). 3. v. གཅོད་པ.

ཆོད་པ *chod-pa* I: 1. छेद to be cut off; བར་ལ་ཐག་རིང་པོ་ཆད་པ to be separated by a long interval; ལམ་སྣ་གཉིས་ཁ་བས་ཆོད་དེ both approaches being cut off or obstructed by snow; མི་ཆོད་རྡོ་རྗེ a diamond that cannot be cut to pieces; an epithet of a firm unbending king. 2. to be decided, settled, fixed; གོང་འབང་དཔྱད་ཀྱི་མི་ཆོད the value (of the stone)

cannot be fixed, though one should attempt to appraize it, *i.e.*, it is priceless, invaluable (*Jä.*).

ཆོད་པ II : (སྒྲིབ་པ) आवरण, निवरण to cover over, put into shade; also a shade, cover.

ཆོད་སོ་བདོག་པ *chod-so bdog-pa*=ཁ་ཆད་ཡོད་པ also ཁས་བླངས་པ to promise, to undertake to do a thing: སློབ་དཔོན་གནས་བརྟན་དང་ཆོད་སོ་བདོག་པ་ཐུགས་ལ་མངའ་ཆོད (*A. 84*) he indeed bore in mind that he had made a promise to the Sthavira the chief teacher.

ཆོན *chon* in *W.* 1. useless, to no purpose; རིན་ཆོན་སོང་ the payment has been useless, thrown away; gen. adv. ཆོན་ལ gratuitously, in vain, for nothing. 2. tent; ཆོན་ཐག tent-rope; ཆོན་ཕུར tent-peg (*Jä.*).

ཆོམ *chom* or ཆོམས robbery; ཆོམས་ཀྱིས་ཟས་འཚོལ་བ to live by robbery; ཆོམ་སྒྲ=ཅུར་སྒྲ a fearful rattling sound (resembling that of a thunder or a cannon), gen. made by robbers when invading a village or house to frighten the inmates out.

ཆོམ་པ *chom-pa* to be finished, accomplished, in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཆོམ་པོ *chom-po* or ཆོམས་པོ *choms-po* तस्कर, दस्यु, चौर a robber; ཆོམ་པོ་རྐུན་མ robber and thief, gen. ཆོམ་རྐུན; ཆོམ་རྐུན་གྱི་འཇིགས་པ fear of robbers and thieves.

ཆོལ *chol* 1. inconstant (*Cs.*); དཔྱིད་ཆོལ fickle spring-weather (*Jä.*). 2. for ཆོ་ལོ in compounds, རུས་ཆོལ a dice made of bone; ཤིང་ཆོལ a wooden dice; དུང་ཆོལ a shell used in the place of a dice.

ཆོལ་ཁ *chol-kha* 1. a country, province: དབུས་གཙང་གཉིས་དམ་པ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཆོལ་ཁ། Ü and Tsang were the countries of holy religion; མདོ་སྟོད་མིའི་ཆོལ་ཁ *Mdo-stod*, the province abounding with population; མདོ་སྨད་རྟའི་ཆོལ་ཁ་སྟེ, *i.e.*, *Mdo-smad*, the province of horses; ཆོལ་ཁ་གསུམ་ཕུལ་བ presented the three provinces (*Loñ.* ཤ *13*). 2. acc. to *Sch.* a hole made by a blow; a nest.

ཆོལ་འགྲོ་བ *chol-hgro-wa* or ཆོལ་གྱི་འགྲོ *chol-gyi hgro*=ཉམས་འགྲོ་བ or འཆལ་འགྲོ་བ to be decayed, become degenerate (*A. 70*).

+ **ཆོལ་ཟངས** *chol-zañs* (ཆབ་རྫིག) 1. bed-pan; also a vessel to contain washings, &c.; impure-water. 2. acc. to *Sch.* a shallow shore.

ཆོས *chos* धर्म 1. religious doctrine; religion; more especially the doctrine of Buddha. Generally speaking, *chos*, *i.e.*, *dharma*, consists of all phenomena, all matter, and all knowledge of things worldly as well as spiritual. It includes ཤེས་བྱ all that can be known, གཞལ་བྱ all that is cognizable by the senses, ཡོད་པ all that exists, གཞི་གྲུབ basis and material. 2. a particular doctrine, tenet, or precept; གསང་བའི་ཆོས་ཤིག an esoteric doctrine, a mystical doctrine; ཁྱད་ཆོས for ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་གྱི་ཆོས sublime or excellent religion; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཆོས་བརྒྱད the eight worldly doctrines or principles, viz.:—རྙེད་པ लाभ gain, profit; མ་རྙེད་པ अलाभ loss; སྙན་པ यशः fame, reputation; མི་སྙན་པ अयशः bad name, notoriety; སྨད་པ निन्दा scandal, slander; བསྟོད་པ प्रशंसा praise; བདེ་བ सुख happiness; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ दुःख misery or unhappiness. 3. system of morality, ethics (faith, exercise of religion). 4. any way, manner, method; a custom, usage. 5. is sometimes used to signify a thing, substance, property.

The word ཆོས is also explained as རང་སེམས་བཅོས་ཤིང་འདུལ་བར་བྱེད་ན་ཆོས *Chos* consists in placing under discipline a mind already formed. *Chos* or the religion of Buddha is again

divided into two classes which are of scriptural and contemplative nature. The scriptural *chos̱* is collected in the three *s̱de-s̱nod* or *piṭaka*, viz.:—the *Vinaya*, the *Sûtra* and the *Abhidharma*. The meditative *chos̱* consists of the three trainings viz.:—moral discipline, meditation and *Prajñā* or the absolute knowledge of all things. The first three are studied and the last three are practised. The *chos̱* for the purification of sins have been also subdivided as follows:—(1) ཕར་ཕྱིན་དྲུག the six transcendental moral virtues; (2) སྟོང་ཉིད་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ the eighteen metaphysical voidities; (3) དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ་བཞི the four remembrances; (4) ཡང་དག་པར་སྤོང་བ་བཞི the four renunciations; (5) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ་བཞི *ṟdsu-ẖphrul-gyi ṟkaṅ-pa ḇshi* the four bases for magical transformations; (6) དབང་པོ་ལྔ the five powers; (7) སྟོབས་ལྔ five fortitudes; (8) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་བདུན the seven *Bodhyaṅga* or attributes of *Bodhisattva*; (9) འཕགས་པའི་ལམ་ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད the eight subdivisions of the noble paths; (10) ཉལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་ལམ་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་གསུམ་བཅུ་སོ་བདུན the thirty-seven northern paths of ascetism.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ *chos̱-kyi-s̱ku* धर्मकाय the spiritual form or the existence (of a Buddha).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *chos̱-kyi s̱kye-m̱cheḏ* धर्मायतन 1. religious capacity, spiritual development. [2. the mind]*S*.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འབྲོང་ *chos̱-kyi khyu-m̱chog ẖbroṅ* (རིགས कुल) धर्मानुचारी (ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ནི་གཙོ་བོ། དེའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་) following a leader.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *chos̱-kyi ẖkyor-lo* धर्मचक्र comprises three:—(1) བདེན་བཞིའི་ཆོས་འཁོར (འདུལ་བ), (2) ལེགས་པར་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པའི་ཆོས་འཁོར (ཐེག་ཆེན་གྱི་མདོ་དང་རྒྱུད), (3) མཚན་ཉིད་མེད་པའི་ཆོས་འཁོར. The three are explained as the original, the amplified and the abridged *yum* (ཡུམ་རྒྱས་འབྲིང་བསྡུས་གསུམ).

* ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲགས་པ *Chos̱-kyi grag̱s̱-pa* धर्मकीर्त्ति n. of a Buddhist philosopher (*Bull. 1848, 287*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Chos̱-kyi ṟgyal-m̱tshan* धर्म-ध्वज n. of a Buddhist philosopher and author.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲ *chos̱-kyi-s̱gra* धर्मशब्द the loud recitation of religious formulæ, or singing of hymns; preaching of a sermon.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ངང *chos̱-kyi ṅaṅ*, v. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས *chos̱-kyi ḏbyiṅs̱*.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *chos̱-kyi chos̱-ñiḏ* the natural properties of matter, such as མེ་གྱེན་དུ་འབར་བ *me-gyen-du ẖbar-wa* the property of fire to run up; ཆུ་ཐུར་དུ་འབབ་པ that of water to run down.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་གཏིང་སླེབས་པ *chos̱-kyi g̱tiṅ s̱lebs̱-pa*= ཆོས་ཉིད་མངོན་སུམ་དུ་རྟོགས་པ reflecting on the virtues of matter and phenomena.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བསྟོན་པ *chos̱-kyi ḇs̱ton-pa* स्मृति recitation of the scripture; remembrance thereof.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདུན་ས *chos̱-kyi ẖdun-sa* དགོན་པ a monastery or convent.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *chos̱-kyi ṟnam-graṅs̱* धर्म-पर्याय enumeration of scriptures.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཕོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *chos̱-kyi ẖphoṅs̱-par ẖgyur-wa* धर्मव्यसन to become irreligious, sacrilegious.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ *chos̱-kyi bar-du g̱coḏ-pa* धर्मान्तराय to obstruct the course of nature.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བུ *Chos̱-kyi-bu* धर्मपुत्र a name of Yudhisthira the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག *chos̱-kyi ḏwaṅ-phyug* धर्मेश्वर, described as སངས་རྒྱས་སྤྱིའི་མཚན *saṅs̱-ṟgyas̱ s̱pyiẖi-m̱tshan* (*M̱ṅon.*) an epithet applicable to the Buddhas in general.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས *chos-kyi dbyiṅs* धर्मधातु the sphere or purview of religion; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱིས་གྲུབ་པ (?) धर्म-धातुपरम [versed in the element of law or religion]*S.*

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་འཁོར *chos-kyi rtsa-ḥkhor* चित्त met. the heart (*Mṅon.*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་བ *chos-kyi rtsa-wa* धर्ममूल the root or the fundamental principles of religion.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་བརྡལ *chos-kyi tshoṅ-brdal* met. a monastery (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་དཔོན *chos-kyi tshoṅ-dpon* धर्म-श्रेष्ठ a divine; a priest; one whose profession is religion (*Tā. 2, 53*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བཞོན་པ་ཅན *chos-kyi bshon-pa-can* धर्म-वाहन the conveyance of *chos* or *dharma.* ["one whose vehicle is *dharma* personified as the bull," *i.e.*, S'iva]*S.*

ཆོས་སྐད *chos-skad* book language.

ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ *chos-skyoṅ* धर्मपाल 1. the protector or defender of Buddhism; ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ཆེན་པོ the great guardian of Buddhism; the equivalent of པེ་དཀར or Pe-har. 2. name sometimes given to the four Dikrajas or guardian kings of Buddhism. ཆོས་སྐྱོང་སྲིའི་རྫོགས་གཏོར offerings for the guardian spirits of the doctrine. 3. popular astrologers, votaries of Pe-har at Lhasa.

* ཆོས་སྐྱོང་དྲེགས་པ་ལྕམ་སྲིང་ *Chos-skyoṅ dregs-pa lcam-sriṅ* (*Org. m. 113, 32*) a terrific female guardian deity.

* ཆོས་སྐྱོབས *chos-skyobs* धर्मत्राता n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 297*); n. of an Indian Buddhist who taught Buddhism in China.

ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos-khri* book-shelves or table to keep sacred books upon; also the chair on which the priest sits while delivering a religious sermon; acc. to *Jä.* reading-desk, pulpit.

ཆོས་ཁྲིམས *chos-krims* धर्मशासन religious or monastic discipline; ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་པ *chos-khrims-pa* དགེ་བསྐོས one who enforces discipline in a monastery.

ཆོས་འཁོར *chos-ḥkhor* prayer-wheel.

ཆོས་འཁོར་རྒྱལ *Chos-ḥkhor rgyal* n. of the place where the first Dalai Lama was born, and where there is a large monastery which is generally visited once by the successive Grand Lamas of Lhasa.

ཆོས་འཁོར་སྒང *Chos-ḥkhor-sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆོས་འཁོར་གནས *Chos-ḥkhor-gnas* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆོས་གོས *chos-gos* चीवर the religious robe worn by a Buddhist monk. ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་མ *chos-gos-kyi sgrog-ma* चीवर करण्डक strings or bands for fastening a religious robe. [a basket for containing religious robes]*S.*

ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་སྣོད *chos-gos-kyi snod* चीवरभाण्डिका a pocket in the upper garment of a monk; ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་གཏུར་བུ *chos-gos-kyi gtur-bu* चीवर-छविका the bag in which a monk puts robes.

ཆོས་གོས་ཟླུམ་པོར་བགོ་བ *chos-gos zlum-por bgo-wa* परिमण्डलचीवर one dressed in a petticoat like robe; also to put on such robe.

ཆོས་གྲྭ *chos-grwa* धर्मसंघ a school for religious instruction, *i.e.*, generally a class in a monastic institution where religious discussions are held. The school at Tashi-lhunpo is called གྲུབ་པའི་ཆོས་གྲྭ *grub-paḥi chos-grwa*, the school of religious attainments.

* ཆོས་གྲགས *chos-grags* धर्मकीर्ति (*3 C*).

ཆོས་རྒྱལ *chos-rgyal* or ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ धर्मराज 1. a king who rules acc. to Buddhist laws. 2. n. of the lord of death གཤིན་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་པོ. 3. also applied to a great personage by courtesy, and is a general epithet of Buddhas (*Mṅon.*).

ཆོས་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེས *Chos-rgyal-skyes* धर्मराजपुत्र a name of Yudhisthira, the eldest Pāṇḍava; also that of Ajāta-s'atru, the son of king Bimbisāra.

* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྒྲུབ་ཡུམ་བཅས *Chos̱-ṟgyāl-gyi s̱grub yum-ḇcas̱* (*Org. m. 113, 33*; *Pallasiix, vii,* 4. II, 9).

* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ནང་སྒྲུབ *Chos̱-ṟgyal nañ-s̱grub* (*80 B*).

* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཕྱི་སྒྲུབ *Chos̱-ṟgyal phyi-s̱grub* (*80 A*).

* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཡབ་རྐྱང་ *Chos̱-ṟgyal yab-ṟkyañ* (*Org. m. 113, 34*).

* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་གསང་སྒྲུབ *Chos̱-ṟgyal g̱sañ-s̱grub* (*80 C*).

ཆོས་རྒྱུགས *chos̱-ṟgyugs̱* lessons, or tasks imposed by a teacher on his pupil.

ཆོས་རྒྱུད *chos̱-ṟgyuḏ* religious instructions descending to pupils and their sub-pupils, &c.; religious tradition, also creed; རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱི་ཆོས་རྒྱུད་འཛིན་པ་རྣམས those embracing the religious traditions of his reverence; ཆོས་རྒྱུད་གཅིག་པ one confessing ancestral religion. ཆོས་རྒྱུད་འཛིན་པ *chos̱-ṟgyuḏ ẖdsin-pa* (*Tā. 2, 233*).

* ཆོས་རྒྱུན་གྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *Chōs̱-ṟgyun-gyi tiñ-ñe ẖdsin* स्रोतोऽनुगतनामसमाधि (*Tā. 2, iii*).

ཆོས་ཅན *chos̱-can* धार्म्मिक pious, devout.

ཆོས་ཅན་རིང་ *chos̱-can-riñ* met. a donkey (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆོས་བཅས་མ *chos̱-ḇcas̱-ma* met. a bride.

Syn. ཁྱིམ་གསར་མ *khyim-g̱sar-ma*; ཀྱོ་འདམ་མ *kyo-ẖdam-ma* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཆོས་ཆས *chos̱-chas̱* the requirements of a religious service; also religious dress.

* ཆོས་མཆོག *Chos̱-m̱chog* धर्म्मोत्तम n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 223*); धर्म्मोत्तर a logician, author of Nyāyabindu ṭikā.

ཆོས་འཆད་པ *chos̱ ẖchaḏ-pa* to explain or set forth religion; ཆོས་སྟོན་པ to teach religion; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་གླེང་མཛད་པ *chos̱-kyi s̱grog-gleñ m̱dsaḏ-pa* to demonstrate or expound the doctrine; ཆོས་འཆད་པའི་འདུན་ཁང་ place where sermons are delivered; ཆོས་ཉན་པ to hear religious discourses; ཆོས་ཞུ་བ to ask religious instruction; ཆོས་བྱེད་པ to act or live religiously or practice religion.

ཆོས་འཆོང་པ *chos̱-ẖchoñ-pa* धर्म्मवारण Lord of the faith, viz., 1. Buddha. 2. a title of honour given to distinguished scholars. 3. Tibetan exorcists who are believed to be coerced by a god or demi-god who has been invoked for the purpose of inspiring them.

ཆོས་རྗེ་ནག་དཀར *chos̱-ṟje nag-ḏkar* the black and the white (Buddhist) exorcists.

ཆོས་ཉིད *chos̱-ñiḏ*=དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད धर्म्मत्व, धर्म्मता 1. quality, nature. 2. existence, entity.

ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་རྙེད་པ *chos̱-ñiḏ kyis̱ ṟñeḏ-pa* धर्म्मताप्रतिलम्भिक one who has acquired a religious disposition; also religiousness.

ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་འཐོབ་པ *chos̱-ñiḏ kyis̱ ẖthob-pa* धर्म्मताप्रतिलम्भिक id.

ཆོས་སྙམ་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ *chos̱-s̱ñam s̱grub-pa po*=ཆོས་དང་སྙམ་དུ་སྒྲུབ་མཁན one who, having acquired great proficiency in sacred literature, has become protected by mystic arts.

* ཆོས་རྟོལ *chos̱-ṟtol* (*Tā. 1, 216*).

ཆོས་སྟེགས *chos̱-s̱tegs̱*=ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos̱-khri*.

ཆོས་སྟོན *chos̱-s̱ton* an entertainment given in honour of a saint.

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད *chos̱-thams̱-caḏ* सर्व्वधर्म्म matter; all things; phenomena.

ཆོས་ཐོབ *chos̱-thob* धर्म्मताभिन् one who has become religious; a convert to Buddhism.

ཆོས་མཐུན *chos̱-m̱thun* or ཆོས་མཐུན་པ in conformity with religion, in harmony with Buddhism.

ཆོས་དར་བ *chos̱-dar-wa* to propagate Buddhism; also the place where Buddhism was introduced.

ཆོས་དྲངས་པ *chos-drans-pa* 1. righteous in reference to the laws of Buddhism 2. justice, righteousness.

ཆོས་དྲུག *chos-drug* षड्धर्म्म the six tenets of Buddhism.

ཆོས་དྲེད་ *chos-dred* ཆོས་ལ་ཞེ་ལོག་པ one who is disgusted with Buddhism, *i.e.*, has no faith in that religion.

ཆོས་དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ *chos-don-du gñer-wa*=ཆོས་འདོད་པ धर्म्माथिक to be devout.

ཆོས་འདོད *Chos-hdod* the son of Cupid.

ཆོས་འདོད་པ *chos-hdod-pa* धर्म्मच्छक to be fond of religion; to delight in Buddhism.

ཆོས་ལྡན *chos-ldan* or ཆོས་དང་ལྡན་པ धार्म्मिक one who is devout.

ཆོས་ལྡན་ཞིང་ཁམས *Chos-ldan shiñ-khams* gen. used to signify བོད་ཡུལ Tibet ཆོས་ལྡན་ཞིང་ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ the precious majesty of the religious kingdom (Buddhist realm) (*Yig. k. 59*).

* ཆོས་ལྡན་རབ་འབྱོར, *Chos-ldan rab-hbyor*, धार्म्मिकसुभूति (*Tā. 2, 90*).

ཆོས་སྡེ *chos-sde* a certain term for Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, where studies are not altogether neglected. ཆོས་སྡེ་ཆེན་པོ *chos-sde chen-po* the grand religious institution or monastery (*Yig. k. 66*).

ཆོས་རྣམས་གང་དག *chos-rnams gañ-dag* ये धर्म्मा: n. of a kind of contemplation; and a literal translation of the first part of the Sanskrit formula *ye dharmā hetu*, &c.

ཆོས་སྣང་བའི་སྒོ *chos-snañ-bahi sgo* धर्म्मालोकमुख the door or entrance to Buddhism. [the initiatory light of religion]*S.*

ཆོས་པ *chos-pa* a monk.

ཆོས་སྤུན *chos-spun* a brotherhood formed by two devotees who before starting on a pilgrimage are blessed by a priest who casts lots on the occasion.

* ཆོས་འཕེལ *Chos-hphel* धर्म्मवर्द्धन n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 103*).

ཆོས་བློན *chos-blon* a Buddhist minister, a minister well disposed towards Buddhism.

* ཆོས་འབངས *Chos-hbañs* धर्म्मदास n. pr. (*Tā. 127*).

ཆོས་འབྱུང་ *chos-hbyuñ* works on the origin, growth, and development, of Buddhism.

* ཆོས་འབྱུང་བྱིན *Chos-hbyuñ-byin* धर्म्माकरदत्त n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 219*).

* ཆོས་འབྱུང་ཞི་བ *Chos-hbyuñ shi-wa* धर्माकरशान्ति n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 252*).

ཆོས་སྦྱིན *chos-sbyin*, ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྦྱིན་པ *chos-kyi sbyin-pa* religious gift, religious charity.

ཆོས་མ *chos-ma* a Buddhist nun.

ཆོས་མི་འགྱུར་བ་ཉིད *chos-mi-hgyur-wa ñid* (སྟོང་ཉིད) धर्म्मनियमता that the nature of things is unalterable.

ཆོས་མིན *cho-min* अधर्म्म, अधार्म्मिक un-Buddhistic, irreligious.

ཆོས་མིན་སྤྱོད་པ *chos-min spyod-pa*=ཆོས་དང་མི་མཐུན་པའི་ཚུལ་ངན any practice opposed to Buddhism.

ཆོས་མེད *chos-med* चण्डाल; གདོལ་པ the uncivilised; a name for a *Caṇḍāla*, the lowest class of men in India.

ཆོས་སྨྱོན *chos-myon* religious frenzy, mad with religion; a religious bigot.

ཆོས་སྨྲ་བ *chos-smra-wa* धर्म्मभाण to preach Buddhism; to deliver a sermon.

ཆོས་ཚོང་བ *chos-tshoñ-wa* धर्म्मपण्ण to trade in religion.

ཆོས་རྫོང་ *Chos-rdsoñ* n. of a monastery and of a fort in Nye-thang, near Lhasa.

* ཆོས་བཞི་བའི་དབྱངས *Chos-bshi-wahi dbyañs* धर्म्मशान्तिघोष n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 213*).

ཆོས་གཞི *chos-gshi* endowment for the support of a religious institution.

ཆོས་ཤོག *chos-shog* priest-craft (*Jä.*).

ཆོས་བཟང་ *chos-bzañ* 1.= ཆོལ་བཟང་ प्रतिग्रह good custom. 2. सुधर्म Buddhism; piety; pious. (3) n. of an individual; a complimentary address for monks.

* ཆོས་བཟང་བསྐལ་པ *Chos-bzañ bskal-pa* सुधर्मकल्प (*Kālac. T. 14*) age of good fortune; the lucky age in which Buddhas appear.

* ཆོས་བཟང་སྤྲིན *Chos-bzañ sprin*, or *Saddharma megha* (*Tā. 2, 277*). [one of the ten *bhūmis* or stages of perfection]*S.*

ཆོས་ལུགས *chos-lugs* 1. नीति, व्यवहार usage. 2. a denomination, sect.

ཆོས་ཤེས་པར་འདོད *chos çes-par hdod* जिज्ञास्यते धर्मः inquiring after religious matter, wishing to know of religion.

ཆོས་སེམས *chos-sems* religious temper, piety.

ཆོས་སེམས་ཁང་བུ *chos-sems khañ-bu* = རི་ཁྲོད a mountain hermitage; a cave used by Buddhist recluses for meditation.

ཆོས་སེམས་ཅན *chos-sems-can* inclined to religion, pious.

ཆོས་སྲིད *chos-srid* (ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྲིད *chos-kyi-srid* धर्मराज्य) religious government: འབངས་རྣམས་ཆོས་སྲིད་ཀྱིས་སྐྱོངས *hbañs-rnams chos-srid kyis-skyoñ* the subjects were protected (governed) by religious government (*Yig. k. 27*).

མཆང་གནས *mchañ-gnas* occurs in ཧོ་ན་མཆང་གནས་ཞིག་ཞུ་ཟེར་རོ *ho-na mchañ-gnas çig shu ser-ro* (*A. 95*).

མཆད་པ *mchad-pa* मृतगृह 1. tomb, sepulchre. 2. མཆད་པར་བྱ་བ महिमन् greatness; also the magical power of increasing one's size at will. 3. acc. to *Jä.* प्रमारित killed, slain; but མཆད་པ་མེད་པ = entire, perfect.

མཆན *mchan* 1. a footnote, v. མཆན་བུ. 2. कच the side of the breast; མཆན་གྱི་བུ bosom-child, darling; མཆན་གྱི་མཆིས་བྲང་ bosom-wife; མཆན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *mchan-du hjug-pa* to put into one's bosom.

མཆན་ཁུག *chan-khug* = མཆན་ཁུང་ कक्षपुट arm-pit.

Syn. མཆན་ཧོག *mchan-hog*; མཆན་ཞབས *mchan-shabs* (*Mñon.*).

མཆན་བུ *mchan-bu* 1. note, annotation, foot-note in a book; ཡི་གེའི་མཆན་བུ words or lines written or printed in smaller character than the original and inserted in the མ་ཡིག (main-work). 2. a helper, an apprentice (*Jä.*). 3. v. མཆིས།

མཆན་ཞབས *mchan-shabs*, v. མཆན་ཁུག.

མཆན་ཧོག *mchan-hog*, v. མཆན་ཁུག.

མཆི་བ *mchi-wa* 1. eleg. for to come, to go, to appear: སྔད་བཞིན་པར་མཆིའོ I shall come later; སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆིའོ शरणं गच्छामि go under the protection of, take refuge: འབངས་སུ་མཆིའོ I will obey (as a subject, servant) (*Mil.*); མཆི་ལགས = ཡོང་ལགས yes sir, it will be or it will do. 2. to say, in the phrase ཞེས་མཆིའོ thus he said. (*Jä.*). 3. v. མཆིས.

མཆི་མ *mchi-ma* resp. སྤྱན་ཆབ, མིག་ཆུ अश्रु tears; མཆི་མ་བཀྲུ to shed tears; མཆི་མ་སྐྱེམ་པ *mchi-ma skyem-pa* to dry tears; མཆི་མ་འཕྱི་བ to wipe away tears; མཆི་མས་བཏང་བ to be choked with tears, acc. to *Sch.* to sob violently. མཆི་མ་བསྐྱིལ v. མཆི་མ་བཀྲུ; མཆི་མ་འཁྲིད་པ to shed tears; མཆི་མའི་ཐིགས་པ अश्रुकणा tear drops; མཆི་མ་འདྲོག or མཆི་མ་ལྷུང་བ अश्रुपात to cry, to shed tears.

མཆིག *mchig* (གཙུན) शिला stone for grinding spice, etc.

མཆིག་གུ *mchig-gu* 1. a small mortar, a mortar. 2. a pestle. 3. the nether mill-stone.

མཆིག་སྐོར་བ *mchig skor-wa* to grind (*Sch.*).

མཆིག་མ *chig-ma* the runner or upper mill-stone (*Sch.*).

མཆིང་བུ *mchiṅ-bu* 1. काच glass ornaments, trinkets, v. འཆིང་བུ. 2. n. of a place in Tibet. 3. a precious stone.

Syn. of 3. ནོར་བུ་མཛེས་བཟང་རོལ་པོ *nor-bu mdses-bzaṅ rol-po*; རིན་ཆེན་འགྱུར་བྱེད *rin-chen hgyur-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

མཆིད *mchid* or བཀའ་མཆིད 1. resp. talk, discourse, speech (of an honoured person). 2. letter: བཀའ་མཆིད་ཕེབས་རྟོགས་ཀྱང་ལྷའི་ཆུ་བོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་རྒྱལ་བ་མཆིས། "pray let your letters come to me uninterruptedly like the flow of the divine river (Ganges)" (*Yig. k.*).

མཆིན་པ *mchin-pa* (resp. སྐུ་མཆིན acc. to *Lex.*). 1. acc. to *Jä.* the liver. 2. n. of a fruit called མཆིན་པ་ནོ་ཤ.

མཆིན་དྲི *mchin-dri* or མཆིན་རི the midriff or diaphragm.

མཆིན་ནད *mchin-nad* liver disease.

མཆིན་ནན *mchin-nan* lit. liver-pressing, *i.e.*, keeping the liver in order. མཆིན་ནན་བྱེད་པ to breakfast. It is believed that taking food early in the morning keeps the liver in good order.

མཆིན་ཚད *mchin-tshad* liver-fever; ལྕགས་ཁུས་མིག་ནད་མཆིན་ཚད་སེལ iron-mixture cures eye-disease and congested liver (*Med.*).

མཆིམས *Mchims* n. of a village near the great monastery of Sam-ye; n. of a tribal family.

མཆིམས་བཟའ *Mchims-bzaḥ* princess of *Mchims* who was married to king *Khri-sroṅ ldehu btsan*.

མཆིལ་ཁྲ *mchil-khra* the sparrow-hawk.

མཆིལ་མགོ *mchil-mgo* a fabulous stone, resembling a sparrow's head, supposed to possess marvellous qualities (*Jä.*).

卐 **མཆིལ་པ** I: *mchil-pa* अङ्कुश 1.= *lcags-kyu* an iron hook; described as གླང་པོའི་རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་རྫས (*Mṅon.*) the thing which makes the elephant obey his conductor. 2. fishing hook; མཆིལ་པས་ཉ་འཛིན་པ to fish with a hook.

མཆིལ་པ II: ཅིཙ कलविङ्क the common sparrow.

Syn. ཉེར་ཆགས *ñer-chags*; ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཉལ *khyim-du-ñal*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འགྲོད་པ *khyu-mchog ḥgrod-pa*; རྒྱབ་བཀྲ *rgyab-bkra*; མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sṅon* (*Mṅon.*).

མཆིལ་མ *mchil-ma* (resp. ཞལ་མཆིལ) spittle.

Syn. ཁ་ཆུ *kha-chu*; ཞལ་ཆབ (*Mṅon.*).

མཆིལ་མའི་ཐལ་བ *mchil-maḥi thal-wa* particles of saliva: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མཆིལ་མའི་ཐལ་བ་བཞིན་དུ་སྤངས *rgyal-srid mchil-maḥi thal-wa bshin-du spaṅs* he threw off his kingdom in the manner one throws out spittle (*A. 11*).

མཆིལ་མའི་སྣོད *mchil-maḥi-snod* resp. (ཞལ་བཞེད) कटाहक, श्लेष्मकटाहक spittoon, spitting-box.

མཆིལ་ལུད *mchil-lud* or མཆིལ་སྣབས mucous.

མཆིལ་ལྷམ *mchil-lham* उपानत् shoe, boot: མཆིལ་ལྷམ་གཉིས་འདོར་བ to lose both the shoes; མཆིལ་ལྷམ་མཁན shoe-maker, cobbler, seller of boots; མཆིལ་ལྷམ་གྱི་སྦུ་བ the leg of a boot (*Cs.*): ཀར་ཥ་པ་ཎ་དོག་མ་ལྔ་མཆིལ་ལྷམ་ཟུང་ཅིག་ནམས་ཕུལ། he presented him with five pieces of *Karṣapaṇa* and a pair of shoes (*Yig.*).

མཆིས་པ I: *mchis-pa* pf. of མཆི་བ (ཡོད་པ) सन्ति, eleg. མཆིས་ལགས་པ to be, to be there, to exist: དུ་མཆིས how much was there, how many were there? (*Cs.*). སུ་ལ་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་མཆིས་པ whoever has the holy doctrine.

མཆིས་པ II: pf. of མཆི་བ to come: ཐམ་རིང་པོ་ནས་མཆིས་ཏེ having come from afar.

+ **མཆིས་བྲང་** *mchis-brañ* (lit. a house where one exists, resides) 1. a housewife, partner. 2. eleg. dwelling, abode, domicile; also when speaking of one's own dwelling: བདག་གི་མཆིས་བྲང་ my humble residence, cf. ཕོ་བྲང་ palace, བླ་བྲང་ lama's residence.

Syn. ཆུང་མ *chuñ-ma*; བག་མ *bag-ma*; ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *kyim bdag-mo* (*Mñon.*).

མཆིས་མལ *mchis-mal* bed, bedstead (*Cs.*).

མཆུ *mchu* I: तुण्ड, ओष्ठ 1. the lips; ཡ་མཆུ the upper lip; མ་མཆུ the lower lip. 2. beak or bill of a bird, also called མཆོ་ཤོ in Sikk.: ཁྱིའུ་མཆུ་རིངས་དང་ཏིང་ཏིང་མ་ཞེར་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད "there were two, the bird called the long-beaked and the Ting-ting-ma" (*Rdsa.*). མཆུ་ལ་ཐོགས་ཏེ་འགྲོ་བ going off, carrying something in the bill. མཆུ་བིམ་པ་ལྟར་དམར་བ the lips were red like the *Bimba* fruit. མཆུ་རྐང་དམར *mchu-rkañ-dmar* lit. red bill and feet = ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ a gander (*Mñon.*). མཆུ་ཅན *mchu-can* possessed of fine lips; མཆུ་རྡོ *mchu-rdo* beak, the bill of a bird; མཆུ་ནོན་པ *mchu-non-pa* pointed beak; མཆུ་མེད *mchu-med* अनोष्ठक one whose lips are very small, one who has no lips. མཆུ་ཞེང་ *mchu-sheñ* आयाम; = དཀྱུད *dkyud* and ཁ་ཞེང་ length and breadth.

Syn. མཆུ་སྒྲོས *mchu-sgros*; སྒྲོས་དམར *sgros-dmar*; སོ་ཡི་གཡོགས *so-yi-gyogs*; སོ་སྐྱོབས *so-skyobs*; སོ་སྒྲིབ *so-sgrib*; སོ་གོས *so-gos* (*Mñon.*).

མཆུ II: constellation called *Maghā* in Sanskrt; one of the lunar mansions, v. རྒྱུ་སྐར.

Syn. ཕ་མེ་ལྷ་སྐྱེས *pha-me lha-skyes*; སྙན་ངག་མཁན *sñan-ñag-mkhan*; རྟ་ཆེན *rta-chen*; མ་གྷ *ma-ghā* (*Mñon.*); also ཚིགས་བརྒྱའི་དབང་པོ *tshigs brgyahi dwañ-po*; བཅུ་དྲུག་འོད་ལྡན *bcu-drug hod-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

མཆུ་སྡེ་ལྔ *Mchu-sde-lña* n. of a chapter in the *Mdo* series of Buddhist sacred books.

+ མཆུ་རིང་ *mchu-riñ* = དཀྱུས་སུ་རིང་པོ *dkyus-su riñ-po* long, lengthwise.

མཆུ་རིངས *mchu-riñs* (འཁྲུན་རིང་ *hkhrun-riñ*) 1. ཁྱུ་ཁྱུ་ཤུད (*Mñon.*) the long-beaked-bird, the hoopœ, the crane. 2. ཕག་རྒོད the wild boar; long-snout. 3. acc. to *Jä.* mosquito.

མཆུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mchu-las skyes* मघाभव born under the constellation of *Maghā*.

མཆུམ་པོ *mchum-po* (མུ་ཏིག) pearl; also string of pearls.

མཆེ་བ *mche-wa* दन्त, दंष्ट्र, विषाण tooth, generally canine tooth, the eye-tooth, fang; མཆེ་ཕྱུག elephant's tusk.

མཆེ་གཙིགས་པ *mche-gtsigs-pa* कराल in *W.* to show one's teeth, to grin; མཆེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་སྡེ the class of tusked animals, viz., the carnivora and the tusked pachydermata.

མཆེ་སྡེར *mche-sder* མཆེ་བ་དང་སྡེར་མོ *mche-wa dañ sder-mo* teeth and claws of wild animals.

མཆེ་བ་གཅིག་པ *Mche-wa gcig-pa* एकदन्त a name of Gaṇapati, the son of the goddess Umā.

མཆེ་བ་ལྡད་བྱེད་པ *mche-wa ldad-byed-pa* विजृम्भ् to chew the cud, ruminate.

མཆེ་བ་སྟོང་ལྡན *mche-wa stoñ-ldan* (ཉ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ) fish, said to possess one thousand teeth (*Mñon.*).

མཆེ་བ་སྟོབས་ལྡན *mche-wa stobs-ldan* = གླང་པོ an elephant.

མཆེ་བ་དྲུག་ལྡན *mche-wa drug-ldan* षड्दन्त n. of the king of elephants on whom Indra rides.

* མཆེ་བའི་སྡེ *Mche-wahi-sde* दंष्ट्रसेन n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 212*).

མཆེད *mched* (སྐུ་མཆེད *sku-mched*, མཆེད་ལྕམ *mched-lcam*) resp. for brother, also for sister; མཆེད་གཉིས two brothers; སྲས་མོ་ལྷ་ལྕམ་མཆེད་བཞི four princesses, sisters; དེའི་མཆེད his brother, in reference to a king, prince, etc., esp. of gods; མཆེད་བཞི four divine brothers; མཆེད་གྲོགས or གྲོགས་མཆེད clerical brothers, politely addressed as brother. མཆེད་གྲོགས་མང་པོ་ཚོགས་པར where many clerical brothers assemble; མཆེད་གྲོགས་དམ་ཚིག་གཅིག་པ betrothed brothers, religious brothers (ཆོས་སྤུན *chos-spun*); an intimate friend. མཆེད་པོ་ལྔ the race that originated from the five early patriarchs of Tibet. སྨུར་ལྷ་མཆེད་བཞི four brothers called:—སྨུར་ལྷ *Mgur-lha*: (1) གཉེན *Gñen*, (2) དམུ *Dmu*, (3) གླུ *Glu*, (4) ཚ *Tsha*.

མཆེད་ཟླ *mchid-zla* = སྤུན་ཟླ *spun-za*) brothers; also brother and sister.

མཆེད་པ *mched-pa* प्रसवित, वृद्धिप्राप्त, आयतन: to spread, gain ground; to increase, multiply; the word མཆེད་པ is seldom used except of fire, plague, etc.: བདག་གི་འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་མེ་མཆེད་པས as the fire of voluptuousness spread or increased within me; མར་མེ་གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་མཆེད་ལྟར as one kindles one light by another; གཅིག་གླེང་གཉིས་གླེང་རིམ་པས་མཆེད་དེ *gcig-gleñ gñis-gleñ rim-pas mched-de* as (the news) spread more and more passing from one to another. སྐྱེ་མཆེད *skye-mched*, v. སྐྱེ *skye* སྐྱེས་པའི་མཆེད *skyes-pahi mched*. མཆེད་ཆེ་མིན་པ *mched che min-pa* very widely spread, very largely. འབྲུམ་པ་ཡང་མཆེད་ཆེ་མིན་པའི་ཡང་ལྕི་སྣ་ཚོགས *hbrum-pa yañ mched-che min-pahi yañ lci sna-tshogs* (*Ya-sel. 17*) also several cases of small-pox of virulent and light (types) were very widely spread.

Syn. ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*; རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa*; ཆེ་རུ་སོང་བ *che-ru soñ-wa*; མང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mañ-du hgro-wa*; སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*; འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa*; འགྲིམ་པ *hgrim-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མཆེར་པ *mcher-pa* (also spelt འཆེར་པ) acc. to *Jä.* the mult, spleen.

མཆེལ *mchel* अवलम्बन a support, help: ལག་པའི་མཆེལ the hand stretched to rescue (*A. K. 111, 21*).

མཆོག *mchog* अग्र, परम, वर, प्रधान, उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ, श्रेयः, प्रवर, महान् the best, the most, the most excellent of its kind; དཀོན་མཆོག the greatest rarity, the Deity; v. also under དཀོན—ཤིན་ཏུ་མཆོག *çin-tu mchog* the very excellent or superior, sublime, exalted; ཆོས་མཆོག *Chos-mchog* धर्मोत्तर n. of a Buddhist philosopher who wrote the न्यायबिन्दुटीका. མཆོག་གི་མཆོག *mchog-gi mchog* = རབ་ཀྱི་རབ, བླ་མའི་བླ་མ the most excellent, the best of the best, superior of the superior; སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག *skyes-bu mchog* the chief of great beings, also Buddha; མིའི་མཆོག the greatest of men, a king, also Buddha: རྐང་གཉིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མཆོག द्विपदानां श्रेष्ठ the chief of the bi-peds, *i.e.*, of men, any Buddha. ང་ནི་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་མཆོག I am the highest in this world (says Buddha immediately after his birth). གསུང་མཆོག chief of the fundamental doctrine. གནས་མཆོག་པོ་ཏ་ལ Potala is the chief of (holy) places. རོ་མཆོག excellent taste or flavour, delicious. མཁས་མཆོག་རྣམས most learned men: མི་མཆོག་ཁྱོད thou best of men. མཆོག་དམན the great and the low; མཆོག་དང་ཐུན་མོང་ the nobles and the commons; མཆོག་དང་ཕལ་པ the great and the vulgar. As adv. མཆོག་ཏུ अत्यन्त very, most (used with verbs).

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; ཆེ་ཆོས *che-ços*; ཆེས་ཆེ་བ *ches che-wa*; ཕུལ་བྱུང་ *phul-byuñ*; ཆེན་པོ *chen-po*; རྩེ་མོ *rtse-mo*; རབ *rab*; བླ་ན་མེད *bla-na med*; རྒྱ་ནོམ་པ *gya-nom-pa*; དཔོན *dpon*; གོང་མ *goñ-ma*; དང་པོ *dañ-po*; ཕུད་དུ་བསྐུར *phud-du-bskur*; རྩེ་མོར་སོན *rtse-mor-son*; ལེགས་པ *legs-pa*; ལེགས་གནས *legs gnas*; ཡང་རབ *yañ-rab*; གོང་མའི་གོང་མ *goñ-mahi*

goṅ-ma; དཔའ་བོ *dpaḥ-bo*; ཅན་ཤེས་པ *can çes-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོག་སྐྱོང་ *mchog-skyoṅ* the chief protector.

མཆོག་གི་རྒྱན *mchog-gi rgyan* = བཙུན་མ the chief ornament; pure-born; a holy lady (*D.R.*).

མཆོག་གི་ལྕུག་མ *mchog-gi lcug-ma* the principal of the women in a family (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོག་གི་བདག *mchog-gi-bdag* the lord of the best; the principal among the nobles or lamas.

མཆོག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mchog-gi rgyal-mtshan* n. of a gem, v. བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་བརྒྱད the eight auspicious objects.

མཆོག་གི་དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས *Mchog-gi daṅ-poḥi Saṅs-rgyas* the Supreme Adi-Buddha, v. དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོའི་མཚན *Dus-kyi ḥkhor-loḥi mtshan.*

མཆོག་གི་བདུད་རྩི *mchog-gi bdud-rtsi* अमृतसार the best elixir; n. of a medicine.

མཆོག་གི་མ *mchog-gi-ma* the chief mother; epithet of the goddess Dolma (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོག་དགའ *mchog-dgaḥ* or མཆོག་ཏུ་དགའ་བ वरामोद, प्रमोद great joy, ecstasy.

མཆོག་ཉལ *mchog-ñal* (གྲངས) निखर्व n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

མཆོག་ཏུ་བཀྲབས *mchog-tu-bkrabs* श्रेयस् the chosen.

མཆོག་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བ *mchog-tu hgro-wa* to become great or attain to the position of the great, to be elevated to an exalted position. མཆོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ *mchog-tu gyur-pa*, id.

མཆོག་ཏུ་རྒྱན་པ *mchog-tu rgyan-pa* to be very well-dressed.

མཆོག་ཏུ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *mchog-tu phun-sum tshogs-pa* to become very prosperous.

* མཆོག་ཏུ་ཚ་བའི་དཔའ་བོ *mchog-tu tsha-waḥi dpaḥ-bo* वरकरकामर (*Kālac. Tā. 2, 162*).

མཆོག་ཏུ་མཛེས་པ *mchog-tu mdses-pa* दिव्यद्युति very handsome, lustrous.

མཆོག་ཏུ་ཡིད་འཐད *mchog-tu yid-hthad* परममनोज्ञ exquisite, very pleasant.

མཆོག་ཏུ་རིང་བ *mchog-tu riṅ-wa* very remote.

མཆོག་ཏུ་བསམ་པ *mchog-tu bsam-pa* well-thought of.

མཆོག་བདག *bchog-bdag* met. the earth.

མཆོག་བདེ *mchog-bde* met. a fish.

མཆོག་འདོད *mchog-hdod* सूर्य met. the sun.

མཆོག་ལྡན *mchog-ldan* (གྲངས) 1. n. of a great number. 2. གུར་གུམ कुङ्कुम saffron (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོག་སྦྱིན *mchog-sbyin* 1. वरुण, धर्म the god of water. 2. पारद quick-silver.

མཆོག་སྦྱིན་ཕྱག་རྒྱ *mchog-sbyin phyag-rgya* a gesture made in practicing magic, in conjuring up or exorcising ghosts.

མཆོག་སྦྱིན་མ *mchog-sbyin-ma* = གོ་དུམ་པུ (སྨན་བཟང་) n. of a medicine (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོག་སྦྱོར་བ *mchog-sbyor-wa* वरयोजन to unite the principal ones, also to mix up the chief ingredients of medicines.

མཆོག་ཟུང་ *mchog-zuṅ* the model pair; the two most excellent amongst Buddha's disciples, S'āri-putra and Maudgalyāyana.

མཆོག་འོད *mchog-hod* or མཆོག་སྲིད *mchog-srid* वररुचि n. of the celebrated Sanskṛt grammarian who wrote during the reign of king Vikramāditya.

མཆོག་ཡས *mchog-yas* (གྲངས) प्रवर n. of a great number.

མཆོག་ཤེས *mchog-çes* = ཤེས་རབ प्रज्ञा wisdom.

མཆོག་སེམས *mchog-sems* 1. = བྱང་སེམས a saint, purified soul, प्रचेतस्. 2. वरुण; ཆུ་ལྷ the god of water, also called མཆོག་སྦྱིན.

མཆོག་སྲིད *Mchog-srid*, कात्यायन, वररुचि: 1. n. of a great Buddhist sage who first composed the Pali grammar. 2. one of the nine sages who adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

མཆོག་གསུམ *m̱chog-g̱sum* = དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ the most precious ones: མཆོག་གསུམ་བྱིན་མཐུས་འདིར་ཡང་ཕྱུང་ཁམས་བདེ here I am in good health by the grace of the three chief ones (*Triratna*) (*Yig. k. 15*).

མཆོང་ *m̱choṅ* = ཆོང་ *choṅ* n. of a gem which is believed to have the property of curing paralysis.

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མཆོང་བ *m̱choṅ-wa* लङ्घन; pf. མཆོངས to leap up, to jump (into the water, etc.), also to bathe in water: སེང་གེ་མཆོང་ས་ལ་ཝ་མཆོང་ན་རྐེད་པ་ཆག when the fox jumps in the place where lions leap, he breaks his waist; ཆུར་མཆོངས་ཏེ having leapt into the water.

Syn. འགེངས་པ *ẖgeṅs̱-pa*; བརྒལ་བ *ḇṟgal-wa* (*M̱ṅon.*).

མཆོད་པ *m̱choḏ-pa* (vb.) आराधना, पूजन, अर्चना, मानना 1. to honour, to worship, to revere, respect; to receive with honour. ཕྱིའི་མཆོད་པ formal worshipping, *i.e.*, to honour saints or deities by offering articles of food, flowers, perfumes, etc.; ནང་གི་མཆོད་པ to honour Buddha, *Bodhisattvas*, etc., in faith by meditating on their virtues. མཆོད་པར་འོས་པས་མཆོད་པ *m̱choḏ-par ẖos̱-pas̱ m̱choḏ-pa* पूज्यपूजित because worthy of being honoured; (he) is honoured. 2. sbst. offering, oblation, libation; མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ to make offerings; རོལ་མོ་ མཆོད་པར་འབུལ་བ to bring an offering of music; མཆོད་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཐོག་ཏེ carrying along with them all sorts of offerings; མཆོད་པའི་ཁྱད་པར་བཅུ the ten kinds of offerings; ལྷ་མཆོད offerings or libations to the gods; བླ་མ་མཆོད་པ offerings made to the lamas in order to honour them; འབྲུ་མཆོད an offering consisting of grain; དུས་མཆོད offering presented on prescribed occasions; རྒྱུན་མཆོད daily or usual offering or religious service. 3. = དགའ་སྟོན festivity, festive entertainment (*M̱ṅon.*).

མཆོད་ཀོང་ *m̱choḏ-koṅ* small oil-burners generally made of bell-metal, brass, copper, silver or gold.

མཆོད་ཁྲི *m̱choḏ-khri* the chair or seat of the priest performing any religious service. Also མཆོད trestle, table, altar or frame for placing offerings on = མཆོད་སྣྲིགས, v. *Jä.*

མཆོད་ཁང་ *m̱choḏ-khaṅ* पूजागृह a chapel.

མཆོད་ལྕོག *m̱choḏ-ḻcog* a table or altar on which the offerings are put.

མཆོད་ཆས *m̱choḏ-chas̱* utensils necessary in making offerings.

མཆོད་མཆོག *m̱choḏ-m̱chog* वरक्रतु a grand religious service; chief or principal service [n. of Indra] *S.*

མཆོད་བརྗོད *m̱choḏ-ḇṟjoḏ* the invocations, praises, &c., of the deities and saints worshipped.

མཆོད་རྟེན *m̱choḏ-ṟten*, चैत्य, स्तूप lit. means "receptacle of offerings," but is the common term for a chaitya; in Tibet this takes the shape of small and tall masonry monuments of settled form crowned with the ཉི་ཟླ (emblem of the sun and moon) and generally having in some cavity inside the ashes of a saint or other relics.

མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་འཁོར་ས *m̱choḏ-ṟten-gyi ẖkhor-sa* चैत्याङ्गन the walk or passage round a chörten for devotional circumambulation.

མཆོད་རྟེན་ཤིང་ *M̱choḏ-ṟten-çiṅ* चैत्यद्रुम lit. the tree which grows on the (brick) *chaitya*; or which is venerated on account of Buddha having attained to the state of Buddha under its shadow; *C.* བྱང་ཆུབ་ཤིང་ the *Bodhi* or *pipal* tree.

མཆོད་རྟེན་བྱེད *m̱choḏ-ṟten-byeḏ* met. an elephant (*M̱ṅon.*).

མཆོད་སྟེགས *mchod-stegs* offering-table, altar.

མཆོད་སྟོད *mchod-stod* an offering with a hymn of praise (*Sch.*).

མཆོད་སྟོན *mchod-ston* an entertainment, as a sort of libation, given to the priests.

མཆོད་ལྡན *mchod-ldan* सूर्य्य the sun (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་ལྡན་མ *mchod-ldan-ma* मण्डिता an epithet of Umā. (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ *mchod-sdoṅ* = མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten* 1. यष्टि, यूपधातु a stick [a sacrificial post]*S.* 2. offering-lamp (*Sch.*). 3. the wick of such a lamp (*Jä.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ཅན *mchod-sdoṅ-can* a kind of water-fowl (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ཆེན་པོ *mchod-sdoṅ chen-po* རྒྱལ་བ་ལྷ་བ་ལ the great offering trunk or Bodhi tree. བསྐལ་བརྒྱའི་བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་མཆོད་སྡོང་ཆེན་པོར་བསྐལ་ བཀུར་གཡོ་མེད་དུ་བཞུགས། seated unmoved for a hundred *Kalpa*, as the worshipful Bodhi tree: by the good merits of all religious beings. (*Yig. k. 20*).

མཆོད་གནས *mchos-gnas* 1. objects to which offerings are made. མཆོད་པའི་གནས་ལ་གང་ཟག་དང་རྟེན་གཉིས, གང་ཟག་ནི་བླ་མ་སངས་རྒྱས་དགེ་འདུན་སོགས, རྟེན་ནི་སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་རྟེན་སོགས་ཡིན the objects to which veneration is shown comprise two: persons and symbols; the persons are the assembly, Buddha, and the lamas; the symbols are images, the receptacles of what has been said, relics, and such like. 2. the officiating priest, the sacrificator.

མཆོད་པ་པོ *mchod-pa-po* a sacrificer, one who gives an offering.

མཆོད་པའི་སྤྲིན *mchod-pahi-sprin* पूजामेघ (མཆོད་པའི་ཚོགས་སྤྲིན) ["a cloud of worship" described in the Bodhi. II, to be a magnificent mode of worship in which incenses, lamps, garlands of flowers, etc., are profusely used]*S.*

མཆོད་པའི་ཚིགས *mchod-pahi-tshigs* མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ་ལ་འདོན་བྱའི་ཚིགས་བཅད the *Gatha* or verses recited at a religious service.

མཆོད་པར་བྱེད *mchod-par-byed* पुष्यन्ति worshipping, paying reverence.

མཆོད་པར་འོས་པ *mchod-par hos-pa* (སྦྱིན་གནས or མཆོད་གནས) पूज्य worthy of veneration, worshipful; they are three such, viz.:—(1) སློབ་དཔོན आचार्य्य the teacher or spiritual guide; (2) མཁན་པོ उपाध्याय the high priest; (3) those who are elders or superiors.

མཆོད་ཕྱིར་ཐོགས *mchod-phyir-thogs* यज्ञोपवीत, མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་དུས་གོས་ཆེན་ནམ་ཁ་བཏགས་ལྷ་བུ་གྲུ་བཞི་ལག་ཏུ་བཟུང་ནས་མཆོད་པ་བཞག་ནས་ཐོགས་པ the sacred raiment made of silk or a square satin scarf which is held in the hand while making any offerings to a deity; also an image or figure of a deity.

མཆོད་བྱ *mchod-bya* object of worship.

མཆོད་བྱེད *mchod-byed* = འབུལ་བ offerings, libations.

མཆོད་འབུལ *mchod-hbul* the offerings in a sacrifice (*Cs.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན *mchod-sbyin* मन्यु, यज्ञ, क्रतु, यजन a religious service where sacrifices of small figures are made. མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ལྔ the five *Yajña* (sacrifices) are:—(1) ཚངས་པའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཀློག་འདོན་པ *tshaṅs-pahi mchod-byin klog hdon-pa* the Brahma *Yajña*, which consists of recitation of the Vedas; (2) ལྷའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན—སྦྱིན་སྲེག་བྱེད *lhahi mchod-sbyin—sbyin-sreg-byed* the *Deva Yajña*, consisting of burnt offerings to the gods; (3) མིའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་མགྲོན་འོང་མཆོད *mihi mchod-sbyin mgron-hoṅ mchod* the human *Yajña* consisting of hospitality to those present; (4) ཕ་མེས་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་མཚུན་ཚིམ་བྱེད *pha-mes mchod-sbyin mtshun-tshim-byed* the *Yajña* for ancestors consists in giving them (their souls) satisfaction; (5) འབྱུང་པོའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གཏོར་མའོ *hbyuṅ-pohi mchod-sbyin gtor-maho*, *Bhuta Yajña*, consists in

making torma offerings of cakes to the ghosts.

Syn. སྦྱིན་སྲེག *sbyin-sreg*; རྒྱུད་བདུན་པ *rgyud bdun-pa*; མཐོ་རིས་དོན *mtho-ris don*; ཨ་དྷ་ར *a-dhara* (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་རིག་བྱེད *mchod-sbyin-gyi rig-byed* यजुर्वेद the *Yajur* Veda of the Brāhmaṇs.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཅན *mchod-sbyin-can* मघवन् an epithet of Indra.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འཇོམས *mchod-sbyin-hjoms* क्रतुध्वंसी one who destroys a sacrifice; a *Yavana*, Mahomedan [an epithet of S'iva as destroyer of Dakṣa's sacrifice] *S.*

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འཛིན *mchod-sbgin hdsin* = མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་ལས་བྱེད་མཁན *mchod-sbyin-gyi las byed-mkhan* priests who recite the ritual at a sacrificial offering.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་དགྲ་བོ *mchod-sbyin dgra-wo* = ལྷ་མ་ཡིན an *Asura*, a demon.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འདོན་མ *mchod-sbyin hdon-ma* सवित्री met. mother.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གནས *mchod-sbyin gnas* = མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་པའི་ཁང་པ the house or place where *Yajña* sacrifices are performed.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤོ *mchod-sbyin spo* = སྤོས་དཀར *spos-dkar* lit. white incense, the resin of the *Sāl* tree (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤྱོད *mchod-sbyin-spyod* the performance of *Yajña*.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཕྱུགས *mchod-sbyin-phyugs* gen. the object that is sacrificed in a *Yajña*.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱས *mchod-sbyin-byas* याज्ञिक one who performs a *Yajña* sacrifice.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ *mchod-sbyin byed-du hjug-pa* याजन to make one perform a *Yajña* sacrifice.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྦྱར *mchod-sbyin-sbyar* = བདག་ཉིད आत्म the self.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ལྷག *mchod-sbyin-lhag* अमृत nectar.

མཆོད་མེ *mchod-me* offering of lighted lamps in honour of a deity.

མཆོད་རྫས *mchod-rdsas* गव्य, द्रव्य the articles of *Yajña*, particularly clarified butter, *i.e.*, articles of religious service (མཆོད་ཆས or མཆོད་པའི་ཡོ་བྱད sacrificial utensils), requisites for festive processions in honour of a deity.

མཆོད་ཤོམས *mchod-çoms* or མཆོད་བཤམས the arrangements for a religious service and the placing of the offerings on the table before the deity to be worshipped.

མཆོད་ཚིག *mchod-tshig* (བསྟོད་ཚིག or བཀུར་ཚིག) स्तोत्र words of praise to a deity or saint.

མཆོད་འོས *mchod-hos* 1. सूर्य met. the sun (*Mñon.*). 2. worthy of worship, worshipful.

མཆོད་འོས་གནས *mchod-hos-gnas* = གཙུག་ལག་ཁང a sanctuary or Gandhagṛha (དྲི་གཙང་ཁང *dri gtsan-khañ*) or *Vihāra* (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་ཡོན *mchod-yon* remuneration to a priest or lama performing any religious service.

Syn. ཉེ་རེག *ñe-reg*; ཤལ་བསིལ *bshal-gsil*; ཁ་བཤལ་བ *kha bçal-wa*; ཡོན་ཆབ *yon-chab*; འཐོར་འཐུང *hthor-thuñ* (*Mñon.*).

མཆོད་གཡོག *mchod-gyog* one who serves in a religious or sacrificial service.

མཆོད་རོ *mchod-ro* remnants of offerings consisting of cakes, etc., that have already been presented to a deity.

མཆོར་པོ *mchor-po* sometimes also འཕྱོར་པོ *hphyor-po* 1. pretty, handsome, neat, elegant; ཕོ་མཆོར་པོ a handsome man; བུད་མེད་མཆོར་མོ a pretty woman, esp. a smart gaily-dressed female. 2. in *W.* also vain, conceited (*Jä.*).

འཆག *hchag* constitutional walk; in colloq. is called ལྟོ་འཇུ་བ *lto hju-wa* constitutional walk for the digestion of food; in

eleg. language of the lamas it is called རླུང་སངས་འགྲོ་ཆེད *rlun-sans hgro-ched* "a walk for clearing the wind." མ་ཉལ་འགྲོ་དང་འཆག་དང་རྩེ་བ་དང་། to play, to walk, and to move about, not lying down (*A. 14*).

འཆག་ཅན *hchag-can* in colloq. trodden, stamped; solid, firm, compact.

འཆག་པ *hchag-pa* I: pf. ཆག or ཆགས 1. to break, be broken; སྣོད་ཆག་པ *snod-chag-pa* a broken vessel; fig. ང་རྒྱལ་ཆག་པ humiliation, breaking one's pride; དེར་འགྲོན་སྐབས་ཆག the opportunity of going there has been cut off; ལམ་ཆག་པ *lam-chag-pa* a beaten, practicable road. 2. to abate, beat down from the price: ཟེ་ཆག་མེད་པར there being no room for either asking or abating (*Jä.*).

འཆག་པ II: also ཆགས་པ, pf. བཅགས, fut. བཅག 1. to tread, to walk, to move, esp. when speaking respectfully or formally: ཡབ་མེས་ཀྱི་ཞབས་ཀྱིས་བཅགས་པའི་ས་ཆ the place where my ancestors did walk; ཞབས་ཆགས་པའི་ཕྱག་ཕྱིར་འགྲོ follow me on my walk (*Jä.*); འཆག་ཏུ or འཆག་ཕྱུ་འགྲོ་བ to take a walk.

འཆག་ས *hchag-sa* चंक्रमण (ཞབས་འཆག་ས་ལྷ་ཕྱུ) a place for walking in; འཆག་སར་འཆག་པ to take a constitutional walk within a limited distance.

འཆག་པར་བྱེད *hchag-par-byed* चाचंक्रमेत takes constitutional walk after dinner; also the place for this purpose.

འཆག་སའི་བུག་པ *hchag-sahi bug-pa* an artificial cavern where a recluse takes rest or retires.

འཆགས་པ=བཤགས་པ 1. confession: སྡིག་པ་འཆགས་སོ *sdig-pa hchags-so* I have confessed my sins. 2. v. འཆག་པ. 3. sometimes for འཆེག་པ *hcheg-pa* (*Jä.*).

འཆང་བ *hchan-wa*=འཛིན་པ *hdsin-pa*, pf. བཅངས, imp. ཆོང or ཆོངས 1. to hold, to take hold of, to keep, to bear; also possession; धारण, धृति; ལག་ཏུ་འཆང་བ to hold in the hand; སེམས་ལ་འཆང་བ to bear in the mind, also to retain in the memory: ཟན་གྱིས་གསོས་པའི་ཁྱི་རྒན་གྱིས, ནམ་ཞིག་རང་ལ་འཆང་བ་མཐོང་། *san-gyis gsos-pahi khyi-rgan gyis, nam-shig ran-la hchan-wa mthon* one night I beheld the old dog which I had fostered with food laying hold on my own self. དབང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་བའི་ལྷ *dwan-po rdo-rje hchan-bahi lha* the god Vajradhara—n. of the ideal Buddha of the *Gelugpa* school acc. to the *Tantrik* section of it. ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཆེན་པོ་འཆང་བའི་མཆོག *tshul-khrims chen-po hchan-bahi mchog* a very good character is the chief of possessions. 2. to carry, to wear, to carry about with one, *e.g.*, amulets, etc. 3. to have, to assume, *e.g.*, the body of a goddess, of a *Rakṣasī* (*Jä.*). 4. to bite or bark at.

འཆང་ཟུངས *hchan-zuns* handle, crook of a stick.

འཆངས་པ *hchans-pa* in *W.* a (closed) handful, *i.e.*, of dough; འཆངས་ཟ a clod (of clay), a snow-ball, etc., formed in the hand (*Jä.*).

འཆད་པ I: *hchad-pa* 1. pf. ཆད vb. n. to གཅོད་པ; like ཆོད་པ छेदन, चंक्रमण to be cut into pieces, to be cut off, to decay, to separate or break asunder: ཐག་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཆད་པ cut like a rope. 2. to cease, end, stop: དབུགས་འཆད་གྱིན་འདུག he is stopping for breath; to die away, to become extinct (of a family, a generation); to be consumed (of provisions, of bodily strength) (*Jä.*).

འཆད་པ II: pf. and fut. བཤད, imp. ཤོད भाषण, निर्देशन to explain; explanation, explaining: ད་ལྟ་འཆད it is now explained; ཆོས་འཆད་གྱིན་འདུག he is explaining the doctrine; ཡིད་ལ་ཟུངས་ཤིག་དང་བཤད give heed, and I will explain it to you; འཆད་པར་འགྱུར आख्यायति;

འཆད་ཉན་པ to listen to an explanation (*Sch*).; འཇིག་ཚོགས་གཏམ་འཆད་པ to teach the transitoriness of existence (*Sch.*).

འཆད་མཁས་པ *hchad-mkhas-pa* = བརྗོད་བཟང་ or ལེགས་བཤད་ one skilful in explaining a thing; also a clever description. In Bon terminolgy འཆད་པ = a convincing explanation, where there is no room for doubt.

ཆ

འཆད་འདོད *hchad-hdod* विवचा (དག་ཉམ) desire for explanation of any discourse.

འཆད་པ III: = ཤི་ཁང་ श्मशान dead-house, a shed where the corpse is kept.

✣ **འཆབ་པ** *hchab-pa* pf. བཅབས, fut. བཅབ, imp. ཆོབ, སྦེད་པ *sbed-pa* प्रतिच्छादयति to conceal, to keep secret. འཆབ་པ་མེད་པའི་སེམས a candid mind, open-heartedness (cog. to འཇབ་པ). The word is also explained as རང་གི་སྐྱོན་མི་མངོན་པར་བྱ་བ *rañ-gi skyon mi-mñon-par bya-wa* not to make evident one's fault, to hide it.

འཆམ་པ I: *hcham-pa* = མཐུན་པ (pf. བཅམ *Lex.*), also adj. and sbst., to accord, to agree, agreeing, agreement: སྲིད་ལ་མི་འཆམ་པས *sri-la mi-hcham-pas* as they did not agree about the government. འཆམ་བྱེད་པ *hcham-byed-pa* to make agree, to reconcile; ཁ་འཆམ་པ to agree upon, to concert: བློན་པོ་རྣམས་ཁ་མ་འཆམ་ནས the officers having disagreed (*Pth.*).

འཆམ་པ II: གར་འཆམ, གར་འཆམས नर्तन to dance; also a dancer: ཁྲོ་འཆམ་པ *khro-hcham-pa* who dances in frantic leaps wearing a frightful mask; གར་འཆམ a dramatic or stage dance (*Jä.*).

འཆམ་པོ *hcham-po* or འཆམ་པ་པོ 1. a dancer. 2. མཐུན་པོ harmony, concord: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཕན་ཚུན་གཉིས་འཆམ་པོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་སྡོད་པ་བྱས the king sat between the two parties to reconcile them to each other (*Yig. k. 52*).

འཆམ་དཔོན *hcham-dpon* director of a dance, a stage-master.

འཆམ་ཡིག *hcham-yig* a book on dancing.

འཆམས *hchams* नृत्य a dance, dancing.

འཆའ *hchah* in *Ld.*, a cup-board (*Jä.*).

འཆའ་བ I: *hchah-wa* 1. pf. བཅས rarely; འཆས fut. བཅའ *bcah* imp. ཆོས *chos* to draw up, prepare, construct, adjust. གནས་འཆའ་བ *gnas hchah-wa* to prepare a place, or abode; to settle. མལ་འཆའ་བ *mal hchah-wa* to prepare a bed; དམག་གར་འཆའ་བ *dmag-gar hchah-wa* to pitch a camp; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་འཆའ་བ *skyil-kruñ hchah-wa* to adjust in cross-legged posture; ཁྲིམས་ར་འཆའ་བ *khrims-ra hchah-wa* encamp, to establish a court of justice; རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་འཆའ་བ *rgyal-khrims hchah-wa* to draw up a law, to give laws. 2. with དམ *dam* to make a vow, to promise, assert; frq. ཡི་དམ་འཆའ་བ *yi-dam hchah-wa* to promise by oath; བློ་གཏད་འཆའ་བ *blo-gtad hchah-wa* to place confidence in. 3. with ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* or ཆགས་པ *chags-pa* to be attached to.

འཆའ་བ II: to snap at, mangle; གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་འཆའ་ཞིང་ཟ་བ *gcig-la gcig hchah-shiñ za-wa* to maul and devour one another; ཤིང་འཆའ་བ *çiñ-hchah-wa* to gnaw at a piece of wood (*Jä.*).

འཆའ་རློམ་པ *hchah-rlom-pa* = ཁ་ལ་ཟ་རྒྱུ་ལ་རློམ་པ *kha-la za-rgyu la rlom-pa* one very fond of munching; a greedy person.

འཆར *hchar* उदय rising, appearance (as of the sun).

འཆར་ཀ *Hchar-ka* उदयी n. of an attendant of Buddha, who became a *Bhikṣu*.

འཆར་སྐྱེམས *hchar-skyems* (བློ་གྲོས་ལྟ་བུ *blo-gros lta-bu*) habit.

འཆར་ག *hchar-ga* the rising, the appearance.

འཆར་སྒོ *hchar-sgo* thought, idea, conception. སེམས་ཅན་སོ་སོའི་སྣང་བའི་འཆར་སྒོ་ལས *sems-can so-sohi snan-wahi hchar-sgo las* from the thoughts that dawn (in the mind) of different animated beings (*Ya-sel. 43*).

འཆར་སྟེངས་པ *Hchar-steṅs-pa* n. of a celebrated Lama of Charteng (*Deb.* ཀ *44*).

འཆར་བ *hchar-wa* (pf. ཤར་བ) उदय, उदयन, उद्भवत् to arise, to start up, become visible, to shine: ཚོགས་དྲུག་ཉེན་མེད་རྒྱུན་དུ་འཆར the six objects of perception free from fascination continually arise. གཟུགས་འཆར་བ་བྱེད་པ to cause an image to be reflected (in water); ཡིད་ལ་འཆར་བ (thoughts) dawning or rising in the mind; གྲོགས་སུ་འཆར (they) appear as friends; རྒྱན་དུ་འཆར it turned into an ornament, *i.e.*, a blessing.

འཆལ *hchal* प्रलाप random talk or speech: འདི་འཆལ་འདུག་པས་ད་རང་རེ་རྣམས་འགྲོ། as this is meaningless talk, let us, every one of us, now go.

འཆལ་འཆོལ *hchal-hchol* or འཆལ་ལ་འཆོལ་ལེ confused, pell-mell.

འཆལ་གཏམ *hchal-gtam* meaningless talk; ཐབས་པ་མེད་པ་ལ་བཟུང་བའི་འཆལ་གཏམ meaningless talk where nothing practical comes out; འཆལ་གཏམ་སྨྲ་བ to rave, talk nonsense.

འཆལ་པ I: *hchal-pa* (ཤེས་རབ་ལྟ་བུ) a kind of supernatural wisdom; འཆལ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ दौष्प्रज्ञा mischievous wisdom or knowledge; འཆལ་པའི་ཁྲིམས दुःशील bad morals; immoral.

འཆལ་པ II: or འཆལ་པོ *hchal-po* lecher, fornicator; འཆལ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཚིག *hchal-pa rnams-kyi tshig* obscene language (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་བ *hchal-wa* 1. to lose one's wits, to be confused, to be in disorder. བསླབ་པ་འཆལ་བ to break moral discipline; to make confusion of the doctrine. 2. to hesitate, fluctuate in mind, be irresolute. 3. to fornicate, to commit adultery; བུད་མེད་སྤྱད་འཆལ་བྱེད་པ a woman that has lost her purity; a whore, harlot (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་མོ *hchal-mo* a whore (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་ཚིག *hchal-tshig* = ངག་འཆལ delirium, vain talk.

* འཆི *hchi* मृत्यु death (*Kālac. T. 109*).

འཆི་གུ *hchi-gu* = གཏུན་ཐུ sling, string-weapon.

འཆི་ཁ *hchi-kha* ཤི་བའི་སྐབས the point of death, just when dying; འཆི་ཁ་མ at the time of dying; འཆི་ཁ་བར་དོ་རང་གྲོལ n. of a religious work, which if read to a dying person his soul will not wander in the *Bardo* (the state between death and re-birth).

འཆི་རྟགས *hchi-rtags* sign of death.

འཆི་རྟགས་མཚན་མ་རང་གྲོལ *Hchi-rtags, mtshan-ma ran-grol* another work which is read when the sign of approaching death is perceived. It is read in order to hasten death so that after death the deceased may go to some ascertained place in the next world.

འཆི་ལྟས *hchi-ltas*, अरिष्ट, अप्रशम forebodings of death; ཉི་མའི་འཆི་ལྟས་འཕེལ་བ increasing the signs of the sun's death (by the approach of the eclipse) (*Ya-sel. 51*).

འཆི་བདག *Hchi-bdag* = གཤིན་རྗེ यम, मृत्युपति Yama, the lord of death.

འཆི་ནད *hchi-nad* a fatal disease.

འཆི་འཕོ *hchi-hpho* or འཆི = འཆི་དང་འཕོ་བ च्युति-संक्रम, भवसङ्क्रान्ति termination of worldly concerns, death.

འཆི་འཕོ་བ *hchi-hpho-wa* = ཚེ་འཕོ་བ to change one's place of existence, to transmigrate.

འཆི་འཕོ་མེད *hchi hpho-med* = སྐྱེ་འཆི་མེད अच्युता not subject to change, without birth and death.

འཆི་བ *hchi-wa*, मरण, मृत्यु, अन्तशय्या, देह-यात्रा; साधन, खम्र, परिसर, ग्रह vb. to die: རང་འཆིའོ *rañ-hchiho* I will seek death; འཆི་བ་ཡིན he is about to die; འཆི་བར་བྱེད་པའི་ཆུ water causing death; འཆི་བའི་ཚར་གཏོགས मरणांयिक appertaining to death, relating to death.

Syn. ལྔ་བའི་གནས་སྐབས *lña-wahi gnas-skabs*; ལུས་ཞིག་པ *lus shig-pa*; དུས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *dus-kyi chos-ñid*; སྐལ་འཇིག *skal-hjig*; ཚེ་འགྲོ *tshe-hgro*; བལྟ་བའི་མཐའ *blta-wahi mthah*; ཏིལ་བཅས་ཁྱོར་ཆུ་སྦྱིན་པའི་ཡུལ *til-bcas khyor-chu sbyin-pahi yul*; ཚེ་འདའ *tshe-hdah*; ཚེ་འཕོ *tshe-hpho*; འཆི་འཕོ *hchi-hpho* (*Mñon.*).

འཆི་བ་མེད *hchi-wa-med*, अमर immortal, v. འཆི་མེད.

འཆི་བ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *hchi-wa las-rgyal-wa*, मृत्युञ्जय he who has conquered death; an epithet of Buddha.

འཆི་བ་བསླུ་བ *hchi-wa-bslu-wa*, मृत्युवञ्चन to decieve death, to ransom the life of a dying man.

འཆི་མེད *hchi-med*, अमर, अमृत, अरिष्ट 1. मुक्ति emancipation, immortality. 2. met. the raven which is famous for longevity.

འཆི་མེད་དགའ་བ *hchi-med dgah-wa*, n. of a religious work (*Ya-sel. 60*).

འཆི་མེད་རྔ *hchi-med-rña*, or འཆི་མེད་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ, ལྷའི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ lit. celestial drum; n. of a Buddhist work (*Yig. k. 20*).

འཆི་མེད་ཆབ *Hchi-med-chab*—ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱ a name of the river Ganges (*Mñon.*).

འཆི་མེད་མཆོད་ཡོན *hchi-med mchod-yon*, an epithet of the river Ganges (*Ya-sel. 76*).

འཆི་མེད་ལྗོན་ཤིང *hchi-med, ljon-çiñ*, = ལྷའི་དཔག་བསམ་གྱི་ཤིང the celestial wishing-tree: སྐུ་འཚོ་འཆི་མེད་ཀྱི་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ཇ་བ་བརྟན་པོར་རྟག་ཤིང may your health remain as steady as the celestial wishing-tree (*Yig. k. 35*).

འཆི་མེད་བདུད་རྩི *hchi-med bdud-rtsi* the immortal elixir of life, Ganges water: བཀའ་མཛོད་ཕེབས་ཚོགས་འཆི་མེད་བདུད་རྩི་ཡི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་རྩོལ་བ་མཁྱེན pray let your letters, communication, &c., flow like the deathless elixir—the stream of the Ganges (*Yig. k. 12*).

འཆི་མེད་བུ་མོ *hchi-med bu-mo* a goddess.

འཆི་མེད་མཛོད *hchi-med-mdsod*, अमरकोष n. of a Sanskrt Dictionary composed by Amara Simha.

འཆི་མེད་རིལ་བུ *hchi-med ril-bu* (ཚེ་རིལ) lit. life-pill; the life-giving pills. The abbess of Samding monastery and other sacred personages have such pills at their disposal.

འཆི་མེད་དབང་མོ *hchi-med dwañ-mo*, अमरेश्वरी the queen of the immortals; a name of the wife of Indra.

* འཆི་མེད་སེང་གེ *hchi-med señ-ge*, अमरसिंह (*Bull. 1898, 296*).

འཆིག་པ *hchig-pa* 1. = འཆི་གུ शिला a pestle. 2. said to = ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པ་ལ་དམ་དུ་འཛིན་པ to hold as holy that which is not *Dharma* (Buddhism) (*K. d.* ན *355*).

འཆིང་བསྒྲིགས *hchiñ-bsgrigs* an agreement.

འཆིང་ཉེན་པ *hchiñ-ñen-pa* to become connected or related by marriage: བངྒ་ལ་རུ་ཁོ་བོ་འཆིང་ཉེན་གདའ in Bengal I entered into marriage relations (*A. 14*).

འཆིང་པ *hchiñ-pa* बन्धन bond, binding.

འཆིང་བ I: *hchiñ-wa* बन्धि, नाह, यमन, (pf. བཅིངས fut. བཅིང་ imp. འཆིང་ or འཆིངས) to bind, tie up, make fast to exorcise.

འཆིང་བ II: sbst. any binding-material. 1. ribbon; མགུལ་ཆིངས necklace, neck-cloth, neckerchief. 2. cord, fastenings, fetter, shackle: ལས་ཀྱི་འཆིང་བ་རྣམས कर्मसंयोजन the fetters of *Karma*, also fig. for magic curse, anathema. 3. used in colloq. for cramp or convulsions.

Syn. བཀྱིག་པ *bkyig-pa*; འཁྱིག་པ *hkhyig-pa*; བཅིང་བ *bciñ-wa*; pf. འཆིངས་པ *hchiñs-pa* = བཀྱིགས་པ

bkyigs-pa; འཁྱིགས་པ hkhyigs-pa; བཅིངས་པ bciṅs-pa, signifying བསྡམས་པ bdams-pa (Mṅon.).

འཆིང་བྱེད hchiṅ-byed = རྙེ rñe or རྙེ་ཐག rñe-thag (Mṅon.).

འཆིང་བྱེད་མ hchiṅ-byed-ma a general term for women.

འཆིང་བ་སྦྱིན་མ hchiṅ-wa sbyin-ma a handsome woman; maiden.

འཆིང་བར Hchiṅ-war n. of a village in འཕྱོང་རྒྱས, in Tibet (Rtsii.).

འཆིང་ཟབ hchiṅ-zab = གཏིང་ཟབ or ཀློང་ཟབ kloṅ-zab depth, profundity (Yig.).

འཆིང་བུ hchiṅ-bu trinket; glass-bangle for feet.

འཆིང་བུའི་སྣོད hchiṅ-buhi snod a glass vessel.

འཆིབ་པ *hchib-pa* or འཆིབས་པ, pf. བཅིབས, fut. བཅིབ, imp. ཆིབས, resp. to mount a horse or carriage; ཆིབ་ལ་འཆིབས་པ to ride, to mount a horse.

འཆིམས་ཕུག *Hchims-phug* n. of a holy place with a small temple near Sam-ye.

འཆིམས་པ *hchims-pa* to be full, to get full (*Sch.*).

འཆིར་བ *hchir-wa* evidently a form of ཅིར་བ *cir-wa* to press, to squeeze. འཚིར་བ has pf. བཙིར, fut. གཙིར, to press, to wring, &c.; འཆིར་བ and ཅིར་བ being mere corruptions of the foregoing, though *Jä.* has them.

འཆིལ་པ *hchil-pa* sometimes stands by mistake for མཆིལ་པ *mchil-pa*, a sparrow.

འཆུ་བ I: *hchu-wa* acc. to *Jä.* 1. vb. n. to be twisted, distorted, pf. འཆུས. 2. sbst. curvature, crookedness, distortion. 3. adj. as འཆུས་པ crooked; ཁ་འཆུས the mouth distorted.

འཆུ་བ II: pf. བཅུས, fut. བཅུ, imp. ཆུས 1. to scoop up or ladle water; ཆུ་མིག་ལ་ཆུ་འཆུ་བ to draw water from a spring; ཆུ་ཟོམ water-bucket. 2. to irrigate, to water.

འཆུག *hchug* said to = ཕྱིན་ནས་སླེབས་པ་ལ *phyin-nas slebs-pa la* having reached; arrived at (*Yig.*).

འཆུག་མེད *hchug-med* = ནོར་འཁྲུལ་མེད་པ *nor-hkhrul med-pa* without mistake (*Rtsii.*); འཆུག་མེད་དགོས་རྒྱུ sure necessaries; unmistakeable wants.

འཆུན *hchun* or འཆུན་པ under one's control, hence. 1. to be tamed, subdued, made to yield; སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་འཆུན retained by force; ལས་ཀྱིས་འཆུན་པ subdued or overpowered by hard work; འཆལ་སར་འཆུན entangled in vicious indulgences (*Sch.*).

འཆུམ་པ *hchum-pa* 1. to wish, to long for. 2. sbst. = སེར་སྣ *ser-sna* coveteousness (*Mṅon.*).

འཆུས་པ *hchus-pa* = ཀྱོག་པོ *gyog-po* कदर्य awkward, acc. to *Sch.* also left-handed; acc. to *Cs.* curved, crooked.

འཆེ་བ *hche-wa* (pf. བཅེས, fut. བཅེ, imp. ཆེས) to attest, to promise ཁས་འཆེ་བ resp. ཞལ་གྱིས་འཆེ་བ id.

འཆེག་པ I: *hcheg-pa* related to འཆགས་པ (pf. བཤགས, fut. བཤག, imp. ཤོག *çog*) 1. to cut in twain, cleave, split; ཤིང་འཆེག་པ to split wood; སོག་ལེས་འཆེག་པ to cut with a saw (*Cs.*). 2. to confess, to acknowledge (*Jä.*). 3. to be afraid of.

+ **འཆེམས་པ** *hchems-pa* pf. བཅེམས, fut. བཅེམ to chew (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

འཆེར་པ *hcher-pa* (ནང་གྲོལ) यकृत the spleen.

+ **འཆེལ་བ** *hchel-wa* or འཆེལ་པ = ཉེན་པ or འཆད་པ सत्ता desire, wish; acc. to *Jä.* and *Cs.* to believe, to give credence to.

འཚེས་པ *hcheş-pa* sometimes spelt as མཚེས་པ happy advent.

འཚོག་པ *hchog-pa* हन्यते to smite; acc. to *Sch.* a wall.

འཚོག་ཐོག *hchog-thog* the sound of a falling article or thing.

འཚོང་བ *hchoñ-wa* or འཚོངས་པ = འཆང་བ पालन, धारण to be holding, keep fast.

+ འཚོབས་ཤིག *hchobş-çig* = གསོངས་ཤིག made secret.

འཚོམས་པ *hchomş-pa* = འཚམས་པ vb. n. to འཛོམས་པ.

+ འཚོར་ཉན *hchor-ñan* = ཤོར་ཉན, རང་རེས་ཛ་ཅི་གས་ལས་ནོར་འཚོར་ཉན་འདུག (*Rdsa.*).

འཚོར་པོ *hchor-po* occasionally for མཚོར་པོ.

འཚོར་བ *hchor-wa* I: vb. n. pf. ཤོར 1. to escape, flee or steal away; also to flow out, ooze; ཚ་ཁྲག་འཚོར་བ the blood exuding; བཀྲག་འཚོར without splendour, lustreless; ནོར་འཚོར the money has fled; སྡོམ་འཚོར the vow is dissipated; མེ་ལ་འཚོར་བ to be consumed by fire; ཆུ་ལ་འཚོར་བ to be carried away by water. 2. to come out, to break forth, frq. of fire; འཁྲུག་པ་ཤོར *hkhrug-pa-çor* a quarrel, a war broke out, also of water breaking through an embankment. 3. to go over, to pass, be transferred.

འཚོར་བ II: vb. a., pf. བཤོར, fut. གཤོར, to pursue, chase, go after; རི་བོང་རྒྱས hares by means of nets; ཉ་འཚོར་བ to fish; འཚོར་སླིག a seducer; a swaggerer (*Sch.*).

འཚོལ་བ *hchol-wa* I: 1. adj. topsy-turvy, upside-down. 2. to mistake or deviate from an order; འཚོལ་བར་བྱེད་པ to put into disorder, to confuse, to confound. 3. pf. བཙོལ to entrust, lay upon, to commit a thing to another's charge; to make, appoint; དེ་ལ་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཚོལ་ལོ they appointed him king; བཙུན་མོ་ལ་རྟ་རྫི་བཙོལ་ལོ they made the queen tend the horses; ཐབ་གཡོག་འཚོལ་ཞིག he may be employed as a scullion; དབང་མེད་དུ་འཚོལ་བ to make one powerless, to compel authority; བཙོལ་བའི་གཉེར manager. ལས་འཚོལ་བ or (resp. ཕྲིན་ལས་འཚོལ་བ) to commission one with an affair or transaction; བང་སོ་ཡུལ་དེའི་ལྷ་སྲུང་རྣམས་ལ་ཕྲིན་བཙོལ་མཛད་དོ། *bañ-so yul dehi lha-sruñ rnamş-la phrin-bcol mdsad-do* he entrusted the sepulchre to the tutelary gods of the country. 4. to be thrown together confusedly, *e.g.*, of the loose leaves of a book: དགེ་སྡིག་འཚོལ་བར་འགྲོ virtue and vice are intermixed. 5. to rave, to be delirious, to talk confusedly whilst heavy with sleep (*Jä.*).

འཚོལ་མ *hchol-ma*, acc. to *Cs.* 1. a thing committed to another's care. 2. a sly, crafty woman. 3. acc. to *Sch.* a dissolute woman (*Jä.*).

+ **འཚོས་པ** I: *hchoş-pa* = བཙོས་པ: 1. pf. བཙོས or འཚོས, fut. བཙོ, imp. ཚོས, supine བཙོས་སུ, to make, make ready, prepare; to construct, build, etc.: འཚོས་སམ am I to build? དྲེས་མ་ཐག་པར་འཚོས་པ to make ropes out of *dres-ma* grass, prop. to make ropes out of it. གཟབ་འཚོས་པ to dress, to train one's self up (*Sch.*); གསར་དུ་འཚོས་པ to renew, renovate, repair (*Sch.*); རྡུང་བ་ཕྱིར་འཚོས་པ to retouch, amend, correct, improve. ཚུལ་འཚོས hypocrisy, a mere outward performance of religious rites and observances: ཚུལ་འཚོས་མ་བྱས་སྤྱོད་པ *tshul-hchoş ma-byaş spyod-pa* to live without hypocrisy. ཚུལ་འཚོས་མཁན hypocrite. ཚུལ་འཚོས་པ or བཙོས་པ acc. to *Cs.* an established rule or canon (*Jä.*).

འཚོས་པ II: *htshoş-pa* 1. adj. disorderly, dissolute, immoral. 2. sbst. disorderly conduct, dissoluteness: འཚོལ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་སྤྱད་པ committing various acts of immorality.

ཇ

ཇ *ja* I: this the seventh letter of the Tibetan alphabet, according to the grammarians of Tibet, was not borrowed from India, its equivalent being unknown in any of the Indian languages of the seventh century, A. D., when the Tibetan written language was shaped by Thon-mi Sambhota. In sound it corresponds with the English J, but as an initial it is pronounced in *C.* as Jh. However when it is surmounted by any letter or has a prefix preceding it, as in the words རྗེ *rje* and མཇལ *mjal*, it then resumes the sound of a pure J.

ཇ II: 1. tea; word derived from the Chinese *ca*, signifying tea. The resp. form for *ja* is གསོལ་ཇ *gsol-ja*.

ཇ་ཀོ *ja-ko* a hide bag for packing tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་དཀྲུག *ja-dkrug* a twirling stick, the tea churning-piston.

ཇ་ཁ *ja-kha* of the colour of tea; n. of a Chinese scarf of brick-red colour.

ཇ་ཁུག *ja-khug* a vessel or bag in which tea is kept.

ཇ་ཁྲ *ja-khra* a large tea-pot made of copper, silver, &c., for serving tea to the congregation of monks at a religious service.

ཇ་རྒྱབ *ja-rgyab* lit. "after tea." In Tibet and Sikkim table-talk commences after tea has been served.

ཇ་མཆོད *ja-mchod* libation of tea.

ཇ་འཐག *ja-hthag* or ཇ་བཏག *ja-btag* tea-grinder (in Tibet powdered tea is put in boiled water); grinding stone, used for kitchen purposes.

ཇ་དཔོན *ja-dpon* one who is in charge of tea-drinking meetings; head tea-cook.

ཇ་ཕུད *ja-phud* the first preparation of tea which is sometimes offered to the gods; first quality of tea.

ཇ་འབིང་ *ja-hbiñ* tea-pot, tea-kettle. This word, sounded *cham-bing*, is the common term used in *C.*

ཇ་སྦྱོར *ja-sbyor* a mixture of tea with butter and salt (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་མ *ja-ma* tea-maker, tea-cook, a cook who prepares tea and gruel, &c. (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ཚགས *ja-tshags* a sieve to strain tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ཡཱ་ཇུ *Ja-yā-ju* n. of a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*). ཇ་ཡུ *Ja-yu* another kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་རིལ *ja-ril* in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* grinding-stone; also a skull.

ཇ་ལག་གཉིས *ja-lag-gñis* an abbr. of ཇ་མ and ལག་བདེ, *i.e.*, one who prepares tea and another who serves it (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ལུང་ *ja-luñ* the handle straps of a leathern-trunk.

ཇ་ཤིང་ *ja-çiñ* tea plant. In Tibet the tea-plant is styled རྒྱ་ནད་སེལ་ཤིང་, *i.e.*, the plant which cures Indian or Chinese diseases, as being an antidote against malarial fever.

ཇ་སང་ *ja-sañ* plain decoction of tea: ཇ་སང་བཅས་པའི་ཆས་ཐོབ get plain tea with its accessories! (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་སིགས་ *ja-sigs* used in ཇོ་བོ་ཇ་སིགས་ཇི་སྙེད་དང་ *Jo-bo ja-sigs ji-sñed-dan* (*J. Zañ.*).

ཇ་སུན་ *ja-sun* time when tea is served.

ཇ་སུན་ཅན་ *ja-sun-can* acc. to *Sch.* a cup of tea; as much as a cup of tea.

ཇ་སེར་ *ja-ser* yellow tea exported from Amdo into Eastern Tibet.

+ ཇ་ཧོང་ *ja-hoñ* = བཙོད་མདོག་ *bcod-mdog* or དམར་སེར་ *dmar-ser* मञ्जिष्ठा yellowish-red, acc. to *Jä.* ཇ་ཧོད་ *ja-hod* is yellow-red.

ཇག་ *jag* चौर robbing, robbery; ཇག་རྒྱག་པ་ *jag rgyag-pa* to commit robbery.

ཇག་པ་ *jag-pa* डमर one who terrifies by shouts and gestures; a robber. མི་སེར་ཇག་པའི་གྲིམ་ས་ཡིན་ it is a lurking place of husbandmen who rob, or who are robbers (*Mil.*). In this passage ཇག་པ་ might be almost a verb "to rob."

ཇག་དཔོན་ *jag-dpon* captain of a gang of robbers; a brigand chief.

ཇལ་ *Jal* n. of a place in Tibet; ཇལ་གྱི་ཕུ་ *Jal-gyi-phu* the uplands of *Jal* (*Deb.* ཀ *41*).

ཇི་ *ji* I: 1. num. fig 37. 2. the correlative form of the pron. ཅི་ *ci* what.

ཇི་ II: is used in expressions illustrating examples, comparison, measurement, dimensions, also extent of time. ཇི་ and ཅི་ are of same signification; but Tibetan grammarians discriminate their use as follows:—དཔེ་དང་ཚད་གཞལ་བ་ལ་ཇི་སྒྲ། དོན་ལ་ཅི་སྒྲ། in making comparisons and measurement use *ji*, in the case of direct significations use *ci*.

ཇི་སྐད་ *ji-skad* यथोक्त, यथाज्ञ what, whatever, relative to words spoken: ངས་ཇི་སྐད་སྨྲས་ཀྱང་ whatever I may have said; ཇི་སྐད་སྨྲས་པ་བཞིན་དུ་བྱེད་པ་ यथा वादी तथा कारी doing in accordance with what one has said.

+ ཇི་ག་ *ji-ga* = བརྟག་པ་ when examined or searched into: ཇི་ག་སྐྱེས་བུ་དེ་ངོ་མཚར་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན་ནམ་ *ji-ga skyes-bu de ño-mtshar byed-pa yin-nam* (*K. d.* ཅ *4*) if looked into, is not that person really wonderful?

ཇི་སྙམ་པ་ *ji-sñam-pa* equal to what?

ཇི་སྙེད་ *ji-sñed*, = ཇི་ཙམ་ तावत्, यावत्, कियत्: 1. as much as; as great as. 2. whatever is or may be possible. 3. just about (so much).

ཇི་ཡོད་ or གང་ཡོད་ what is, or as much as is (*Dag. 8*).

ཇི་ལྟ་ *ji-lta* or ཇི་ལྟ་བ་ 1. यथा, यादृक्, कथं how, of what kind, of what nature. 2. sbst. quality, nature, condition (*Cs.*); ཇི་ལྟ = དེ་ནས་ अथ then.

ཇི་ལྟར་ *ji-ltar*, यथा adv. as, in what manner; ཁོས་ཇི་ལྟར་ཟེར་བ་བཞིན་དུ་ acc. to what he has said; ཇི་ལྟ་ཇི་ལྟར་ in as much as, in the measure of. ཇི་ལྟ་ཇི་ལྟར་ཚིམ་ཤེས་པ་ in the proportion as one shall be contented. ཇི་ལྟ་བུ་ *ji-lta-bu* such as, like as. ཇི་ལྟར་དེ་ *ji-ltar de* यथेव = ཇི་ལྟར་ཡིན་པ་དེ་ལྟར་; ཇི་ལྟར་དྲངས་ कथं नीयते how to be taken? བླ་མ་ལ་གསོལ་བ་ཇི་ལྟར་དྲངས་དགོས་ in what manner should I convey requests to the lama? ཇི་ལྟར་འབྱོར་པ་ *ji-ltar hbyor-pa* यथायोग acc. to the measure of one's means or attainments. ཇི་ལྟར་ཡང་, *ji-ltar yañ* = དཔེར་ན་ तद्यथा for example, thus.

ཇི་སྟེ་ *ji-ste* is said to = ཅི་སྟེ་དེ་ནས་ *ci-sta de-nas* अथ so and so. It also is a conjunction meaning but if, nevertheless.

ཇི་ནས་ *ji-nas* = ཅི་ནས་ཇི་ལྟ་བ་ or ཇི་ལྟར་ *ji-ltar* also འདི་ནས་ as for instance; henceforth.

ཇི་ནུས་ཀྱིས་ *ji-nus-kyis* = ཅི་ནུས་ཀྱིས་ as much as possible; to the utmost, to the best of one's ability, as far as it lies in one's power.

ཇི་མ་རུང་ *ji-ma-ruñ* = ཅི་མ་རུང་ཀྱེ་མ་ exclamatory phrase akin to ཨ་ལ་, ཀྱི་མ་ or ཀྱི་ཧུད་ बत, alas!

ཇི་ཙུག *ji-tsug* = གང་འདྲ how, like what? in what manner? སྐྱབས་གནས་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཅན་རྣམས་ཅི་ཙུག་ལ་སོང་ (*A. 128*) "how the merciful ones, the refuge (of the helpless), have passed away!

ཇི་ཙམ *ji-tsam* कियत् how much? ཇི་ཙམ་ནས as soon as, when; ཇི་ཙམ་བྱུང་ how many have been got?

ཇི་ཞིག *ji-shig* कदाचित्; ཅི་ཞིག, ཇི་ཞིག་ཙེར कदाचिदेव seldom.

ཇི་བཞིན *ji-bshin* how, like what?

ཇི་བཞིན་དུ *ji-bshin-du* accordingly.

+ ཇི་འོས *ji-hos* = འཚམས་པ 1. in accordance with, conformity with. 2. གང་འོས་པ whatever is fit, is becoming (*Dag. 8*).

ཇི་སྲིད *ji-srid* यावत् as long as; ཇི་སྲིད་འཚོ་བའི་བར་དུ यावज्जीवन all the life long; as long as one lives.

ཇིང་ *jiñ* the Chinese term for Buddhism which in Tibetan is ཆོས, in Sanskrt धर्म.

ཇུ *ju* num. fig. 67.

ཇུ་ཐིག *ju-thig* denotes a drawing of lots by threads of different colours, whence a class of Bon-po is called ཕྱྭ་བོན་ཇུ་ཐིག་ཅན (*Ja.*).

ཇུ་པོ *ju-po* a globular stone used for grinding spices = ཇ་རིལ (*Jä.*); acc. to *Mñon.* ཇུ་པོ = གཏུན, a pestle.

ཇུ་རུ་ཇ *ju-ru-ja* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇུ་ཤེས *ju-çeṣ* a kind of satin.

ཇུན་ཝང་ *Jun-wañ* n. of a celebrated Tibetan chief under whose orders the sacred series of works called Kahgyur and Tangyur were engraved on wooden blocks at Lhasa (*Loñ.* ༢, *17*).

ཇུབ་ཕབ *jub-phab* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇུས *juṣ* strategy (*Jä.*).

ཇུས་མཁས་པོ *juṣ mkhaṣ-po* = ཐབས་མཁས་པ one skilful in means, one full of resources.

ཇུས་ལེགས I: *juṣ-legṣ* = བྱུས་ལེགས अर्हत् one who has conquered his enemies; a Buddhist saint of the *Hīnayāna* School.

Syn. འཐབ་རྩོད་རྒྱལ *hthab-rtsod-rgyal*; གཡུལ་ལེགས་པ *gyul-legṣ-pa*; དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ *dgra-bcom-pa*; དགྲ་ལས་རྒྱལ *dgra-laṣ-rgyal* (*Mñon.*).

ཇུས་ལེགས II: 1. acc. to *Sch.* possessed of good manners, of propriety of conduct: decent, agreeable; ཇུས་བདེ sincere. 2. acc. to *Cs.* clever, skilled, able, experienced; ཞིང་གི་ལས་ལ་ཇུས་བདེ skilful in agriculture; དམག་ལ་ཇུས་ལེགས་པ dextrous in military matters.

ཇུས་མ *juṣ-ma* a sort of silk stuff (*Cs.*).

ཇེ *je* 1. num. fig. 97. 2. a particle, used for expressing the comparative degree of an adj. or adv., and esp. a gradual growing or increase, often with termin. case or ལ; ཇེ་ཆེ་ཇེ་ཆེ = ཆེ་དུ་ཆེ་དུ grew larger and larger: ཆུ་ཕྲན་མང་པོ་ཇེ་ཆེ་ཇེ་ཆེ་ལ་རྒྱས་ནས་སོང་། many streamlets increased in size becoming larger and larger (*Behu. 50*). ཇེ་མང་འགྲོ (they) go on increasing in number; ཇེ་གསལ་དུ་སོང་ it has become more evident; ཇེ་ཉེ་ཇེ་ཉེ་སོང་སྟེ going nearer and nearer; ཇེ་མཐོ་ཇེ་མཐོ higher and higher; ཇེ་བཟང་ཇེ་བཟང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to grow better and better. 3. progress: ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདུན་ས་འདིར་ཇེ་ཅི་ཞིག་མཐོང་ (*Surañ. 5*) whatever progress you observe in the advance of the doctrine in this place (association). 4. acc. to *Lex.* དབྱངས sound, voice (*Jä.*). 5. acc. to *Schtr.* a hortative particle, often connected with a vocative.

ཇེ་ཁ *je-kha* a deed.

ཇེ་ཁྱོད *je-khyod* acc. to *Sch.* now you, you first.

ཇེ་དང་པོ *je-dañ-po* the very first. ཇེ་ཕྲ = ཕྲ་དུ་ཕྲ་དུ thinner and thinner or finer and finer.

ཇེ་དབུལ་བ *je-dbul-wa* = ཇེ་ཆུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to grow poorer, become more and more destitute.

ཇེ་ཞིག *je-shig* = རེ་ཞིག a little while, sometime.

ཇེ་རིང *je-riñ* = རིང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ growing longer and longer.

ཇེང་ *jeñ* = 1. དང་པོ *dañ-po* or རེ་ཞིག प्रथम, आदि the first or earliest. 2. སྐད, घोष sound, voice.

ཇོ *jo* 1. num. fig. 127 = ཇོ་བོ or ཇོ་མོ.

ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo* अग्रजभ्राता elder brother (*Dag. S*); = ཨ་ཇོ in *C.* and ཨ་ཅུ in Sikk.

Syn. ཕུ་བོ *phu-bo*, སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sñon-skyes*, ཐོབ་མ་སྐྱེས *thob-ma skyes*, ངེས་འཛིན *ñes-hdsin*, ཐུ་བོ *thu-bo*, གཅེན་པོ *gcen-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཇོ་གདན *jo-gdan* = ཇོ་ནང་གི་གདན་ས the seat or head-quarters of the Jo-nang-pa sect of Buddhism in Tibet.

ཇོ་ནང་ *Jo-nañ* or ཇོ་མོ་ནང་ n. of a place with a lofty *Chorten* and a convent situated about 100 miles to the N.W. of Tashilhunpo; the place where *Phyogs-las Rnam-rgyal* the founder of the Jonang-pa sect was born, and whence the name Jonang-pa was derived.

ཇོ་བོ *jo-wo* प्रभु, स्वामी, आर्य; ཇོ་ཝོ also ཇོ་རིགས lord, master, noble, venerable; also one of the nobility.

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; མགོན་པོ *mgon-po*; མགོ་འདྲེན *mgon-hdren* (*Mñon.*).

ཇོ་བོ་ཇ་མ་ལི *Jo-wo Ja-ma-li* n. of an image of Buddha in Yambu the ancient capital of Nepal.

ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ *Jo-wo rje* (lit. the noble lord) the Tibetan title of Atis'a.

ཇོ་བོ་ཕྱིང་དཀར་བ *Jo-wo phyiñ dkar-wa* n. of a demi-god (*Rtsii*).

* ཇོ་བོའི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་རྟ་མགྲིན *Jo-woḥi lugs-kyi rta-mgrin* (*56c*) the deity Hayagriwa acc. to the system of *Jo-wo.*

ཇོ་མོ *jo-mo* 1. आर्या the female head of a household, a woman that governs as mistress of her own servants. 2. a cloistress, nun.

ཇོ་མོ་ཁ་ནག *Jo-mo kha-nag* snowy mountain in S. Tibet towards Bhotan.

ཇོ་མོ་གངས་དཀར *Jo-mo gañs-dkar* lit. the lady of the white snows, a Tibetan name for Mount Everest.

ཇོ་མོ་ལྷ་རི *Jo-mo lha-ri* the snowy mountain between Tibet and Bhotan ordinarily called Chumalari.

ཇོ་རྩི *jo-rtsi* varnish for wooden furniture.

ཇོ་རྩི་གསེར་ཤོག *jo-rtsi gser-çog* lustrous gold-leaf for painting purposes.

ཇོ་རྫོང་ *Jo-rdsoñ* or ཇོ་མོ་རྫོང་ *Jo-mo rdsoñ* n. of a fort and district in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

* ཇོ་ལུགས་སྒྲོལ་དཀར *Jo-lugs sgrol-dkar* (*2A.*)

མཇལ་བ *mjal-wa* resp. for འཕྲད་པ समागम; imp. མཇོལ *mjol* 1. to meet; to interview, obtain access to an honoured person, to wait on, to pay one's respects to a person: ཡབ་དང་མཇལ་འཚལ་ལོ I will pay a visit to my father; ཕྱིས་མྱུར་དུ་མཇལ་དུ་ཡོང་ *phyis myur-du mjal-du yoñ* I shall take the liberty of soon coming back; མཇལ་བར་ཞུ་བ to ask for an audience; མཇལ་དུ་མི་བཏུབ cannot get in, cannot obtain admittance; མཇལ་སྨྲ་དང་དགའ་བའི་གཏམ་མང་པོ་མཛད they exchanged many compliments and expressions of joy; གནས་མཇལ་བ to visit a sanctuary or a holy place; to go on a pilgrimage; གནས་མཇལ་པ a pilgrim. 2. གོ་བའི་མཇལ་བ *go-waḥi mjal-wa* ज्ञा to understand, comprehend; དོན་མཇལ་བ to understand the meaning.

མཇལ་ཁ *mjal-kha* audience, access to a great man's presence, admittance; མཇལ་ཁ་གཏོང་བ or གནང་བ to give audience, grant interview; མཇལ་ཕྲད་བྱེད་པ to have an interview with; to meet.

མཇལ་རྟེན *mjal-rten* a present made at an interview with a great man.

མཇལ་དར *mjal-dar* the scarf that is presented on the occasion of an interview.

མཇལ་སྣ་པ *mjal-sna-pa* an introducer, master of ceremonies (*Cs.*).

མཇལ་ཕྱག *mjal-phyag* salutation.

མཇལ་མང་ *mjal-mań* a visit paid by many together, a grand reception (*Cs.*).

མཇལ་ཞུ *mjal-shu* a prayer made on the occasion of an interview or meeting.

མཇིང་པ *mjiń-pa* = འཇིང་པ 1. कृकाटक the neck (*Dag. 8*). 2. = རྩ་མཇིང་ meadow (*Schtr.*).

མཇིང་བསྣོལ *mjiń-bsnol* explained as སྐྱེས་མཁྲིན་པ་ཕན་ཚུན་བསྣོལ་བ་གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་སོས་ཕྲུགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ among birds or animals, for instance one hugging or embracing the neck of another to pick or tickle each other with the teeth; ཟུར་བཞིར་རྨ་བྱ་མཇིང་བསྣོལ་མཛེས་པར་བྱིས let the four corners be made beauteous with peacocks crossing each other's necks (*A. 4*).

མཇིངས་ཟབ *mjińs-zab*, v. ཀློང་ཟབ *kloń-zab*.

མཇུག *mjug* the back, the tail; what is behind, the hinder part, of anything, resp. སྐུ་མཇུག posteriors, backside, tail (*Dag. 8*). མཇུག་སྐོར་བ colloq. to turn one's back (on another). With regard to time = the end: ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པའི་མཇུག་ལ at the end of the eighth month; མཇུག་ལ or མཇུག་ཏུ as adv. and postp. are colloquially in common use to signify: at the end of, at last, behind, after, with genit. of the verbal root; also ཡང་གི་མཇུག་མ = the last, the last one.

མཇུག་སྒྲོ *mjug-sgro* lower or inferior part, underpart, buttocks; tail-feather (*Sñiń.*).

མཇུག་སྒྲོ་ཅན *mjug sgro-can* = རྨ་བྱ कलापी peacock.

མཇུག་བསྔོ་བ *mjug bsño-wa* to make a prayer after having done some act of merit.

མཇུག་བསྔོས *mjug-bsños* (མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ་བསྙད *mthar phyin-pa hsñad*) निगम्य gone to the extremity; attaining thoroughness in any subject.

མཇུག་དོ *mjug-do* the bone of the tail: ལུག་གི་མཇུག་དོས་མཁལ་རྐེད་རླུང་ནད་སེལ (*Sman.*) the sheep's tail-end cures kidney, pains in the waist and disease caused by རླུང་ *rluń*.

མཇུག་རྡུམ *mjug-rdum* = མཇུག་མ་ཆད་པ with short tail, tail cut off; an ill-conditioned improvident person who at the end disappoints or behaves ungratefully.

མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug-phod-can* = དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང केतु a comet (*Mñon.*).

མཇུག་མ *mjug-ma* or འཇུག་མ *hjug-ma* लाङ्गूल, पुच्छ, ललामन् the tail, the posterior that hangs down; མཇུག་མ་སྒྲིལ་བ *mjug-ma sgril-wa* to wag the tail; fig. the further progress and final issue of an affair; the consequences; ཡང་གི་མཇུག་མ the last.

Syn. རྔ་མ *rña-ma*; ཞུ་གུ *shu-gu* (*Mñon.*).

* མཇུག་རིངས *mjug-rińs* or དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིངས *Du-wa mjug-rińs* केतु comet (*Kālac. T, 49*).

མཇུག་རིང་ केतु one of the nine planets of Hindu Astronomy.

མཇེ *mje* लिङ्ग, पुंलिङ्ग the penis (*Dag. 8*); in the Tantras it is called གསང་བའི་རྡོ་རྗེ; མཇེ་ལངས་པ or དབང་པོ་ལས་སུ་རུང་བ erection of the penis; མཇེ་མགོ the glans penis; མཇེ་རླིག *mje-rlig* the penis and the testicles. མཇེ་ཤུབས the membraneous covering or the sheath of the penis (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags*; ཕོ་དབང་ *pho-dwañ* (*Mñon.*).

མཇེད་པ *mjed-pa* सह suffering, enduring, bearing patiently; acc. to *Cs.* obnoxious; མི་མཇེད prop. free; gen. acc. to Buddhist ideas the world, the universe.

འཇག་པ *hjag-pa* pf. ཇགས *jags* (*Cs.*); acc. to *Sch.* to establish, settle, fix, found; hence prob. བདེ་འཇགས and ཁྲིམས་འཇགས *khris-hjags*, འཇགས་ཁྲིམས prob. འཇགས་རིང་ time of prosperity, of peace, of rest; a time without disturbances, war, epidemic, etc. (*Jä.*).

འཇག་སྐྱ *hjag-skya*, v. འཇག་མ.

འཇག་གདན *hjag-gdan* a seat made of the grass called འཇག་མ; a cotton-rug with its edges turned up with red cloth.

འཇག་མ *hjag-ma* वीरण 1. a fragrant grass, *Andropogon muricatus.* 2. acc. to *Sch.* a coarse and thick grass of inferior quality used in roofing huts. 3. a blade (of grass); stalk (of corn); འཇག་མ་རེའི་སྟེང་ན on every blade of grass; ཀུ་ཤའི་འཇག་མ་ཐོན་ཅིག a bundle of blades of *Kuça* grass. འཇག་ཐོད acc. to *Sch.* horse-tail, pewter grass, *Equisetum* (*Jä.*). འཇག་མའི་རྩ also called འཇག་སྐྱ वीरण मूल the roots of this grass. In Tsang འཇག་མ is called ཁྲིམ, འཇག་མ being collcq. a word of *C.*; in Tsang we hear ས་ཞིང་ཕྲུ་རློག་བྱེད་རྒྱུའི་ཁྱེམ *sa-shiñ phru-rlog byed-rgyuhi khyem* a shovel with which soil is overturned (*Rtsii.*).

འཇགས *hjags* v. under འཇག་པ 1. = བཞག as ཐུགས་འཇགས = སེམས་འཇགས remember, keep in mind: རིང་མིན་ངོས་མཇལ་ཐུས་ཅོག་པ་ཐུགས་མཚོར་འཇགས་པ་མཛོད pray bear in the ocean of your mind that we may meet before long (*Yig. k.* 26). 2. clay or mud (*Dag. 8*).

འཇགས་པ *hjags-pa* in *C.* to give, to make a present, to formally present (*Georgi's Alphabetum Tibetanum*).

འཇགས་རིང་ *hjags-riñ* = བདེ་བའི་ལྡན་རིང་ the time of happiness or prosperity.

འཇང་ *Hjañ* place in N. W. Tibet which once formed the kingdom of *Hjañ* (*J. Zañ.*).

འཇང་གྱི་རྒྱང་མཁར *Hjañ-gyi rgyañ-mkhar* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

འཇང་བ *hjañ-wa* to devour, swallow (*Sch.*).

འཇང་ཚ་ལྷ་དབང་ *Hjañ-tsha Lha-dwañ* the son of king ཁྲི་ལྡེ་གཙུག་བརྟན *Khri lde-gtsug-brtan* betrothed to the sister of the Emperor *Jūñ*, *Jūñ* the fifth of the *Tang* dynasty. He died before his would-be spouse could reach Tibet. His father, however, married her as she would not go back to China without becoming a queen.

འཇང་སོ *hjañ-so* = ས་མཚམས *sa-mtshams*.

འཇངས་ཤབས *Hjañs-shabs* n. of a place in Kham (*Loñ.* [a], *12*).

འཇངས་ས་ཐམ *Hjañs-sa-tham* n. of a place in Kham (*Loñ.* [a], *12*).

✝ **འཇན་པོ** *hjan-po* a consort; properly འཇན་ཕོ = husband, and འཇན་མོ = wife.

འཇབ་གདན *hjab-gdan* a soft rug made of wool (*Rtsii.*).

འཇབ་པ *hjab-pa* pf. prob. བཞབས fut., བཞབ, to sneak, slink, creep privily; to lie in wait, in ambush; ཚེ་ལ་འཇབ་པ to make an attempt on a person's life.

འཇབ་བུ་བ *hjab-bu-wa* = རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po* or རྐུན་མ *rkun-ma* (*Mñon.*) a thief; འཇབ་བུས་མ་བྱིན་པར་ལེན་པ to steal clandestinely.

འཇབ་ཚེ *hjab-tse* a pair of scissors, nippers, teezers.

འཇབ་ཚེ་ཁ *hjab-tse-kha* a kind of rug made of སྡེར་མ *sder-ma* (*Jig.*).

འཇམ་པ *hjam-pa* कोमल, मृदु, मन्द tender, soft, lovely, charming.

Syn. མཉེན་པ *mñen-pa*; འབོལ་བ *hbol-wa* (*Mñon.*).

འཇམ་ཀླས *hjam-klas* प्रसर, ऋजु straight.

འཇམ་མགོན *Hjam-mgon* मञ्जुनाथ; v. འཇམ་དཔལ.

འཇམ་མགོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hjam-mgon chos-kyi rgyal-po* the complimentary title by which Tsong-khapa is addressed in Tibet: འཇམ་མགོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཞབས་རྡུལ་པད་མོའི་རྫིང་དུ། to the lotus feet of the king of the Doctrine, Jam-pal.

འཇམ་མགོན་བསྟན་པའི་སྲོག་ཤིང *Hjam-mgon bstan-pahi srog-çiñ* Jam-gon the life-tree of the Doctrine.

འཇམ་མགོན་བླ་མ *hjam-mgon bla-ma* an address of politeness to the hierarchs of the S'akya school.

འཇམ་ཇུས *hjam-jus* = རྐྱང་ཇུས a *rkyañ-jus* a kind of silk scarf or satin.

འཇམ་འཇམ *hjam-hjam* polite words: ངན་པ་ཐ་ཆད་ཚིག་འཇམ་འཇམ་གྱི་སྨྲ་འདེབས "polite language should be used even towards the meanest person." Also. in *C.* softly, gently.

འཇམ་ལྗང་འདབ་ལྡན *hjam-ljañ hdab-ldan* a parrot or the bird with light green plumage (*Mñon.*).

འཇམ་གཉེན་མ *hjam gñen-ma* a woman of fascinating speech.

འཇམ་ཐབས *hjam-thabs* gentle means, milder measures.

འཇམ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Hjam-pahi rdo-rje* मञ्जुवज्र n. of a deity; a *Bodhisattva.*

* འཇམ་པའི་དབྱངས *Hjam-pahi-dbyañs* मञ्जुघोष, मैत्रि *Maitri* ཐེ་བརྟན (*Org. m. 113, 35*).

འཇམ་པའི་རིགས *hjam-pahi rigs* मन्दजातीय humbler classes (opp. to རྩུབ་པ *rtsub-pa*), soft, tender, smooth, mild, *e.g.*, of cloth, hair; a meadow, a plain without stones or rocks, of fruit, the air, the character of a person, a person's way of speaking.

འཇམ་པོ *hjam-po* 1. soft, gentle, not rough or cross; གྱོང་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ *gyoñ-po-ma yin-pa* not stiff. 2. मृदुल, फलकरीकं mild; alum.

འཇམ་པོས་ལེན *hjam-pos-len* to draw out information or any secret from another by using fascinating or smooth language.

འཇམ་པོར་སྨྲ *hjam-por-smra* speak softly, gently.

འཇམ་དཔལ *Hjam-dpal* मञ्जुश्री n. of the third *Dhyani Bodhisattva,* who is regarded as the deputy of the third Dhyani Buddha, Dzin-sten Jung-do. Is popular throughout Nepal and Tibet. His several names are:—འཇམ་དབྱངས मञ्जुघोष the soft-voiced; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ལྷ *Çes-rab-kyi-lha* the god of wisdom; བརྟན་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *Brtan-pahi hkhor-lo*; རལ་གྲི་ཅན *Ral-gri-can*; ཟུར་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ *Zur-phud lña-pa*; བློ་ཡི་གཏེར *Blo-yi-gter*; ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག *Ñag-gi dwañ-phyug*; སེང་གེ་རྩེན *Señ-ge-rtsen*; སྨྲ་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Smra-wahi rgyal-po*; སྨྲ་བའི་ལྷ *Smra-wahi-lha*; ཡེ་ཤེས་མེ་ལོང *Ye-çes meloñ*; ཡེ་ཤེས་སྐུ *Ye-çes-sku*; ཤེས་རབ་འཁོར་ལོ *Çes-rab hkhor-lo*; ཤེས་རབ་སྐུ *Çes-rab-sku*; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣོན་པོ *Rdo-rje rnon-po*; ངག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ñag-gi rgyal-po* (*Mñon.*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་གནས་པ मञ्जुश्रीविहार the residence or sphere in the heavens of Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་གྲགས *Hjam-dpal-grags* मञ्जुश्रीकीर्त्ति (*Bull. 1848, 295*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Hjam-dpal rgya-mtsho* n. of the eighth Dalai Lama of Lhasa who died in the year 1805, aged 46. From the birth of Tsong-khapa to the 20th year of the Dalai Lama *Hjam-dpal rgya-mtsho* 420 years elapsed (*Loñ.* ན *16*).

* འཇམ་དཔལ་ང་སྒྲ *Hjam-dpal rña-sgra* मञ्जुश्रीदुंदुभीश्वर n. of a Buddha (*Tā. 2, 279*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་སྙིང་པོ *Hjam-dpal sñiṅ-po* the name under which Tsong-khapa is now believed to be known in the *Tuṣita* regions.

འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་བཀོད་པ मञ्जुश्री-बुद्ध-क्षेत्रव्यूह n. of a Buddhist religious book giving description of the region where dwells Mañ-jus'ri or Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ *Hjam-dpal gshon-nur gyur-pa* मञ्जुश्रीकुमारभूत a manifestation of Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་བཤེས་གཉེན *Hjam-dpal bçes-gñen*, मञ्जु श्री मित्र.

འཇམ་དབྱངས *Hjam-dbyaṅs* मञ्जुघोष v. འཇམ་དཔལ called also the principal *Bodhisattva* among ཉེ་བའི་སྲས་ཆེན་བརྒྱད the eight spiritual sons of the Buddha.

* འཇམ་དབྱངས་དཀར་པོ *Hjam-dbyaṅs dkar-po* a white image or manifestation of Jampal. A yellow ditto:—འཇམ་དབྱངས་དམར་སེར *Hjam-dbyaṅs dmár-ser.*

* འཇམ་དབྱངས་སྨྲ་སེང *Hjam-dbyaṅs smra-seṅ* ཝ་གྷི་ཤྭ་ར *Wa·ghi çva-ra* वागीश्वर Lord of speech.

འཇམ་འབྲས *Hjam-hbras* n. of medicinal fruit reputed useful in diseases of the kidney (*Med.*); འཇམ་འབྲས་མཁལ་མའི་ནད་ནི་སེལ་བར་བྱེད.

འཇམ་འབྲས་དབྱེ་པ *hjam-hbras dbye-pa*, v. करञ्ज (*Mñon.*), a medicinal fruit. [the tree *Pongamia glabra*]S.

འཇམ་མ *hjam-ma* 1.=ཇེ་འཇམ resp. for ཐུག་པ gruel, broth. 2. goddess of fortune.

འཇམ་མོ *hjam-mo* post-stage (*Sch.*).

འཇམ་རྩི *hjam-rtsi* निरूह a purging clyster; a mild purgative medicine.

འཇམ་ཡས *hjam-yas* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འཇམ་བསླུས་མགོ་སྐོར་བ *hjam-bslus mgo-skor-wa* to deceive by sweet and fascinating language.

འཇའ *hjaḥ* or འཇའ་ཚོན इन्द्रधनुः, इन्द्रचाप, इन्द्रायुध rainbow; also the colours of the rainbow; འཇའ་ཚོན་ཡལ་བ *hjaḥ-tshon yal-wa* the vanishing of the rainbow; འཇའ་འོད *hjaḥ-ḥod* light or splendour of the rainbow; འཇའ་ལུས the body of a saint vanishing in the rainbow or in the manner of the colours of the rainbow.

Syn. དབང་པོའི་མཚོན *dwaṅ-poḥi mtshon*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *brgya-byin gshu*; རླུང་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rluṅ-gi rgyal-tshan*; རླུང་གི་བལ *rluṅ-gi bal*; རླུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *rluṅ-gi hbras-bu*; འོད་ལྔ་པ *hod lña-pa*; གཤའ་ཚོན *gshaḥ-tshon*; འཇའ་རིས *hjaḥ-ris*; རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག *rgan-poḥi thig*; ལྷ་རྒྱལ་མཚོན་ཆ *lha-rgyal mtshon-cha*; སོས་ཀ་བཤད *sos-ka bshad*; དབང་གཞུ *dwaṅ-gshu*; ལྷ་ཡི་ཚན་རིས *lha-yi tshan-ris*; དབང་པོའི་ཤིང་བལ *dwaṅ-poḥi çiṅ-bal* (*Mñon.*).

འཇའ་བ *hjaḥ-wa* 1. also འཇའ་མོ acc. to *Sch.* lame, gen. ཞ་བོ; འཇའ་བར་བྱེད་པ *hjaḥ-war byed-pa* to make lame, to lame. 2. to bespeak, to concert, to confederate (*Sch.*)

འཇའ་མ *hjaḥ-ma* laces or needle-work representing the colours of the rainbow; generally Chinese shoes are made with such laces.

འཇའ་ས *hjaḥ-sa* or འཇའ་མོ edict, diploma, a permit (*Cs.*); said to be a Chinese word Tibetanized.

འཇའ་རིས *hjaḥ-ris*, v. འཇའ *hjaḥ*.

འཇའ་ས *hjaḥ-sa*, མངའ་ཞབས་བཟང་པོ faithful servant of the king.

འཇར་བ *hjar-wa* acc. to *Cs.*=འབྱར་བ to stick together, to cohere.

འཇལ་བ *hjal-wa*, pf. བཅལ, fut. གཞལ, imp. འཇོལ (*Rdo. 46*) 1. to weigh. འཇལ་བྱེད་སྲང (a pair of) scales for weighing. 2. to measure: རིང་ཐུང་ཚད་འཇལ་བ to measure the length. 3. to appraise, to tax; to weigh

in one's mind, to ponder; more fully expressed by བློས་གཤལ་བ *blos-gshal-wa* (मानन, मिमीते) to understand. 4. to pay; pay back, repay; བུ་ལོན་འཇལ་བ to pay a debt; སྐྱིན་པ་འཇལ་བ *skyin-pa hjal-wa* to repay a loan; ཁྲལ་འཇལ to pay rent or tax, esp. with ལན; ལན་ལན་གནོད་པས་འཇལ or ལེགས་ པའི་ལན་ཉེས་པས་འཇལ to retaliate, return, repay, return evil for good; also in the way of a fine or punishment. In the Tibetan penal code ཁྲི་འཇལ *khri-hjal*, *i.e.*, payment in ten thousand fold is necessary for making good the loss of sacred life or objects; བརྒྱད་བཅུ་འཇལ in eighty-fold for the property of the clergy; དགུ་འཇལ nine-fold is compensation for the property of ordinary men. འཇལ་བུའི་དངོས་པོ the articles or essentials of payment in purchase or of exchange in barter.

འཇལ་ཁ *hjal-kha* the act or business of measuring; འཇལ་འགྲོ मित measured.

འཇལ་བར་བྱེད *hjal-war-byed*=ཚོད་དཔྱད or མཉམ་ བྱེད मिमीते paying in price; འཇལ་བས *hjal-was* माय dry or liquid measurement or weighment.

འཇལ་བྱེད *hjal-byed* द्रोण = 4 ādhakas; a measure; a measure of capacity.

འཇས་པ *hjas-pa*, v. སྤྱོད་སྤྱར་བ (*Mnon.*).

འཇི་བ *hji-wa* 1. or འཇི་ཤིག=ཁྲི་ཤིག a flea, also ལྗི་བ *lji-wa*. 2. acc. to *Cs.*=འཇེམ་པ. 3. soft, smooth. 4. acc. to *Sch.* disgusting, nasty, *e.g.*, of a filthy smell.

འཇིག་རྟེན I: *hjig-rten*=འཁོར་བ संसार 1. the transmigratory existence (*Mnon.*); འཇིག་ རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ or འཁོར་བ་ལས་འདས་པ passed out of the world. 2. symbolically the number three (*Rtsi.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན II: मर्त्यलोक receptacle of all that is perishable. 1. the external world, the universe; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ལྷ the god of the world (who is also subject to death); འཇིག་ རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ *hjig-rten las hdas-pa* one that has escaped from this world, emancipated, blessed; འཇིག་རྟེན་གསུམ *hjig-rten-gsum* the three divisions of the world: earth, the heavens and hades; འཇིག་ རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ *hjig-rten-gyi bya-wa* worldly things or affairs; འཇིག་ རྟེན་ལ་དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ *hjig-rten-la dgos-pahi bslab-bya* useful maxims of life, moral rules; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཆོས་བརྒྱད अष्टलोकधर्म्म the eight worldly objects:—(*a*) རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa* लाभ gain; (*b*) མ་རྙེད་པ *ma rñed-pa* अलाभ loss; (*c*) སྙན་པ यश: fame; (*d*) མི་སྙན་པ अयश notoriety or ill-fame; (*e*) སྨད་པ निन्दा slander or scandal; (*f*) བསྟོད་པ प्रशंसा praise; (*g*) བདེ་བ सुख happiness; (*h*) སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsñal* दुःख misery. འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་མཛད་པ་ལྔ the five temporal acts of a Buddha:—Conception in the mother's womb, birth, youthful achievements, marriage, and reigning over the kingdom. འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་མཛད་པ་ལྔ the five works leading to the passing out of the world of a Buddha: (*a*) རབ་ཏུ་ བྱུང་བ (प्रव्रज्या) renunciation; (*b*) དཀའ་བ་སྤྱད་པ (तपस्या) asceticism; (*c*) ཆོས་འཁོར་བསྐོར་བ *chos-hkhor bskor-wa* (धर्म्मचक्रप्रवर्त्तन) turning the wheel of Law, *i.e.*, preaching religion; (*d*) ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་སྟོན་ཅིང་བདུད་བཏུལ་བ *cho-hphrul ston-cin bdud btul-wa* subduing the devil (Māra) by exhibiting religious miracles; (*e*) མངོན་གྲུབ་པ the attainment of *Nirvāṇa*. 2. world, as a more general term: བདེ་བ་ ཅན་གྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན *bde-wa-can gyi hjig-rten* the Sukhāvati or the world of bliss. There are two kinds of worlds:—(*a*) མ་དག་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན the impure or defiled world, *i.e.*, the world of sin; (*b*) དག་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན the sanctified world, *i.e.*, the world of purity. Most Buddhists include our world, in the *Madag-pahi Hjig-rten*. The following five include the pure worlds or *Dag-pahi hjig-rten*: (*a*) བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ་བདུན་

ཀྱི་ཞིང་ཁམས the worlds which have been sanctified by the presence of the seven Sugata Buddhas or the happily-passed-away Buddhas; (*b*) the worlds presided over by the Buddhas of the ten quarters and the five Dhyāni Buddhas; (*c*) the world of beatitude called མངོན་དགའ་བ or མངོན་པར་དགའ་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས; (*d*) the world called པདྨ་ཅན *pad ma-can*; (*e*) De-wa-chan or the World of Bliss of the Northern Buddhists (*Sorig.*). Our present world is divided into two:— (*a*) ཕྱི་སྣོད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན *Phyi-snod-kyi hjig-rten* the physical or inorganic world, (*b*) ནང་བཅུད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན the living or animated world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས *hjig-rten-khams* लोकधातु the world.

Syn. ས་རྟེན *sa-rten*; བཅུད་ཀྱི་སྣོད *bcud-kyi snod*; གནས་རྟེན *gnas-rten*; རང་སྐྱེད *rañ-skyed*; ས་བོན *sa-bon* (*Mñon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤས *hjig-rten-khams kyi cha-ças* लोकधात्वंश part of the world.

* འཇིག་རྟེན་མཁའ་འགྲོ *Hjig-rten mkhah-hgro* n. of a nymph.

འཇིག་རྟེན་མཁྱེན་པ *hjig-rten mkhyen-pa* लोकविद् the knower of the world, *i.e.*, of all that happens in the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁྲིམས *hjig-rten-khrims* = རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས *rgyal-khrims* the laws or institutes for governing (*Mñon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་གཏམ *hjig-rten-gyi gtam* worldly saying, common saying, proverb.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཐད *hjig-rten-gyi thad* व्यावहारिका worldliness; in the direction of worldliness, or usage, custom, etc.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བར *hjig-rten-gyi bar* लोकान्तरिका in the world a dark space, n. of a hell.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *Hjig-rten-gyi gtso-bo* the lord of the universe (*M. V.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཚུལ *hjig-rten-gyi tshul* लोकयात्रा worldly manner, according to custom, or usage.

འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ *Hjig-rten mgon-po* लोकनाथ the patron or protector of the world; an epithet of the *Bodhisattva* Avalokites'vara; also n. of the Buddha.

འཇིག་རྟེན་འཇིག་པ *hjig-rten hjig-pa* लोकाभिभवन the destruction of the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་མངོན་པར་མི་དགའ་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས सर्व-लोकानभिरतिसंज्ञा an aversion to the concerns of this world, being the outcome of adherence to the Doctrine.

འཇིག་རྟེན་འདུལ *hjig-rten-hdul* (སངས་རྒྱས་སྤྱིའི་མཚན *sañs-rgyas spyihi-mtshan*) लोकजित् one who has conquered the world—a general epithet of Buddha (*Mñon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་པ *hjig-rten-pa* लौकिक, लोकतः a worldly man, a layman.

འཇིག་རྟེན་དཔང་པོ *hjig-rten dpañ-po* = ཉི་མ also लोकेश, संसारसाक्षी the sun, the witness of the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཕ་རོལ *hjig-rten pha-rol* परलोक the next world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱེད་པོ *Hjig-rten byed-po* the maker of the universe, an epithet of ལྷ་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ Mahes'vara (*Situ. 8*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱེད་པོ *Hjig-rten byed-po* = ལྷ་ཚངས་པ *lha-tshañs-pa* a name of Brahmā (*Mñon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག *Hjig-rten dwañ-phyug* लोकेश्वर a name of Avalokites'vara (*Mñon.*).

* འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཡི་གེ་བདུན *Hjig-rten dwañ-phyug yi-ge bdun* the seven letters symbolical of Avalokites'vara (*A. 24*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་མིག *hjig-rten-mig* = ཉི་མ लोकचक्षु: the sun as the eye of the world (*Mñon.*); n. of a Rishi, the founder of *Lokāyata* sect of Indian atheists (*Grub.* ཀ *5*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་མེས་པོ *Hjig-rten mes-po* (ལྷ་ཚངས་པ) the ancestor of the world; an epithet of Brahmā (*Mñon.*).

* འཇིག་རྟེན་ཟླ་བ *hjig-rten zla-wa* लोकेन्द्र (*Kā-lac. T, 74*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་མ *Hjig-rten las hdas-ma* a n. of the queen of the Noi-Jin demons (*K. g.* ད *130*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཤིང་རྟ་མ *hjig-rten çiñ rta-ma*=འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* a hill torrent (*Mñon.*).

འཇིག་པ I: *hjig-pa*=འཇིག་པ भङ्ग breaking down, destruction, ruin.

འཇིག་པ II: 1. vb. act. pf. བཤིག, fut. གཤིག, imp. ཤིག (*Rdo. 46.*) to destroy, to devastate, to devour, to abolish, to do away with, dissolve (an enchantment). 2. vb. n. pf. བཤིག or ཞིག *shig* to be lost; undermined; to decay, perish: འཇིག་པར་ཤིན་ཏུ་སླ (earthly good) may be easily lost again; འཇིག་པ་ཞིག་གསོས་བྱེད་པ to restore repair. 3. to suck, draw out moisture (*Sch.*), v. འཇིབ་པ.

འཇིག་པ་ཅན *hjig-pa-can* frail, perishable (*Cs.*); མི་འཇིག་པ imperishable.

འཇིག་པའི་བསྐལ་པ *hjig-pahi bskal-pa* संवर्तकल्प the period of dissolution of the universe.

འཇིག་པའི་ངང་ཅན *hjig-pahi ñañ-can* विनश्वर subject to destruction.

འཇིག་པར་ལྟ་བ *hjig-par lta-wa* भयदर्शी apprehensive of danger, fearful.

འཇིག་ཚོགས *hjig-tshogs* lit. collection of the destructibles, *i.e.*, the worldly things; भीषण terrible.

འཇིག་ཚོགས་ལ་ལྟ་བ *hjig-tshogs-la lta-wa* the doctrine of regarding everything as destructible; described as ལྟ་བ་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ལྔ་ཡོད་པའི་གཅིག one of the five schools of philosophy that aimed at freedom from misery, holding that worldly existence is comprised of five miseries; the doctrines opposed to it were:—(1) མི་འཇིག་ལྟ; (2) མཐར་ལྟ; (3) ལྟ་བ་མཆོག་འཛིན; (4) བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མཆོག་འཛིན; (5) ལོག་ལྟ. [The Sanskrt equivalents may be thus rendered:—(1) सत्कायदृष्टि regarding the body as permanent; (2) अन्तग्राहदृष्टि pondering on death; (3) मिथ्यादृष्टि false conception, *i.e.*, denial of future existence; (4) दृष्टिपरामर्श hesitation or doubt about truths; (5) शीलव्रतपरामर्श doubt about rules of conduct]*S.*

འཇིགས=*hjigs*, བ་རུ་ར *ba-ru-ra* a medicinal fruit.

འཇིགས་པ *hjigs-pa* I: भी vb. to fear, be afraid, be terrified. Frq. both in old and recent lit., also common in colloq. In books occurs with the instrumental case of the object: གྲོང་ཁྱེར་འཇིག་པར་ནུས་པ་དག་གིས་འཇིགས་ཏེ fearing those who were able to destroy the city; but in later writings and in colloq. takes ལ: ཁྲོ་བ་འབྱུང་བས་ལྷ་མོ་ལ་འཇིགས་པར་གྱུར་ཏེ because her anger was arising, he became afraid of the goddess (*Mil.*): ང་ཁྱེད་ལ་འཇིགས་སོ་ཞེས་ཟེར I am afraid of you, thus he said. The form of the supine seems to be འཇིགས་སུ not འཇིགས་པར and is in common use: དེས་ན་ཀྱི་ནང་ན་སྦྲུལ་གདུག་པས་འཇིགས་སུ་རུང་བས་གང་ངོ as it was proper to fear the poisonous snakes in the trench, they filled it (with water) (*G. Sndg.*). Intensive forms of this verb are very frq. in early lit., འཇིགས being combined with either སྐྲག or དངང་ or with both; esp. common in the Kah-gyur treatises: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་པར་གྱུར grew afraid; འཇིགས་དངང་སྐྲག་སོང་ was sore affrighted.

འཇིགས་པ II: sbst. fear, apprehension, dread. Often with genit. case: རྒྱལ་པོའི་འཇིགས་པ *rgyal-pohi hjigs-pa* standing in fear of the king; ཀུ་འཕྲོག་འཇིགས་པ་བྲལ་བས་བདེ because free from fear of robbery, I am happy; ཟད་པའི་འཇིགས་པ་མེད་པས་བདེ when having no apprehension of expenditure, he felt happy.

Syn. སྐྲག་པ *skrag-pa*; དོགས་པ *dogs-pa*; དངངས་པ *dñañs-pa*; སྐྱི་གཡའ *skyi-gyah*; སྐྱི་བུན *skyi-bun*; བག་ཚ་བ *bag-tsha-wa* (*Mñon.*).

* འཇིགས་སྐྱོབས *hjigs-skyobs* མེའི *mehi*... ཆུའི *chuhi*...སེང་གེའི *señ-gehi*...གླང་པོའི *glañ-pohi*...

ཆད་པའི་ *chad-pahi*... ཀླུའི་ *kluhi*... མཁའ་འགྲོའི་ *mkhah-grohi*...མི་རྒོད་ཀྱི་ *mi-rgod-kyi*... (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་སྐྲག *hjigs-skrag* fear, panic; also a terrible object: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་ཏུ་སོང་ he has become frightened.

འཇིགས་མཁན *hjigs-mkhan* one who is frightened.

འཇིགས་བཅས *hjigs-bcas* सभय, भीत with fear, possessed of fear.

འཇིགས་བཅས་ལམ *hjigs-bcas-lam* a bad, unsafe road (*Mňon.*).

འཇིགས་ཆུམ་པ *hjigs-chum-pa*, v. ཆུམ་པ.

* འཇིགས་སྟེར *hjigs-ster* भयदा (*Kālac T. 152*) [inspiring fear, causing danger]*S.*

འཇིགས་ལྡན་ *hjigs-sdań* भयङ्कर fierce, terrible; also a term for wine.

འཇིགས་སྡེ *Hjigs-sde* भीष्म, भीमसेन, भयानक terrible, a name of the second Pāṇḍava, also Bhishma.

འཇིགས་གནས *hjigs-gnas* 1. lit. a fearful place; a cemetery, where dead bodies are left or disposed of. 2.=འབྱོར་པ विभव wealth, prosperity.

Syn. དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi-gas* (*Mňon.*).

འཇིགས་པ་ཅན *hjigs-pa-can* 1. fearful, timorous. 2. dreadful, frightful (*Cs.*).

འཇིགས་པ་བཅུ་པ *hjigs-pa bcu-pa*=མ་ཧེ *ma-he* प्रतिभय a buffalo.

འཇིགས་པ་མེད *hjigs-pa-med* अभय fearless.

འཇིགས་པ་སེལ་བྱེད *hjigs-pa sel-byed* the remover of all fears; a kind or ruler; also=རྒྱལ་བ a Jina, who removes all fears.

Syn. མིའི་མགོན་པོ *mihi mgon-po*; ས་གཞི་སྐྱོང་ *sa-bshi skyoń* (*Mňon.*).

འཇིགས་པར་འགྱུར *hjigs-par-hyyur* बिभेति becomes frightened; འཇིགས་པར་བྱེད *hjigs-par byed* भाययति frightened.

འཇིགས་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *hjigs-byed-skyes* भीष्मज born of Bhīshma.

* འཇིགས་བྱེད་བསྡུས་པ *Hjig-byed bsdus-pa* (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་བྱེད་མ *Hjigs-byed-ma* 1. n. of a princess of the *Yakṣa* or Noijin demi-gods. (*K. g.* ད, *130*). 2.=ཉེས་པའི་ལམ the way to sin (*Mňon.*).

* འཇིགས་བྱེད་རོ་ལངས་བརྒྱད་སྐོར་གྱི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས भयकरवेतालाष्टकसाधन propitiating eight fearful goblins (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་རུང་ (བ) *hjigs-ruń-(wa)* भयानक, प्रतिभय, बीभत्स, रौद्र, भीषक, भैरव, भीम fearful, loathsome; one of the names of the second son Pāṇḍu Rāja.

འཇིགས་ས *hjigs-sa* dangerous quarters or place.

འཇིགས་ས་ཆེ *hjigs-sa-che* a place where there is much occasion for being afraid.

འཇིགས་སུ་རུང་བ་མ *hjigs-su ruń-wa-ma* रोषणी, रोषण, भीलुक: n. of a goddess of fearful mien.

འཇིང་ I: *hjiń* a mineral substance applied on old sores.

འཇིང་ II: seems to mean the midst, as well as the expanse, the whole bulk; རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཡེ་འཇིང་ *rgya-mtsho-ye hjiń* the whole surface of the sea; ལུས་འཇམ་འཇག་པོ་མཚོ་འཇིང་འཇུག *lus-hjam hjag-po mtsho hjiń-hjug* the smooth-bodied Takshaka (snake) enters into the midst of the lake.

འཇིང་པ *hjiń-pa* also མཇིང་པ neck, resp. སྐུ་འཇིང་འཇིང་ཀྱོག *hjiń-kyog* a wry neck (*Cs.*); འཇིང་ཁུང་ the nape of the neck (*Jä.*); འཇིང་ལྤགས the back part of the neck (*Cs.*); འཇིང་ནུབ खग्रीव (lit. sunk-neck) a short-neck (in a man).

འཇིངས *hjińs* मध्य, मध्य the center, the pith or དབུས, རྒྱ་མཚོའི་འཇིངས=རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དབུས the depths of the sea; the centre of ocean (*Dag. 8*).

འཛིབ་འཐུང་ *hjib-hthuṅ* lit. that drinks as soon as it is born = སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *skyes-ma thag-pa* an infant just born.

འཛིབ་པ I: *hjib-pa* or འཛིབས་པ pf. བཞིབས also གཞིབས *gshibs*, fut. བཞིབ or གཞིབ to suck, *e.g.*, of a baby; མཆུས་འཛིབས་པ to suck with the lips (*Dag. 8*). ཁྲག་འཛིབས to suck blood; also to blister.

འཛིབ་པ II: or འཛིབས་པ, cf. ཞིམ་པ to relish, also to taste.

འཛིབ་རྩི *hjib-rtsi* acc. to *Cs.* a syrup, a medicinal plant.

འཛིབ་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *hjib-rtsi chen-po* n. of a medicinal plant; it is said of it: ཁ་ཡི་ནད་དང་སོ་དང་མཆིན་པའི་ཚད་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད it cures inflammation of the liver and the teeth and diseases of the mouth.

འཛིམ་པ *hjim-pa* कर्दम mud, clay, also muddy water (*Mṅon.*). འཛིམ་སྐུ mud image or statue. འཛིམ་སྐོང་ *hjim-skoṅ* a small cup of clay; a crucible (*Cs.*). འཛིམ་གཟུགས a figure formed of clay.

འཛིམ་ལས་པ *hjim-las-pa* one of the four classes of the rural people who make mud houses; those who work in mud, cultivators of the soil (*Ya-sel. 55*).

འཛིལ་བ *hjil-wa* 1. to shed blood. 2. pf. བཅིལ *bcil*, fut. གཞིལ to expel, eject, remove, turn off. ཕྱིར་འཛིལ་བ *phyir hjil-wa* to banish out (noxious animals, vices, etc.).

‡ འཛིལ་ན་ཤན *Hjil-na-çan* river mentioned in early history of India (*K. my.* ཁ *198*).

འཛིལ་ལི *hjil-li* = ཁྲིའུ་ཤིང *khrihu-çiṅ* a chair, wooden stool; also = འཇའ་རིས *hjah-ris* colours of the rainbow: རྫིངས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལས་འཛིལ་ལི་བྱས་ནས *rdsiṅs-kyi kha khyer-las hjil-li byas-nas* (*A. 18*) a seat was furnished him by his being carried on the deck of a vessel.

འཛུ་བ I: *hju-wa* vb. 1. pf. འཛུས to seize, grasp, lay hold of, with ལ (*Dag. 8*): དཔྲལ་བའི་མདའ་ལ་འཛུ་བ *dpral-wahi mdah-la hju-wa* grasping the arrow (that was) sticking in his forehead; གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་འཛུ་བ taking firmly hold of each other; ལག་པ་ནས་འཛུ་བ to grasp by the hand (*Jä.*). 2. pf. བཞུས, fut. བཞུ to melt, to digest; ཟས་འཛུ་བ to digest the food; འཛུ་སླ་བ easily digestible; འཛུ་དཀའ་བ difficult for digestion; ཟོས་པ་དང་འཐུངས་པ་དང་འཆོས་པ་དང་མྱངས་པ་རྣམས་ལེགས་པར་བདེ་བར་འཛུ whatever has been eaten, drunk, or tasted with perfect ease (pleasure) becomes well digested.

འཛུ་བ II: 1. digestion; འཛུ་བ་ལ་སྒོ *hju-wa-la-sgo* the digestion is in order, is easy (*Med.*); འཛུ་སྟོབས་ཆུང་ the digestive power is weak (*Med.*; *Jä.*). 2. = འཛི་བ a flea (*Sch.*).

འཛུག I: *hjug*, སྟབས *stabs* to plant, fix, pitch; འཛུག་བདེ་བ *hjug-bde-wa* = སྟབས་བདེ་བ *stabs-bde-wa* easy to plant or to fix.

འཛུག་འཁྲུན་ཆོད་པ *hjug-hkhrun chod-pa* to make the last settlement, settle a thing once for all.

འཛུག་བརྒྱ་པ *hjug-brgya-pa* = གློག *glog* शतावर्त lightning; banks, margin.

འཛུག་ངོགས *hjug-ṅogs*, तीर n. of Vishṇu; ཆུ་རབ a ford, where one may cross a river, also the margin of a river.

འཛུག་ལྡོག *hjug-ldog* obstacles.

འཛུག་སྡུད *hjug-sdud* for མཛུག་སྡུད निगमन insertion, also conclusion in a syllogism.

འཛུག་པ I: *hjug-pa* गमन, प्रवेश, निर्वेश, वर्तन pf. and imp. ཞུགས *shugs* 1. to go into, to enter; ཆུའི་ནང་དུ་འཛུག་པ to enter into the water; རྒྱ་མཚོར་འཛུག་པ to start on the sea; ལམ་དུ་འཛུག་པ to set out, start, to proceed on a journey. Gen. འཛུག་པ is used with the termin. case, but sometimes it occurs with ལ: རྗེ་བླ་མའི་བྱིན་རླབས་རི་ལ་ཞུགས by the blessing of

the reverend lamas I have entered the mountains (*Mil.* ཁ *278*); བསམ་གཏན་དང་པོ་ལས་བྱུང་ནས། བསམ་གཏན་གཉིས་པ་ལ་ཞུགས and when they had emerged from the first stage of Samtan abstraction (*i.e.*, *dhyāna*), they entered into the second stage (*Dzl.*). In this passage, we find the termin. case employed: འཁྱགས་ན་སྟོང་ཉིད་ཀྱི་རར་འཇུག when I feel cold, I enter into the fold of the very Void (*Mil.* ཀ *92*). དགེ་བ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to betake to pious works; འཇུག་པའི་ལས works that are a consequence of having really entered upon the practice of virtue, positive good works; ཆོས་ལ་འཇུག་པ = ཆོས་ལ་བབས to turn to religion, to be converted; བསྟན་པ་ཞིག་ལ་འཇུག་པ *bstan-pa shig-la hjug-pa* to adopt a certain religion, a certain doctrine. 2. almost analogous to 1. is another common signification: to begin, to set about. Here the vb. is always coupled to the participle by ལ: དགོངས་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to begin to think upon; སྟོན་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to begin showing; གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་རྣམ་པར་བརླག་པ་ལ་ཞུགས་པས having started entirely exterminating one another (*Jä.*).

འཇུག་པ II: = ཡོན་པ sbst. the going into, the entering; the beginning; the first stage of a disease (*Mñg.*); also can signify: अवतार the incarnation of a deity. འཇུག་པ་བཅུ *Hjug-pa-bcu* दशावतार the ten incarnations of the Supreme Being (Vishnu), viz., ཉ मत्स्य the Fish; རུས་སྦལ कूर्म Tortoise; ཕག वराह the Pig; མིའི་སེང་གེ नृसिंह the Man-lion; མིའུ་ཐུང་ वामन the Dwarf; ཐུག་པ་ནག་པོ कृष्ण Krishna or rather his elder brother Balarâma; དགའ་བྱེད་ར་མ་ཎ परशुराम Paras'u Rāma; རུས་པ་ར་མ་ཎ रामचन्द्र Rāmacandra; སངས་རྒྱས बुद्ध Buddha; གིང་གྷི་རྩེ *Kiñ-ghi rtse* कल्कि Kalki.

འཇུག་པ III: pf. བཅུག (perh. also འཇུགས *Lex.*), fut. གཞུག (*Rdo. 46*), imp. ཆུག vb. 1. to put into, insert; to infuse, inject; to fix. མི་ཞིག་ཆོས་ལ་འཇུག་པ to convert a man, to induce him to adopt a certain religion 2. to appcint, constitute; also to manifest, place out, settle. 3. to command, induce. 4. to permit, allow, suffer. In last two senses with termin. case of root of verb.

འཇུག་པ་གཅིག *hjug-pa-gcig* = མཐུན་གཅིག of one opinion, of the same party; ཕྱོགས་མཐུན; ཕྱོགས་མཚུངས; བསམ་བྱ་མཚུངས (*Mñon.*).

འཇུག་པའི་གནས *hjug-pahi-gnas* met. house, residence (*Mñon.*).

འཇུག་པར་འདོད་པ *hjug-par hdod-pa* to wish to take up any work.

འཇུག་པར་བྱེད་པ *hjug-par-byed-pa* to undertake.

འཇུག་བྱ *hjug-bya* 1. road. 2. dwelling.

འཇུག་རིངས *hjug-riñs* (for མཇུག་རིངས) *mjug-riñs* केतु comet.

✝ **འཇུངས་པ** *hjuñs-pa* = སེར་སྣ་ཆེ་བ 1. avarice; avaricious (*Dag. 8*). 2. कृपण a miser; འཇུངས་པ་ཅན *hjuñs-pa-can* avaricious.

✝ **འཇུད་པ** *hjud-pa* and more frq. འཇུད་པ a secondary form of འཇུག་པ cf. ཆུད་པ, འཆུད་པ.

✝ འཇུད་མཐུན་མ *hjud-mthun-ma* or འཇུད་འཐུན་མ = སྨད་འཚོང་མ गणिका a prostitute, harlot. (*Dag. 8*); འཇུད་མཐུན་བྱེད་པ *hjud-mthun byed-pa* to play the harlot.

འཇུན་འགར *Hjun-hgar* a tribe of Eleuth Mongols who invaded Tibet and destroyed monasteries *circa* 1645 (*Loñ.* ༢ *12*).

འཇུན་པ *hjun-pa* pf. བཅུན *bcun*, fut. གཞུན *gshun* (cf. བཞུན *bshun*, ཞུན *shun*) acc. to *Cs.*, to subdue, make tame; to make confess; to make soft, to soften, to punish (by words or blows); to convert. ཐབས་ཀྱིས་འཇུན་པ་པོ one who can tame by certain means or strategy.

འཇུམ་ཁྱད *hjum-khyad* = ཉུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་མར་ཆག་པ to diminish, to become less (*Rtsii.*).

འཛུམ་པ *hjum-pa* or འཛུམས་པ pf. འཛུམ *bjum*, fut. གཟུམ, imp. ཟུམ, prop. to cause to shudder, but is frq. as neut. vb. to contract; ཤ་འཛུམ་པ contraction of the muscles, shrinking (*Sch.*).

འཛུར་གེགས *Hjur-geyṣ* n. of a kind of Yi-dag whose throat is so contracted that a drop of water can hardly pass through it to quench his ever-burning thirst.

འཛུར་གྱིས *hjur-gyiṣ* suddenly, all at once: ན་བཟའི་ཕག་ན་ཚུར་དངུལ་གྱི་མཎྜལ་ཁྲུ་གང་པ་ཞིག་འཛུར་གྱིས་བཏོན *na-bzaḥi phag-na tshur dṅul-gyi man-dal khru gañ-pa shig hjur-gyiṣ bton.* from the pocket of his robe he suddenly drew forth a silver *mandal* tray one cubit square (*Hbrom. 14*).

འཛུར་བ *hjur-wa* (pf. བཟུར q.v.) 1. to draw tight; འཛུར་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be entangled; འཛུར་མཉུག wrinkled, as the skin is in old age; འཛུར་མིག *hjur-mig* a wire-drawing hole or vice. 2.=འཛུར་བ to evade, to shun, to go out of the way; འཛུར་མེད unavoidable (*Jä.*).

འཛུར་བུ *hjur-bu* the act of busying one's self in worldly concerns and thereby remaining tied to them, འཛུར་བུས་བཅིངས་པའི་སེམས་ཉིད་ནི, སྒྲོད་ན་གྲོལ་བར་ནི་ཆོས་མེད (*Lo. 40*).

འཛུས *hjuṣ* seized, held by the hand, v. འཛུ་བ.

འཛེ *hje* sometimes written for མཛེ.

འཇེབས་པ *hjebṣ-pa* or འཇེབས་པོ well sounding, beautiful, handsome; also of sweet sounds; སྙན་འཇེབས harmony, euphony (*Jä.*).

འཇེམ་པ *hjem-pa* also འཇེམས་པ or འཇེམས་པོ 1. dexterity, cleverness. 2. skilled, clever.

འཛེར་འཇིགས *Hjer-hjigs* an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*).

འཇོ་བ *hjo-wa* I:=སྒེག་པ *sgeg-pa* लास्य fascinating, charming, seductive. འཇོ་བགམ་ཕྱོས་པ *hjo-bgam phyoṣ-pa*=འཇོ་བག་ཅན or འཇོས་པ सलील playful, coquettish. འཇོ་སྒེག *hjo-sgeg*: 1. beauty, charm (*Yig. 50*). 2. a coquettish, alluring posture; འཇུད་མཛུན་འཇོ་སྒེག་འཇོག the harlot places herself alluringly (*Jä.*). འཇོ་སྟེར་བ *hjo ster-wa*=དགའ་བ giving delight, charming (*Mñon.*).

འཇོ་བ II: pf. བཞོས, fut. བཞོ, imp. འཇོས दोहन to milk; མཛོ་མོ་འཇོ་བ to milk a yak-cow. འདོད་འཇོའི་བ *hdod-hjohi-ba* कामधेनु a cow yielding all desires; a cow that gives milk at pleasure.

འཇོ་མཁན *hjo-mkhan* one who milks a cow; also འཇོ་བ་པོ *hjo-wa-po.*

འཇོ་བ་མོ *hjo-wa-mo* a milkmaid.

འཇོ་མ *hjo-ma* a milch-cow.

Syn. བ་མོ *ba-mo*; འབབ་བྱེད *hbab-byed*; ཡོངས་འཇོམ *yoñs-hjom* (*Mñon.*).

འཇོ་ཤ *hjo-ça* and འཇོ་ཤ་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *hjo-ça-ka chen-po* are celestial flowers.=ལྷའི་མེ་ཏོག *lhaḥi me-tog* flowers of the gods (*K. d.* ཞ *156*).

འཇོག་པ *hjog-pa* I: स्थापन, निक्षेप, प्रक्षेप, स्थापित, अवक्षेपण; pf. བཞག, fut. གཞག, imp. ཞོག: 1. to put, place, make a place for, settle; to assign: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་འཇོག་ཐོད་ན་ཉེ་གནས་ཀྱི་ལས་ག་བྱེད་དགོས (*A. 95*) if you can employ me I must do the work of an attendant. ལས་སུ་འཇོག་པ to set one a task, to employ one in a certain service; རྫུན་གྱི་དཔང་པོ་ཁ་ཅིག་ལ་འཇོག་པ to set up some person as false witnesses; སེམས་ལ་འཇོག་པ to bear in mind; ཕྱིར་འཇོག་པ to leave behind, to leave out, to put by, to lay aside. ནོར་གསོག་འཇོག་མེད treasure and articles were not put by. གསོག་འཇོག་མཁན one who hoards up wealth. 2. to leave, to leave behind; ལག་རྗེས an impression; རང་གི་ཡུལ་འཇོག་པ to leave one's own country; ཕོངས་པར་མ་བཞག་པར so that it is not left to poverty; གདུང་བརྒྱུད་འཇོག་པ to leave offspring behind, to propagate the species (*Jä.*).

འཇོག་པ II: pf. ཞོགས, བཞོགས, fut. གཞོག, imp. ཞོག to cut, to hew, to square (a pen, timber, etc.), to carve, to chip (a thin piece of wood, etc.) (*Jä.*).

འཇོག་པོ *Hjog-po* = འཇག་པོ तक्षक n. of a species of Nāga or Lu. རྡོ་འཇོག तक्षशिला Taxila, n. of an ancient city in the Panjab which was visited by Alexander the Great. ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དགའ་བོ་འཇོག་པོ *Klu-rgyal dgaḥ-bo Hjog-po* Nāga-rāja Nanda Takshaka.

འཇོག་བྱེད *hjog-byed* n. of a bitter medicinal plant.

འཇོང *hjoṅ* 1. = ལྕོང *lcoṅ* tadpole. 2. a hoe, pick-axe: འཇོང་ཆེན *hjoṅ-chen*, ཏོག་ཙེ a large hoe, also pick-axe: བདུད་ཀྱི་ཐོ་ཆེན་འཇོང་ཆེན་གཉིས the hammer and hoe are both of the devil (*D.R.*). 3. of egg-form (དབྱིབས་སྒོ་ང་ལྟ་བུ) (*Dag. 8*).

འཇོང་པོ *hjoṅ-po* also *hjoṅ-hjoṅ* oblong, longish, oval, elliptical, cylindric, bottle-shaped, etc.; also applied to stature: tall; འཇོང་ཉམས་ཅན oblong shaped, in relation to leaves, cones of firs, etc.; ལོ་མ་འཇོང་རྣབས་ཉག་ཀ་ཅན slips; leaves split into narrow slips. (*Vai. sñ.*); དབྱིབས་འཇོང an oval form (*Jä.*).

འཇོང་ཙེ *hjoṅ-tse* = ལྕོག་ཙེ a small low table (used as dining table for a single person in Tibet).

འཇོན་དམར *hjon-dmar* = ཟངས copper (*K. du. 19*).

* འཇོམས *hjoms* भग्न broken (*Kālac. T. 144*).

འཇོམས་པ *hjoms-pa*, pf. བཅོམ, or བཅོམས also of ཞོམ, fut. གཞོམ (*Rdo. 46*), imp. ཆོམས 1. उन्मूलन, प्रहसन, ध्वंस, घात, विनाशन, विहेटन, धरिघ to conquer, subdue, put down, suppress; ནད་འཇོམས to root out a disease; དམག་ལ་འཇོམས་པ to defeat in a war; བློ་མུན་འཇོམས་པ *blo-mun hjoms-pa* to keep down or suppress a wicked person; འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱིས་ཀུན་ནས་འཇོམས་བ to be quite overpowered by lust; རབ་ཏུ་འཇོམ་པ་འདི the following overpowering (charm); འཇོམས་པར་འགྱུར हनिष्यति will be killed, destroyed; བཅོམ་མོ an exclamation: I am done for! (*Jä.*). 2. to oppress, tyrannize over, plunder: འཇོམས་པའི་ཁྲབས་བྱས་པ་ལ as they were on the point of plundering him. རྒྱལ་པོས་བཅོམས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་གྲོལ་བར་མཛད་དོ all who were oppressed by the king were delivered. From this verb is derived the well-known appellation of Buddha, བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས, meaning "he who, possessed of victory, has passed beyond."

འཇོམས་བྱེད I: *hjoms-byed* 1. a charm, a magical formula. 2. an exorcist who suppresses the vanquisher.

Syn. མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ *mthu-bo-che*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *rdo-rje hdsin-pa* (*Mñon.*).

* འཇོམས་བྱེད II: प्रमर्दीय the conqueror; conquerable (*Kālac. T. 153*).

འཇོམས་བྱེད་བུ *Hjoms-byed-bu* the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mñon.*).

འཇོར *hjor* = གཞོར 1. hoe, grubbing hoe, mattock, pick-axe; འཇོར་ལྕགས the iron of a mattock (*Cs.*). 2. the supine of འཇོ་བ as in འཇོར་གྱིས་རྐོ་བ *hjor-gyis rko-wa* to turn up with the hoe; འཇོར་བུ a small hoe.

འཇོར་པོ *hjor-po* a large mattock, spade; འཇོར་ཡུ *hjor-yu* the handle of the hoe.

འཇོལ་བ I: *hjol-wa* 1. to hang down, གོས་ལྟ་བུ *gos lta-bu* as of a robe, grament. 2. occurs for འབྱོལ་བ *hbyol-wa* to turn aside, to make way.

འཇོལ་བ II: a sbst. acc. to *Cs.*=འཇོལ་འཇོལ *hjol-hjol* or གཞོལ་བ *gshol-wa* train, trail, retinue; འཇོལ་གོས *hjol-gos* or འཇོལ་བེར *hjol-ber* चौम a linen cloth, a robe or garment with a train; འཇོལ་ཅན *hjol-can* having a train; ཐོས་བསམ་སྒོམ་པའི་འཇོལ་ཁྲབ་གྱོན put on the protecting robes of listening, reflection, meditation (*Mil.* ཀ. *92*).

འཇོལ་འཇོལ *hjol-hjol* hanging belly or paunch *Jä.*; (གོས་ལྷ་བུ་སར་ནར་ནར་ རིང་པོ་ས་ལ་རེག་པ like a flowing robe touching the ground while walking) (*Dag. 8*).

འཇོལ་ལེ *hjol-le* hanging; cf. ཕྱང་ངེ or གྲོད་པ འཇོལ་ལེ hanging-belly, paunch.

འཇོལ་མོ *Hjol-mo* 1. a singing bird of very sweet note, said to be abundant in the juniper groves near Lhasa and in Lhokha: འཇོལ་མོའི་གྲེ་བས་ཚངས་པའི་དབྱངས་ལྟ་བུ་སྐྱེད *hjol-moḥi gre-was tshaṅs-paḥi dbyaṅs lta-bu skyed* from the throat of the Jol-mo comes out a voice-like that of Brahmā. In *Snd. Hbk.* mention is made of two species of Jol-mo: འཇོལ་ནག said to be a species of blackbird identical with *Merula ruficollis*, and འཇོལ་ཁྲ a middle-sized piebald bird described as white in colour with yellow markings and with a daub of red behind each ear.

Met. Syn. ལྔ་བའི་དབྱངས་སྙན *lṅa-waḥi dbyaṅs-sñan*; གྲེ་འགྱུར་མཁན *gre-hgyur-mkhan*; དུས་ཚིགས་ཀུན་འགྲོ *dus-tshigs kun-hgro* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗང་མ *rjaṅ-ma*=རྫང་མ store-room (*Jä.*).

རྗིད་པ *rjid-pa* acc. to *Cs.* lean; gen. རིད་པ.

རྗིབ་ལས *rjib-las* in *W.*=service done in socage; compulsory service in the fields, on roads etc. (*Ja.*).

རྗུད་པ *rjud-pa*=རྒུད་པ *rgud-pa* आपद्, आपत् trouble, danger, disadvantage (*Dag. 8*).

རྗེ *rje* स्वामी, आर्य्य, प्रभु lord, master, superior, chief; མི་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ his lordship, his majesty; a title of rulers and chiefs. In Tibet this title is also applied to ministers and to officials up to the rank of མདའ་དཔོན *Mdaḥ-dpon* (general) if appointed from among the hereditary nobles of the land. ཡུལ་གྱི་རྗེ་མཛད་ནས *yul-gyi rje mdsad-nas* having acted the part of a sovereign of the country.

རྗེ་ཁྲི་སྒྲ་སྤུངས་ཅན *Rje Khri sgra spuṅs-can* one of the kings of Tibet (*Yig.*); རྗེ་ཁྲི་ཐོག *Rje khri-thog* the reigning king (of Tibet).

རྗེ་དགེ་འདུན་གྲུབ *Rje Dge-ḥdun-grub* Gedun-dub, the famous Lama of Lhasa who founded the monastery of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang, and who was one of the most distinguished disciples of Tsongkhapa. *Note*: the title of Dalai Lama was not assumed until 200 years later.

རྗེ་ངར *rje-ṅar* जङ्घा the loin; but acc. to *Jä.* the lower part of the leg.

* རྗེ་ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Rje lcaṅ-skya rol-paḥi rdo-rje* or ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཞབས *Lcaṅ-skya rol-paḥi rdo-rjiḥi-shabs* (*18B*), v. *Rolpaḥi Rdorje*.

རྗེ་ཉིད *rje-ñid* प्रभुत्व your lordship, reverence.

རྗེ་ཐོག་རྩན *Rje-thog-rtsan* n. of a king of Tibet (*Yig.*).

རྗེ་བ *rje-wa*, pf. བརྗེས, fut. བརྗེ, imp. བརྗེས परिवर्त्तन to change, barter, to give or take in exchange: འདི་དག་གིས་བརྗེར it may be changed for these; to shift, pass on; རྗེ་བྱའི་ནོར articles of barter.

རྗེ་བོ *rje-bo* ईश्वर, आर्य्य, स्वामी, प्रभु 1. lord, master, ruler, king: བོད་ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྗེ་བོར་གྱུར he

became sovereign of Tibet; ས་ཡི་བདག་པོ་མི་ཡི་རྗེ *sa-yi bdag-po mi-yi rje* the lord of the soil, ruler of the people; རྗེ་བོ་དང་ཞབས master and servant; རྗེ་ཁོལ master and slave; རྗེ་བློན king and minister; རྗེ་ཅི་ལགས *rje-ci lags* sir, what for, why? 2. a title of honour for dreaded persons or deities.

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-bo*; དམག་འདྲེན *dmag-hdren*; མགོ་དཔོན *mgo-dpon*; དཔོན་མགོ *dpon-mgo* (*Mnon.*).

རྗེ་འབངས *rje-hbans* the king and his subjects.

རྗེ་མ *rje-ma* = གཙོ་མ acc. to *Cs.* a lady of rank; རྗེ་མ་ཆུང་ young lady.

རྗེ་མོ *rje-mo* स्वामी mistress, lady.

རྗེ་བཙུན *rje-btsun* भट्टारक reverend, worshipful. This title is applied to saints, hermits, learned lamas, *e.g.*, to Milaraspa, the author and peripatetic teacher.

* རྗེ་བཙུན་དམ་པ་བློ་བཟང་བསྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Rje-btsun dam-pa blo-bzan bstan-pahi rgyal-mtshan* *Schr.*

* རྗེ་བཙུན་དཔལ *rje-btsun-dpal* श्रीभट्टारक honourable sir! (*Bull. 1848, 301*) *Schr.*

* རྗེ་བཙུན་བྱམས་པ *Rje-btsun byams-pa* or བྱམས་པ་མགོན་པོ your beneficient reverence! (*1 A.*) *Schr.*

རྗེ་བཙུན་མ *rje-btsun-ma* देवी lady who has entered the order of ge-long-ma. Applied also to any very charitable or devout woman. བསྟན་འགྲོའི་དཔལ་མགོན་མཚུངས་མེད་རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་སྐུ་ཞབས་མཆོག་གི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to the feet of the venerable lady who in her devotion to the cause of religion and in beneficence is unrivalled (*Yig. k. 14*).

* རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་ཀཱ་པ་ལི་ཏཱ་ར *Rje-btsun-ma kā-pa-li tā-ra* (*54 A.*) * རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་འཕགས་མ་སྒྲོལ་མ *Rje-btsun-ma hphags-ma sgrol-ma* भट्टारिका आर्या तारा titles of the goddess Dolma (*Tā. 2, 151*).

རྗེ་རིགས *rje-rigs* the caste of the nobility; རྗེའུ་རིགས the caste of the smaller lords, *i.e.*, gentlemen.

Syn. བརླ་བྱུང་ *brla-byun* (sprung from the loins); བརླ་སྐྱེས *brla-skyes* (loin-born); ས་རེག *sa-reg*, རྗེའུ་རིགས *rjehu-rigs* (*Mnon.*).

རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Rje Rin-po-che* the epithet by which Tsong-khapa is commonly known in Tibet. His real name was བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ in Sans. सुमतिकीर्ति.

རྗེའུ་རིགས *rjehu-rigs*, v. རྗེ་རིགས *rje-rigs*.

རྗེ་ས *rje-sa* = ཞེ་ས deference, respect; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད་པ to show respect, to pay one's respect.

ᅮ **རྗེད་པ** *rjed-pa* अवज्ञा, pf. and fut. བརྗེད *brjed* 1. to honour, reverence; མཆོད་ཅིང་བརྗེད to honour and worship; བརྗེད་པའི་འོས venerable, worthy of honour. 2. विस्मृति to forget; བརྗེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ *brjed-du hjug-pa* to make forget, to cause to forget: རང་ཡུལ་རང་གིས་བརྗེད་དེ having gradually forgotten my native land (*Mil.*).

རྗེད་ངས་ཅན *rjed-nas-can* acc. to *Lex.* consulted; by *Jä.* मुषितस्मृति; forgetful, oblivious; *Cs.* gives instead of it རྗེད་ངེས་ཅན.

རྗེད་ཆུ *rjed-chu* draught of oblivion, water of forgetfulness.

རྗེད་ཐོ *rjed-tho* list of notes, memorandum, journal, note-book, etc.

རྗེད་རྡོ *rjed-rdo* prob. memorial stone (*Jä.*).

རྗེད་བྱང་ *rjed-byan* specification or list of goods, luggage, etc., which the Tibetans mark with letters of the alphabet.

རྗེད་བྱེད *rjed-byed* or རྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན 1. a demon that takes away the power of memory. 2. अपस्मार epilepsy.

རྗེད་ཟས *rjed-zas* the meal of forgetfulness (*Cs.*); any food that produces oblivion.

རྗེན་པ *rjen-pa* नग्न, अचेल 1. stark, bare, naked; རྐང་རྗེན་ bare-footed, unshod; ཞབས་རྗེན་པར་གཤེགས་པ to go bare-footed; གདོང་རྗེན་དུ་སྡོད་པ *gdoṅ-rjen-du sdod-pa* to sit with unveiled face; མགོ་རྗེན་ with uncovered head; རྒྱབ་རྗེན་པ *rgyab-rjen-pa* naked backside; རྗེན་པར་འདོན་པ to strip perfectly; དམར་རྗེན quite naked (*Sch.*); རལ་གྲི་རྗེན་པ *ral-gri rjen-pa* a naked sword; ས་རྗེན་པ the bare ground, an uncovered ground; རྗེན་ནེ་བ undisguised, obvious to the understanding, manifest. 2. raw, not roasted or cooked; དམར་རྗེན red raw meat; མར་རྗེན butter not melted; ནས་རྗེན raw barley, not parched; also the meal of it; བྲ་རྗེན buck-wheat meal (*Sch.*). 3. unripe (chiefly from *Jä.*).

རྗེན *rjen* raw; ཤ་རྗེན 1. raw meat. 2.= ཡང་ན་ལུས་ལ་གོས་མེད་པ a naked person (*Dag. 8*).

Syn. གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu*; རྐྱང་པ *rkyaṅ-pa*; སྒྲིབ་མེད *sgrib-med*; གཡོགས་མེད *gyogs-med* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེན་བཏགས *rjen-btags* raw barley or peas ground, without being first parched.

རྗེན་ཕྱེ *rjen-phye* unparched barley, pea, or wheat flour (*Rtsii.*).

རྗེན་རིགས *rjen-rigs* victuals that may be eaten raw (*Cs.*).

རྗེན་ཟས *rjen-zas* uncooked meal or victuals.

རྗེས *rjes* has primarily the signification of a mark left, an imprint made on the ground; and this meaning is more exactly expressed in such terms as རྐང་རྗེས *rkaṅ-rjes*, a foot-mark, the trace of one's foot and ལག་རྗེས the impression or mark left of one's hand, hence fig. an action or deed. 2. However, from this the primary sense of རྗེས there is derived the second and more ordinary signification of the word, *i.e.*, that which comes after, that which follows, the consequence. Hence we obtain the most common usage of all, namely its use as an adv., signifying after, afterwards; and the postp. རྗེས་སུ, རྗེས་ལ, or simply རྗེས, meaning after, behind, &c. རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ to follow; ཤ་བའི་རྗེས་ལ་འབྲངས་སོང་ pursued after the stag. Also, conjunction དེ་རྗེས therefore, consequently. 3. the hinder-parts, v. *Pth. 270*, line *6*.

རྗེས་ཁུགས་པ *rjes-khugs-pa* अनुवर्श to recall or find out afterwards.

རྗེས་ཁྲིད *rjes-khrid* नतु, किल certainty, sureness.

རྗེས་སུ་སྐྱབ་པ to recover, to re-acquire, v. རྗེས་མ (*Situ. 110*).

རྗེས་དངོས *rjes-dṅos* real.

རྗེས་གཅོད *rjes-gcod*=གྲི knife (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་གཅོད་པ *rjes-cod-pa* अनुच्छेद 1. acc. to *Sch.* to destroy, blot out, efface a track or trace; in *Med.* to eradicate the trace of a disease, to cure thoroughly. 2. to separate, disjoin. 3. In *W.* acc. to *Jä.* to follow a trace or track, to find or to come upon the track.

རྗེས་ཆགས *rjes-chags* अनुरक्त attachment, attached; compassion.

Syn. རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ *rjes-su-brtse*; སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiṅ-rje*. འགྲོགས་པ *hgrogs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་ཆགས་སྐྱེ *rjes-chags-skye*=བསྟོད་ཚིག or བཀུར་ཚིག eulogy, praise (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་འཇུག *rjes-hjug* 1. a final consonant. རྗེས་འཇུག་བཅུ the ten finals, *i.e.*, ག, ང་, ད, ན, བ, མ, འ, ར, ལ, ས, which are affixed to others to form a syllable or word. 2. adj. following, subsequent; ཕྱི་རབས་རྗེས་འཇུག་ཐམས་ཅད all the following generations.

རྗེས་བརྗོད *rjes-brjod* अनुवाक् imitative words; a copy; also postscript, anything said or written afterwards; an after-expression.

རྗེས་སྙེགས་པ *rjes-sñegs-pa* to follow after (in *Sikk.*).

རྗེས་ཐོག *rjes-thog*=རྗེས་ལ afterwards.

རྗེས་ཐོབ་པ 1. cessation of meditation to take food, but no more of it than is absolutely necessary for preservation of life. 2. पृष्ठलब्ध, अनुलाभ profit, gain. 3. to find the track.

རྗེས་མཐུན་པ *rjes-mthun-pa* अनुकाय (*A. K. III. 38*) to make similar, to adjust afterwards.

རྗེས་དྲན *rjes-dran* अनुस्मृति remembrance, recollection.

རྗེས་གནང་ *rjes-gnañ* अनुज्ञा, अनुमति, समर्थि, आज्ञप्ति permission, leave, consent.

རྗེས་པ *rjes-pa*, v. རྗེ་བ *rje-wa.*

རྗེས་དཔག *rjes-dpag* 1. अनुमान conjecture, guessing or guess. 2. consideration, deliberation. 3. acc. to *Was.* a syllogism consisting of three propositions.

རྗེས་འབྲང་ *rjes-hbrañ* अनुगत a follower, an adherent.

རྗེས་མ *rjes-ma* 1. चरम last, final; the final one. 2. sometimes for རྗེས *rjes*. 3. the hinder part (*Cs.*).

Syn. ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; རྟིང་མ *rtiñ-ma*; ཕྱི་ཆོས *phyi-ços*; གཞམ་མ *gçam-ma*; མཇུག་མ *mjug-ma*; རྗེས་སུ་བགྱིད *rjes-su-bgyid*; རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ *rjes-su sgrub* (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་མེད *rjes-med* without leaving any traces, trackless; རྗེས་མེད་འཇིག་པ to destroy without trace being left.

རྗེས་འཛིན *rjes-hdsin* acquirements; accomplishments: རྗེས་འཛིན་རིག་པའི་ཡང་རྩེ་འདི་ནམ་ཡང་མི་ཉམས *rjes-hdsin rig-pahi yañ-rtse-hdi nam-yañ mi-ñams* these acquirements—the *summum bonum* of knowledge—can never fade.

རྗེས་བཟུང་ *rjes-bzuñ* अनुग्रह the taking or receiving at last; a favour or kindness done (*A. K. XXX. 3*).

རྗེས་ཤེས *rjes-çes* अनुज्ञान, अनुज्ञप्ति knowledge; knowing after.

རྗེས་སུ *rjes-su* adv. afterwards.

རྗེས་སུ་སྐྱེས *rjes-su-skyes* = མཐུན་པར་སྐྱེས *mthun-par-skyes*, v. རྗེས་སྐྱེས *rjes-skyes*, अनुज a younger brother; also करण a deed, act.

རྗེས་སུ་ཁྱོད *rjes-su khyod* प्रतिमा a statue, representation; a figure representing some person or deity.

རྗེས་སུ་འགུགས་པ *rjes-su-hgugs-pa* to recall; to summon; to order to do according to one's instructions.

རྗེས་སུ་བགྲོད *rjes-su-bgrod* gone behind, followed.

རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *rjes-su hgro-wa* अन्वय to follow, go behind; to imitate.

རྗེས་སུ་བསྒྲུབ་པ *rjes-su hsgrub-pa* अनुविधान lit. doing after an order; following, obeying.

རྗེས་སུ་གཅོད *rjes-su gcod* = met. a knife (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཆགས *rjes-su chags* = རྗེས་ཆགས अनुराग atttachment; अनुरक्त attached, fond of; རྗེས་སུ་ཆགས་བཅས with love or fondness; also सवेग with motion, or force.

རྗེས་སུ་འཇིགས *rjes-su-hjigs* = འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa* a repentance (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *rjes-su hjug-pa* अनुसारि or अनुसारिणी, अनुवर्त्ति imitation; imitator; follower.

རྗེས་སུ་རྟོགས་པར་བྱ *rjes-su rtogs-par bya* अनुमन्तव्य should ponder on, consider, reflect upon.

རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes-su bstan-pa* अनुशासना orders, ruling instruction; བཀའ་ལུང་ or རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ precepts, instructions left (*Mñon.*); in colloq. མགོ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་པ *mgo-hdren byed-pa* to instruct a disciple in spiritual learning; also to protect, patronise.

རྗེས་སུ་ཐོས *rjes-su-thos* अनुश्रुत्य hearing afterwards, anything heard after.

རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པ *rjes-su mthun-pa* अनुलोम, श्रद्धा regular, harmonious; faith. རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་ཆོས་དྲུག षड्नुलोमिकधर्म्म six regular virtues:—(1) རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་བཟོད་པ अनुलोमिकक्षान्ति resignation

to natural consequences; (2) རྗེས་སུ་མཐོ་རིས अनुस्वर्ग character; (3) རྗེས་སུ་མཐོང་བ समनुपश्यत् disposition to view a thing properly; (4) རྗེས་སུ་གདུང་བ अनुताप remorse; (5) འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa* अनुशय, कौकृत्य sorrow for good as well as bad acts; (6) རྗེས་སུ་འདོད་པ *rjes-su hdod-pa* अन्वेषण right ambition.

རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *rjes-su dran-pa*, = རྗེས་དྲན अनुस्मृति subjects of recollection, which are six:—(1) སངས་རྒྱས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ बुद्धानुस्मृति the remembrance of the Buddha; (2) ཆོས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ धर्मानुस्मृति the remembrance of the *Dharma*; (3) དགེ་འདུན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ सङ्घानुस्मृति the remembrance of the *Sañgha*; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ शीलानुस्मृति the rememberance of religious duty; (5) གཏོང་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ त्यागानुस्मृति the recollection of renunciation; (6) ལྷ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ देवानुस्मृति the remembrance of the gods.

རྗེས་སུ་ལྡན *rjes-su-ldan* अभ्यस्त practised, habituated.

རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes-su gnañ-wa*, v. རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes-su bstan-pa* to propound; to grant religious instruction.

རྗེས་སུ་དཔག *rjes-su-dpag* or དཔོག अनुमान to weigh, to deliberate upon.

རྗེས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ *rjes-su spyod-pa* = རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ or ཕྱིར་འབྲང་ (*Mñon.*) to perform or practise.

རྗེས་སུ་འཕྲོག་པ *rjes-su-hphrog-pa* अनुच्छेद to deprive, to plunder, to rob, to snatch.

རྗེས་སུ་བྱེད་པ *rjes-su byed-pa* = རྗེས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *rjes-su hgyur-wa* अनुकरण to do like another, to imitate; imitation.

རྗེས་སུ་འབྱུང་བ *rjes-su hbyuñ-wa* अनुभव feeling, thinking.

* རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *rjes-su hbrañ-wa* अनुसार going after; usage, custom (*Bull. 1848, 291*).

རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *rjes-su hbrañ-wa* अनुसरण to follow.

རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ *rjes-su hbrel-wa* अर्चना to adore, to worship.

རྗེས་སུ་མི་མཐུན་པ *rjes-su mi-mthun-pa* प्रतिलोम discordant, in contradistinction to another.

རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ་བ *rjes-su brtse-wa* अनुकम्पा to pity; to favour out of compassion (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཚོལ་བ *rjes-su tshol-wa* अन्वेषणा searching after; अनुप्रार्थि imploring help, favour, etc.

རྗེས་སུ་འཚོ *rjes-su-htsho* सेवक, उपग being supported or backed by another, maintained or favoured with sustenance.

རྗེས་སུ་ཞུགས *rjes-su-shugs* प्रविष्ट involved with.

རྗེས་སུ་མི་འཛིན་པ *rjes-su mi-hdsin-pa* not retaining; not retentive.

Syn. མི་འཛིན *mi-hdsin*; དེ་ངང་འགལ *de-ñañ-hgal* (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་འཛིན་པ *rjes-su hdsin-pa* 1. अनुधारण to follow (one in reading or in making a speech, etc.); to welcome or receive kindly. 2. to believe; to have the impression of, to retain.

Syn. མངོན་པར་བསྐྱེད *mñon-par-bskyed* (*Mñon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཡི་རང་བ *rjes-su yi-rañ-wa* to rejoice in ecstasy.

རྗེས་སུ་བཤད་པ *rjes-su bçad-pa* अनुव्याख्यान to explain; explanation, description.

རྗེས་སུ་སློབ་པ *rjes-su slob-pa* अनुशिक्षा teaching according to another's system.

རྗོད་པ pf. and fut. བརྗོད, to say, to recite (དཔེ་ལྟ་བུ from a book); pronounce, utter, *e.g.*, a charm or magic formula; to annouce, promulgate (ཆོས a religious doctrine); to enumerate, set forth, ལེགས་པ or ཉེས་པ the good or bad qualities, actions etc.; to treat of a subject in writing.

བརྗིད *brjid* = གཟི་བརྗིད *gzi-brjid*, དཔལ་བརྗིད *dpal-brjid* glory, halo, splendour, lustre; བརྗིད་ཀྱིས་བརྗིད *brjid-kyis brjid* shines with still greater brightness.

བརྗིད་ཅན་ *brjid-can* = གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན་ कान्त lustrous, refulgent; very able and accomplished.

བརྗིད་ཆགས་པ་ *brjid-chags-pa* = བབ་ཆགས་པ་ or འདུ་ཆགས་པ་ (*Dag. 8*).

བརྗིད་ནོན་ *brjid-non* bringing another under one's power by the spell of speech, learning, or force of character; subduing one by will-power or by the fascination of one's charms, &c. ཡོན་སྡུད་བརྗིད་ནོན་ཆེ་ཤིང་ *yon-sdud brjid-non che-çin* (*Rtsii.*).

བརྗིད་པ་ *brjid-pa* to shine, glitter.

བརྗིད་པའི་འགྲོས་ *brjid-pahi-hgros* = ཀང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད་ walking with a dancing gait (*Mñon.*).

བརྗེ་ *brje* परिवर्त sbst. change, barter.

བརྗེ་བ་ *brje-wa* to be absorbed in thought; བརྗེ་བ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས་ behaviour after the manner of a *Bodhisattva* whose self is lost in the thought of the well-being of others. As a vb. དངོས་པོ་པན་ཚུན་བརྗེ་བ་ to change, transfer, barter property.

བརྗེ་བོ་ *brje-bo* a making up, a compensation by barter; བརྗེ་བོ་བྱེད་པ་ to exchange, to give an equal measure in bartering, *e.g.*, of salt for barley, &c.

བརྗེ་མཚམས་ *brje-mtshams* taking over office, when a new officer takes charge of a post from an old officer (*Rtsii.*).

བརྗེད་ *brjed* = བསྐུད་པ་ *bskud-pa* oblivion.

བརྗེད་ང་བའི་འཚེ་བ་ *brjed-ña-wahi htshe-wa* the danger of forgetting.

བརྗེད་ངས་པ་ *brjed-ñas-pa* मुषितस्मृति one whose recollection (memory) has been robbed. ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་ཆོས་རྣམས་ལ་མི་དྲན་པ་གང་ཡིན་པའོ་ "it signifies that which has been forgotten in reference to a religious discourse" (*K. d.* ང *355*).

བརྗེད་ཐོ་ *brjed-tho* memorandum. Syn. དྲན་ཐོ་ *dran-tho*; བརྗེད་བྱང་ *brjed-byañ* (*Mñon.*).

བརྗེད་ཐོ་བཏགས་པ་ *brjed-tho-btags-pa* to keep a memorandum; མ་བརྗེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཐོ་བཀོད་པ་ to keep note with a view not to forget a thing: ཇོ་བོ་ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་གྱི་གཏམ་ལ་དགེས་པས་བརྗེད་ཐོ་བཏགས་ the lord (Atis'a), being pleased with the wonderful account, took a note of it (*A. 50*).

བརྗེད་པ་ *brjed-pa* विस्मृति, सम्प्रमोष to forget. Stated by lamas to be the correct spelling of རྗེད་པ་ *rjed-pa*.

བརྗེད་པ་མེད་པ་ *brjed-pa med-pa* असम्प्रमोष without forgetfulness, oblivion.

བརྗེད་སྤྲོད་ *brjed-sprod* prob. mis-spelt for བརྗིད་སྤྲོད་ *brjid-sprod* to give or make over charge of an office or duty.

བརྗེད་བྱེད་ *brjed-byed* अपस्मार forgetfulness (*Zam. 11*).

བརྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན་ *brjed-byed-kyi gdon* demon who brings in forgetfulness (*Mñg. 77, 79*).

བརྗེད་སྦྱང་བ་ *brjed sbyañ-wa* to recall to the mind what has been forgotten and to retain it by exercise.

བརྗེས་པ་ *brjes-pa* pf. of བརྗེ་བ་ q.v.

བརྗོད་ *brjod* संगीति, उद्गीरित (निगदित *Kálac. T, 101*) speech, clear expression; a phrase, utterance. བརྗོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལང་བ་ vb. to be inexpressible. རེ་རེའི་མིང་ནས་བརྗོད་མི་ལང་ one cannot mention or enumerate each by its name: བརྗོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལང་བའི་ཕྱིར་མི་བཀོད་ *brjod-kyis mi-lañ-wahi phyir mi-bkod* I do not write it down, because it is impossible to relate everything (*Jä.*).

བརྗོད་ཉམས་ཚིག་ *brjod-ñams-tshig* = ཚིག་བཟང་པོ་མེད་པ་ *tshig bzañ-po med-pa* bad language, vulgar speech.

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ་ *brjod-du med-pa* अनभिलाप्य 1. indescribable, inexpressible, ineffable;

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ་ལས་བརྩམས་པ་ अनभिलाप्य परिवर्त recording what is unspeakable. 2. (གྲངས) n. of a number.

བརྗོད་དོ *brjod-do* उक्त said, described.

བརྗོད་བདེ་བ *brjed-bde-wa* agreeable speech; also one able to speak with facility.

བརྗོད་འདོད *brjod-hdod* acc. to *Schtr.* a mere supposition.

བརྗོད་པ་ཡིན *brjod-pa-yin* कथित it is said, related, v. རྗོད་པ *rjod-pa.*

བརྗོད་པར་འདོད་པ *brjod-par hdod-pa* wishing to speak; also विवक्षा to desire to talk of one's own self, conceit.

བརྗོད་པར་བྱ་བ *brjod-par bya-wa* वाच्यम् fit to be spoken; བརྗོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *brjod-par byed-pa* वद् to speak; sbst. वाचक a speaker.

བརྗོད་བྱ *brjod-bya* = དོན *don* meaning; वाच्य, वाक्य, अर्थ, अभिधेय, परिघोष an expression, anything said; an attribute (*Zam. 11*).

བརྗོད་བྱ་ཅན *brjod-bya-can* = དོན་ཅན *don-can* possessed of meaning; explainable.

བརྗོད་བྱ་ལྡན *brjod-bya-ldan* वराक, सुतक met. a child.

བརྗོད་བྱ་བྲལ *brjod-bya-bral* = བརྗོད་བྱ་མེད་པ अवाच्य that cannot be said, or described.

བརྗོད་བྱའི་རྟགས *brjod-byahi-rtags* sign of expression; प्रत्यर्थन begging back.

བརྗོད་བྱའི་རབ *brjod-byahi-rab*, བརྗོད་བྱེད་རབ प्रवचनीय fit to be proclaimed, praiseworthy.

བརྗོད་མི་བདེ་བ *brjod-mi bde-wa* one who is not able to speak well.

བརྗོད་མེད *brjod-med* 1. the unspeakable, the transcendental. 2. a speech not earnestly meant; empty words, mere talk. 3. གྲངས་གནས n. of a very large number. དཔག་ཐག་གཉིས་དང་བརྗོད་མེད་གཉིས *dpag-thag-gñis dañ brjod-med-gñis* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བརྗོད་བཟང *brjod-bzañ* = སྨྲ་བ་བཟང or ཁབ་བཟང good speech, also a good speaker; good delivery (*Mñon.*). མངོན་བརྗོད synonymy, explanation of words; imagery. མཆོད་བརྗོད praise, eulogy; acc. to *Sch.* invocation of a deity. ཆེ་བརྗོད complimentary expression, adulation. ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པ acc. to *Schtr.* preface, introduction; acc. to *Jä.* in *C.* to approve, commend, sanction; acc. to *Was.* the title of a book called उदानवर्ग, class of *gāthā* delivered by Buddha out of joy.

བརྗོད་ཡས *brjod-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a large number.

ལྗག་མ *ljag-ma* fine satin generally spread on cushions used by the great of Tibet.

ལྗག་མོ་གླིང་ག *Ljag-mo gliñ-ga* n. of a state grove in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗགས *ljags* resp. for ལྕེ *lce* जिह्वा, रसना the tongue; ལྗགས་ཀྱིས་ཆབ་འདོར་བ *ljags-kyis chab-hdor-wa* to spit, to spit out; ལྗགས་ཆབ *ljags-chab* spittle, saliva; ལྗགས་དབུགས *ljags-dbugs* breath. ལྗགས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ *ljags-kyi dwañ-po* जिह्वेन्द्रिय the organ of taste, the tongue.

Syn. རོ་འཛིན *ro-hdsin*; ལྕེ *lce* (*Mñon*).

ལྗགས་བསྙེན་པ *ljags-bñen-pa* = སྔགས་བཟླས་པ *sñags-bzlas-pa* to ejaculate charms or *mantras.*

ལྗང *Ljañ* also spelt, ལྗངས a place one day's journey to the west of Lhasa.

ལྗང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དགོན་པ *Ljañ-bkra-çis dgon-pa* n. of an ancient monastery in Jang (*Deb. 40*).

ལྗང་གུ *ljañ-gu* green (light).

ལྗང་ཇ *ljañ-ja* also called ལྗང་ཇ་པ་རི *ljañ-ja-pa-ri* green tea, exported from the Chinese district of Kang-tse Rapak situated on the confines of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗང་དུང *ljañ-duñ* in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* solid, not hollow; it also prob. signifies, bar-silver, *i.e.*, silver beaten.

ལྗང་སྐྱ *ljan-skya* greenish-white.

ལྗང་ཁུ *ljan-khu* also spelt ལྗང་གུ *ljan-ga* हरित, श्याम green (*Dag. 8*).

ལྗང་ཁྲ *ljan-khra* party-coloured on a green base; different colours on green back ground.

ལྗང་ནག *ljan-nag* कालश्यामल blackish-green.

ལྗང་དམར *ljan-dmar* greenish-red.

ལྗང་སེར *ljān-ser* greenish-yellow.

ལྗང་པ *ljan-pa* adj. 1. green, not ripe. 2. green corn in the first stage of its growth, green leaves of barley and oats. 3. silver-plate, pure silver: དངུལ་གྱི་ལྗང་པ་དེ་རྣམས་གད་སྐྱིབས་ཤིག་ཏུ་སྦས *dnul-gyi ljan-pa de-rnams gad-skyibs çig-tu sbas* they concealed the plates of silver in certain crevices of the cliff (*A. 121*).

Syn. མ་སྨིན་པ *ma-smin-pa*; སྔོ་སངས *sno-sans*; ངེས་སྒྲིབ *nes-sgrib* (*Mnon.*).

ལྗང་བུ *ljan-bu* the seedlings of rice, when they grow a foot high and are fit to be transplanted; greenness, verdure (grass, foliage, shrubs); ལོ་ལྗང་བ a green leaf, also having a green leaf.

ལྗང་མ *ljan-ma*=ལྗང་བུ *ljan-bu.*

ལྗང་མོ *Ljan-mo* a district in Lithang beyond Kham.

ལྗན་ལྗིན *ljan-ljin* परिक्लेद defilement, filth, dirt, dust, sweepings: བག་ཆགས་དྲི་མ་ལྗན་ལྗིན་ཁྲུས་ཀྱིས་བཀྲུ་བའི་ཕྱིར for washing off by consecrated water the defilement and the mucus of lust (*D.R.*).

ལྗབ *ljab* in *W.* flat, plain, even (*Jä.*).

ལྗབ་ལྗབ *ljab-ljab* a large number.

ལྗི *lji*=ལྗི sbst. भार heaviness.

ལྗི་ཏིང *lji-tin* heavy, depressed, as if pressed with a stone: སྟོན་པའི་ཐུགས་ལྗི་ཏིང་གིས་སོང་ནས་ཇོ་བོ་ལ Stonpa's mind having become depressed, he said to the lord (*A. 115*).

ལྗི་བ *lji-wa* or ལྗི་མོ *lji-mo* adj. 1. भारि, गुरु heavy, weighty. 2. a flea.

ལྗི་མེད *lji-med* light, not heavy.

ལྗིད་གནོན *ljid-gnon* also ལྗིད་ནོན *ljid-non* साद्यं oppressive.

ལྗིད་ཅན *ljid-can* heavy; ལྗིད་ཆེ་བ *ljid-che-wa* very heavy.

ལྗིད་པ *ljid-pa* गुरुत्व heaviness, weight: གསེར་དང་ལྗིད་པ་ཉམས་པ་དགོས *gser-dan ljid-pa nams-pa-dgos* it must be weighed up with gold (*Jä.*). དེ་དང་ལྗིད་ཉམས་པ *de-dan ljid nams-pa* of equal weight, equal in weight: ལུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ལྗིད་ཕབ *lus-thams-cad-kyi ljid-phab* he sat down with the whole weight of his body (*Cs.*); ལྗིད་ཅི་ཙམ *ljid-ci-tsam* what is the weight of.

ལྗུར *ljur* prob. for ལྡུར *ldur.*

ལྗེན་པ *ljen-pa* to enter, to penetrate; བློ་ལ་ལྗེན་པ *blo-la ljen-pa* to be perceived, understood; ཚོན་ལྗེན *tshon-ljen* a dye or colour penetrating and remaining fixed in cloth, etc. (*Jä.*).

ལྗོང་དར *ljon-dar*=མདའ་དོང་གི་དར *mdah-don-gi dar* a scarf that is used to cover a quiver; ལྗོང་དར་རེར་འབྲུ *ljon-dar rer hbru* bre (བྲེ) of corn for each scarf (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗོངས *ljons* 1.=གཞོང་ a cultivated valley; སྨན་གཞོང *sman-gshon* or སྨན་ལྗོངས *sman-ljons* a valley of medicinal herbs. 2. a province or district; ལྗོངས་ཆེན་པོ *ljons-chen-po* a large country; ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ལྗོངས *Kha-wa-can-gyi ljons* हिमवत् प्रदेश the snowy provinces. མུ་གེའི་ལྗོངས *mu-gehi ljons* starving country, a poor country where food is scarce. དཀའ་ལྗོངས

nags-ljoṅs woody district. ལྗོངས་མི་རྣམས *ljoṅs-mi rnams* provincial people. ལྗོངས་སུ་རྒྱུ་བ *ljoṅs-su rgyu-wa* to rove about: སློབ་དཔོན་ཛེ་ཏཱ་རི་ལྗོངས་རྒྱུར་བྱོན་པས *slob-dpon dse-tā-ri ljoṅs-rgyur byon-pas* when the teacher Jetāri was roaming in the district (जनपद), *i.e.*, at a place round about his monastery after the summer recess (*Sñiṅ*). ལྗོང་རྒྱུར་བ *ljoṅs-rgyur-wa* the time at the end of the summer confinement in the monastery when monks are allowed holiday to roam about in the country.

ལྗོངས་གསུམ *ljoṅs-gsum* 1. ལྷོ་ནུབ་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་འབྲས་མོ་ལྗོངས *lho-nub mtshams-na sbas-yul Hbras-mo ljoṅs* on the south-western confines (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of *Hbras-mo-ljoṅs* (Demojong or Sikkim). 2. ནུབ་བྱང་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་མཁན་པོ་ལྗོངས *nub-byaṅ mtshams-na sbas-yul Mkhan-po-ljoṅs* on the north-west boundary (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of firs. 3. བྱང་ཤར་མཚམས་ནས་སྦས་ཡུལ་ལུང་གསུམ་ལྗོངས *byaṅ-çar mtshams-nas sbas-yul Luṅ-gsum-ljoṅs* on the north-east boundary (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of the three valleys. (*Kathaṅ. 168*). *Note*:—Huc's *San-chuan.*

ལྗོན་པ *ljon-pa* an immortal paradise, or country of the gods. ལྗོན་པའི་ནགས a sublime forest.

ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *ljoṅ-çin* द्रुम, वृक्ष, तरु a tree; a magic tree in Dewachan.

Syn. ལྗོན་པ་ཤིང་ *ljon-pa-çiṅ*; ཡལ་ག་ཅན *yal-gal-can*; འདབ་ལྡན *hdab-ldan*; རྐང་འཐུང་ *rkaṅ-hthuṅ*; རྐང་པས་འཐུང་ *rkaṅ-pas-hthuṅ*; རླན་ལས་སྐྱེས *rlan-las-skyes*; ཆུར་མི་ལྷུང་ *chur-mi-lhun*; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *rtse-mo-can*; མགོ་ལྡིང་ཅན *mgo-ldiṅ-can*; ཡལ་ག་འཛིན *yal-ga-hdsin*; འདབ་མ་ཅན *hdab-ma-can*; ཕུང་པོ་ཅན *phuṅ-po-can*; འགྲོ་འགོག *hgro-hgog*; འགྲོ་མེད *hgro-med*; སྟེང་སྐྱེས *steṅ-skyes*; ས་སྐྱེས *sa-skyes*; ཡལ་ག་འབྲེལ *yal-ga-hbrel* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྗོན་པ་ལུང་ *Ljon-pa-luṅ* n. of a district in Kong-po in South-Eastern Tibet.

ལྗོན་པ་སེར་པོ *ljon-pa ser-po*=ཐང་ཤིང་ देवदारु the *deodara* tree.

ལྗོན་ཤིང་རྩ་ཆས *ljon-çiṅ rtsa-chas* a branching magic tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཉ

ཉ *Ña* I: the eighth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponds in sound to the Sanskrit ञ. The sound of this letter, when followed by *u*, may be heard in English in such words as neuter, new, &c.

ཉ II: in general Buddhism this letter signifies ཤེས་རབ wisdom, knowledge (*K. my.* ཀ *207*); in Tantrikism: ཉ་ནི་སྟོང་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྒོ, བྱ་བ་མེད་པས་ནམས་ཅད་གྲོལ། *ña* is the symbol of passive existence; being free from action it leads to *Nirvāṇa* (*K. gu.* ཕ *42*).

ཉ III: symb. num. for eight.

ཉ་ཉེར *ña-ñer* n. of a number གཞལ་གཞི་འགྱུར་འགྱུར་ཉ་ཉེར་དང་། (*Ya-sel 57*).

ཉ IV: मीन, अनिमिष, अर्भक, अण्डज the general term for a fish; means also the egg-born, the fixed; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གསོལ་ཉ the king's table fish; འདམ་ཉ an eel (*Cs.*).

Syn. སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoṅ-skyes*, མིག་མི་འཛུམ་པ *mig mi-hdsum-pa*, འགྲོ་ལྡན *hgro-ldan*, རྣམ་འཕྱོ *rnam-hphyo*, སྣ་ཚོགས་རྒྱུ *sna-tshogs rgyu*, གསེར་གྱི་མིག་ཅན *gser-gyi mig-can*, ཆུས་མི་འཚུབ *chus mi-htshub*, ཆུར་ཉལ *chur-ñal*, རྒྱབ་རིང་ *rgyab-riṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉ་ཀྱུ *ña-kyu*, described as ཉ་འཛིན་པའི་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *ña hdsin-pahi lcags-kyu*, iron hook for catching fish.

Syn. ཉ་འབིགས *ña-hbigs*, ཉ་འཛིན *ñy-hdsin*, ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉ་རྐྱལ *ña-rkyal* the bladder of a fish (*Cs.*).

ཉ་སྐྱོགས *ña-skyogs* = ཉའི་ན་བ gills (*Miṅ.*).

ཉ་ཁྲ *ña-khra* probably *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey; but in *W.* is the n. given to *Polioaëtus humilis*, Hodgson, also of *Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*; two species of grey fishing eagle.

ཉ་ཁྲབ་ཅན *ña-khrab-can* carp; ཉ་ཁྲབ་ཆེན *ña-khrab chen* sturgeon (*Sch.*).

ཉ་དགྲ་དཀར་མོ *ña-dgra dkar-mo* = དཀར་ཀ་མ *dkar-ka ma* a species of white crane, a fish-eating bird (*Rtsii.*).

ཉ་རྒྱ *ña-rgya* जालाय a fishing net.

ཉ་ཉི་མ་དགའ *ña ñi-ma dgaḥ* संचाल lit. sun-loving fish, *i.e.*, that basks in the sun.

Syn. ཚོགས་ཀྱི་སྲད་བུ *tshogs-kyi srad-bu*, དོལ *dol* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉ་རྒྱབ *ña-rgyab* coping, covering of the top of a wall; acc. to *Jä.* earth heaped up (like the back of a fish) on the top of the outer walls of a house.

ཉ་སྒོང་ *ña-sgoṅ* fish-spawn, roe of fish.

ཉ་ལྕིབས *ña-lcibs* शुक्तिका 1. mother-o pearl, a kind of oyster. 2. fish-gills (*Cs.*). 3. n. of a medicinal root: ཉ་ལྕིབས་མེས་ཚིག་ཆུ་སྐྱེམ་འཚོ *ña-lcibs mes-tshig chu-skyem htsho* the root of *ña-cib* heals scalds and blisters.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་ཀྱི་སྨིན་འགྱུ *ña-lcibs kyi smin-hgyu* head ornaments made of mother-o'pearl used by women of rank in Kham.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་ཁོག་པར་སྨིན་པ *ña-lcibs khog-par sminpa* may be taken to indicate མུ་ཏིག the pearl.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་པ་ཕོག་གནམ་སྐྱེས *ña-lcibs pa-phog nam-skyes* शुक्तिबीज lit. the sky-born pearl-seed. Acc. to the common belief, drops of rain falling in the mouth of river-mussels become converted into pearls.

ཉ་དོལ་ *ña-dol* जालक, पातिली fishing-net.

ཉ་དོལ་པ་ *ña dol-pa* a fisherman; such as those living on the southern shores of Yamdok Tsho.

Syn. སྐྱལ་ཆེན་ *ṣkyal-chen*, ཉ་འཆིང་ *ña-ḥchiñ*, དྲ་བ་འཛིན་ *dra-wa ḥdsin*, ཉ་ཡིས་འཚོ་བ་ *ña-yiṣ ḥtsho-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཉ་དོས་ *ña-doṣ* a load of fish.

ཉ་ཕྱིས་ *ña-phyiṣ* शुक्ति mother-of-pearl; an oyster shell; it is believed that any food or drink kept in a vessel of mother-of-pearl never becomes poisonous.

ཉ་འབིགས་ *ña-ḥbigṣ* fishing hook; ཉ་འབིགས་བྱེད་ कलहंस, v. ཆུ་སྐྱར་ a kind of wild duck (*M̱ñon*).

ཉ་མིད་ཆེན་པོ་ *ña-miḏ chen-po* n. of a sea-monster; ཆུ་སྲིན་ཉ་མིད་ཆེན་པོར་བྱས་ཏེ་མདུན་བཀག། taking the form of the sea-monster called *Ña-mid*, he obstructed our passage. ཉ་རློན་མིད་ཆེན་པོ་ཡང་མཐོང་གསུང་ he said:—"we also saw the *Ña-ṟlon miḏ chen-po*" (*A. 16*).

ཉ་མོ་ *ña-mo* a female fish.

ཉ་མོའི་ཡུལ་ *ña-moḥi çul*=ཉའི་སྐྱལ་པ.

ཉ་ཚེར་ *ña-tsher* fish-bones (*Sch.*).

ཉ་ཟན་ *ña-zan* मत्स्याशन 1. n. of an aquatic monster, perhaps the crocodile. 2. an aquatic bird, a fish-eater.

ཉ་གཤོག་ *ña-gçog* the fin of a fish (*Cs.*).

ཉ་སག་ *ña-sag* fish-scale.

ཉ་སོག་ *ña-sog* the saw-like fringe on the back of a fish.

ཉ V: acc. to *Jä.* 1. tendon, sinew. 2. in colloq. mark left by a blow, a weal; in *W.* ཉ་ཡངས the blow has left a weal. 3. acc. to *Sch.* a lock. ཉ་བཞི the four muscles, viz., those of the arms and the calves of the leg. ཉ་ཆུ *ña-chu* tendon, sinew; perh. also a large nerve in the nape of the neck. ཉ་ལོག *ña-log* a contraction or wasting of the sinews (*M̱ñon*).

ཉ VI: पौर्णमासी, पूर्णिमा, पञ्चिणी the day of the full moon; ཉ་ཚེས a day in the increasing phase of the moon; ཟླ་བའི་ཉ་དྲུག་ལ on the sixth day of the moon; ཉ་གང་ *ña-gañ* the full moon; ཉ་གང་བ पूर्णिमा full moon; filled with fish; ཉ་རྒྱས *ña-ṟgyaṣ* (ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*) the full phase of the moon; ཉ་སྟོན *ña-ṣton* पाञ्चदशीकं a festival observed on a full-moon day.

ཉ་ཁྲར *ña-khrar* a kind of brick tea.

ཉ་ཁྲི *Ña-khri* p. n. the youngest son of king གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ Digum-tsanpo.

ཉ་ག *ña-ga* or ཉག *ñag* a steel-yard.

ཉ་བོ *ña-ḇo* body, figure (*Sch.*).

ཉ་མ *ña-ma* I: acc. to *Sch.* mistress of the house, house-wife; hearer of a lama, without being a regular disciple (*Jä.*).

ཉ་མ་ཕོ་མོ་རྣམས *ña-ma pho-mo ṟnamṣ* hearers, male and female.

ཉ་མ II: 1. in the colloq. of *C.* a woman; the word occurs in the Gurbum of *Mila-raṣ-pa* where it applies to a lady who helped the saint. 2. in Amdo colloq. the vagina.

ཉ་མོ་གངས *Ña-mo gañṣ* n. of a snowy mountain in Tibet to the north of Palpa in Nepal.

ཉ་བཟུང་མ *ña ḇzuñ-ma*=བག་མ a bride.

Syn. དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན་མ *dañ-pohi ṟdul can-ma*; ཁྱོ་འདམ་པ *khyo ḥdam-pa* (*M̱ñon*).

ཉ་ར *ña-ra* care; ཉ་ར་བྱེད་པ to take care of, to provide for a person, to keep a thing safe; cf. གཉེར་ཁ.

ཉ་ར་ཉོ་རེ *ña-ra ño-re* weak, fragile, frail.

ཉ་རི *Ña-ri* n. of a place situated to the north-east of Tashi-lhunpo.

ཉ་ལྷོག *ña-lhog* n. of a disease.

ཉྭ་སུལ *ñwa-sul*, defined in སེམས་ཅན་གང་རུང་གི་རྐང་པའི་ཉྭ་ཡི་སུལ *sems-can gañ-ruñ-gi rkañ-pahi ñwa-yi sul* the muscular ridges of the legs of any living creature.

ཉག *ñag* 1. v. ཉ་ག, ཉག་གང་ one measure on the steel-yard=4 *srañ* and 1 *skar*=four and one-fourth ounces. 2.=ཉག་མ. 3. also ཉག་ག or ཉག་ཁྲམ notch, indenture; ལོ་མ་སྣ་ལ་ཉག་ག་ཅན having multifold leaves, like those of caraway (*Jä.*; *Vai-sñ*); ཉག་ག་མེད་པ not cleft, not indented. 4. of wool, ཉག་ཐུ་འདྲེན་པ *hdren-pa* to draw out into threads, to spin (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

ཉག་རྐྱང་ *ñag-rkyañ* obstinately; ཉག་རྐྱང་བཏང་བ=མ་ཉན་པར་བཏང་བ to send anything obstinately, not listening to any one.

ཉག་སྐྱག *ñag-skyag*=ཁོ་ན in Sikk. dialect: གཉང་ཆང་སྐྱལ་ཆོག་པ་ཞིག་ཉག་སྐྱག་བཏང་དགོས should only press the application to be permitted to send the *Nañ-chañ* (proposal-wine for marriage).

ཉག་གཅིག *ñag-gcig*=ཁོ་ན alone, the only: སྐྱབས་ཀྱི་ཉག་གཅིག་དཀོན་མཆོག་གཙོ the only refuge is (in) *Dkon-mchog gtso* (*Hbrom.* ཕ *28*): སངས་རྒྱས་ཉག་གཅིག only Buddha (*Jä.*).

ཉག་མ *ñag-ma* single; སྤུ་ཉག་མ *spu ñag-ma* or སྤུ་ཡི་ཉག་མ a single hair.

ཉག་ཉིག *ñag-ñig* filth, dirt (*Sch.*).

ཉག་ཉུག *ñag-ñug*=སྣ་ཚོགས various, of different kinds.

ཉག་ཉོག *ñag-ñog* 1. not clear, turbid; mixed with foul matter (as water mixed with mud). 2. confusedly, speaking irrelevantly; also contradicting one statement by another.

ཉག་ཐག *ñag-thag* thread, chain (of gold or iron), cord for stringing turquoises (*Jä.*).

ཉག་མཐིལ *ñag-mthil* scale of a steel-yard.

ཉག་རྡོ *ñag-rdo* the weight of a steel-yard.

ཉག་ཤིང་ *ñag-çiñ* the beam of a steel-yard.

ཉག་པ *ñag-pa* notch, indenture=སྣ་ཉག notch or hole in the nose, or a notched nose (*Sñiñ*).

+ ཉག་ཕྲན *ñag-phran*=མདའ ཡར an arrow; acc. to *Cs.* a beam, a pole.

ཉག་མོ *ñag-mo* acc. to *Sch.* a woman.

ཉག་རེ *Ñag-re* 1. n. of a place in Kham (*Loñ.* ༣ *9*). 2. single.

ཉག་རོང་ *Ñag-roñ* n. of a small principality ruled by a petty king in Kham.

ཉག་ལེ *Ñag-le* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཉང་ *Ñañ* the district of Tsang of which Gyang-tse is the chief city. It is sometimes spelt མྱང་ *Myañ* signifying tasteful, sweet (on account of its water). So in *Mil.* ཀ *26*: མྱང་སྟོད་རི་ནང་དུ་བླ་མ་དང་མཇལ met with the lama in the mountains of upper Nyang.

ཉང་གྲུམ *ñañ-grum* the square carpet-rug manufactured in the district of *Ñañ*.

ཉང་ཆུ *Ñañ-chu* the tributary of the Yeru Tsang-po which, rising from the mountains in the district of Phagri, flows N.N.W. and falls into the Tsang-po near Shiga-tse.

ཉང་ཆུ་སྐྱ་མོ *ñañ-chu skya-mo* a feeder of the *Ñañ-chu*.

ཉང་སྟོད *ñañ-stod* upper Ñang containing the town of Gyang-tse.

ཉང་པོ I: *Ñañ-po* n. of a place in Tibet visited by Atis'a: ཉང་པོར་ཡང་བྱོན་ he also visited *Ñañ-po* (*A. 27*).

ཉང་པོ II: n. of a district in the province of Kong-po.

ཉང་རྩི་བྲག *ñañ-rtsi brag* a kind of yellow fibrous root largely exported from Tibet to China: ཉང་རྩི་བྲག་ཉག་རེ་རེ་འབྲུ a *ñag* "weight of *ñañ-tsi-brag* is so much a piece, &c." (*Rtsii.*).

ཉང་རོ་བཤམས་པོ་མཁར *Ñañ-ro bçam-po mkhar* a small town in Tsang: ཉང་རོ་བཤམས་པོ་མཁར་གྱི་རི་རྩེ་ལ on the top of the hill of *Ñañ-ro bçam-po mkhar* (*Yig*).

ཉང་རོང་ *Ñañ-roñ* n. of a battle-field where the people of Tibet fought with one of their kings (*Yig*).

ཉང་ཀ *ñañ-ka* or ཉང་གེ *ñañ-ge* in Sp. a currant (*Jä.*).

ཉང་ནོན *ñañ-non* = ཉམས་ལེན espionage.

ཉན་པ *ñan-pa* श्रवण, 1. imp. ཉོན to hear, to give ear to, to listen; sbst. hearing or a hearer श्रोता. ཉན་པར་བྱེད शृणोति hears or does hear. ཉན་བྱེད = རྣ་བ श्रव the ear. ཉན་ཟིན श्रुतवान् have heard. སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་བར་དུ་ཆོས་ཉན་པ to attend to the religious instructions of the teacher; ངག or ཚིག་ཉན་པ to listen to the word (of the teacher); ཁ་ལ་ཉན་པ to obey; བཀའ་ལ་ཉན་པ to obey the commands or orders, to yield; ངས་ཇི་སྐད་ཟེར་བའི་ཁ་ལ་ཉན listen to my words as I speak. ཁ་ལ་ཉན་པོ or ཁ་ལ་ཉན་མཁན one who is obedient; ཁ་ལ་མི་ཉན་མཁན one who is disobedient. 2. to be able: འགྲོ་མ་ཉན་པས not being able to walk (on account of illness); in *W.* ཉན་ཡིན yes, I shall be able. In this sense ཉན is used also as a formative, added to the root of a verb, signifying capability, possibility, &c. གཙང་པོ་འདི་རྒལ་ཉན་འདུག the river is fordable.

ཉན་ཐོས་པ *ñan-thos-pa* श्रावक; ཆོས་ཉན་ཞིང་ཐོས lit. one who hearing the *Dharma* understands it; a follower of the *Hīnayāna* school.

Syn. ཐུབ་དབང་གསུང་སྐྱེས *thub-dwañ gsuñ-skyes*; ཐོས་སྒྲོག་པ *thos grog-pa*; ཐེག་ཆུང་སྐྱེས་བུ *theg-chuñ skyes-bu*; བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དབང་ *brtul-shugs dwañ*; སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་གནས་པ *sbyañs-pahi yon-tan la gnas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ས་བདུན *ñan-thos kyi sa-bdun* सप्तश्रावकभूमि the seven stages of perfection acc. to the S'rāvaka school: (1) शुक्लविदर्शनाभूमि; དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་མཐོང་བའི་ས the white illuminated stage; (2) गोत्रभूमि; རིགས་ཀྱི་ས the exalted stage of noble birth; (3) दर्शनभूमि; མཐོང་བའི་ས the stage through sight; (4) तनुभूमि; བསྲབས་པའི་ས the fine or subtle stage; (5) विगतरागभूमि; འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་ས the stage which is free from passions (desires, etc.); (6) कृतभूमि; བྱས་པ་རྟོགས་པའི་ས the finished or perfected stage; (7) अष्टमभूमि; བརྒྱད་པའི་ས the eighth stage.

ཉན་ཐོས་བཅུ་དྲུག *ñan-thos bcu-drug* the sixteen chief disciples of S'ākya-muni, *i.e.*, the གནས་བརྟན or *Sthavira* of the S'rāvaka school.

ཉན་ཐོས་མ *ñan-thos-ma* श्राविका a female hearer of the *Hīnayāna* school.

ཉན་འདོད་པ *ñan-hdod-pa* = གུས་པ शुश्रूषमाणा, शुश्रूषा respectful, respectful service.

ཉན་རྣ *ñan-rna* messenger, envoy, ambassador.

Syn. ཕོ་ཉ *pho-ña*; གཏམ་སྐྱེལ *gtam skyel* (*Mñon.*).

ཉན་རྣ་པ *ñan-rna-pa* उपश्रव to overhear; an overhearer.

ཉན་པ་མོ *ñan-pa-mo* a female listener.

ཉན་པོ *Ñan-po* the birth place of a celebrated Lama called ཤཱཀྱ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Çākya rgyal-mtshan* (*Loñ.* ཨ *10*).

ཉམ *ñam* locust; also ཉམ་ཏིག acc. to *Jä.* a cricket.

ཉམ་ང *ñam-ña* or ཉམས་ང་ उपायास despair anxiety, dread, fear (of a thing); ཉམས་ང་ལས་ཐར་བ to be delivered from anxiety.

ཉམ་ང་བ *ñam-ña-wa* = དོགས་པ सङ्कट, विपद्, आतंक sbst. danger, fear, anxiety; also adj. anxious, fearful; vb. n. to be alarmed, to be in great anxiety: དེས་ན་ཉམ་ང་བའི་འཁོར་བའི་དུག་ཅན་གནས་སུ། so it is, in that pernicious sphere where the cycle of anxious cares prevails (*J. Zañ.*). ཉམ་ང་བ་ཉུང་བ अल्पातङ्का less risky, beset with danger.

ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam-ña med* intrepid, fearless. Syn. སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiñ-stobs-can*, འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*, སྟོབས་ཅན *stobs-can* (*Mñon.*)

ཉམ་ཆུང་ *ñam-chuñ* दुर्बल weak, feeble.

ཉམ་ཆུང་དབང་པོ *ñam-chuñ dwañ-po* भृङ्ग met. a fly, a bee.

ཉམ་ཐག་པ *ñam thag-pa* आर्त to be stricken, exhausted.

ཉམ་སྣང་ *ñam-snañ* आभास a sudden flash; also a hint.

ཉམ་པའི་ལམ *ñam-pahi lam* = ལམ་ངན་པ a bad dangerous road (*Mñon.*).

ཉམ་ཡོས *ñam-yos* in Sikk. locust. = the Tib. ཆ་ག་འབུ or ཆ་ག་པ.

ཉམས *ñams* or སེམས་ཉམས resp. ཐུགས་ཉམས 1. thought, apprehension of ideas: སེམས་ལ་ཉམས་སུ་བླང་བ आस्थितिक्रिया to comprehend, to acquire the meaning or import of a thing; ཆོས་ཉམས་སུ་བླང་པ to commit religious instructions to memory and to comprehend their meaning. 2. the soul, mind, spirit, as an entity: ཉམས་ཀྱི་གྲོགས companions of the soul when in retirement (*Mil.*); ཉམས་ཀྱི་ཆང་ wine of the soul, *i.e.*, religious knowledge (*Mil.*); ཉམས་སྐྱེ *ñams-skye* or ཉམས་ཤར a thought springing up in the mind. 3. manner, extent, degree, condition, state; ཉམས་ཀྱི་ཚོད་བྱེད་པ to try, to put to test, *e.g.*, one's strength; ཐུགས་དམ་ཀྱི་ཉམས་ཚད་པ to try the degree of a person's devotion or spiritual progress (*Mil.*); སྨྲས་ཉམས pleasing, agreeable manner of speaking; བྱེད་ཉམས pleasing manner of doing or dealing; ཉམས་དགའ་བ *ñams dgah-wa* ललामन् pleasant, delightful, agreeable, charming: སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ་རབ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཉམས་དགའ་བར in the most delightful grove (*A. 16*).

ཉམས་དགུ *ñams-dgu*, v. ཉམས་ཐབས *ñams-thabs*.

ཉམས་འགྱུར *ñams-hgyur* काम्यता handsome, elegant, to be elegant, comfortable.

ཉམས་རྒྱུད *ñams rgyud* = ཉམས, ཉམས་རྒྱུད་ལ་སྦྱང་བ intellectually skilled, well-versed.

ཉམས་ཆུང་ *ñams-chuñ* 1. humble; faint, weak. 2. = བུང་བ *buñ-wa* a bee.

ཉམས་ཆེན་པོ *ñams chen-po* pride.

ཉམས་བརྟས་བྱེད་པ *ñams-brtas byed-pa* to strengthen, restore: ཉམས་བརྟས he recovered, grew well, got up again (*Jä.*).

ཉམས་རྟོགས་བྱེད་པ *ñams-rtogs byed-pa* to inquire fully into any subject.

ཉམས་སྟོང་གསལ *ñams ston-gsal*, v. གསལ་པོ.

ཉམས་སྟོབས *ñams-stobs* strength.

ཉམས་ཐག་པ *ñams thag-pa*, v. ཉམ་ཐག་པ suffering, tormented, exhausted: ཉམས་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ the cry of suffering, doleful cries; ཉམས་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ་འབྱིན་པ आर्तस्वरेण क्रन्दति bewailing under agony, to utter cries of suffering.

ཉམས་ཐབས *ñams-thabs*, ཉམས་དགུ appearance, colour, figure (*Jä.*).

ཉམས་དང་བ *ñams-dañ-wa* bright appearance.

ཉམས་བདེ་བ *ñams bde-wa* काम्य happy, comfortable.

ཉམས་འདུས *ñams-hdus* met. शेफ the male organ.

ཉམས་པ *ñams-pa* 1. विनाश, विपन्न, विनष्ट, हीन injured, hurt, spoiled, damaged, impaired, imperfect. མ་ཉམས་པ uncorrupted, untouched, not weakened. 2. defiled, polluted. ཉམས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to grow weak, become

deteriorated, to degenerate. 3. sbst. degeneration: ཉམས་པ་གསུམ the three deteriorations or impairments:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཉམས་པ depravity of morals; (2) ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ vicious principles; (3) ཆོ་ག་ཉམས་པ mistaken religious observances, rites, &c. (*K. d.* ང 52). ཉམས་པ་དྲུག *ñamṣ-pa-drug* the six kinds of degeneration;—(1) བདག་ཉམས་པ degeneration in one's self; (2) གཞན་ཉམས་པ the fall of others; (3) ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ degeneration in religion; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཉམས་པ bad or deteriorated-morals; (5) སྤྱོད་པ་ཉམས་པ *ṣpyoḍ-pa ñamṣ-pa* bad behaviour; (6) འཚོ་བ་ཉམས་པ bad habits, living. Besides these qualities are others with which the word ཉམས་པ is joined:— འདུལ་བ་ཉམས་པ, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཉམས་པ, བསོད་ནམས་ཉམས་པ, རིགས་ཉམས་པ, རིག་པ་ཉམས་པ, ཚེ་ཉམས་པ shortened life; ལུས་ཉམས་པ of impaired health; ཡོན་ཏན་ཉམས་པ of impaired talents, loss of ability; དབང་པོ་ཉམས་པ impaired faculties; བཅུད་ཉམས་པ degenerated vitality; ནུས་པ་ཉམས་པ loss of energy, depreciation of ability, of efficacy, &c.

ཉམས་པ་མེད་པ *ñamṣ-pa meḍ-pa* अक्षत not damaged, unimpaired, uninjured, indistructible.

ཉམས་པའི་མ་ནིང་ *ñamṣ-paḥi ma-niñ* पण्डक impotent, useless.

ཉམས་པར་བྱ *ñamṣ-par bya* ग्लायत्, ग्लायते to be languid or weary; to despond.

ཉམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ñamṣ-par byeḍ-pa* सीदति;= ཉམས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *ñamṣ-su ḥjug-pa*.

ཉམས་པོ *ñamṣ-po* हानि injury, damage.

ཉམས་དཔྱོད་པ *ñamṣ dpyoḍ-pa* to investigate; examine minutely.

ཉམས་བྱེད *ñamṣ-byeḍ* नष्ट that which damages.

ཉམས་འབྲུ་བ *ñamṣ ḥbru-wa* to irritate, vex, provoke.

ཉམས་མི་བདེ་བ *ñamṣ mi-ḅde-wa*=ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ bad health, unwell, ill.

Syn. འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥdu-wa ḥkhrugṣ-pa*; ནད་པ *naḍ-pa*; ན་ཚ་བྱུང་བ *na-tsha byuñ-wa*; ན་བ *na-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱིས་སྦུག་དོན་ངེས་བྱུང་བ *ñamṣ-shib-kyis ṣbug-don ñeṣ-byuñ-wa* by minute inquiry to ascertain the real state of things or secret of any matter.

ཉམས་མེད *ñamṣ-meḍ* अपहानि undamaged, that cannot be spoiled; also strengthless.

ཉམས་དམས *ñamṣ-dmaṣ*=དམའ་རུ་སོང་བ *dmaḥ-ru soñ-wa* degenerated.

ཉམས་མྱོང *ñamṣ-myoñ* experience; but acc. to *Jä.* enjoyment, delight. ཚོར་བའི་ཉམས་མྱོང *tshor-ḅaḥi ñamṣ-myoñ* experience acquired through the medium of the senses.

ཉམས་སྨད་པ *ñamṣ ṣmaḍ-pa* अपहृत, id.

ཉམས་རྩལ *ñamṣ-ṛtsal* skill; dexterity.

ཉམས་མཚར་བ *ñamṣ ṃtshar-wa* wonderful, most beautiful.

ཉམས་བཞག་པ *ñamṣ ḅshag-pa* is said to be= དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ *drañ-pa ñe-war ḅshag-pa*.

ཉམས་ཡོད་པ *ñamṣ yoḍ-pa* बल to be in possession of.

ཉམས་ལེན *ñamṣ-len* a memorial verse, a rhyme or verse for retaining things in memory (*Mil.: Jä.*).

ཉམས་ལེན་པ *ñamṣ len-pa* 1. v. ཉང་ནོན *ñañ-non* 2. to take the measure of, the dimensions of, to survey (in respect of land); inquiring into the state of any object, &c., to explore; to take an inventory, to ascertain or compute the state of any property.

ཉམས་སུ་མྱོང་བ *ñamṣ-su myoñ-wa* अनुभव to suffer, undergo, experience. ཉམས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to injure, spoil, render useless.

ཉའི་ཚིར *ñaḥi tshir* भष a large fish.

ཉར *ñar* 1. v. ཉ་ར *ña-ra*. 2. acc. to *Cs.* oblong; ཉར་ཉར *ñar-ñar* oblong.

ཉར་ཉེར *ñar-ñer* मेघ n. of an immensely large number.

ཉར་དུ་ལི་ཁ་ར *Ñar-du li-kha-ra* n. of a place lying between India and Tibet (*Yig*).

ཉར་གདོང་ *ñar-gdoṅ*=ངར་གདོང་ in *W.* shin, shin-bone (*Jä.*).

ཉར་མ *ñar-ma* ཆུའི་ཐིགས་མ particles of water, spray (*Mñon.*).

ཉལ་བ *ñal-wa* शयन, शय्या, स्वपिति imp. ཉོལ *ñol.* to lie down, to sleep: ཉལ་དུ་སོང་ *ñal-du soṅ* he has gone to sleep; མལ་ཏིང་ལ *mal-tiṅ la* on the bed; ཉལ་འདུག་གོ *ñal hdug-go* he slept. Sometimes: གཉིད་དུ་ཉལ་བ to go to sleep; ཉལ་བར་འདོད *ñal-war hdod* wishing to sleep.

ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri*=མལ་ཁྲི *mal-khri* a bedstead, couch, sofa.

ཉལ་གོས *ñal-goṣ* counterpane, quilt, blanket (*Sch.*).

ཉལ་འགྲོ *ñal-hgro*=འབབ་ཆུ a river, stream.

ཉལ་འགྲོའི་གཏེར *ñal-hgrohi gter* receptacle of rivers, the sea wherein all the rivers flow (*Mñon.*).

ཉལ་ཐག *ñal-thag* bands or ropes stretched to sleep upon.

ཉལ་པོ *ñal-po* ग्राम 1. a village. 2. coition; ཉལ་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ñal-po byed-pa* to practise cohabitation.

ཉལ་བུ *ñal-bu* bastard, whore-son.

ཉལ་སློང་ *ñal-sloṅ* 1. शेमुषी [understanding, intellect]*S.* 2. ཤེས་རབ प्रज्ञा wisdom, spiritual knowledge (*Mñon.*).

ཉལ་ས *ñal-sa*=མལ་ས or གཟིམས་མལ also གཟིམས་ས board to sleep on, a bed to sleep upon, a sleeping place.

ཉི *ñi* 1. num. fig. 38. 2. num. used inst. of གཉིས *gñiṣ* in compounds: ཉི་བརྒྱ two hundred; ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* twenty thousand, etc. 3. for ཉི་མ the sun.

ཉི་སྐྱེས *ñi-skyeṣ* ब्राह्मण, शनैश्चर, सूर्यपुत्र a Brahmaṇa, son of the sun.

ཉི་ཁུད *Ñi-khud* a lake in Nepal (*Jä.*).

ཉི་ཁྱིམ *ñi-khyim* भ्रामक, जामाता a traveller, a son-in-law; also halo or circle round the sun.

ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* (*ñi-ṭhi*) the title of a book; the Prajñā-Pāramita containing 20,000 's'lokas.

ཉི་དགའ *ñi-dgaḥ*=ལྕམ་པ *lcam-pa* a mystical term (*Miñ. 4*); a flower.

ཉི་དཀྱིལ *ñi-dkyil* disk of the sun (*Sch.*).

ཉི་གུང་ *ñi-guṅ* noon, midday.

ཉི་ཆ *ñi-cha* the sunny parts or flanks of a hill or mountain.

ཉི་སྟོན *ñi-ston* ककुभ the lotus flower; the tree *Terminalia arjuna.*

ཉི་དྲོས *ñi-droṣ* morning time, from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M., when the sun is warm and pleasant.

ཉི་ལྡོག *ñi-ldog* the solstice; དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག *dgun ñi-ldog* the winter solstice; དབྱར་ཉི་ལྡོག *dbyar ñi-ldog* the summer solstice.

ཉི་ནུབ *ñi-nub* sunset.

ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* 1. सूर्य, अरुण, आदित्य the sun: ཉི་མ་འཆར the sun is rising; ཉི་མ་ཤར the sun has risen, shines; ཉི་མ་རྒས or ཉི་མ་ནུབ the sun is setting or sets; ཉི་མ་ནུབ་ཙམ་བར until sunset (*Sch.*). 2.=ཉིན་མོ *ñin-mo* the day: ཉི་མ་གཉིས two days; ཉི་མ་རེ་རེ every day.

Syn. ཚ་ཟེར *tsha-zer*; སྣ་ཚོགས་ཤིང་རྟ *sna-tshogs çiṅ-rta*; མི་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་པ *mi-sbyin skyes-pa*; པད་མའི་གཉེན *pad-mahi gñen*; དུས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *duṣ-kyi bdag-po*; མུན་པའི་དགྲ *mun-pahi dgra*; འཇིག་རྟེན་མིག *hjig-rten mig*; དུས་ལ་དགའ *dus-la dgaḥ*; འགྲོ་བའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *hgro-bahi sgron-me*; བཅུ་གཉིས་བདག *bcu-gñiṣ bdag*; ལོ་ཡི་ཤིང་རྟ *lo-yi çiṅ-rta*; ཀུ་མུད་དགྲ *ku-mud dgra*; སྲིད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *srid-pahi sgron-me*;

ཉིན་མོར་བྱེད་ *ñin-mor byed*; སྣང་བྱེད་ *snañ-byed*; འོད་བྱེད་ *hod-byed*; ནམ་མཁའི་ནོར་ *nam-mkhahi nor*; རྟ་ལྗང་ *rta-ljañ*; གཟའ་བདག *gzah-bdag*; འོད་སྟོང་འབར་ *hod stoñ-hbar*; འོད་ལྡན་ *hod-ldan*; མུན་སེལ *mun-sel*; ཉིན་མོའི་ནོར་ *ñin-mohi nor*; འོད་གཟུགས *hod-gzugs*; འོད་འདྲེན་ *hod-hdren*; ཉིན་མོའི་འབྱིན་ *ñin-mohi hbyin*; བསྲུབ་བྱེད་ *bsrub-byed*; འོད་གཙང་ *hod gtsañ*; འོད་འགྲོ་རྒྱས་བྱེད་ *hod-hgro rgyas-byed*; མཁའ་འགྲོ *mkhah-hgro*; རྣམ་སྒྱུར་འགྲོ་ལུས *rnam-sgyur hgro-lus*; གསལ་བའི་ནོར་ *gsal-bahi nor*; ཚ་ལྡན་ *tsha-ldan*; ངེས་སྲེག *ñes-sreg*; འོད་ཟེར་ལྡན་ *hod-zer ldan*; འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུན་ *hod-kyi rgyun*; ཕྱོགས་སྣང་བྱེད་ *phyogs-snañ byed*; གདུང་བྱེད་ *gduñ-byed*; ཚ་བྱེད་ *tsha-byed*; རྣམ་སྣང་བྱེད་ *rnam-snañ byed*; མུན་འཇོམས *mun-hjoms*; ལུས་སྐྱོབ *lus-skyob*; འདམ་སྐྱེས་མཚན་ *hdam-skyes mtshan*; མཆོད་ལྡན་ *mchod-ldan*; བདུན་གྱི་བདུན་པ *bdun-gyi bdun-pa*; ཕྱོགས་བདག *phyogs-bdag*; མཆོག་འདོད་ *mchog-hdod*; ཆར་འབེབས *char-hbebs*; འཛིན་བྱེད་ *hdsin-byed*; སྣང་བའི་མུ་ཁྱུད་ *snañ-bahi mu-khyud*; སྣང་ལྡན་ *snañ-ldan*; མིག་གཟུགས *mig-gzugs*; རྣམ་གསལ་བྱེད་ *rnam-gsal byed*; འོད་འགྱེད་ *hod-hgyed*; བསྟེན་བྱ *bsten-bya*; བདུད་ལས་རྒྱལ་ *bdud-las rgyal*; མ་ཟླུམས *ma-zlums*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ *hphrog-byed*; རྩེན་པ *rtsen-pa*; ཕྱོགས་དགོད་བྱེད་ *phyogs-dgod byed*; གཏུམ་པའི་འོད་ *gtum-pahi hod*; འོད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ་ཅན་ *hod-kyi skra-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད་ *sna-tshogs hod*; སྣང་བའི་མཛོད་ *snañ-bahi mdsod*; ནོར་གྱི་མཛོད་ *nor-gyi mdsod*; རྒྱུ་བའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *rgyu-wahi brtul-shugs*; གཟའ་བཤེས *gzah-bçes*; མཆོད་འོས *mchod-hos*; འོད་ཀྱི་ནོར་ཅན་ *hod-kyi nor-can*; པད་མའི་ལག་པ *pad-mahi lag-pa*; རྟག་ཏུ་འཆར་ *rtag-tu hchar*; རིག་བྱེད་འབྱུང་ *rig-byed hbyuñ*; ལས་སྣ་ཚོགས *las sna-tshogs*; ཁྱབ་བྱེད་ *khyab-byed*; ནད་མེད་ *nad-med*; འཐུང་བྱེད་ *hthuñ-byed*; འོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་ཅན་ *hod-kyi hphreñ-can*; མིག་གཟུགས *mig-gzugs*; འོད་སྣང་ *hod-snañ*; འོད་སྟོང་འཛིན་པ *hod stoñ hdsin-pa*; ཁྲི་ཅན་ *khri-can*; ལོང་བའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *loñ-bahi kha lo-pa*; ལམ་སྟོན་ *lam-ston*; སྲིད་བྱེད་ *srid-byed*; ཤིང་རྟ་མཐོ *çiñ-rta mtho*; དབྱིག་གི་ཁུ་བ *dbyig-gi khu-wa*; ཟླུམ་པོ་འཛིན་ *zlum-po hdsin*; དུས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *dus-kyi byed-po*; ནམ་མཁའི་མིག *nam-mkhahi mig*; འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་པོ *hjig-rten dwañ-po*; འོད་ཕུང་པོ *hod phuñ-po*; འོད་ཟེར་གཟུགས་མང་ *hoh-zer gzugs-mañ*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཏོག *nam-mkhahi tog*; ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་མ་ཁྱུད་ *phyogs-kyi ma-khyud*; ཚངས་པའི་རྟ *tshañ-pahi rta*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཐིག་ལེ *nam-mkhahi thig-le*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད་ *sna-tshogs hod*; རྟ་བདུན་པ *rta bdun-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མ་གང་ཤར་ *ñi-ma gañ-çar* sun-flower, *Helianthus*.

ཉི་མ་དགའ *Ñi-ma dgah* 1. a name of Karṇa, the king of Anga. 2. n. of a medicinal plant.

ཉི་མ་སྔ་དྲོ *ñi-ma sña-dro* early morning.

ཉི་མ་བཅུ་གཉིས *ñi-ma bcu-gñis* twelve demi-gods who acc. to Chinese astronomy represent 12 divisions of the day (as of other periods) and are therefore called ཉི་མ; they are བྱི་བ *byi-wa* (mouse), གླང་ *glañ* (ox), སྟག *stag* (tiger), ཡོས *yos* (hare), འབྲུག *hbrug* (dragon), སྦྲུལ *sbrul* (serpent), རྟ *rta* (horse), ལུག *lug* (sheep) སྤྲེལ *sprel* (monkey), བྱ *bya* (bird), ཁྱི *khyi* (dog), ཕག *phag* (pig).

ཉི་མ་ཐང་ *Ñi-ma thañ* n. of a place situated to the west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ *4*).

ཉི་མ་ལྡན་པའི་རི *Ñi-ma ldan-pahi ri* n. of a mythological mountain believed to be situated 5,000 *yojana* beyond the Southern Ocean (*K. d.* ར *275*).

ཉི་མ་ནག་ཆེན *ñi-ma nag-chen* and ཉི་མ་ནག་ཆུང་ are the names of two (*Sa-bdag*) demi-gods.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱི་དྲོ *ñi-ma phyi-dro* पराह्ण, पराह्न afternoon.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱི་མ *ñi-ma phyi-ma* a future day.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱེད་ལྷག *ñi-ma phyed-lhag* अध्यर्धसूर्य lit. more than one half of the sun, *i.e.*, from early morning to the afternoon.

ཉི་མ་སྦས *Ñi-ma sbas* सूर्यगुप्त one of the successors of Buddha in the Buddhist hierarchy of India.

ཉི་མ་བཟང་པོ *ñi-ma bzañ-po* सुदिन a good or auspicious day.

ཉི་མ་ཤར་བ *ñi-ma çar-wa* सूर्योदय sunrise.

ཉི་མ་ལྷོ་བྱང་བགྲོད *ñi-ma lho-byañ bgrod* the course of the sun to the south and to the north (of the equator).

ཉི་མའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *ñi-mahi kha lo-pa* the charioteers of the sun are:—སྐྱ་རེངས *skya-reñs*, བླ་མེད *bla-med*, འོད་སྲུང *hod-sruñ*, ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས *khyuñ-sñon skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་ཁོར་ཡུག *ñi-mahi khor-yug* the surroundings of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འཁོར *ñi-mahi hkhor* the attendants of the sun; they are:—གནས་བྱེད *gnas-byed*, དབྱུག་པ་ཅན *dbyug-pa can*, དམར་སེར *dmar-ser*.

ཉི་མ་འཁྱིམས་པ *ñi-ma hkhyims-pa* सूर्यपरिवेश the circumference of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་གུང *ñi-mahi guñ* मध्याह्न when the sun is at the meridian, midday, noon.

ཉི་མའི་གུར་ཁང *ñi-mahi gur-khañ* the sun's pavilion, the halo of five different colours which surrounds the sun; ཉི་མའི་ལྡིང་ཁང *ñi-mahi ldiñ-khañ* the floating castle of the sun; ཉི་མའི་ཁྱིམ the sun-sphere.

ཉི་མའི་རྒྱུད *ñi-mahi rgyud* आङ्गिरस the descendants of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་གཉེན *ñi-mahi gñen* आदित्यबन्धु relative of the sun, epithet of S'ākya-muni.

ཉི་མའི་རྟ་བདུན *ñi-mahi rta-bdun* the seven horses of the sun are the following:—རླུང *rluñ*, ཡིད་མགྱོགས *yid mgyogs*, མདོག་ལྔ་པ *mdog lña-pa*, ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན *thig-le can*, ངེས་བརྗོད *ñes-brjod*, ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *çin-tu rgyal-mtshan*, རི་བོ་འཇོམས *ri-wo hjoms*. To these are occasionally added four others:—རྩེན་པའི་འོད *rtsen-pahi hod*, ནམ་མཁའི་གྲུ *nam-mkhahi gru* གསེར་གྱི་དབྱངས *gser-gyi dbyañs*, ཉི་མའི་ཤིང་རྟ་རལ་གྲིའི་ཕྲེང *ñi-mahi çiñ-rta ral-grihi phreñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་གདུགས *ñi-mahi gdugs* lit. the umbrella of the sun, *i.e.*, the day (*Zam. 13*).

ཉི་མའི་མདའ *Ñi-mahi mdah* an epithet of the god of love.

ཉི་མའི་དཔལ *ñi-mahi dpal* सूर्यश्रीः n. of a Buddhist author of ancient India.

ཉི་མའི་བུ *ñi-mahi bu* सूर्यपुत्र; སྤེན་པ *spen-pa* the son of the sun, the planet Saturn.

ཉི་མའི་བུ་མོ *ñi-mahi bu-mo* the daughter of the sun, a name of the river Yamunā or Pākshu (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་བཙུན་མོ *ñi-mahi btsun-mo* the wives of the sun-god are:—རྒྱལ་མོ *Rgyal-mo*, ལེགས་འདོད *Legs-hdod*, རྡུལ་བཟང *Rdul-bzañ*, འོད་སྐྱེས་མ *Hod skyes-ma*, གཤིན་རྗེ་ཀཱ་ལིན་དི *Gçin-rje kā-lin-dī*, ནམ་གྲུ *Nam-gru*, མ་ནུ་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེད *Ma-nu sbyin skyed*, སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *Skrag byed-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན ¦*ñi-mahi gzugs-brñan* the reflected image of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འོད *ñi-mahi hod* the following are the names of the sun's rays:—འོད་ཆགས་སྣང་བ *hod-chags snañ-wa*; ནམ་མཁའ་འཇལ *nam-mkhah hjal*; གདུང་བྱེད *gduñ-byed*; ཚ་ཟེར *tsha-zer*; ཆུ་འཐུང་འོད *chu-hthuñ hod*; མཚན་མོ་འཇོམས *mtshan-mo hjoms*; འོད་ཀྱི་ཆར *hod-kyi char*; ཀུན་སྣང་འབར་པ *kun snañ hbar-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་འོད་སྐོར *ñi-mahi hod-skor* the circle of light round the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འོད་མཉམ *ñi-mahi hod mñam* n. of a flower (*K. gu.* ག *446*).

ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར *ñi-mnhi hod-zer* the rays of the sun, sunbeam.

ཉི་མའི་རིགས་སྐྱེས *ñi-mahi rigs-skyes*=ཉི་མའི་རིགས་འཁྲུངས *ñi-mahi rigs-hkhruñs* born of the race of the sun; occurs as a name of Buddha Sākya Siṁha.

ཉི་མའི་རུས *ñi-mahi rus* सूर्यवंश the race of the sun, a section of the warrior caste of India claiming descent from the sun.

ཉི་མའི་ལུས *ñi-mahi lus* सूर्याङ्ग 1. the body of the sun; 2. ཟངས copper.

ཉི་མའི་ལྷ་མོ *ñi-mahi lha-mo* सूर्याणी the wife of the sun-god.

ཉི་མས་བཞད *ñi-mas bshad* met. a lotus (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་སྨྱུར *ñi-myur* evening, a little before dusk; the hour of sunset.

ཉི་ཚེ *ñi-tshe* acc. to *Sch.* 1. the time or duration of one day, a very short time. 2. acc. to *Lex.* प्रदेश direction; sphere, country.

ཉི་ཚེ་བ *ñi tshe-wa* 1. ephemeral, single, simple. 2. n. of a class of infernal beings. 3. very small, minute (*Grub.* ན *2*); ཉི་ཚེ་བ culæ (*Lam-ṭi.*). 4. animals that do not live more than a day, very short-lived animate beings.

ཉི་ཚོད *ñi-tshod* ཉི་ཚོད་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ वेलाचक्र a sun-dial; also a wheel to ascertain time, a watch.

ཉི་ཟེར་གྱི་རྡུལ *ñi zer-gyi rdul* वातायनच्छिद्ररजः the dust seen flying in the rays of the sun coming through apertures of a window; a mote floating in a sunbeam.

ཉི་ཟླ *ñi-zla*, lit. sun and moon; but is the term designating the topmost ornament of a chorten, which takes the form of a ball superimposed on a crescent. This *nyi-da* ornament is also placed above the *gyal-tshan* or Buddhist trophy of victory.

ཉི་ཟླ་དབང་པོ *ñi-zla dwañ-po* n. of a Dākinī (*Loñ.* ན *9*).

ཉི་འོག *ñi-hog* lit. below the sun; अपरान्त the western limit; ཉི་འོག་གི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས *Ñi-hog-gi rgyal-khams* Aparāntaka the western continent or kingdom.

ཉི་འོག་གི་གོས *ñi-hog-gi gos* अपरान्तकम् or dress of the ancient people from Bactria.

ཉི་འོད *ñi-hod* सूर्यांशु, सूर्यप्रभा the rays of the sun, sunbeam, light of the sun.

ཉི་ཡོལ *ñi-yol* a screen, awning.

ཉི་ཤ *ñi-ça* fresh meat.

ཉི་ཤར *ñi-çar* = སྔ་དྲོ *sña-dro* sunrise, early morning.

ཉི་ཤུ *ñi-çu* (inst. of ཉིས་བཅུ) विंशति twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་ཐམས་པ the twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་ཙམ about twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཅིག twenty-one; རྩ་གཅིག alone sometimes signifies twenty-one. In *Sikk.* and *B.* and *C. Tib.* ཉི་ཤུ་ཉེར་གཅིག or ཉེར་གཅིག is used to denote twenty-one. In the same manner the use of the abbreviated form ཉེར་གཉིས or རྩ་གཉིས for ཉི་ཤུ་ཉེར་གཉིས or ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཉིས is common, and so on.

ཉིག་ཉིག *ñig-ñig* in *W.* loose, slack, lax, not tight or tense (*Jä.*).

ཉིང་ཁུ *ñiñ-khu* मण्ड 1. the juice, essence of any substance, the pith or སྙིང་ *sñiñ* (heart, soul) q. v. 2. spirit (of wine) कारोत्तर; ཆང་ལྷ་བུའི་ཉིང་ཁུ. [yeast, the froth of the liquor]*S.*

ཉིང་སྒོ་ཕུགས *ñiñ-sgo-phugs* the private or inner (hidden) door of a castle or palace: རྒྱལ་པོ་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་གནས་པར་ཕོ་བྲང་གི་ཉིང་སྒོ་ཕུགས་སུ་ཕྱེ་སྒོ་ནང་ནས་བཅམས་ཏེ། while residing with the king, he fastened the secret door of the palace from within so that it was not to be opened (*Hbrom. 162*).

ཉིང་ཏོ *ñiñ-to* acc. to *Sch.* sure, trustworthy.

+ ཉིང་གཏོར *ñiñ-gtor* = ངེས་པར certain, sure.

ཉིང་སྤྲུལ *ñiñ-sprul* acc. to *Jä.* an emanation or incarnation. ཡང་སྤྲུལ *yañ-sprul* an emanation of an incarnate being.

ཉིང་མཚམས་སྦྱོར་བ *ñiñ-mtshams sbyor-wa* प्रतिसिध्यति to be reborn, to be transmigrated in regular routine; the re-appearing of the soul after death in one of the four forms of birth, *i.e.*, the linking of the limits of existence.

ཉིང་ལག *ñiñ-lag* प्रत्यङ्ग 1. minor or secondary members of the body, such as the forehead, nose, chin, fingers, ear, eyes, etc. The अङ्ग or limbs of the body called ཡན་ལག are the head, arms, legs, &c. 2. a division, section, part, subdivision. *N.B.*—Sumpa

ཉི

includes the following in the ཉིང་ལག; ལག་པ, ཤིག, བྲང་, བྲུམ་མོ, སྣ, མཁྲིན་པ, རྐང་པ, རྡེ་ངར, རྒྱབ, སོང་ཚོགས, སྣ་སེན་བཀྲ་བ་ཐོ &c. Acc. to *Jä.* members of a second order, parts of the ཡང་ལག, *i.e.*, of the limbs.

ཉིང་སློབ *ñiṅ-slob*=སློབ་མའི་སློབ་མ a pupil's pupil: ཉིང་སློབ་གཉིས་ནི་བཅུ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས (*A. 124.*) the two *Ñiṅ-slob* depending on the ten (*i.e.*, being supported by them).

✠ ཉིང་ཤ *ñiṅ-ça* one's own flesh; the expression ཉིང་ཤ་ཉིང་གིས་ཟ་བ in the older form of Tibetan signifies རང་ཤ་རང་གིས་ཟ་བ one eating his own flesh, *i.e.*, ruining himself.

ཉིད *ñid* तत्र, एव, तद् 1. self, same, opp. to other persons; སྐུ་ཉིད your (honour's) self: ང་ཉིད=ང་རང་ I myself; མ་ཉིད the mother herself; མི་དེ་ནི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཉིད་ཡིན་ནོ this man is you (yourself), O king! (*Jä.*). 2. the very, just, etc.: ལས་བྱེད་པའི་གནས་ཉིད་ལ just where I am working; དེའི་དྲུང་ཉིད་ན *dehidruṅ ñid-na* close by, at the very spot; དུས་དེ་ཉིད་དུ at the very moment; མཆོད་བྱ་ཉིད that which is honourable in itself. 3. when added to adjectives it denotes abstract nouns, as in English the terminations:—ness,—ship,—ty,—cy,—y, etc., but it is chiefly limited to the language of philosophical writings (*Jä.*). 4. in the more recent literature it is used resp. for ཁྱོད *khyod* thou, you; ཉིད་ཀྱི thy, your; ཉིད་རང་ you, in *W.* 5.=ཁོ་ན only གྲངས་ཀྱི་ལྔ་ཉིད only the numeral ལྔ; ཟ་ཉིད་དོ the letter *za* (ཟ) alone.

✠ ཉིད་འགྲུལ *ñid-hgrul* a very low caste.

ཉིན་མོ *ñin-mo* दिन, वार, महारोहा, अह्नः the day; the time lighted or illuminated by the sun. འདི་ན་མདངས་འབར་དང་, གསལ་བར་སྣང་དང་སྣང་ལྡན་དང་ *hdi-na mdaṅs-hbar daṅ, gsal-war snaṅ-daṅ snaṅ-ldan-daṅ*, མུན་སེལ་པདྨ་བཤད་པའི་དུས *mun-sel pad-ma bshad-pahi-dus* (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་དཀར *ñin-dkar* a white, a lucky day (*Sch.*).

ཉིན་སྐར *ñin-skar* the star that is visible during the day time: མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས་ནི་ཉིན་སྐར་འདྲ an agreeable friend is like the day-star (*Hbrom. 55*).

ཉིན་སྐྱོང་ *ñin-skyoṅ* the observance of a fast, rite, etc., for one day.

ཉིན་འཁྱོངས *ñin-hkhyoṅs* for one day, one whole day: མཆོད་པ་སྣ་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་མཚར་ཉིན་འཁྱོངས་ཀྱི་ཐོབ་གཞི། 500 various and wonderful offerings as the allowance for one full day (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་གང་ *ñin-gaṅ* all the day long, during the whole day; ཉིན་གུང་ *ñin-guṅ* noon; ཉིན་གླ a day's hire.

ཉིན་གྱི་རིང་ལ *ñin-gyi riṅ-la* during the day time.

ཉིན་ཅིག *ñin-cig* one day, once; ཉིན་ཅིག་བཞིན་དུ daily; ཉིན་པར during the day time, by the day light; དེའི་ཉིན་པར on that day; དེའི་ཕྱི་ཉིན the following day, on the following day; ཚེས་བཅོ་ལྔའི་ཉིན the 15th day, on the 15th day; བསྟན་པ་ཉིན་པར་མཛད་པའི་སྐྱེས་བུ a person who brings to light the faith.

ཉིན་ཆས *ñin-chas*=ཉིན་རེའི་དགོས་སྤྱད *ñin-rehi dgos-spyad* the requirements of every day; daily necessities (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་ལྟར་ཆོས་ཆས *ñin-ltar chos-chas* the daily needs for religious services.

ཉིན་མཐར་བྱེད *ñin-mthar-byed* दिनान्तक;=མུན་པ *mun-pa* darkness (*Mṅon.*), v. ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོ་ང་ *ñin-mohi sgo-ṅa.*

ཉིན་ཐུང་སྐབས *ñin-thuṅ-skabs*, ཉི་མ་ཐུང་དུས *ñi-ma thuṅ-dus* the period of short days: when the day becomes short.

ཉིན་པར *ñin-par* during the day-time, v *Pth. 268 b*, line *4*.

ཉིན་ཕྱེད་ *ñin-phyed* 1. midday, noon. 2. half a day, *i.e.*, six hours.

ཉིན་བྱེད་ *ñin-byed* दिवाकर 1. the sun—the maker of the day. 2. མཚལ་ *mtshal* vermilion (*Sman. 355*). 3. कुङ्कुम saffron.

ཉིན་བྲལ་ *ñin-bral* अहन् without day, dayless.

ཉིན་སྦྲེལ་ *ñin-sbrel* the accumulated works of several days (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་མེད་མཚན་མེད་ *ñin-med mtshan-med* without interruption during day and night, continually.

ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོ་ *ñin-mohi-sgo* प्रत्यूष the opening of the day, day-break; ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོང་ दिनाण्ड; the egg of the day, dawn [the egg or embryo whence day proceeds; hence darkness]*S.* ཉིན་མོའི་མཐའ་ मध्याह्न the noon, the highest limit or climax of the day; ཉིན་མོའི་བདག་ सूर्य, दिनपति, अहःपति the lord of the day, the sun; ཉིན་མོའི་འདྲེན་པ་ the sun, that brings on the day; ཉིན་མོའི་ནོར་བུ་ दिनमणि the gem of the day, the sun; ཉིན་མོའི་བུ་ the planet Saturn, the son of the sun.

ཉིན་མཚན་ *ñin-mtshan* अहोरात्र day and night.

ཉིན་མཚན་མཉམ་པ་ *ñin-mtshan mñam-pa* विषुम the time of the equinox; ཉི་མ་དཀྱིལ་འགྲོ་འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་མཚམས་ when the sun passes over the meridian not causing increase or decrease (in the hours of the day). Described as འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་མེད་ན་ཐད་ཀར་འགྲོ་ when there is neither increase or decrease but the sun passes direct (over the head) (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་ཞག་ *ñin-shag* 1. day; ཉིན་ཞག་གསུམ་ three days. 2. अहोरात्र, प्रतिदिवा every day. 3. as a symbol num. 15.

ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག་ *ñin-shag phrugs-gcig* a day of twenty-four hours; ཐུགས་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་ཐུགས་ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག་གི་བྱ་བ (*A. 74*).

ཉིན་རང་ *ñin-rañ*=ཐོ་རངས་ day-break, morning twilight (*Schtr.*).

ཉིན་རིང་སྐབས་ *ñin-riñ-skabs*, ཉི་མ་རིང་བའི་དུས་ the time when the days become long.

ཉིན་རེ་བཞིན་ *ñin-re-bshin* every day, daily.

ཉིན་ལམ་ *ñin-lam* a day's journey, daily march.

ཉིན་ཤད་མཚན་ཤད་ *ñin-çad mtshan-çad*, =ཉིན་མཚན་མེད་པ་ without interruption, day and night (*A. 150*).

ཉིལ་བྱེད་པ་ *ñil-byed-pa* or ཉིལ་ཉིལ་བྱེད་པ་, also ཉིལ་ལེ་བྱེད་པ་ *ñil-le byed-pa*, to trickle down, fall in drops (of tears, etc.): ལེགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་བཞེངས་ཏེ་སྤྱན་ཆབ་སྲན་རྡོག་ཙམ་ཉིལ་ལེ་ཐུས་ནས། (*Brom. 25.*) *Legs-pahi çes-rab* rose up and tear-drops like peas trickled down.

ཉིས་ 1. instr. of ཉི. 2. in compounds for གཉིས་ as in ཉིས་བརྒྱ་ two hundred, ཉིས་སྟོང་ two thousand, ཉིས་འགྱུར་ double.

ཉིས་རྒྱུ་ཆིག་པ་ *ñis-rgyu chig-pa* serge cloth in which two threads cross, one stretched lengthwise (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིས་བལྟའི་མི་ *ñis-bltahi mi* one who looks to the interests both of the State and of the Church; also one who serves two masters (*D. çel. 5*).

ཉུ་ *ñu* num. fig. 68.

ཉུ་གུ་སྤང་ལེབ་ *ñu-gu spañ-leb* n. of a kind of worm (*Rtsii.*).

ཉུ་ཏི་ *ñu-ti* a pear (*Ld.*).

ཉུག་ཉུག་པ་ *ñug ñug-pa* to stand out, to project.

ཉུག་རུམ་ *ñug-rum* lit. the testes cut out; ཉུག་རུམ་ or ཉུག་རུམ་པ་=རླིག་པ་འབྱུས་ཕྱུང་བ་ eunuch, one whose testes have been extracted (*Mñon.*).

ཉུག་པ་ *Ñug-pa* I: n. of a place in the province of Tsang.

ཉུག་པ II: 1. to besmear, to rub gently; སྤོས་ཉུག་པ *sposñug-pa* to rub perfume; acc. to *Sch.* to stroke, to caress. 2. to touch; feel for. 3. to protrude, stretch out: ཆུ་ནས་མགོ་ཉུག་པ to stretch one's head out of water; དབུ་ཉུག་མཛད་པ to look or peep out, to take a peep at.

ཉུག་རྩ་མེ་ཏོག *ñug-rtsa me-tog* Carthusian pink (*Jä.*).

ཉུང་བ *ñuṅ-wa* अल्प, कनिष्ठ not many, little, a few; minor; ཉུང་ཤས་ཙམ a very little quantity, a little.

ཉུང་སྐྱོན *ñuṅ-skyon* slight defect.

ཉུང་ངུ *ñuṅ-ṅu* स्वल्प, अल्प less, little, small: ཉུང་ངུ་སྨྲ་བ་ཡིན speaks little.

Syn. ཆུང་བ *chuṅ-wa*, ཉུང་དུ *ñuṅ-du* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉུང་མ *ñuṅ-ma* turnip, turnip soup; ཉུང་མའི་ལོ་མ गुग्गुलु turnip leaf, a fragrant gum resin; ཉུང་རློན *ñuṅ-rlon* fresh turnip.

ཉུང་རུམ *ñuṅ-rum*, v. ཉུག་རུམ *ñug-rum.*

ཉུལ་བ *ñul-wa* to wander or rove about, to step gently or steal through, to creep. ཉུལ་མི a detective; ས་ཉུལ a spy.

ཉེ *ñe* 1. num. fig. 98. 2. for ཉེ་བ near.

ཉེ་སྐོར *ñe-skor*=ཐོག་སྐོར *thog-skor* समन्तक those about (us), retinue, v. ཉེ་འཁོར.

ཉེ་སྐྱོན *ñe-skyon* fault of partiality (*e.g.*, in a *Jongpon* district chief or judge). ཉེ་སྐྱོན་ཕྱོགས་ལྷུང་ lit. the inclining to one side.

ཉེ་མཁོན *ñe-mkhon*=ཉེ་རིང་ (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* समन्त, उपविचार, निकट, उपवर्त्तन, उपवर्त्तिक 1. an attendant, one near or in waiting; relations, kindred, neighbour. 2. n. of one of the hells. 3. neighbourhood: ཁོ་རང་གི་ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་སློང་བ་ a beggar belonging to his neighbourhood. 4. उपालि (Upâli) the disciple of Buddha who narrated the *Vinaya piṭaka.*

ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་མིག *Ñe-ḥkhor-gyi mig* n. of a great ocean lying between the continents of Godâniya and Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར *330*).

ཉེ་དགའ *ñe-dgaḥ* उपनन्द a king of the *Nâga.*

ཉེ་བསྒྱུར *ñe-bsgyur* उपसर्ग trouble, misfortune.

ཉེ་གྲོགས *ñe-grogs* fellow creature, neighbour (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་ཧྲེ *ñe-ghe* a tribal name in Tibet, one of the three:—ཤུག་པ *shug-pa*, སྟོང་ཉེ *stoṅ-ñe*, ཉེ་ཧྲེ *ñe-ghe* (*Yig*).

ཉེ་ཆར *ñe-char* 1. at present or very shortly: (*Yig. k. 29*). ས་དབང་རམ་པ་ལས་ཆ་དཔོན་འཁོར་བཅས་ཉེ་ཆར་ཐེབས་རྒྱུ་ཡིན the governor Rampa with his officers and chiefs will come very shortly. 2. at the close of.

ཉེ་ཆོས *ñe-chos* समय, आम्निक time; usage: neighbour; near.

ཉེ་ཏི *ñe-ṭi* a pear (*Schtr.*), v. ཉུ་ཏི *ñu-ti.*

ཉེ་དག *ñe-dag* relations (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་དུ *ñe-du* ज्ञाति, कुटुम्ब kindred, relations: ཉེ་དུའི་ནང་ན་འདུག་རུང་དུང་ ज्ञातिमध्यगतकल्प (he) is certainly fit to be among the kinsmen.

ཉེ་དུས *ñe-dus* now-a-days.

ཉེ་འདབ *ñe-ḥdab* स्वजन one's own people, friends or admirers.

ཉེ་གནས *ñe-gnas* उपस्थ=(ཕོ་དབང་) 1. the male organ. 2. उपस्थानीय disciple: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཉེ་གནས་བགྱིར I shall be your attendant, or I wish to become your disciple; ཉེ་གནས་སུ་མཆི་འོ I am becoming a follower.

ཉེ་ཚན *ñe-tshan* relative, kinsman.

ཉེ་ཚལ *ñe-tshal* or ཉེ་བའི་ཚལ उपवन an artificial grove, garden.

+ ཉེ་རིག་པ *ñe-rig-pa* 1.= འཁྲིག་པ *hkhrig-pa* (*Mñon.*) copulation. 2.= ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ *khrus-byed-pa* to wash.

ཉེ་རིགས *ñe-rigs* near relation.

ཉེ་བ *ñe-wa* 1. समीप-स्था, सन्निकट-भू, अन्तिक-भू vb. to be near, to approach: དུས་བྱེད་དུ་ཉེ་བས when he was near dying; ཟླ་བ་ཚང་དུ་ཉེ་བས (when she was) near the completion of the months, *i.e.*, the time of giving birth to a child (*Jä.*); སློབ་དཔོན་པར་ཕྱིན་དུ་ཉེ་བས when the time of the teacher's return drew near; བྱིན་དུ་མི་ཉེ་སྟེ being not near having done; གནས་དེར་སླེབ་ཏུ་ཉེ་བའི་ཚེ when he was near arriving at the place. 2. also as an adj.= near: ཐམ་རིང་གི་གཉེན་པས་ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་ཉེ the neighbour is nearer than a kind man living far off; ཀ་བ་དང་ཉེ་བའི་སར at a place near the pillar; ཞག་ཉེ་བ near. རི་ཞག་ཉེ་བ་ཞིག frq. in colloq. neighbouring hill, standing near, being closely connected with by consanguinity; ཉེ་བ་རྣམས those who are near, near relations; མཚམས་མེད་པ་ལྔ་དང་དེ་དང་ཉེ་བའི་སྡིག་པ the five worst sins and those coming nearest to them. 3. as an adv. the form is generally ཉེ་བར *ñe-war* almost, near, nearly: དེ་དག་ཉེ་བར་ཕྱིན་ནས when they had come near. Sometimes the form is ཉེ་བ་ན, as in ཞག་བདུན་དེ་རྣམས་ཉེ་བ་ན་རྫོགས་ཏེ these seven days being almost ended. 4. as a postp. it requires དང་ to connect it with the word it governs: ཁང་པ་དང་ཉེ་བར་ཕྱིན་པས་རོལ་མོ་དང་གར་བྱེད་པ་ཐོས་ནས when he came near to the house he heard music and dancing; འགྲོ་རན་པ་དང་ཉེ་བར་བབས it came near to the time of going.

ཉེ་བའི་དགའ་བྱེད་མ *ñe-wahi dgah-byed-ma*= གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ n. of the queen of the Noi-jin or *Yakṣa* demi-gods.

ཉེ་བའི་རྣ་རྒྱན *ñe-wahi rna-rgyan* उपकर्णिक ear-ornaments beside the ear-ring.

ཉེ་བའི་དབྱངས *ñe-wahi dbyañs* उपगीत musical airs, musical notes to help in singing.

ཉེ་བའི་མ་མ *ñe-wahi ma-ma* धात्री 1. a foster-mother, a wet-nurse. 2. उपमाता step-mother.

‡ ཉེ་བའི་རྩ་ཚན་དྷོ་ཧ *ñe-wahi tsa-tshan dho-ha* उपच्छन्दन hortative expression used in exorcism.

ཉེ་བའི་ཚལ *ñe-wahi tshal*= སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* उपवन a grove.

ཉེ་བའི་རི་མོ་ཅན *ñe-wahi ri-mo can*= ཤར་ནུ उपचित्रक (*Mñon.*) n. of a medicinal plant. [the plants *Salvinia cucullata*, and *Croton polyandra*]*S.*

ཉེ་བའི་རིན་ཆེན་བདུན *ñe-wahi rin-chen bdun* the seven secondary adjuncts of royalty:—(1) ལྷམ shoes, (2) པགས་པ skin-rug, (3) གོས dress, (4) མལ couch, (5) ཚལ grove, (6) ཁྱིམ house, (7) རལ་གྲི sword.

ཉེ་བའི་ས *ñe-wahi sa* उपत्यका table-land, plateau, plains on or by the side of a hill.

ཉེ་བའི་སར་རྒྱུ *ñe-wahi sar-gyu*= བསྙེན *bsñen* आसन्नीभूत become intimate, near.

ཉེ་བའི་སྲས་ཆེན་བརྒྱད *ñe-wahi sras-chen brgyad* अष्टमहाउपपुत्र the eight chief spiritual sons of the Buddha described under that title are said to be:—(1) मञ्जुश्रीकुमारभूत; འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས་གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ; (2) वज्रपाणि; ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ; (3) अवलोकितेश्वर; སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་དབང་ཕྱུག; (4) क्षितिगर्भ; ས་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ; (5) सर्वनिवारणविष्कम्भि; སྒྲིབ་པ་རྣམ་སེལ; (6) आकाशगर्भ; ནམ་མཁའི་སྙིང་པོ; (7) मैत्रेय; བྱམས་པ; (8) समन्तभद्र; ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ.

ཉེ་བར་བཀོད *ñe-war bkod* उपन्यास appropriate arrangement, good design.

ཉེ་བར་མཁོ་བ *ñe-war mkho-wa* 1. of urgent necessity. 2.= ཉེར་འཕེལ rapid increase or growth; it increases rapidly.

ཉེ་བར་འཁྱུད *ñe-war hkhyud* उपासिक devotee.

ཉེ་བར་གུས *ñe-war gus* उपनिषत् lit. humbly near; the Upanishad or Vedic literature treating of Brahma.

ཉེ་བར་དགོངས *ñe-war dgoñs* उपन्यास tale, story, romance.

ཉེ་བར་བརྒལ་བ *ñe-war brgal-wa* अतिक्रम, (उपक्रम) to pass over.

ཉེ་བར་ཆགས་པ *ñe-war chags-pa* उपराग, ग्रहण 1. eclipse. 2. कन्दल quarrel.

ཉེ་བར་ཚིམ་ཚོགས *ñe-war tshim-tshogs* सन्तोष contentment.

ཉེ་བར་མཆོད་པ *ñe-war mchod-pa* समुत्कृत, सत्कृत to honour, respect.

ཉེ་བར་མཇལ *ñe-war mjal* or incorrectly ཉེ་བར་འཇལ, v. སྐུ་ཞ *sku-ça* 1. health (*Mñon.*); =སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra*, གཟུགས་བརྙན उपमान, मूत, प्रक्र. 2. image, likeness (*Mñon*).

ཉེ་བར་འཇོག་པ *ñe-war hjog-pa* उपस्थान lit. to stand near; to worship, to wait upon.

ཉེ་བར་བསྙེན་པ *ñe-war bsñen-pa* उपसेवा service; to attend or take care of.

ཉེ་བར་རྟོགས་པ *ñe-war rtogs-pa* उपपरीक्षण to inquire into; investigation.

ཉེ་བར་བརྟེན་པ *ñe-war brten-pa* उपसेवन enjoying, serving, honouring.

ཉེ་བར་བསྟན *ñe-war bstan* उपदेश advice, counsel.

ཉེ་བར་བསྟན་པ *ñe-war bstan-pa* to command, instruct (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་གདུང་ *ñe-war gduñ* = one attacked with disease.

ཉེ་བར་འདུག་པ *ñe-war hdug-pa* उपोषध to fast on the prescribed days.

ཉེ་བར་གནང་བ *ñe-war nañ-wa* = བཀའ་ཕྱུང་.

ཉེ་བར་གནས *ñe-war gnas* = བཀུར་སྟི adulation, also flattery; ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད *ñe-war spyod* उपासना supplication. ཉེ་བར་གནས་པ नैकटिक to be near, in attendance (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད་པ *ñe-war spyod-pa* उपभोग to enjoy.

ཉེ་བར་ཕན *ñe-war phan* समुपहित put together, constructed, produced.

ཉེ་བར་ཕན་འདོགས *ñe-war phan-hdogs* उपयुज्यते is fit for, suits.

ཉེ་བར་འཕར་འགྲོ *ñe-war hphar-hgro* = སྒྲ་གཅན राहु the demon who causes the eclipse of the sun (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་བྱེད *ñe-war-byed* = ཞུས་པ उपास्ति service, veneration.

ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར *ñe-war sbyor* उपनय friendship, harmony; ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར་མ = སྐྱབ་པ उपसंहार fulfilment, completion, conclusion.

ཉེ་བར་མི་རིག *ñe-war mi-rig* = ཉེ་བར་མི་འགྲོ or ཁམ་མི་ལེན.

ཉེ་བར་དམིགས *ñe-war dmigs* उपलम्बन prop. support.

ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ *ñe-war bshag-pa* to make use of, to employ; དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ स्मृत्युपस्थान earnest meditation, v. དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག; སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་དཀོན་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ to apply to Buddha the notion of rareness.

ཉེ་བར་ཞི *ñe-war shi* उपशम relief; it is also applied in reference to ཞོམ་བརྗོད, མེ and བཟོད་པ, to signify putting out, and forbearance (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ *ñe-war len-pa* I: ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ the five *upādāna* or *vīja* or fundamental skandha are:—(1) रूपस्कन्ध; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (2) वेदनास्कन्ध; ཚོར་བའི་ཕུང་པོ; (3) संज्ञास्कन्ध; འདུ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (4) संस्कारस्कन्ध; འདུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (5) विज्ञानस्कन्ध; རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ.

The Sanskrit equivalents may be rendered as follows:—

[(1) Form-group; (2) sensation-group; (3) names or idea-group, *i.e.*, verbal association. (4) predisposition-group; (5) knowledge-group]*S*.

ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ II: to seize eagerly, to strive for earnestly, to aspire to; also ཉེར་ལེན་པ.

ཉེ་བར་སྲེག་པར་བྱེད་པ *ñe-war sreg-par-byed-pa* उपदाह [to set fire to, to burn]*S*.

ཉེ་དབང་ *ñe-dbañ* उपेन्द्र a name of Vishnu.

ཉེ་འབྲེལ *ñe-hbrel* connection, kindred, relations.

ཉེ་ཚིག *ñe-tshig* उपपद a secondary word which limits the idea contained in the principal word.

ཉེ་ཚེ་བ *ñe-tshe-wa* प्रादेशिक provincial.

ཉེ་ཚེའི་སངས་རྒྱས *ñe-tshehi sañs-rgyas* प्रत्येकबुद्ध Pratyeka Buddha.

ཉེའུ *ñehu* small fish: བདག་འདྲའི་སྐྱེ་བོ་མ་དག་པ, ཉེའུ་སྐམ་ལ་འཐོན་པར་གྱུར an impure man like myself will be a small fish cast out on dry land.

ཉེ་ཤོ *ñe-sho* 1.=ཕྱོགས་རི partiality. 2. mishap.

+ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པ I: *ñe-sho med-pa*=ཉེས་སྐྱོན་མེད་པ *ñes-skyon med-pa* without defect, without mishap: ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པར་སླེབས་པ་ལེགས *ñe-sho med-par slebs-pa legs* it is well that you have arrived without any accident (*A. 12*).

ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པ II: पूरित filled, complete; without damage.

ཉེ་ཤོས་དབེན *ñe-shos dwen*=ནད་མེད་པ or ནད་མེད without disease; healthy (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་ཟུངས *ñe-zuñs*=འཁྲིག་པ *hkhrig-pa* copulation (*Mñon.*).

+ཉེའུ་གྱི *ñehu-gyi*=བཅུད་ཆོར *bcud-chor*.

ཉེ་གཡོག་བྱ་བར་འོད་པ་ལྔ *ñe-gyog bya-war hod-pa-lña* the five persons that are worthy of being served are: (1) ཕ father, (2) མ mother, (3) མཁན་པོ teacher, (4) སློབ་དཔོན spiritual guide, (5) ནད་པ a sick man.

ཉེ་རིང་ *ñe-riñ* 1. near and far. ཉེ་བ་ཉེ་རིང་ near and distant relations. 2. distance: སྒོར་ཉེ་རིང་ཙེ་ཙམ་ཡོད how far is it from here to the gate? 3. partial: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཉེ་རིང་ཆེས the king is very partial. ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པ impartial.

ཉེ་ལམ *ñe-lam*=ཐག་ཉེ་བའི་ལམ close or shorter road.

ཉེ་ལོགས *ñe-logs*=ཐག་ཉེ་བ समीप, सन्निकर्ष near, in the neighbourhood (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་ཤིང་ *ñe-çiñ* उपकुञ्च n. of a tree the root of which is used in medicine.

Syn. དྲང་སྲོང་བཅད *drañ-sroñ bçad*; འཇིགས་མེད་འདབ *hjigs-med hdab*; དབང་མཆོག *dwañ-mchog*; མཆོག་ལྡན *mchog-ldan*; མཆོག་རྒྱལ་མ *mchog-rgyal-ma*; རྩ་བ་བརྒྱ་བ *rtsa-wa brgya-wa*; བུ་མང་ *bu-mañ*; སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་བུ *srid-sgrub-bu* (*Mñon*).

ཉེང་བྱེད་པ *ñeñ-byed-pa* to glance at an object by lifting up the head a little: ཕོ་བྲང་གི་སྒོར་ཉེང་བྱས་ནས་བྱུང་བའི་ལྷ་ཕྲུག་ཐོན་ལགས་སམ is it a child of the gods who has come and who has been obtained by just glancing at the door of the palace? (*Hbrom. 123*).

ཉེད་པ *ñed-pa*=མཉེད་པ *mñed-pa*.

ཉེན *ñen* ग्लानि, परिणाम 1. perhaps=sickness, thinness (*A. K. III, 20*). གདུང་བའི་ཉེན तापग्लानि. 2. sbst. a relative, kinsman. 3. danger, liability, risk. This meaning is probably derived from ཉན *ñan* which in *C.* is invariably pronounced *ñen* and which signifies: capability, chance, etc. Like ཉན also, it is annexed to verbal roots: དམྱལ་བར་འགྲོ་ཉེན་གདའ *dmyal-war hgro-ñen gdah* there is a danger of going to hell; སྲོག་གི་བར་ཆད་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཉེན་ཡོད *srog-gi bar-chad-du hgro-wahi ñen-yod* there is the danger of risking one's life.

ཉེན་ཀོར *ñen-kor* seems to=ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa* near (*Ñag.*).

ཉེན་སྐོར *ñen-skor*=གཉེན *gñen* a relative; ཉེན་སྐོར་ཤིག *ñen-skor shig* he is a relative, kinsman.

ཉེན་ཁ་ཆེ་ཙམ *ñen-kha che-tsam* may become dangerous, full of danger; ཉེན་ཅན *ñen-can* dangerous; ཉེན་སྣར་བསྐྱོད་པ *ñen-snar bskyod-pa* continually moving towards danger; ཉེན་པའི་ལམ *ñen-pahi lam*=ལམ་ཉན་པ *lam ñan-pa* a dangerous road, a road which leads to anger (*Mñon.*).

ཉེན་པ་ *ñen-pa* 1.=ཉེག་ཐག་ *ñeg-thag*, v. ཉག་མ་ *ñag-ma*. 2. an enemy. 3. to be pained, pinched, pressed hard, *e.g.*, by hunger; to labour, to drudge, v. བང་ *bañ*.

ཉེར་ *ñer* 1. ཉེ་བར་ *ñe-war*. 2. used in lieu of ཉི་ཤུ་ *ñi-çu* in counting numerals from 20 to 30. 3.=མྱ་ངན་ *mya-ñan* affliction, pain.

ཉེར་སྐད་ *ñer-skad*=གཅོང་སྐད་ *gcoñ-skad* suffering, cry of suffering.

ཉེར་བསྐྱོད་ *ñer-bskyod* उपपत्ति suitability.

ཉེར་བསྐྲུན་ *ñer-bskrun* उत्पत्ति, आत्म said to =བདག་ཉིད་ self.

ཉེར་འཁོད་ *ñer-hkhod* आसन्न near.

ཉེར་དགའ་ *ñer-dgah* उपानन्द delight.

ཉེར་དགུ་ *ñer-dgu* 29; also the 29th day of each month when offerings are made to the demons.

ཉེར་བསྒྱུར་ *ñer-bsgyur* उपप्लव unlucky accident.

ཉེར་སྙོགས་ *ñer-sñogs* theme, task (*Sch.*).

ཉེར་ཉེར་ *ñer-ñer*=ཉེར་ཉེ་ in *W.* dregs, sediment (*Jä.*).

ཉེར་སྤྱོད་ *ñer-spyod* उपचार offerings; पञ्चोपचार or the five kinds of offerings to be made to the gods in worshipping them:—(1) མེ་ཏོག་ पुष्प flowers; (2) བདུག་སྤོས་ धूप incense; (3) མར་མེ་ आलोक lamps; (4) དྲི་ गन्ध odours; (5) ཞལ་ཟས་ नैवेद्य eatables, cakes (*Ya-sel. 53*).

ཉེར་བྱུང་ *ñer-byuñ* उद्भव origination.

ཉེར་བྱེད་ *ñer-byed* met. a tree.

ཉེར་སྦས་ *Ñer-sbas*=ཉེ་བར་སྦས་ उपगुप्त the Buddhist priest who was spiritual guide to As'oka.

ཉེར་ཚད་ *ñer-tshad* उपद्रव, उपराग, विप्लव personal danger (*Mñon.*). ཉེར་ཚད་མེད་ *ñer-tshad-med*=ནད་མེད་པ་ *nad-med-pa* or འབྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས་ *hbyuñ-bshi sñoms* without danger to health (*Mñon.*).

ཉེར་ཚད་ *ñer-tshad*=སྐུ་འདྲ་ *sku-hdra*, v. ཉེ་བར་མཇལ་ *ñe-war mjal.*

ཉེར་ཞི་བ་ *ñer-shi-wa* 1. བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ་ *bsgo-wa bshin ñan-pa* to listen to an instruction or direction. 2. ཉེ་བར་ཞི་བ་ उपशम alleviation, pacification.

ཉེར་ལེན་པ་ *ñer len-pa*=ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ་ or རྒྱུའི་རྒྱུ་ the cause of a cause, the original cause (*Jä.*).

ཉེར་པ་ *ñer-pa* 1. acc. to *Sch.* to tan, dress, make soft. 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* to snarl, growl. 3. to tarry, stay, linger.

ཉེར་མ་ *ñer-ma* in *W.* for གཡེར་མ་ red pepper (*Jä.*).

ཉེལ་བ་ *ñel-wa* to fall ill; become sick (*Sch.*).

ཉེས་པ་ *ñes-pa* I: दोष, अपराध, अत्यय 1. sbst. any evil or misfortune or injurious occurrence: ཉེས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དེའི་ལུས་ལ་འདུས་ all things noxious are massing together upon his body; ལོ་ཉེས་ a year of calamities, bad harvest; ལོ་ཉེས་བྱུང་བའི་ཚེ་ when the harvest had been bad; ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་ also གནོད་བྱེད་ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་ the three humours of the body, viz: वात རླུང་ wind; पित्त མཁྲིས་པ་ bile; श्लेष्म བད་ཀན་ phlegm. 2. moral fault, offence, crime; ཉེས་པའི་ལྟུང་ the failings of immoral acts; ལུས་དང་ངག་གི་ཉེས་པ་ guilt of speech and bad action; ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པ་ in reference to the body,=to commit a fault, a crime, to sin; but the word used for "sin" in the *N. Testament* and in the Christian sense is not ཉེས་པ་ but སྡིག་པ. ཉེས་པ་བོགས་ lit. wages of faults, *i.e.*, retribution, punishment.

ཉེས་ཆད་ *ñes-chad* = ཉེས་པ་འགེལ་རྒྱུ crime, also fine.

ཉེས་ལྟུང་ *ñes-ltuṅ* a moral slip, trespass: ཉེས་ལྟུང་གིས་ཐོག he has met with a moral fall (*Mil.*).

ཉེས་པ་ཁས་མི་ལེན *ñes-pa khas mi-len* not to confess fault or guilt.

ཉེས་པ II: vb. to commit an offence: འདིས་ཅི་ཉེས་ཏེ་བཟུང་ *hdis-ci ñes-te bzuṅ* for committing what offence has he been seized; སྔར་མ་སྦྲན་པ་ཉེས་སོ *snar ma-sbran-pa ñes-so* not reporting earlier, you did wrong; གཡོགས་པ་ཉེས་སོ you have committed a fault by covering it; བདག་ཉེས་ན if harm is done to me; ཁྱེད་ཅི་ཉེས་པ་སྨྲོས་ཤིག *khyed-ci ñes-pa smros-çig* tell me what has befallen you; མི་དྲན་ནས་ཅི་ཉེས is she out of her senses; ཅི་ཉེས་ན what is the matter (with her)? མ་ཉེས་པའི་འགྲོ་བ innocent beings; མ་ཉེས་པ་ཕྱིར་བྱུང་ he came out again unhurt. The commoner verbal usage is with བྱེད་པ annexed. Thus, in their *N. Testament* translation, the Moravian missionaries invariably use ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པ in the sense of to trespass, commit a fault.

Syn. ནོངས་པ *noṅs-pa*; སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can*; ངེས་བཟུང་ *ñes-bzuṅ*; སྡོམ་འཆིང་ *sdom-hchiṅ*; ཁྲིམས་གཅོད་ཡུལ *khrims-gcod-yul*; མཐོང་བ་མེད *mthoṅ-wa med* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉེས་པ་སྦོམ་པོ *ñes-pa sbom-po* स्थूलात्यय a great sin, serious fault.

ཉེས་པར་གཉན་བྱས *ñes-par gñan-byas*, v. ཁས་བླངས has been promised (*Mṅon.*).

ཉེས་དཔྱད་སྣར་སྤྱོད *ñes-dpyad snar-spyod* continually committing mischief or trespasses.

ཉེས་སྤྱད *ñes-spyad* दुश्चर्या bad habit, immoral conduct.

ཉེས་བྱས *ñes-byas* a wicked action.

ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པའི་ཤོ་གམ་པ *ñes-pa byed-pahi ço-gam-pa* a tyrant; oppressive tax-gatherer or ruler.

ཉེས་དམིགས *ñes-dmigs* आदीनव, उपालम्भ reproach; punishment for faults: ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཉེས་དམིགས་ཆེས་ཆེར་འབམས་པ་ལ considering the punishments of lay life to be great, *i.e.*, ever increasing (*A. 11*). In *C.* "*nye-mig*" is a term for punishment, penalty.

ཉོ *ño* 1. num. fig. 128. 2. carrot (*Cs.*).

ཉོ་ཏི *ño-ti* pear in *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

ཉོ་བ *ño-wa*, क्रय, pf. and imp. ཉོས to buy, to obtain by payment; ཉོ་པ a "buyer," of the bride at a Ladak wedding; ཉོ་མཁན a buyer: གང་བྱུང་མང་བྱུང་ལ་ཉོ་བ whether any or many wants arise he buys, *i.e.*, a constant customer; ཉོ་ཐོ account, bill; ཉོས་པོ anything bought, commodity to be bought; ཉོ་འཚོང་ buying and selling, commerce, traffic; ཉོ་འཚོང་བྱེད་པ क्रयविक्रय to trade; ཉོ་བའི་ཆེད *ño-wahi ched* for buying.

ཉོ་ལོ *ño-lo* inferior animals which cannot carry burdens: ཟ་མའི་དྲེའུ་འགེམས་པ་དང་ཐོ་ཐོག་གཉིས་པ་ཤས་ཆུང་བས་ཉོ་ལོ་ཆུང་བར་བཤད stupid mule-colts and mules of the worst sort whether adult or small are said to be "little *ño-lo*" (*Jig.*).

ཉོག་པ *ñog-pa* or ཉོག་མ कलुषित soiled, dirtied, made unclean, *e.g.*, of victuals; ཆུ་ཉོག་མ muddy or foul water.

ཉོག་ཉོག་པ *ñog-ñog-pa* confused, mixed up.

ཉོགས་བྱིང་ *ñogs-byiṅ* (*Sch.*). too soft; ཉོག་ཉོང་ *ñog-ñoṅ* soft, maudlin, weak. ཤས་ཉོག་ཅན *ças ñog-can* in *W.* for གཅེས་ཉོག་ཅན fondling anything (*Jä.*).

+ **ཉོད་པ** *ñod-pa* = ཟས अन्न food.

ཉོན་མོངས་པ क्लेश 1. misery, trouble, distress, any misfortune. 2. vb. to be troubled, in misery: ཚ་བས་ཉོན་མོངས་ཏེ molested by the heat; ཉོན་མོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to get

into trouble, to be distressed; ཉོན་མ་མོངས་སམ had you not any trouble? prob. you had no troubles. 3. often has the technical meaning of misery as the result of ignorant clinging to existence and the world, and therefore, in the Buddhist sense, the misery of sin: ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ལས་ཐར་པའི་དོན་མེད this does not avail for being delivered from such a misery; ཉོན་མོངས་པ་མེད་པ free from troubles, perhaps also sinless: ཉོན་མོངས་ཅན་གྱིས་ཉ་ཤ་ཉོས the sinner buys the flesh of fish (*Jä.*).

ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་ས *ñon-moṅs-paḥi sa* acc. to Buddhism (*K. d.* འ *355.*) the ten smaller causes of moral misery are:—ཁྲོ་བ wrath, ཁོན་འཛིན spite, སྙད་པ ostentation, show, འཛིག་པ adherence to what is contrary to Buddhism, སྒྱུ illusion, གཡོ deception, ཕྲག་དོག jealousy, envy, སེར་སྣ covetousness, ང་རྒྱལ pride, ལྷག་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ arrogance.

ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་ས་ཆེན་བཅུ *ñon-moṅ-paḥi sa-chen bcu* the ten greater causes of moral or mental misery:—མ་དད་པ want of faith; འགྱོད་པ *ḥgyod-pa* repentance or regret; བརྗེད་ངས་པ bartering, also vacillating; སེམས་གཡེངས་པ inattention or changing the mind; ཤེས་རབ་འཆལ་བ confusion or mental derangement; ཚུལ་བཞིན་མ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ practising actions inaccordant with custom; བག་པར་མོས་པ irreverence; རྒོད་པ laughing aloud; མ་རིག་པ ignorance; བག་མེད་པ immodesty.

ཉོན་མོངས་མེད་པ *ñon-moṅs med-pa* निष्-क्लेश, अनंगन free from pain or misery.

ཉོན་མོངས་ཚིག *ñon-moṅs tshig* = ལེ་ལོའི་ཚིག words of idleness (*Mñon.*).

ཉོབ་ཉོབ *ñob-ñob* weak, feeble-minded (*Sch.*).

ཉོར *ñor* 1. = ཉོ་བར. 2. a rectangle (*Cs.*).

ཉོལ *ñol*, imp. of ཉལ་བ.

ཉོས *ños* pf. of ཉོ་བ: ཉོས་མི a man who has been bought, a slave (*Cs.*).

གཉགས *gñags* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག *2*).

གཉན *gñan* I: 1. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག *2*). 2. very powerful and at the same time fearful.

གཉན II: 1. a pestilential disease, epidemic, infectious sickness, plague; མཛེ་དང་འབྲུམ་བུ་གཉན leprosy and small pox are pestilential diseases. The following diseases are mentioned under the term of གཉན pestilence (*Sman. 108*): གཟེར་ཐུག *gzer-thug*, ནག་པོ་རྒྱུག་འགྱེལ *nag-po rgyug-ḥgyel*, ཀླད་གཟེར *klad-gzer*, འདུམ་ཁ་རྩེག *ḥdsum kha-rtseg*, འདུམ་ལྟག་དགྱེ *ḥdsum ltag-dgye*, ཉྭ་ལོག *ñba-log* or བྱིན་ལོག *byin-log*, ཕོ་གླང *pho-glaṅ*, རྣ་རྩ་ཕུས་འདེབས *rna-rtsa phus-ḥdebs*, ངམ་རུ *ṅam-ru*, གཉན་སྲིན *gñan-srin*, གཉན་ནད་རྐུན་པོ *gñan-nad rkun-po*, གཉན་འབྲས *gñan-ḥbras*, གཉན་འབུར *gñan-ḥbur*, ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa*, གག་པ *gag-pa*. The four remedies prescribed in Tib. medical works for *gñan* called གཉན་གསོད plague killers:—ཨ་རུ or *lagerstrœmia*, བཙན་དུག arsenic, གུ་དཀ and གླ་རྩི musk (*Sman. 450*). 2. a class of mischievous demi-gods (ས་བདག), also called གཉན་ཁྲ the parti-coloured *gñan*, གཉན་ལྗང the green *gñan*, and གཉན་ཁྲ་ལྡུག་པོ.

གཉན III: a species of wild sheep, not the *Ovis ammon* but the *Ovis Hodgsoni.* Its range is throughout Tibet, but never in the Sikkim-Himalaya. In the Kuen-lün and Altan Tag ranges, both this species and the true *Ovis ammon* occur.

གཉན་ཐབ་པ *gñan-thab-pa* certain medicinal roots so called on account of their curative virtues in plague, namely:—རྒྱ་ཤ, མིག་ཅན, ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* (*Miṅ. 2*).

གཉན་འདུལ་པ་ *gñan hdul-pa* root of a plant used in the disease called *Gñan-gzer tsha-wa* of which high fever and severe aching in the body are chief characteristics.

གཉན་པ་ *gñan-pa* or གཉན་པོ་ चण्ड 1. cruel, fierce, severe: གཉན་པ་བོན་དང་བཟང་པ་ཆོས the Bon religion is cruel and Buddhism is noble (*Gyal. S.*). ལྷ་གཉན་རྣམས deities of terror; ཁྲིམས་གཉན་པ་ severe justice, cruel laws; དམ་ཚིག་གཉན་པ་ rigid vow, a solemn oath. 2. wild, rugged, precipitous: གཉན་ས a rugged country.

གཉའ་བ *gñah-wa* (in composition, often གཉའ only) 1. neck, nape: གཉའ་བ་བསྐུངས the neck is contracted or shortened. 2.=སྙིང་ཉེ प्रतिभूधम partizan, one backing a side.

གཉའ་ཀོ *gñah-ko* hide or leather of a beast's neck.

གཉའ་ཁོབས *gñah-khobs* screen to protect the neck attached to a helmet.

གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Gñah-khri Btsan-po* the first king of Tibet who was carried in a sedan-chair and was therefore called the "neck-chaired."

གཉའ་གོང་དུ་མི་སྣོལ *gñah-goṅ du mi-snol*, སྣད = གཉའ.

གཉའ་རྒྱབ *gñah-rgyab* in *C.* castellations, parapet.

གཉའ་ནང *Gñah-naṅ* a village on the confines of Tibet and Nepal, but belonging to the former.

+ གཉའ་པོ *gñah-po* a witness, one that gives evidence; གཉའ་པོ་བྱེད་པ to vouch for, to be surety for: བསྐྱི་གཉའ་བྱས he became surety for the loan.

གཉའ་རྩེ *gñah-rtse* the cervical vertebra with its projecting process (*Jä.*).

གཉའ་ཚིགས *gñah-tshigs* spinal joints.

གཉའ་རེངས *gñah-reṅs* stiff-necked, obstinate: ངན་པ་གཉའ་རེངས་སེར་སྨུག་གཏམ་འདི་ཉོན (*Rdsu. 28*) *Ser-smug*, thou obstinate wretch, listen to this my word. གཉའ་རེངས་ཅན *gñah-reṅs-can* stiff-necked, obstinate.

གཉའ་ཤིང་ *gñah-çiṅ* युग yoke (for oxen); གཉའ་ཤིང་འཛིན *Gñah-çiṅ hdsin* one of the seven fabulous mountains of Buddhist cosmogony so called on account of its standing out like the yoke of oxen.

གཉལ *Gñal* n. of a place in Tibet; གཉལ་པ a native of *Gñal*; གཉལ་པ་གྲྭ་ཚང་ *Gñal-pa grba-tshaṅ* the section of Daipung monastery where monks from *Gñal* are admitted (*Loṅ.* ཉ *3*).

གཉི་ག *gñi-ga* = གཉིས་ཀ उभय both.

གཉི་ཟེར *gñi-zer* sometimes for ཉི་ཟེར sunbeam (*Lex.*).

གཉིག་ཏུ *gñig-tu* एकाग्र; = གཅིག་ཏུ into one, aimed at one, having only one object in view; but གཉིག་པོ་མཛའ་འདུག seems to = the two loved as one.

གཉིད निद्रा, तन्द्रा, मिड्ड, स्वप्न, शयन sleep; གཉིད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to fall asleep: གཉིད་མ་ཐོབ I am sleepless; གཉིད་མ་ཡོང་ sleep has not come, I cannot find sleep; གཉིད་ཐུམ་པ one uninterrupted portion of sleep; གཉིད་མཐུག་པོར་སོང་ he fell into a sound sleep; གཉིད་སྲབ light sleep, a slumber. གཉིད་ཀྱི་ལོག་པ *gñid-kyi log-pa* अपस्वापन to fall asleep, to sleep: གང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་པོ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་མི་དེ་བདེ་བར་གཉིད་ལོག་པར་འགྱུར he who is free from misery will sleep happily; སྦྱོར་ལམ་དྲོད་ཐོབ་པ་ནས་རྩེ་མོངས་པའི་གཉིད་མི་ཡོང་ (*S. phreṅ. 288*) he who has attained to the stage of *Sbyor-lam* will not fall asleep. གཉིད་ཅན निद्रालु sleepy, drowsy; གཉིད་ཆག जागरित sleep interrupted, roused from slumber. གཉིད་དུ་སོང་ has gone to sleep.

Syn. གཉིད་བྲོ *gñid-bro*; གཉིད་འདོད *gñid-hdod*; གཉིད་གཡུར་བ *gñid gyur-wa*; རབ་ཏུ་འཐིབས་པ *rab-tu hthibs-pa*; མནལ *mnal*; གཟིམ *gzim*; གཉིད་ཁུག་པ *gñid khug-pa*; རྨོངས་པའི་གྲོགས་པོ *rmoṅs-pahi grogs-po*; མིག་འཛུམ་པ *mig hdsumpa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་འདོད *gñid-hdod* wishing to sleep.

གཉིད་རྡོལ *gñid-rdol* somnambulism.

གཉིད་མ་བྱུང་བ *gñid ma-byuṅ-wa* जागरक wakefulness, sleeplessness.

Syn. གཉིད་མེད *gñid-med*; གཉིད་མ་ཁུག *gñid-ma-khug*; གཉིད་ཆག་པ *gñid chag-pa*; གཉིད་ཡར་བ *gñid-yar-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་མོ *gñid-mo* स्वप्नालु, सुषुप्त asleep, in sleep.

གཉིད་རྨུགས *gñid-rmugs* dazed, stupid with sleep: གཉིད་རྨུགས་ལེ་ལོ་རབ་སྤངས་ཤིང་, རྟག་ཏུ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་འབད་པར་བྱ (*Hbrom.* ཁ *13*) leaving off sleepiness and indolence, (you) should be always industrious.

གཉིད་གཡུར་པ *gñid gyur-pa* to be overcome by sleepiness.

གཉིད་ལམ *gñid-lam* = རྨི་ལམ *rmi-lam* dream.

གཉིད་ལོག་འདོད་པ *gñid-log hdod-pa* to desire sleep, to be sleepy.

གཉིད་ས *gñid-sa* bed, place of sleep.

Syn. ཉལ་ས *ñal-sa*; མལ་སྟན *mal-stan*; མལ་ས *mal-sa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་སད་པ जागरित, जागरक awakened, to awake; གཉིད་སད་པར་འགྱུར जाग्र to become awake.

གཉིལ་བ *gñil-wa* to be dessicated, to crumble away; to thaw.

གཉིས *gñis* द्वि, द्वय 1. two: ཁྱོད་དང་ང་གཉིས་བཟའ་མི་བྱའོ we two shall marry each other; ང་རང་དེ་གཉིས either of us: ཕྱི་ནང་གཉིས་ཆོས་ལུགས་གང་བཟང་། which is the better of the two religions, Brahmanism or Buddhism? བྲམ་ཟེ་གཉིས a Brāhman couple (man and wife). 2. both: རྗེ་བོ་དང་བྱམས་མགོན་གཉིས both Maitreya and the lord (Atis'a); ཁྱོད་དང་ང་གཉིས both you and I.

གཉིས་ཀ *gñis-ka* उभय the two, both: གཉིས་ཀའི་དོན उभयार्थ the meaning of both; the interests of both parties; གཉིས་གཉིས *gñis-gñis* two each.

གཉིས་ཀྱི་གཉིས་སྤྲད་པ *gñis-kyi gñis sprad-pa* द्वयद्वयसमापि placed in two and two (in pairs).

གཉིས་སྐྱེས *gñis-skyes* द्विज, द्विजाति, ब्राह्मण the "twice-born," *i.e.*, a Brahman; used, also, of birds in general, and of human teeth.

གཉིས་ག *gñis-ga* = གཉིས་ཀ *gñis-ka* both.

གཉིས་དགའི་ཁྱིམ *gñis-dgahi khyim* रतिगृह met. for the female organ.

གཉིས་བརྒྱུད *gñis-brgyud* = ཟངས copper.

གཉིས་ཆ *gñis-cha* युगपत् half.

གཉིས་གཉིས་སྤྱོད *gñis-gñis spyod* क्रौञ्च, कङ्क said to be either the curlew or lapwing.

གཉིས་གཉིས་ཟུང *gñis-gñis zuṅ* pairing, also male and female living together.

གཉིས་འཐུང *gñis-hthuṅ* द्विप met. for elephant; གཉིས་འཐུང་དབང་པོ the king of elephants.

གཉིས་ལྡབ *gñis-ldab* two-fold, double, twice.

གཉིས་ལྡན *gñis-ldan* द्विवार, द्वापर twice; also the second age, the age according to Brāhmanical astrology in which two measures of virtue were left to humanity.

གཉིས་ལྡན་དུས *gñis-ldan-dus* द्वापरयुग the second age of the present *Kalpa*.

གཉིས་པ *gñis-pa* द्वय, द्वितीय 1. the second. 2. having two, possessed of two, *e.g.*, མགོ་གཉིས་པ *mgo gñis-pa* having two heads, the two-headed; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* double-tongued; གཉིས་པ་རྣམས all the second ones; གཉིས་པ་ཙམ द्विका the second only.

གཉིས་པོ *gñis-po* द्वय both, the two.

གཉིས་མེད་གསུང་པ *gñis-med gsuṅ-pa* an epithet of Buddha. གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ་གསུངས་པ

अद्वयवादी a propounder of the non-dualist doctrine; epithet of Buddha.

གཉིས་འཛིན་ *gñis-hdsin* द्वयग्रह holding to two; doubt, unsteadiness, wavering.

གཉིས་འཛིན་ལྟ་བ་ *gñis-hdsin lta-wa* to look upon two things as differing, to think them different.

གཉིས་ཤད་ *gñis-çad* the strokes put after a complete sentence (*Situ.*).

གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ་ *gñis-su med-pa* अद्वय, अद्वितीय 1. matchless; identical: ང་དང་རྒྱལ་པོ་གཉིས་སུ་མེད། the king and I are not two indubitably, are the same. 2. n. of the Tantrik work of S'rī Kāla-chakra དཔལ་ལྡན་དུས་འཁོར (*Mñon.*).

གཉིས་གསུམ་ཟློས་པ་ *gñis-gsum zlos-pa* = སྐྱོར་ཚིག *skyor-tshig* or སྐྱར་བའི་ཚིག *skyar-wahi tshig* repetition (*Mñon.*).

གཉུག་མ *gñug-ma* acc. to *Cs.* 1. natural, opp. to བཅོས་མ *bcos-ma* artificial, hence (*Sch.*) དངོས་མ *dños-ma*. 2. innate, peculiar; སེམས་གཉུག་མ peculiar mind; གཉུག་མའི་སེམས *gñug-mahi sems*; གཉུག་མའི་ཡེ་ཤེས innate wisdom; གཉུག་མའི་དོན innate signification or worth; མ་བཅོས་གཉུག་མའི་ངང་དུ་འདྲེས *ma-bcos gñug-mahi nañ-du hdres* dissolved into the uncreated primordial existence (*Jä.*).

གཉུང་དཀར *gñuñ-dkar* rape seed.

གཉུལ་བ *gñul-wa* = ཉུལ་བ *ñul-wa*.

གཉེ་བ *gñe-wa* to woo, court.

གཉེའོ *gñeho* = སྨྱེ་བོ *smye-bo* a wooer, courtier (*Jä.*).

གཉེ་མ *gñe-ma* (ནང་ཁྲོལ *nañ-khrol*), अन्त्रगुण the coiled intestine (*Zam.*), the twisted part of the colon or great gut (*Jä.*).

གཉེན *gñen* बन्धु, बान्धव, सुहृद्, resp. སྐུ་གཉེན *sku-gñen* kinsman, relation: བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན beloved relation; གཉེན་ལ་བྱམས་པ་བྱེད་པ to love one's relations; གཉེན་གྱི་སྒྱུག་མོ mother-in-law by relation; as a degree of relationship; གཉེན་བྱེད་པ *gñen byed-pa* to marry, to become related by marriage; གཉེན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས friends and relations; གཉེན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས་ཆུ་ལྟར་གཡོ attachment towards friends quivers like water, &c. (*Lo. 24*); ཕ་གཉེན *pha-gñen* relations on father's side; མ་གཉེན *ma-gñen* relations on mother's side; བཤེས་གཉེན *bçes-gñen* कल्याणमित्र spiritual friend, generally a lama scholar who is versed in the Buddhist metaphysics.

གཉེན་པོ *gñiñ-po* helper, friend, assistant, esp. spiritually; རྒྱུ་གཉེན་པོ་བཟང་བར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས། bless, that it may become a good spiritual help གཉེན་པོ་ལ་མ་ལྟོས་པར without looking upon a spiritual adviser; བོད་འདུལ་བའི་གཉེན་པོ the spiritual disciplíner of Tibet (Avalokites'vara); (applied to things) remedy, means, expedient, antidote; ནད་ལ་གསོ་བར་བྱེད་པའི་གཉེན་པོ assistants in curing maladies (*e.g.*, medicine, diet, etc.); དེའི་གཉེན་པོར *dehi gñen-por* as a remedy for; སྒྲུབ་པའི་ཐབས་མི་ཤེས་པའི་གཉེན་པོར *sgrub-pahi thabs mi-çes-pahi gñen-por* as a remedy for helplessness in acquiring a certain object, *i.e.*, direction or instruction how to obtain it (*Jä.*).

Syn. མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *mthun-phyogs*; ཡིད་བཅུགས *yid-bcugs*; མཛའ་བཅུགས *mdsah-bcugs*; ཟུན *zun*; འཁོར་མེད *hkhor-med*; ཡིད་མཐུན་པ *yid mthun-pa*; མཛའ་བཤེས *mdsah-bçes*; གྲོགས་པོ *grogs-po*; མཛའ་བས་བཅིངས *mdsah-was bciñs*; བློ་ཉེ་བ *blo-ñe-wa*; རང་ཕྱོགས *rañ-phyogs* (*Mñon.*).

གཉེན་ཅན *gñen-can* बन्धु used in polite language for གཉེན *gñen*.

གཉེན་ཉེ་བ *gñen ñe-wa* or གཉེན་ཉེ་མོ *gñen ñe-mo* कुटुम्ब, निकटकुटुम्ब near relations, cousins.

གཉེན་ཉེ་འབྲེལ *gñen ñe-hbrel*, v. relatives by blood or marriage connection.

གཉེན་སྡེ་ *gñen-sde*, གཉེན་ཚན་ *gñen-tshan*, གཉེན་སྲིད་ *gñen-srid* are words signifying relatives.

གཉེན་འདབ་ *gñen-hdab*, v. གཉེན་ *gñen*.

གཉེན་འདུན་ *gñen-hdun* 1. relatives; ཕ་ཡང་མ་ཡིན་གཉེན་འདུན་མིན་ *pha-yañ ma-yin gñen-hdun min* neither father nor relations. 2. acc. to *Sch.* concord, harmony, amongst kinsmen: གཉེན་འདུན་ཟད་པ་ཡིན་ *gñen-hdun zad-pa yin* the harmony ceased.

གཉེན་པ་ *gñen-pa* **ज्ञाति** kinsman: གཉེན་པས་བསྲུང་བ་ *gñen-pas bsruñ-wa* **ज्ञातिरक्षित** preserved or protected by (his) kinsman.

Syn. གཉེན་གཤིན་ *gñen-gçin*; གཉན་འདབ་ *gñan-hdab*; སྣག་གི་གཉེན་ *snag-gi gñen*; ཉེ་འབྲེལ་ *ñe-hbrel*; མཛའ་བཤེས་ *mdsah-bçes*; རྩ་ལག་ *rtsa-lag*; རིགས་རུས་གཅིག་པ་ *rigs-rus gcig-pa*; ཚོ་འབྲང་མཚུངས་པ་ *cho-hbrañ mtshuñs-pa*; ཉེ་དུ་ *ñe-du* (*Mñon.*).

གཉེན་པོ་ *gñen-po* **प्रत्यनीक, प्रतिहर, प्रतिपक्ष** adversary, antagonist; adverse, in opposition. གཉེན་པོ་ཆོས་དབྱིངས་གཉེན་པོར་ཤར་ *gñen-po chos-dbyiñs gñen-por çar* (*Hbrom.* ཁ *33*).

གཉེན་བྱེད་པ་ *gñen byed-pa* **विवाह** marriage.

གཉེན་འབྲེལ་བ་ *gñen hbrel-wa* to be related, connected by marriage or friendship.

གཉེན་ཟླ་ *gñen-zla* consort; companion by marriage: ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀྱང་ངེད་རྒྱ་ནག་པའི་གཉེན་ཟླ་ as ye (Tibetans) may enter into connubial connexion with us (Chinese). གཉེན་ཟླ་མ་རྙེད་ཀྱིས་ *gñen-zla ma-rñed-kyis* a match not being available; ཁྱོད་དང་གཉེན་ཟླ་མིན་ *khyod-dañ gñen-zla min* you are not a consort fit for me; also not related to you.

གཉེན་ཡིག་ *gñen-yig* friendly letter.

གཉེན་རིང་པོ་ *gñen riñ-po* **दूरकुटुम्ब** distant relation.

གཉེན་གཤིན་ *gñen-gçin*, v. གཉེན་ *gñen*.

གཉེན་བཤེས་ *gñen-bçes* relatives and friends: ཁྱོད་ལ་གཉེན་མེད་བཤེས་ཀྱང་མེད་ *khyod-la gñen-med bçes-kyañ-med* you have neither relations nor friends.

གཉེར་ *gñer* 1. meaning, occasion: དེའི་གཉེར་ཅི་ཡོད་ *dehi-gñer ci-yod* what was the meaning of that (*A. 33*).

གཉེར་ཀ་ *gñer-ka* or གཉེར་ཁ་ *gñer-kha* attention, care; གཉེར་ཀ་བྱེད་ *gñer-ka byed* = དོ་དམ་བྱེད་ *do-dam byed* take care (of a thing, property or person), to supervise, to pay attention to: ཁྱོད་རང་གཉེར་ཀ་བྱེད་ལོ་གྱིས་ *khyod-rañ gñer-ka byed lo-gyis* would you take care (or take charge of) (*A. 115*); ཡུལ་རྗེའི་གཉེར་ཁ་མེད་པས་བདེ་ when I am free from the attentions of village officials I am happy (*Mil.*).

གཉེར་ཀ་གཏད་པ་ *gñer-ka gtad-pa* to commit a thing to a person's charge, to put a person in trust of.

གཉེར་དུ་གཏད་པ་ *gñer-du gtad-pa* = བློ་གཏད་པ་ *blo gtad-pa* to entrust, confide in.

གཉེར་པ་ *gñer-pa* **भाण्डारी** a store-keeper; ཞིང་གཉེར་ farm-steward: སོ་ནམ་སྲུང་ཞིང་འཁོར་མཁས, གསོག་འཛོག་ཤེས་པ་གཉེར་པ་ཡིན་ (*Gul.*) he was the steward, wise in protecting agriculture and its surroundings and knowing how to collect and to keep accounts. དཀོན་གཉེར་ *dkon-gñer* keeper of precious (religious) objects; སྐུ་གཉེར་ *sku-gñer* temple-minder; དགོན་གཉེར་ *dgon-gñer* the steward of a monastery; གཞི་གཉེར་ *gshi-gñer* manager of an estate or farm; ཁང་གཉེར་ *khañ-gñer* one in whose charge a house or house properties are left, house-keeper: དིང་རིར་བསླེབས་ནས་ཁང་གཉེར་ལ་དྲིས་ having arrived at Dingri, they asked the house-keeper; སློབ་གཉེར་ *slob gñer* a student: སློབ་གཉེར་གང་དུ་བགྱིས་ *slob-gñer gañ-du bgyis* where did you study. གཏད་གཉེར་ *gtad-gñer* to entrust a thing. མགྲོན་གཉེར་ *mgron-gñer* (lit. receiver

of guests but) practically a general manager or secretary under a king, minister, or landlord.

Syn. མིག་གི་ཆོས་ཅན་ *mig-gi chos-can* : ལྡེ་མིག་པ *lde mig-pa*; ནང་གི་གྲུ་འཛིན་ *nañ-gi gru-hdsin*; སྐུ་གཉེར་ *sku-gñer* or སྐུ་གཉེར་པ a keeper of images of gods, &c. (*Mñon.*).

གཉེར་བ *gñer-wa* or གཉེར་བྱེད་པ *gñer byed-pa* to tend, to take care of, to provide for; to seek for; to procure, to acquire. དོན་གཉེར་བ *don gñer-wa* to earn money, to take interest on money; དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ *don-du gñer-wa* to provide for, to strive to procure; ཡོ་བྱད་དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ་རྣམས people who desire to have property; དོན་གཉེར་ *don-gñer* exertion, effort, zeal; དོན་གཉེར་ཆེན་པོ་དགོས *don-gñer chen-po dgos* great exertions are necessary; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་པ་དོན་གཉེར་བྱེད་པ investigating both the primary and secondary causes; དོན་གཉེར་ཅན *don-gñer can* zealous, pains-taking.

གཉེར་མ *gñer-ma* वली wrinkles (of the face), a fold of the skin; གཉེར་མ་དངས *gñer-ma dañs* विततवलीक defined wrinkles; གཉེར་མ་མང་ वलीप्रचुरता with many wrinkles; གཉེར་མ་རེངས་པ་འགྱུར the wrinkles have become settled or rigid, vb. གཉེར་པ *gñer-pa* to wrinkle; སྣ་གོང་གཉེར་བ *sna-goñ gñer-wa* to knit the brows, to frown. ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ भ्रकुटि a frown, a severe, angry look; ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན *khro-gñer can* with frowning looks; the goddess Dolma in her terrific, frowning manifestation is called སྒྲོལ་མ་ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན *Sgrol-ma Khro-gñer-can* भ्रकुटितारा.

གཉེར་མ་ཁུམས་པ *gñer-ma khums-pa*, དོན་མ་གྲུབ the object not fulfilled (*A. 65*).

གཉེར་མ་ཅན *gñer-ma can* wrinkled.

གཉེར་མའི་གདོང་ *gñer-mahi gdoñ* lit. the wrinkled-faced; met. a monkey.

གཉེར་ཚང་ *gñer-tshañ* store or store-room; house where provisions are stored up: གཉེར་ཚང་གཏོང་བྱེད *gñer-tshañ gtoñ-byed* issuing of articles from the stores; one who issues such.

གཉེལ་བ *gñel-wa*=ངལ་བ *ñal-wa* श्रम fatigue, also श्रान्त tired, to get tired; acc. to some authors, the proper spelling is མཉེལ་བ *mñel-wa*.

གཉོག་པ *gñog-pa* to desire, wish earnestly (*Cs.*), v. སྙོག་པ *sñog-pa* (*Jä.*).

གཉོད *gñod* strength, durability, stoutness; གཉོད་ཅན *gñod-can* strong; གཉོད་ཆུང་ *gñod-chuñ* or གཉོད་མེད *gñod-med* weak; ལུས་གཉོད་ཆུང་ *lus gñod-chuñ* a weakly body or feeble constitution (*Jä.*).

ᐩ **གཉོད་ཀ** *gñod-ka*=འཁོས་ཀ *hkhos-ka* importance, worth. གཉོད་ཀ་ཆུང་=1. unimportant, worthless. 2. generous or charitable

གཉོས *gños* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Loñ. 23*).

མཉན *mñan* boat, skiff, wherry.

མཉན་པ *mñan-pa* boatman, ferry-man. མཉན་པ་ཉ་ཡི་ཀོ་བཙར a fish-skin (*Sman. 350*). མཉན་ཡོད *mñan-yod* श्रावस्ती n. of a city in Kos'ala where Buddha resided for many years. Occasionally མཉན་པ occurs erroneously for ཉན་པ to hear.

མཉེད་པ *mñed-pa* pf. and imp. མཉེས, fut. མཉེ 1. to rub, between the hands or feet, *e.g.*, ears of corn. 2. to tan, curry, dress; ཀོ་བ་མཉེད་པ to tan skin. 3. to coax (*Cs.*).

མཉམ *mñam* सम, समापन्न similar, equal, like (*Mñon.*).

Syn. འདྲ་བ *hdra-wa* or ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* also དེ་ལྟ *de-lta*, དེ་མཚུངས *de mtshuṅs*.

མཉམ་དཀར *mñam-dkar*; མཉམ་སྐྱེས *mñam-skyes* समकर्म्मी colleague, brethren in the same work or profession.

མཉམ་འགྱུར་བཀལ་པ *mñam-hgyur bkal-pa* the age or *Kal-pa* next to terminate (*D.R.*).

མཉམ་འཇོག *mñam-hjog* = མཉམ་པར་འཇོག་པ ध्यान, समाधि contemplation, preserving the equanimity of the mind.

མཉམ་ཉིད *mñam-ñid* = ཕྱམ་ཆད *phyam-chad* समता, समानता impartiality, evenness, equality; justice. མཉམ་ཉིད་ཡེ་ཤེས *mñam-ñid ye-çes* the knowledge to be acquired by contemplation, *i.e.*, by *Samādhi*.

མཉམ་མཉམ *mñam-mñam* समसम level, very even; smooth.

མཉམ་དུ *mñam-du* 1. together, in company with. མཉམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mñam-du hgro-wa* going together. 2. in *Mṅon.* समीन yearly, annually.

མཉམ་ལྡན་བསྐལ་པ *mñam-ldan bskal-pa* the *Kalpa* that is continuing (*D.R.*).

མཉམ་གནས *mñam-gnas* समस्थ residing together; also of equal position.

མཉམ་པ *mñam-pa*, सम, युगपत्, सम्यक्, समाहित 1. like, alike, equal, same: མཉམ་པོ་ཡོད *mñam-po yod* they are alike, equal, not differing; ལྷ་དང་མཉམ་པ་ཡོད *lha-daṅ mñam-pa yod* they are like unto the gods. ཟླུམ་པོ་མཉམ་པ *zlum-po mñam-pa* roundish; རིགས་མཉམ་པ *rigs mñam-pa* of equal birth, rank; དུས་མཉམ་པ *dus mñam-pa* contemporary, simultaneous; མཉམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become equal, to be equal. 2. even, level, flat; ལག་མཐིལ་ལྟར་མཉམ་པ *mñam-pa* flat like the palm of the hand.

མཉམ་པ་བརྗོད་པ *mñam-pa brjod-pa* समसूत to invite impartially.

མཉམ་པ་མེད་པ *mñam-pa med-pa* असम वर्त्तमान uneven; unequally

མཉམ་པར་འཇོག་པ *mñam-par hjog-pa* समाधि to adjust for contemplation.

མཉམ་པར་བཞག་པ *mñam-par bshag-po* समाहित, समादधाति, प्रणिहित, प्रणिधान to compose the mind to perfect rest for meditation.

མཉམ་པར་བྱེད་པ *mñam-par byed-pa* to make even or level, to equalize; to divide equally; སེམས་མཉམ་པོ *sems mñam-po* imperturbability, evenness of mind; not to be affected by kindness or by the reverse. མི་མཉམ་པ *mi-mñam-pa* unequal, uneven.

མཉམ་བྲལ *mñam-bral* तुल्यं नास्ति unequalled, matchless.

མཉམ་མེད *mñam-med*, v. མཉམ་བྲལ *mñam-bral.*

མཉམ་གཟུང *mñam-gzuṅ* समापन lit. receiving equally; finishing.

མཉེ་བ *mñe-wa* or མཉེ་བཞིན་པ *mñe bshin-pa* संवाह, परिमर्द्दन to tan, to rub; མཉེ་བར་བྱས tanned, rubbed; མཉེ་བར་བྱ will tan or rub, v. མཉེད་པ *mñed pa.*

མཉེ་འབོལ *mñe-hbol* cushion, a pillow.

མཉེན་པ 1. *mñen-pa* resp. ཕྱག་མཉེན་པ *phyag mñen-pa* मृदु, स्निग्ध flexible, pliable, supple, soft. 2. = མཉེན་པོ *mñen-po* कोमल tender, soft.

མཉེན་ལྕུག *mñen-lcug* soft and pliant or flexible.

མཉེན་མཉེལ་བ *mñen mñel-wa* to make soft by tanning (*Sch.*).

མཉེན་མཉེས་གཤིན་པ *mñen-mñes gçin-pa* to caress, to fondle (*Sch.*).

མཉེན་པར་འགྱུར་བ *mñen-par hgyur-wa* to become soft.

མཉེན་པར་བྱེད་པ *mñen-par byed-pa* अभिष्यन्दय to make soft, smooth, flexible.

+ **མཉེལ་བ** *mñel-wa* = ངལ་བ *ṅal-wa* or ཐང་ཆད་པ *thaṅ chad-pa* to be tired, fatigued.

མཉེས *m̱ñeṣ* स्निग्ध smoothened; made soft (like leather).

མཉེས་པ *m̱ñeṣ-pa* तोषित resp. for དགའ་བ, same as དགྱེས་པ *ḏgyeṣ-pa* to be glad, to take delight in; also pleased, delighted: བླ་མའི་ཐུགས་མཉེས་པ *ḇla maẖi thugṣ m̱ñeṣ-pa* the lama's heart was delighted.

མཉེས་པར་བྱེད་པ *m̱ñeṣ-par byeḏ-pa* to make glad, to give pleasure.

མཉེས་བྱེད *m̱ñeṣ-byeḏ* मानना, आराधना adoration, paying respect.

མཉེས་གཤིན *m̱ñeṣ-g̱çin* वत्सल, स्निग्ध, प्रणयिन् loving, affectionate (*A. K. 1-10*). མཉེས་གཤིན་པ *m̱ñeṣ g̱çin-pa* = སྙིང་སྡུག *ṣñiṅ-ṣdug* beloved. Acc. to *Sch.* to love much; to be rejoiced at.

མཉོ *m̱ño* fond; མཉོ་མཉོ་ཅན *m̱ño m̱ño-can* in *W.* fondling, petting (ཟླུ་ཟླུ་ལ) a child (*Jä.*).

རྙ་བ *Ṟña-wa* n. of a place in Tibet. (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

རྙ་ལོ *ṟña-lo* or སྙ་ལོ *ṣña-lo* several wild-growing species of *Polygonum* (*Jä.*).

རྙང་རྙིང *ṟñaṅ-ṟñiṅ* worn-out clothes, rags (*Cs.*).

རྙང་བ *ṟñaṅ-wa* = བཤལ་བ *ḇçal-wa* to rinse; in *W.* to suffer from diarrhœa. རྙང་ནད *ṟñaṅ-naḏ* diarrhœa; རྙང་པ *ṟñaṅ-pa* or རྙང་མ *ṟñaṅ-ma* diarrhœtic stool (*Jä.*).

རྙན *ṟñan* = གཉན *g̱ñan* the Tibetan argali (Ovis ammon).

རྙབ་རྙབ་པ *ṟñab-ṟñab-pa* to seize or snatch together (*Sch.*).

རྙབས་པ *ṣñabṣ-pa* stretching out the hand to catch; ཁྱེའུ་ཡི་ལག་པ་མེ་ལ་རྙབས་པ་ཡིས *khyeẖu yi lag-pa me-la ṟñabṣ-pa yiṣ* holding out the hands of a child to the fire.

རྙས *ṟñaṣ* sometimes used for བརྙས་པ *ḇṟñaṣ-pa*. རྙས་བྱེད་པ *ṟñaṣ-byeḏ-pa* अवज्ञा to scorn, to look down on with contempt.

རྙི *ṟñi* जाल net, snare or trap for capturing wild animals or birds. རྙི་འཛུགས་པ *ṟñi ẖdsug-pa* to lay snares; ཕུར་རྙི *phur-ṟñi* mouse-trap consisting of a flat stone supported by a little stick or pin (ཕུར་པ *phur-pa*).

Syn. རྙི་ཐག *ṟñi-thag*; རི་དྭགས་རྒྱ *ri-ḏbagṣ ṟgya*; རི་དྭགས་འཛིན *ri-ḏbagṣ ẖdsin*; རི་དྭགས་དྲ་བ *ri-ḏbagṣ dra-wa*; དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can*; ངན་པའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་བྱ་དང་རི་དྭགས་འཆིང་བྱེད *ṅan-paẖi ẖkhrul-ẖkhor bya-daṅ ri-ḏbagṣ ẖchiṅ-byeḏ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

རྙི་ཐག *ṟñi-thag*, v. རྙི *ṟñi*.

རྙིང *ṟñiṅ*, v. རྙིང་པ *ṟñiṅ-pa*.

རྙིང་པ *ṟñiṅ-pa* जीर्ण, प्रत्न, आविल, पुराण 1. old, ancient (of things, *i.e.*, clothes). 2. muddy. གསར་རྙིང *g̱sar-ṟñiṅ* new and old; སྔར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་རྙིང་པ་རྣམས *ṣṅar-gyi yi-ge ṟñiṅ-pa ṟnamṣ* the ancient records; བརྡ་རྙིང *ḇrda-ñiṅ* the ancient orthography; ལོ་རྙིང *lo-ṟñiṅ* = ན་ནིང *na-niṅ* last year (*Wts.*): དྲང་སྲོང་རྙིང་པ *draṅ-sroṅ ṟñiṅ-pa* the old rishi or sage.

Syn. རྒན་པོ *ṟgan-po*; ཐར་པོ *thar-po*; སྔོན་སྐྱེས *ṣṅon-ṣkyeṣ*; སྔོན་དུས་མ *ṣṅon-duṣ-ma*; ཡུན་རིང་མ *yun riṅ-ma*; རྙིང་མ *ṟñiṅ-ma*; ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; རྒས་པ *ṟgaṣ-pa*; ཆོས་རྒས་པ *choṣ ṟgaṣ-pa* (*M̱ṅon.*).

རྙིང་བ *ṟñiṅ-wa* vb., pf. བརྙིངས *ḇṟñiṅṣ* to age, wax old; གོས་བརྙིངས *goṣ-ḇṟñiṅṣ* worn clothes; ལྷམ་བརྙིངས *lham-ḇṟñiṅṣ* old shoes; རྙིང་བར་འགྱུར་བ *ṟñiṅ-war ẖgyur-wa*, རྙིང་བར་བྱེད་པ *ṟñiṅ-war byeḏ-pa* to wear out in a short time (*Jä.*).

རྙིང་མ *Ṟñiṅ-ma* 1. general term for the various unreformed red-cap sects of Buddhism in Tibet. 2. particular name for one of the oldest of these same sects.

3.=རྙིང་པ *rñiṅ-pa*, རྙིང་མ་དེ་ལ་རབ་གནས་ཀྱང་མཛད *rñiṅ-ma de-la rab-gnas kyaṅ mdsad* he also consecrated that old one (*A. 93*); རྙིང་མའི་གཏེར་གཞུང་ *rñiṅ-maḥi gter-gshuṅ* the religious works which, it is said, were unearthed by *Gter-ston-pa* belonging to the Nying-ma school of Tibet.

རྙིང་ཚད *rñiṅ-tshad* old fever; chronic disease.

རྙིང་ཧྲུལ *rñiṅ-hrul* worn-out, old and rotten (things).

རྙིངས་པ *rñiṅs-pa*=རེངས་པ *reṅs-pa* जीर्ण worn out; delapidated; cast off.

རྙིད་པ *rñid-pa* pf. བརྙིད *brñid*, བརྙིས *brñis* fut. གཉིད *gñid*. 1. to fade. 2. to grieve (vb. n.) (*Sch.*).

+ **རྙིལ** *rñil* or སྙིལ *sñil* gen. as སོ་རྙིལ *so-rñil* the gums.

རྙིལ་བ *rñil-wa*, v. སྙིལ་བ *sñil-wa*.

+ **རྙིས་པ** *rñis-pa*=སྙིངས་པ *sñiṅs-pa* pf. म्लान, जीर्ण to be worn out, become old, faded.

རྙེད་པ I: *rñed-pa* 1. vb., pf. བརྙེད *brñed* or བརྙེས *brñes* fut. བརྙེད *brñed*. लाभ, पूरण, परिगत, उदय to find, discover, acquire, meet with, get: དེ་ནི་གང་ནས་རྙེད *de-ni gaṅ-nas rñed* where did you get that? མི་རྙེད་དུ་མི་རུང་ངོ *mi rñed-du mi ruṅ-ṅo* it must be procured by all means; མ་རྙེད་པ *ma rñed-pa* not finding; ཟས་དང་སྐོམ་མ་རྙེད་དེ *zas-dan skom-ma rñed-de* having not found anything to eat or to drink; ད་ནི་རེ་བ་བརྙེད་དོ *da-ni re-wa brñed-do* now that my hopes are fulfilled; གྲི་རྙེད་པས *gri rñed-pas* as he found a knife (from *Jä.*).

རྙེད་པ II: sbst. profit, gain, property, goods; རྙེད་པ་མང་པོ་རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa maṅ-po rñed-pa* to gain much profit: རྙེད་པ་དང་བཀུར་སྟི་ལྷུར་བྱེད་པས་དགེ་སློང་ཉམས་པར་འགྱུར་ལ, རྙེད་པ་དང་བཀུར་སྟི་འདི་ནི་དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་བར་ཆད་པའི་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ནོ (*K. d.* ན *36*) by exerting himself for gain and honour a gelong will be ruined; these riches and honours are the causes of interruption to all works of piety: བདག་རྙེད་པ་དང་ལྡན་ན་མི་དགའ *bdag rñed-pa daṅ ldan-na mi-dgaḥ* if I am possessed of earnings, he is aggrieved. རྙེད་སྡུ་བ *rñed sdu-wa* collecting of riches; རྙེད་ཕྲོག་པ *rñed phrog-pa* to take booty, to plunder (*Sch.*). རྙེད་རློམ *rñed-rlom* pride of wealth or gain: ཟ་རློམ་འཆའ་རློམ་རྙེད་རློམ་ཁོ་ནས་རྒྱུ (*Khrid. 125*).

རྙེད་དཀའ་བ *rñed dkaḥ-wa* दुर्लभ; རྙེད་པར་དཀའ་བ difficult to find, rare. The five hardly obtainable things are (see *K. d.* བ *475*):—(1) དལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་མི་ལུས the human body which is slowly prepared; (2) གླ *gla* (*Mṅon.*) wages, remuneration for work done, rent; (3) སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་དད་པ faith in Buddha; (4) the conception of saintly ideas, *i.e.*, the enlightened heart of a *Bodhisattva*; (5) སངས་རྒྱས་འབྱུང་བ the appearance of a Buddha.

རྙེད་བཀུར *rñed-bkur*=ཐོབ་ནོར *thob-nor* riches and honour.

རྙེད་འདོད *rñed-hdod*=འདོད་ཆགས *hdod-chags* inclination for gain (*Mṅon.*).

རྙོག་པ *rñog-pa* (cf. ཉོག་པ *ñog-pa*) vb., pf. བརྙོགས *brñogs*, fut. བརྙོག *brñog* to trouble, to stir up (*Cs.*); also adj. thick, turbid; ཆུ་རྙོག་པ *chu rñog-pa* muddy or dirty water. རྙོག་པ་ཅན *rñog-pa can*: 1.=སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can* faulty. 2. dirty, turbid, troubled རྙོག་མ་ཅན *rñog-ma can*, miry, muddy.

རྙོགས་པ *rñogs-pa*, आविल, कलंक dirt, scum, stain; རྙོགས་པ་མེད *rñogs-pa med* निष्कलङ्क stainless, clear, purified, washed; ཆུ་རྙོག་མེད

chu-rñog med=ཆུ་གཙང་བ *chu tsañ-wa* pure water (*Mñon.*).

རྙོགས་ཚད *rñogs-tshad* n. of a disease (*Jä.*).

✝ **རྙོང** *rñoñ*=གལ *gal* जाल trap, snare.

རྙོང་བ *rñoñ-wa* pf. བརྙོངས *brñoñs* fut. བརྙོང་ *brñoñ*, imp. རྙོངས 1. to ensnare, trap (*Cs.*). 2.=རྐྱང་པ *rkyañ-pa* प्रतिपात to stretch out.

སྙ་ནང་ *sña-nañ*=གཉའ་ནང་ *gñah-nañ*.

སྙ་ལོ *sña-lo*=རྙ་ལོ *rña-lo*.

སྙག་པ *sñag-pa* col. for སྙེག་པ *sñeg-pa*.

སྙགས *sñags*=དབྱངས *dbyañs* music, harmony (*Jä.*).

སྙད *sñad* 1.=རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན *rgyu-rkyen* reason; སྙད་མེད་པར *sñad-med-par* without reason, pretence or provocation: ཇོ་བོ་སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་དོན་ལ་བོད་དུ་ཐོན་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་སྙད་ཡིན (*A. 62*) the reason of Atis'a's undertaking to proceed to Tibet was the welfare of animate beings. 2. སྙད་འདོགས་པ *sñad hdogs-pa*=སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་བྱེད་པ *skyon brjod byed-pa* अपवदेश; སྐྱོན་མེད་པར་སྐྱོན་བཏགས་པ *skyon-med-par skyon btags-pa* to impute fault where there is none, malicious accusation or imputation; སྙད་འཛུག་པ *sñad hdsug-pa* to bring an action against, to prosecute; སྙད་བྱེད་པ *sñad byed-pa* (with a dat.) to use a pretence or pretext.

སྙད་པ *sñad-pa* pf. and fut., བསྙད *bsñad*, imp. སྙོད *sñod* to relate, to report; ལོ་རྒྱུས་སྙད་པ *lo-rgyus sñad-pa* to relate a story; རྨི་ལམ་སྙད་པ *rmi-lam sñad-pa* to relate a dream; གཏམ་སྙད་པ *gtam sñad-pa* to state, inform, give notice; to rehearse.

སྙད་མེད་སྙད་དཀྲིས *sñad-med sñad-dkris* imputation without cause; false charge.

སྙན *sñan* कर्ण, श्रोत्र, resp. for རྣ་བ *rna-wa* the ear: རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྙན་དུ་ཐོས *rgyal-pohi sñan-du thos* it came to the king's hearing. སྙན་ཁུང་ *sñan-khuñ* the ear-hole, hearing.

སྙན་གྱི་གོང་རྒྱན *sñan-gyi goñ-rgyan* अवतंसक, कर्णपूर ornament worn on the tip or upper lap of the ear; སྙན་རྒྱན *sñan-rgyan* कुण्डल an ear-ring; རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* कर्णिका ear-ornament.

སྙན་སྒྲོགས་མ *sñan sgrogs-ma*=བུད་མེད་བློ་ལྡན་མ *bud-med blo-ldan-ma* (*Mñon.*) a noble and generous lady.

སྙན་ངག *sñan-ñag* lit. speech which is agreeable to the ear. 1. काव्य, कविता poetry as one of the four divisions of the science of words. 2.=པ་སངས *pa-asñs* शुक्र the planet Venus.

སྙན་ངག་མཁན *sñan-ñag mkhan* 1. कवि a describer, poet. 2. a learned man (*Mñon.*).

སྙན་ངག་མཁན་པོ *sñan-ñag mkhan-po* शुक्र the planet Venus; the spiritual guide of the *Asura* demi-gods.

Syn. གཟའ་པ་སངས *gzah-pa sañs*; ངན་སྤོང་བུ *ñan spoñ-bu*; ལྷ་མིན་བླ་མ *lha-min bla-ma* (*Mñon.*).

སྙན་ངག་མཁས་དབང་ *sñan-ñag mkhas-dwañ* कवीन्द्र chief poet; a complimentary address to the learned.

སྙན་ངག་རོ་ལྡན *sñan-ñag ro-ldan*=ཚིག་གི་གཙང་རག lit. a humorous expression; but includes དགེ་བའི་གཏམ a religious discourse, འཇམ་པོར་སྨྲ soft language ཁ་བཟང་ sweet words ཞི་བའི་ཚིག conciliatory mild expressions; ཚིག་བཟང་ pleaant words ལེགས་བཤད moral sayings (*Mñon.*).

སྙན་གྲགས *sñan-grags* fame, reputation.

སྙན་འཇེགས *sñan-hjegs* polite and gentle (*Yig. k*).

སྙན་བརྗོད *sñan-brjod* वर्ण graphic description.

སྙན་གཏོད་པ *s̈ñan-gtod-pa* to give ear to: ཀྱེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བདག་གི་ཚིག་འདི་ལ་སྙན་གཏོད་ཅིག *kye rgyal-po chen-po bdag-gi tshig ḥdi-la s̈ñan gtod-cig* O great king, do lend your ears to my speech (*Ḥbrom. 136*).

སྙན་ནང་ *S̈ñan-naṅ* also called མནའ་ནང་ *Mnaḥ-naṅ* n. of a district in N. Western Tibet.

སྙན་པ *s̈ñan-pa* 1. like གྲགས་པ *grags-pa* यशः, अभिख्या fame, renown, glory, praise: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་སྙན་པ་ཕྱོགས་བཅུར་གྲགས your fame has spread in the ten quarters, *i.e.*, all over the world; དེའི་སྙན་པ་རྒྱང་ནས་ཐོས *deḥi s̈ñan-pa rgyaṅ-nas thos* his praises are heard far and wide; ཅེས་དེའི་སྙན་པ་བརྗོད་ཅིང་ *ces deḥi s̈ñan-pa brjod-ciṅ* thus speaking praisingly of him; ཅེས་པའི་སྙན་པ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས *ces-paḥi s̈ñan-pa-la rten-nas* relying on a rumour of this purport; ཅེས་སྙན་པ་དང་གྲགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ *ces s̈ñan-pa daṅ grags-pa chen-po byuṅ* so his praise and great fame arose; དེའི་སྙན་དུ *deḥi s̈ñan-du* to his praise, or to his hearing. 2. adj. well-sounding, sweet to hear; སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *s̈ñan-par s̈mra-wa* प्रियंवद sweet expresion, sweet and polite language; སྙན་པར་བྱེད *s̈ñan-par byed* प्रियकार that does pleasant things; སྙན་པའི་དཔེ་ཅན *s̈ñan-paḥi dpe-can* n. of a warbling bird, v. ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ *ka-la piṅ-ka* (*Mñon.*). དགེ་སློང་དབྱངས་རབ་ཏུ་སྙན་པ a monk having a well-sounding voice; ཚིག་སྙན་པར *tshig s̈ñan-par* with pleasant words; སྙན་སྐད *s̈ñan-s̈kad* melodious language. 3. vb. to praise, extol, glorify. 4. = གོར་མ་ཆག *gor ma-chag* धून without interruption (*Lex.*).

མི་སྙན་པ *mi-s̈ñan-pa* 1. discordant, grating; སྐད་ནི་མི་སྙན་པ་ཟེར་བ *s̈kad-ni mi-s̈ñan-pa zer-wa* to utter discordant cries; (*Jä.*). 2. offensive, insulting: གང་ཞིག་བདག་ལ་རྩོད་ཅིང་མི་སྙན་བརྗོད *gaṅ-shig bdag-la rtsod-ciṅ mi-s̈ñan brjod* he who in a dispute says to me insulting words མི་སྙན་པར་ཟེར་བ་དང་དུ་ལེན་པ *mi-s̈ñan-par zer-wa daṅ-du len-pa* to put up with offensive remarks.

གཏམ་སྙན་པ *gtam s̈ñan-pa* 1. good joyful news, glad tidings; གཏམ་སྙན་བྱེད་པ *gtam-s̈ñan byed-pa* to bring glad tidings. 2. pleasing conversation (*Cs.*); = སྙན་གྲགས *s̈ñan-grags*, v. གྲགས *grags*; སྙན་རྒྱུད་ *s̈ñan-rgyud* = བཀའ་རྒྱུད *bkaḥ-rgyud* oral instructions of lamas.

སྙན་ཕྲ་ཞུ་བ *s̈ñan-phra shu-wa* to slander, to backbite.

སྙན་འཕྲིན *s̈ñan-ḥphrin* 1. good tiding, gospel. 2. n. of a bird which lives very long (*Mñon.*).

སྙན་ཚིག *s̈ñan-tshig* साम, སྙན་ཚིག་གི་རིག་བྱེད *s̈ñan tshig-gi rig-byed* सामवेद the third *Veda* of the Hindus. སྙན་ཚིག་བྱུང་ *s̈ñan-tshig byuṅ* सामज grown out of the *Sâma-Veda.*

སྙན་ཞུ *s̈ñan-shu* petition, memorial; སྙན་ཞུ་འབུལ་བ *s̈ñan-shu ḥbul-wa* to present a petition.

སྙན་ཤལ *s̈ñan-çal* the flap of the ear.

སྙན་གསན་འབེབས་པ *s̈ñan-gsan ḥbebs-pa*, आमन्त्रण invitation; to invite, to call attention to.

སྙན་སྲབ *s̈ñan-s̈rab* = ཉན་དད་ཆེ་བ *ñan-dad che-wa* credulous: རྗེའི་སྙན་སྲབ *rjeḥi s̈ñan-s̈rab* the king's credulity (*Gyal. 2*).

སྙན་ལྷོང་བ *s̈ñan-lhoṅ-wa* to make dear.

སྙབ་པ *s̈ñab-pa* to smack with the lips (*Sch.*).

སྙམ་པ *s̈ñam-pa* 1. vb. to think, consider, imagine: བདག་ཅག་ནོར་བུ་ཆེ་བཏང་སྙམ་མོ we thought we should give up the jewels; ང་ལྕེབ་དགོས་སྙམ་ནས *ṅa-lceb dgos-s̈ñam-nas* thinking I should commit suicide; ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ལྡན་པར་སྙམ་སྟེ *yon-tan daṅ ldan-par s̈ñam-s̈te* considering him to be possessed of talents. 2. sbst. thought, sense, mind, sensation: ཆོས་བྱས་ན་སྙམ་པ་ཡོང་གིན་གདའ *chos byas-na s̈ñam-pa yoṅ-gin gdaḥ* we have thoughts of practising religion; འཇིགས་སོ་སྙམ་པ་ཡོད་རེ་སྐན *ḥjigs-so s̈ñam-pa yod*

re-skan I am far from any thought of fear; སྙམ་བྱེད, ཕན་སྙམ་བྱེད་ཀྱང་ though one may imagine that it will help; སྐྱུག་པ *skyug-pa*, བརྡུངས་དཀྲིས་སྙམ་བྱེད *brduṅs-dkris snam-byed* there arises a feeling like that of nausea, like that of being beaten, of being (tightly) wrapt up (*Jä.*).

སྙལ་ཡས *snal-yas* (གྲངས་གནས) n. of a number; ཡ་མཏ་སྙལ་ཡས་འདབ་འདེབ་དང་། (*Ya-sel.* 57).

སྙི *sñi*, v. རྙི *rñi.*

སྙི་སྟེང་ *sñi-steṅ*=གཉའ *gñaḥ* neck; nape of neck.

སྙི་པོ *sñi-po*=སྙིང་པོ *sñiṅ-po* the heart.

སྙི་ཕུལ *sñi-phul* corn of luxuriant growth; abundant harvest.

སྙི་བ *sñi-wa* 1. a dwarf. 2. softness. 3. n. of a plant.

སྙི་བོ *sñi-wo* मृदु adj. gentle, soft, delicate, tender.

སྙི་མ *sñi-ma* for སྙེ་མ *sñe-ma* (*Jä.*).

སྙི་ཤང་ཀ་ཏྱ *Sñi-çaṅ ka tya* or སྙི་ཤང་གུར་རྟ *Sñi-çaṅ gur-rta* name of mountains in Nepal (*Jä.*).

སྙིགས་དུས *sñigs-dus* or སྙིགས་མའི་དུས *sñigs-maḥi dus* कलि or कल्कि the degenerate age, or the age of sin.

སྙིགས་བྱེད་མ *sñigs byed-ma* acc. to the Bon n. of the god of air (*D.R.*).

སྙིགས་པ *sñigs-pa* degenerated, grown worse, v. སྙིགས་མ *sñigs-ma.*

སྙིགས་མ *sñigs-ma* कषाय, निकषाय, ग्राव 1. a whet-stone. 2. ཟས་དྭ་ཅུ impurity in food, poison or defilement in food; impure sediment; མར་གྱི་སྙིགས་མ *mar gyi sñigs-ma* impurities in butter; དངས་སྙིགས་འབྱེད་པ to separate the clear (fluid) from the sediment; སྙིགས་མ་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བ *sñigs-ma thams-cad sel-wa* to clear out all the impurities. ཞིང་སྙིགས་མ *shiṅ sñigs-ma* भूमिकषाय a yellowish sprout growing up on land. 3. ཚིགས་མ *tshigs-ma* a member between two joints.

སྙིགས་མ་ལྔ་ནི *sñigs-malṅa-ni* the five impurities are:—(1) ཚེའི་སྙིགས, आयुःकषाय; མར་འགྲིབ་པ *mar hgrib-pa* the decrease of the duration of life; (2) ལྟ་བའི་སྙིགས་མ, दृष्टिकषाय;=ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱར་བ perversity in thoughts, religious disbeliefs, &c. 3. ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་སྙིགས་མ क्लेशकषाय;=དུག་ལྔ་ཁ་རག་པ the five poisons; (4) སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་སྙིགས་མ, सत्त्वकषाय; འདུལ་དཀའ་བ difficulty to convert; (5) དུས་ཀྱི་སྙིགས་མ, कल्पकषाय རྩོད་ལྡན *rtsod-ldan* degenerate ages or times.

སྙིང་ *sñiṅ* वक्षः, हृदय, मनस् 1. the heart, both met. and physically: སྙིང་འདར་ཤིང་འགུལ *sñiṅ-hdar shiṅ-hgul* the heart throbs with fear; བདག་གི་ལུས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་ལྟར་གཅེས *bdag-gi lus-kyi sñiṅ-ltar gces* as dear to me as my own heart. 2. चित्त the disposition. སྙིང་དགའ་བ *sñiṅ-dgaḥ-wa* or སྙིང་བདེ་བ *sñiṅ bde-wa* gladness, cheerfulness; སྙིང་དང་མིག་འཕྲོག་པ *sñiṅ-daṅ mig hphrog-pa* to transport, to ravish (*Sch.*). 3. courage; སྙིང་མ་ཆུང་ཞིག be not afraid! སྙིང་གདོན་གྱིས་བསླུས *sñiṅ gdon gyis bslus* the heart is infatuated by a demon. སྙིང་ནས *sñiṅ-nas* (i) heartily, zealously, earnestly, *e.g.*, looking for or to a thing; with all one's heart, most earnestly, devoutly, *e.g.*, to say one's prayer; (ii) actually, really: ཁོང་སྙིང་ནས་མི་འབྱིང་པ་ཡིན *khoṅ sñiṅ-na mi-hbyiṅ-pa yin* really he does not sink. 3. for སྙིང་པོ, སྙིང་འགེམས་པ *sñiṅ hgems-pa* stupified, confounded, depressed (*D.R.*).

Syn. of No. 1. ཐུགས *thugs*; ཤ་ཡི་མཆོག *ça-yi mchog*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་འཁོར *chos-kyi rtsa-hkhor*; ཀུན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད *kun-skyed byed*; སྲོག་གི་གནས *srog-gi gnas*; སེམས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *sems-kyi khaṅ-pa*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes rten* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་ཁ་ *sñiṅ-kha* हृदय the heart; སྙིང་ཁར་ *sñiṅ-khar* on the heart, at heart.

སྙིང་ཁམས་ *sñiṅ-khams* the heart; acc. to *Sch.* courage.

སྙིང་ཁུ་ *sñiṅ-khu*=ཉིང་ཁུ་ *ñiṅ-khu.*

སྙིང་ག་ *sñiṅ-ga* the breast: སྙིང་གར་སྤུ་མང་སྐྱེས་པ་བདེ་བར་འཚོ *sñiṅ-gar spu-maṅ skyes-pa bde-war ḥtsho* he will live to be happy on whose breast grows much hair (*Mi.*).

སྙིང་དགའ་བ *sñiṅ dgaḥ-wa* हृदयोल्लास heart's content, joy, cheerfulness.

སྙིང་གྲོགས *sñiṅ-grogs* सुहृद्, वल्लभ a sympathizing friend, a bosom friend.

སྙིང་ཅན *sñiṅ-can* courageous, spirited, bold.

སྙིང་རྩེས་པ *sñiṅ rtses-pa,* v. སྙི་རྗེ་བ *sñi rje-wa* कृपा mercy, compassion.

སྙིང་ཆུ་བཤུག *sñiṅ-chu bshug* in *W.* afflicted with dropsy in the pericardium (*Jä.*).

སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiṅ-rje* करुणा, दया, अनुकम्पा kindness, mercy, compassion: མི་ལ་སྙིང་རྗེ་སྒོམ་པ to meditate with pity for all men. སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *sñiṅ-re rje*, occurs in ཁྱོད་བོད་རྣམས་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *khyod Bod-rnams sñiṅ-re-rje* I pity you ye Tibetans (*A. 65*).

Syn. ཐུགས་རྗེ *thugs rje*; བརྩེ་བ *btse wa*; རྗེས་ཆགས *rjes chags*; རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ *rjes-su btse* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་རྗེ་སྐད *sñiṅ rje skad* lamentation; cry of compassion.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཅན *sñiṅ-rje-can* कृपालु merciful, kind hearted; a merciful person.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Sñiṅ rje chen po*, སྙིང་རྗེའི་ལྷ *Sñiṅ rjeḥi lha*, are names of Avalokites'-vara.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་པད་དཀར *sñiṅ rje chen po pad dkar* करुणा-पुण्डरीक n. of a sūtra in the *Kaḥ gyur*, vol. ཆ, *Mdo* section.

སྙིང་རྗེ་བྲལ *sñiṅ-rje bral*=སྙིང་རྗེ་མེད་པ *sñiṅ-rje med-pa* निष्करुण devoid of mercy or compassion, merciless, cruel. The following ten acc. to Buddhism are included in the category of those who are called *rñiṅ-rje-bral*:—བ་ཤན་པ butchers; བྱ་གག་འཚོང་པ sellers of ducks; ཕག་འཚོང་པ sellers of pigs or pork; ཉ་པ fishermen; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་རྔོན་པ hunters; བྱ་པ bird-catchers; བོང་བུ་སོགས་ལ་ཁལ་ལྕི་བཀལ་ཏེ་བརྡུང་མཁན drivers of donkeys and other beasts of burden who lading them heavily beat them; ཆོམ་རྐུན་པ robbers and way-layers; གཤེད་མ་པ murderers; བ་གླང་གསོད་པ་པོ slayers of oxen, etc. (*K. du.* ད *204*).

སྙིང་རྗེ་མོ *sñiṅ-rje mo* 1. compassionate: you are compassion personified. Acc. to *Jä.* in ཁྱོད་སྙིང་རྗེ་མོ་རང་ཞིག་འདུག you are much to be pitied. 2. colloq. dearest, most beloved, amiable, charming.

སྙིང་ཉེ་བ *sñiṅ ñe-wa* 1.=མཛའ་བོ *mdsa-bo*, or ཉེ་བོ *ñe-wo*, friendly, amicable, loving, affectionate. Figurative expression for it is ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཟེའུ་འབྲུ *yid-kyi zeḥu ḥbru* (*Yig. k. 1*). 2. dear and near relatives. 3. कार्षापण money.

སྙིང་སྟོབས *sñiṅ-stobs* सत्त्व, त्रिवर्ग, गुण, प्रकृति fortitude; character; courage, spirit, virtue: མཁས་པ་སྙིང་མཛངས་ལ་གསལ་བ་སྐྱོ་བ་སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཆེ་བ། ལེ་ལོ་དང་སྤྱོད་པ་ངན་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་མི་འགྲོ་བ fortitude and enlightenment increasing in the wise and learned; they go not after evil deeds and indolence (*Ld.; Glr.*).

སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiṅ-stobs can* सात्त्विक, fearless; possessed of fortitude, moral courage.

Syn. དཔའ་བོ *dpaḥ-po*; ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam-ña med*; ཞུམ་པ་མི་མངའ *shum-pa mi-mṅaḥ*; སྟོབས་ཆེན *stobs-chen*; ཕ་རོལ་གནོན *pya-rol gnon* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཆེ *sñiṅ-stobs-che* परिग्राह, महासत्त्व great soul, one of great fortitude.

སྙིང་གཏམ *sñiṅ-gtam* confidential speaking a secret: སྙིང་གཏམ་ཡིན་གྱི་སེམས་ལ་ཤོག *sñiṅ-gtam yin gyi sems-la shog* (*Lo. 30.*) put away in your mind talk which is confidential; བརྩེ་བའི་སྙིང་གཏམ *btse-baḥi sñiṅ-gtam* the secret

speech of kindness or of love; ཕན་པའི་སྙིང་གཏམ *phan-paḥi s̤ñiṅ-g̱tam* useful admonition.

སྙིང་སྟོབས་གཏེར *s̤ñiṅ-s̤tobs̤ g̱ter* सत्वनिधि ;=སྙིང་སྟོབས་ལྡན་པ सत्ववान्, सत्वशालिन् intrepid, one whose heart is stored with courage (*A. K. 1, 18*).

སྙིང་དུ་སྡུག་པ *s̤ñiṅ-du s̤dug-pa* or སྙིང་སྡུག་པ charming, handsome; སྙིང་དུ་འཐབ་པ=གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ *g̱zugs̤ ṃdses̤-pa* very handsome person, charming (*Mñon.*); in *W.* liked, beloved, darling, favourite; སྙིང་སྡུག་ཤིག་འདུག *s̤ñiṅ-s̤dug shig-ḥdug* he is a general favourite; སྙིང་མ་སྡུག *s̤ñiṅ ma-s̤dug* not handsome, not charming; acc. to *Jä.* bad people.

སྙིང་བདོམ *s̤ñiṅ-ḇdom* ornamental equipments of a riding horse, generally what is put on its breast (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྙིང་འདོད་པ *s̤ñiṅ ḥdoḏ-pa* to wish, to desire, to long for; ཟ་སྙིང་འདོད་པ *za-s̤ñiṅ ḥdoḏ-pa* to long to eat, to be craving for food; འགྲོ་སྙིང་འདོད་པ ardently wishing to go.

སྙིང་སྡུག *s̤ñiṅ-s̤dug* a beloved one; a sweetheart (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙིང་ནད *s̤ñiṅ-naḏ* 1.=སྙིང་ན་བ *s̤ñiṅ na-wa* disease of the heart, but not often any physical disorder; heart-sickness; grief on account of injury suffered from others. 2. defined as སེམས་ལ་ནག་པོ་ཞག་པ *sems̤-la nag po shag-pa* vindictiveness, to keep a grudge at heart: མྱ་ངན་སེམས་འཁྲུགས་ཡི་མི་བདེ་ཞིང་ལྟོ་ཆག་གཉིད་ཆག་ཞེ་སྡང་དྲག་པོས་སྙིང་ནད་སྐྱེད *mya-ṅan sems̤-ḫkhrug̱s̤ yi mi-bde shiṅ ḻto-chag g̱ñid-chag she-s̤daṅ ḏrag-pos̤ s̤ñiṅ-naḏ s̤kyed.* *S̤ñiṅ-naḏ* is caused by fits of anger, sleeplessness, starvation, despair and mental derangement from troubles, etc. The disease is of seven kinds:—(1) སྙིང་ཆུ dropsy of the heart, (2) སྙིང་འཚུབས, (3) སྙིང་ནད་ཁ་ལེ་ནག་པོ, (4) སྙིང་འཛེལབས, (5) སྙིང་ཚད, (6) སྙིང་གཟེར, (7) སྙིང་སྲིན (*Mṅg. 34*).

སྙིང་པོ I: *s̤ñiṅ-po*, सार, हृदय, गर्भ the pith, essence, heart; སྙིང་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ་མེད་པར་གྱུར *s̤ñiṅ-po ma-yin pa meḏ-par gyur* अपगतफल्गु far from being useless; useful. སྐད་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *s̤kaḏ-kyi s̤ñiṅ-po* the substance of a speech; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *chos̤-kyi s̤ñiṅ-po* the essential part or purport of a work or the main substance of a doctrine; དོན་སྙིང་འབྱིན་པ *don-s̤ñiṅ ḫbyin-pa* to draw out a summary, the sum and substance (of a writing): སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཅན་ཡིན་ན *sems̤-can thams̤-caḏ saṅs̤-ṟgyas̤ kyi s̤ñiṅ po can yin-na* if all living beings have the pith and essence of, *i.e.*, partake of the nature of, Buddha; དེ་བཞིན་བཤེགས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *de-ḇshin ḇçegs-paḫi s̤ñiṅ-po* the spirit of Tathāgata; བྱང་ཆུབ་སྙིང་པོ *byaṅ-chub s̤ñiṅ-po*; the spirit of the *Bodhisattva*, *i.e.*, Buddhahood. སྲོག་གི་སྙིང་པོ་འབུལ་བ *s̤roḡ-gi s̤ñiṅ-po ḫbul-wa* to offer one's heart's blood, to pledge one's own life. The five chief essences or *s̤ñiṅ-po* of food are:—ཚྭ salt, ཤིང་ཏོག fruits, བུ་རམ treacle, སྦྲང་རྩི honey, ཏིལ་དམར red sesame (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྙིང་པོ II: 1. མེ་ཏོག flower. 2. वज्र the thunder-bolt. 3. मण्डल, गोकिल a heap, a plough. 4. इन्द्रनील a kind of precious stone, sapphire.

སྙིང་པོ་མཁྲེགས་པ *s̤ñiṅ po ṃkhregs̤ pa*=སྙིང་པོའི་གཞི *s̤ñiṅ poḫi g̱shi* धरणी the earth, that holds everything, all substances.

སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *s̤ñiṅ re ṟje* pity; to be pitied: འདི་རྣམས་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *ḫdi ṟnams̤ s̤ñiṅ re ṟje* these people are indeed much to be pitied. As an adj. སེམས་ཅན་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *sems̤-can s̤ñiṅ re ṟje* the poor creatures (*Jä.*); སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ་བའི་སྡིག་ཅན the pitiable sinners.

སྙིང་པོ་ཅན *s̤ñiṅ po can* हृदयालु, सारवत् substantial; also courageous.

སྙིང་པོ་ཆེ *sñiṅ-po che* (སྙིང་ཆེན་པོ་བྱས་ཤིང་ཐུགས་སེམས་མི་སྡུག་པར་བསམ་བློ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sñiṅ chen-po byas-çiṅ thugs-sems mi-sdug-par bsam-blo rgya chen-po*) noble-hearted, intrepid, adventurous, enterprizing : སྙིང་པོ་ཆེ་བྲང་རོག་ཏུ་བཙུག་པའི་སོ་ནམ་མཛད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན O, noble-hearted (sire) you have been required to do husbandry bending on your chest (*A. 127*).

སྙིང་པོ་མཆོག *sñiṅ po mchog* अयमत n. of a number.

སྙིང་པོ་ཐེག་པའི་ཡང་རྩེ *sñiṅ-po theg-paḥi yaṅ-rtse* n. of the chief works of the *Anuttara* mystics of Tibet and of Ancient India.

སྙིང་པོ་ལྡན་མ *sñiṅ-po ldan ma* सारवती an article that is possessed of some real properties, or of intrinsic value.

སྙིང་པོ་བསྡུ་བ *sñiṅ-po bsdu-wa* सारसंग्रह n. of a work composed by Atis'a (*A. 66*).

སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ *sñiṅ po med pa* 1. असार, फल्गु, लघु ;=དོན་མེད་པ worthless, null, void, false, hollow. 2. n. of अर्जुन the third Pāṇḍava, the hero of the Mahābhārata (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་པོ་སོ་སོར *sñiṅ-po so sor* (ཙན་དན་དཀར *tsan-dan dkar*) पीतसार, white species of sandal wood ; a yellow gem, a topaz.

སྙིང་པོའི་ཁང་པ *sñiṅ-poḥi khaṅ pa*=རི་ཁྲོད a recluse's cell or hermitage in the midst of a group of hills (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་པོའི་དབེན་པ *sñiṅ-poḥi dben-pa* void, worthless ; sbst. solitude.

སྙིང་འབབ་དྲི *sñiṅ ḥbab dri* agreeable scent (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་རྩ *sñiṅ rtsa* heart-vein ; the veins connected with the heart.

སྙིང་རྩེ *sñiṅ rtse* the tip or apex of the heart ; the focus of attention, *i.e.*, when all attention is concentrated.

སྙིང་བརྩེ་ལྡན *sñiṅ brtse ldan*, སྙིང་རྗེ་ཅན *sñiṅ rje can* loving, affectionate (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་ཚིམ *sñiṅ tshim* gratification, satisfaction, consolation ; also pleasure felt at the discomfiture or death of an enemy or adversary ; སྙིང་ཚིམ་འདེབས་པ *sñiṅ tshim ḥdebs pa* to show such pleasure ; also vb. སྙིང་རེ་ཚིམ་པ *sñiṅ re tshim-pa* to gratify or console ; to become gratified.

སྙིང་ཚིལ *sñiṅ tshil* the fat about the heart (*Cs.*).

སྙིང་ཤོས་ཤ *sñiṅ shos ça* n. of a fruit which in appearance is like the heart (*Rtsii.*).

+ སྙིང་བཤོས་ཏེ་སྨྲ་བ *sñiṅ bshos te smra-wa*= སྙིང་གཏམ་དང་གསང་གཏམ་སྨྲ་བ *sñiṅ gtam daṅ gsaṅ gtam smra wa* to speak out a secret or reveal a confidential thing.

སྙིང་རི *Sñiṅ-ri* n. of monastery in Tibet.

སྙིང་རུས *sñiṅ rus*=ཐུགས་རུས 1. assiduity, firmness of mind, perseverance. 2. courage.

སྙིང་རླུང *sñiṅ rluṅ* 1.=ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཞོངས་པ anger, indignation. 2. low spirits, melancholy (*Sch.*). སྙིང་རླུང་དཀའ་པོ་ལྡན become indignant.

སྙིང་ལ་ཁུགས *sñiṅ-la khugs* प्रत्युरस upon the breast.

སྙིང་ལ་ཉལ *sñiṅ-la ñal*=ཡིད་ལ་ཉལ lit. that lies down on the mind ; a name of Kāma, the Indian Cupid (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་ལ་འབབ་པ *sñiṅ-la ḥbab-pa* 1. हृदयङ्गम fully comprehending, appreciating. 2. अमृत nectar.

སྙིད་པ *sñid-pa* prob. རྙིད་པ *rñid-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྙིད་མོ *sñid-mo* ननन्दा younger sister of a woman's husband.

Syn. ཁྱོ་གའི་ནུ་མོ *khyo-gaḥi nu mo* ; བདག་པོའི་སྲིང་མོ *bdag-poḥi sriṅ mo* (*Mñon.*).

སྙིན་པ *sñin-pa*, སྙིན་པོ *sñin-po*, སྙིན་ཏེ *sñin-te* =སྙི་བོ *sñi-wo*.

+ **སྙིམ་པ** *sñim-pa* or སྙིམ་པོ *sñim-po*=ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo* अञ्जलि two handsful ; a measure

for liquids, as well as for flour, grain and the like, as much as may be taken up by both hands placed together: ཇོ་བོས་འགྲོན་བུ་སྙིམ་པ་གང་བསྣམས་ཏེ་བྱོན *jo-woş ẖgron-bu şñim-pa gañ ḇsnamş-te byon* (*A. 69*) the lord carrying both hands full of cowries arrived.

སྙིམས *şñimş* = མཛེས་པ *m̱dseş pa* beautiful, handsome (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙིལ *şñil* = རྙིལ *ṟñil*, སྙེ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ *şñe maẖi phuñ po* a bunch of ears of corn (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙིལ་བ *şñil-wa* or རྙིལ་བ *ṟñil-wa* pf. and fut. བསྙིལ *ḇşñil* (cf. གཉིལ་བ *g̱ñil-wa*) 1. to push or throw down, to break down, to destroy (houses, rocks, etc.); ཕྱེ་མར་སྙིལ་བ *phye-mar şñil-wa* to reduce to powder (*Sch.*). 2. ཕྱིར་སྙིལ་བ *phyir şñil wa* to expel, banish, exile (*Sch.*) (from *Jä.*).

སྙུག་པ *şñug-pa* also སྨྱུག་པ *şmyug-pa*, pf. བསྙུགས *ḇñugş*, fut. བསྙུག *ḇşñug* to dip in, to immerse (*Jä.*).

སྙུག་མ *şñug-ma* more frq. སྨྱུག་མ *şmyug-ma* reed, rush, bulrush.

སྙུག་གུ *şñug-gu* reed-pen; སྙུག་བཟོ *şñug ḇzo* wicker-work.

སྙུག་འཛིན *şñug ẖdsin* lit. one holding the reed-pen, a writer. སྙུག་འཛིན་དཔང་པོ *şñug ẖdsin dwañ po* a chief clerk in Tibet; དྲུང་ཡིག་ཡི་གེ་ལ་མཁས་པ one versed in writing: དཔལ་ལྡན་ཐུ་མིའི་རིང་ལུགས་ཡང་དག་པར་འཛིན་པ་སྙུག་འཛིན་དཔང་པོ་གང་དེའི་དྲུང་དུ། to the chief writer who is well versed in the art of writing which was introduced by the noble Thu-mi (*Yig. k. 49*).

སྙུག་རུམ *Şñug-rum* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loñ.* ༣ *3*).

སྙུག་ཤིང *şñug çiñ* bamboo.

སྙུག་སི *şñug-si* dark yellow-colour; སྣོ་སྣམ་སྙུག་སི broad-cloth of dark yellow colour (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྙུགས *şñugş* duration, continuity, time (*Cs.*).

སྙུགས་ཆེན *şñugş-chen* continual (*Ñag. 29*); སྙུགས་སྲིངས་ཡུན་ཚད *şñugş-sriñş yun-tshaḏ* protracted, lengthened out (*Jä.*).

སྙུགས་སྦྲུལ *şñugş-şbrul* a species of lizard (*Sch.*).

\+ སྙུགས་སུ *şñugş su* = ཡུན་དུ in a long time.

སྙུགས་སྲིང *şñugş-sriñ* **आयाम** lengthened or continual.

སྙུང *şñuñ* = སྙུན resp. for ནད disease, illness, sickness: བཙུན་པའི་སྐུ་ལ་སྙུང་མི་མངའ་འམ *ḇtsun paẖi şku la şñuñ mi m̱ñaẖ ham* your honour I suppose is not unwell?

སྙུང་བ *şñuñ-wa* I: vb., pf. བསྙུངས *ḇşñuñş*, fut. བསྙུང *ḇşñuñ* 1. to make less, to reduce, to diminish; acc. to *Sch.* to disparage. 2. to be ill, sick, indisposed; ཐུགས་སྙུང་བའི་མི people that are disagreeable, annoying to others (*Jä.*).

སྙུང་བ II: sbst. the state of being ill; illness, indisposition.

སྙུང་བུ *şñuñ bu* awl, pricker, punch.

Syn. རྩེ་རྣོ *ṟtse ṟno*; ཀོ་བ་འབིགས་བྱེད *ko wa ẖbigş byeḏ* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྙུང་གཞི *şñuñ gshi* = ནད་གཞི 1. illness, disease. 2. བསྐྲད་པ་རྒྱག་བྱེད་པ banishment; to expel, eject.

སྙུན *şñun* **रोग** illness, disease, sickness: སྐུ་ལ་སྙུན་གྱིས་བཟུང *şku la şñun gyiş ḇzuñ* he was taken ill. Acc. to *Jä.* སྙུན་འདྲི་བ *şñun ḏri-wa* or སྙུན་གསོལ་བ *şñun gsol-wa* are expressions of inquiry after a person's health. ན་དྲི་ཞུ་བ *na-ḏri shu-wa* or སྙུན་དྲི་ཞུ་བ *şñun-ḏri shu-wa* to wait on, to pay one's respects (*Jä.*).

སྙུན་དྭངས་པ *s̱ñun dḇañs-pa* आराम cured from a disease, recovered from an illness, convalescent.

Syn. ནད་སངས་པ *nad̲ sañs-pa*; ནད་གསོས་པ *nad̲ g̱sos pa*; ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏང་བ *nad̲ kyis̱ ḇtañ wa*; ནད་ལས་གྲོལ་བ *nad̲ las̱ grol wa*; ནད་ལས་ཐར་བ *nas̱ las̱ thar wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྙུན་པ *s̱ñun-pa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྙུན *ḇs̱ñun* to be ill, to labour under a disease. 2.= ནད་པ *nad̲ pa*, ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad̲ phog pa*, ཉམས་མ་བདེ་བ *ñams̱ ma ḇde wa*, འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḇdu wa khrugs̱ pa*, ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ *kyams̱ ma ḇde wa*.

སྙུན་མེད *s̱ñun med̲* free from illness.

+ སྙུན་རྨེད *s̱ñun r̲med̲* (སྙུན illness, རྨེད *r̲med̲*=དྲི་བ *dr̲i-wa*) to inquire, to inquire after one's health: ཇོ་བོ་ལ་སྙུན་རྨེད *jo ḇo la s̱ñun r̲med*, འདི་སྐད་མཇོད་དེ (*A.* 75) thus inquiring if the lord was well.

སྙེ་མ *s̱ñe-ma*=སྙེ་མ or དོག་པ वल्लरी, मञ्जरी 1. ears of corn. 2. འབྲུའི་དོག་པ *h̲bruh̲i dog-pa* corn forming ears (v. ལྗང་པ *l̲jañ pa*).

སྙེ་དཀར *s̱ñe d̲kar* diseased ears of corn; སྙེ་མགོ *s̱ñe m̲go* སྙེ་མ *s̱ñe ma* ears of corn.

སྙེ་ཐང་ *S̱ñe-thañ*, also written མཉེས་ཐང་ *m̲ñes̱ thañ*, n. of a village situated about ten miles S.W. of Lhasa city. It was at Ñethang that the celebrated Atis'a spent his last days and died.

སྙེ་ཐང་གླིང་ག *S̱ñe-thañ gliñ-ga* the large grove in neighbourhood of the monastery where Atis'a resided. It contains the chorten or chait where his remains were interred.

སྙེ་མདོ *S̱ñe-m̲do* n. of a village in Tibet (*Deb. 43*).

སྙེ་ཕུ *S̱ñe-phu* n. of a small town in Tibet.

སྙེ་འཕྲེང་ *S̱ñe-h̲phreñ* n. of a large grove in Tibet (*R̲tsii.*).

སྙེ་འབོལ *s̱ñe h̲bol*=སྔས་འབོལ pillow or cushion to rest the head upon (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙེ་མ་མིག་ཅན *s̱ñe-ma mig-can* ears of corn which have just got or formed grains. ད་གྲོའི་སྙེ་མ་མིག་ཐོན now the ears of wheat have got grains.

སྙེ་མ་ལུས་ལྕེབས *s̱ñe-ma lus̱-l̲cebs̱* करञ्ज the tree *Pongamia glabra*, used medicinally (*M̱ñon.*).

སྙེ་མོ *S̱ñe-mo* n. of a district situated between Ü and Tsang (*R̲tsii.*).

སྙེ་མོ་འཕྲང་རྫོང་ *S̱ñe-mo H̲phrañ-r̲dsoñ* n. of a fort situated on a precipice in *S̱ñe-mo* (*R̲tsii*).

སྙེ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ *s̱ñe-mah̲i phuñ-po* मञ्जरी a bunch formed of ears of corn.

སྙེགས *s̱ñegs̱* straight or stretched out (*Jä.*): ལག་པས་སྙེགས *lag pas̱ s̱ñegs̱* with the hand stretched out.

སྙེགས་པ *s̱ñegs̱-pa* pf. བསྙེགས་པ *ḇs̱ñegs̱ pa* fut. བསྙེག *ḇs̱ñeg* imp. སྙོགས *s̱ñogs̱* 1. c. accus. to hasten or run after, to pursue; frq. also with རྗེས་ནས *r̲jes̱ nas̱*, རྗེས་སུ *r̲jes̱ su*, རྗེས་བཞིན་དུ *r̲jes̱ ḇshin-du*, ཕྱི་བཞིན་དུ *phyi ḇshin-du*. རང་འགྲོ་ས་སྙོགས *rañ h̲gro sa s̱ñogs̱* hasten towards your destination; བསྙེག་ཏུ་འདོང་པ *ḇs̱ñeg tu h̲doñ pa* or སྙེགས་སུ་འདོང་བ *s̱ñegs̱ su h̲doñ wa* to walk hastily, to make haste or speed (*Jä.*). 2. to overtake; སྙེག་མ་ནུས་པས *s̱ñeg ma nus̱-pas̱* not being able to reach. 3. c. dat. to hasten (to some place) ལྟད་མོ་ལ་སྙེག *l̲tad̲-mo la s̱ñeg* hasten to the play; གནམ་ལ་སྙེག *nam la s̱ñeg* hastening up to heaven (as a flame). 4. to strive or struggle for, to aspire to; ནོར་ལ་སྙེག *nr la s̱ñeg* to aspire to riches; སྡེ་ཆེན་ལ་སྙེག *s̱de chen la s̱ñeg* to aspire to the increase of territory; ཞིང་ཁམས་བཟང་ལ་སྙེག *shiñ khams̱ ḇzañ la s̱ñeg* to aspire to the region of eternal bliss. སྙེག་མ *s̱ñeg-ma* a pursuer (from *Jä.*).

སྙིང་བ *ṣñeṅ-wa* 1. to stretch. 2. also སྙིངས་པ *ṣñeṅs-pa* to fear (pf. བསྙིངས *bṣñeṅs*, fut. སྙིང་, resp. རྒྱལ་པོས་མ་སྙིངས་ཤིག *rgyal poṣ ma ṣñeṅṣ çig* do not be afraid of the king (*Jä.*).

སྙེད *ṣñeḏ* 1. the crupper attached to a saddle. 2. in ཇི་སྙེད་ལྟ་བུ *ji-ṣñeḏ lta-bu* འདི་སྙེད་ཅིག *hdi-ṣñeḏ-cig* or དེ་སྙེད་ཅིག *de ṣñeḏ-cig* so much, so many, frq. used for how many: ཡོན་ཏན་འདི་སྙེད་མངའ་འོ so many excellent qualities has he. ཅི་སྙེད or ཇི་སྙེད how much, how many? 3. after numbers: about, near: སྟོང་སྙེད *ṣtoṅ-ṣñeḏ* about or near a thousand; སྟོང་ཇི་སྙེད *ṣtoṅ-ji ṣñeḏ* about a thousand also: how many thousands? (*Jä.*).

སྙེད་པ *ṣñeḏ-pa* is mistake for རྙེད་པ *rñeḏ-pa* लाभ, प्रतिलब्ध to gain, profit, acquire: སྙེད་པ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ *ṣñeḏ-pa bla na meḏ-pa* लाभोऽनुत्तरस्य the very highest gain or supremest state.

སྙེན་པ *ṣñen-pa* or སྙེན་མ *ṣñen-ma*, acc. to *Cs.* 1. to come, go near, approach. 2. to gain, to procure.

སྙེམས་ཆུང་ *ṣñems-chuṅ* 1. unpretentious, humble, affable. 2. sbst. poor, indigent.

སྙེམས་པ *ṣñems-pa* 1. vb. pf. བསྙེམས *bṣñems* to be proud or arrogant, to boast; ང་རྒྱལ་སྙེམས་པས *ṅargyal ṣñems-pas* being swollen or puffed up with pride; མཐུ་རྩལ་སྙེམས་པས *mthu rtsal ṣñems pas* proud of one's strength. 2. sbst. गर्व; དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* pride, haughtiness; སྙེམས་པ་ཅན *ṣñems-pa-can* full of pride, proud.

སྙེས *ṣñes*, v. སྙེ་བ *ṣñe-wa*. སྔས་ལ་སྙེས *ṣñas-la ṣñes* (*Ñag. 29*) reclined your head on the pillow; སྙེས་འབོལ *ṣñes-ḥbol* pillow.

སྙོ་བ *ṣño-wa* sometimes for སྨྱོ་བ *ṣmyo-wa*.

སྙོགས་པ *ṣñogs-pa* or བསྙོག་པ *bṣñog-pa* (*Ñag. 29*) 1. secondary form of སྙེག་པ *ṣñeg-pa* esp. when signifying to wish earnestly, to crave for or implore; also ཁ་སྙོགས་པ *kha ṣñogs pa* id. ལག་པས་ཆུ་སྙོགས་པ *lag-pas chu ṣñogs-pa* to ask for water stretching out the hand. 2.=རྗེས་སུ་སྙོག *rjeṣ-su ṣñog* अनुयायिन् following; ཡར་སྙོག་མར་སྙོག *yar-ṣñog mar-ṣñog* went up and down; now gone towards the uplands, then towards the lowlands.

སྙོངས་པ *ṣñoṅṣ-pa*=བྱུག་པ लेपन, लेप to apply (an ointment).

སྙོད *ṣñoḏ*=གོ་སྙོད *go-ṣñoḏ* caraway.

སྙོད་པ I: *ṣñoḏ pa* pf. བསྙོད *bṣñoḏ* བསྙོས *bṣños*, fut. བསྙོད *bṣñoḏ* 1. to draw out and twist, as in spinning (*Jä.*). 2. acc. to *Cs.* to tell, relate. 3. སྙད་པ *ṣñaḏ pa*.

སྙོད་པ II: to feed, to give to eat and to drink: འོ་མས་སྙོད་ཅིང་སྟོབས་པ *ho-maṣ ṣñoḏ ciṅ ṣtobṣ pa* fed and strengthened with milk.

སྙོན་པ I: *ṣñon-pa* अपलाप 1. pf. and fut. བསྙོན *bṣñon* to deny, disavow (dishonestly); བསྙོན་བྱེད་པ *bṣñon byeḏ pa* to assert falsely.

སྙོན་པ II:=སྨྱོན་པ *ṣmyon-pa*.

སྙོན་མོངས *ṣñon moṅṣ*=ཆགས་པ; དངོས་པོ་དང་བྱེད་པའི་ཁྱད་པར (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙོབ་པ *ṣñob-pa* pf. བསྙོབས *bṣñobs*, fut. བསྙོབ *bṣñob*, imp. སྙོབས *ṣñobṣ* 1. to stretch forth; ལག་པ་སྙོབས *lag pa ṣñobṣ* stretched out the hand (*Ñag. 29*). What is given as food is always placed in the instr. case, while the animal or person fed takes the dative: བཙུན་མོ་ལ་ནུང་ཕུག་གིས་སྙོབས་སོ the queen was fed with turnips and radishes (*Ld.*; *Glr.*). 2. to reach by stretching one's self out; to arrive at.

སྙོམ I: *ṣñom* or སྙོམས་ལས *ṣñoms-laṣ* तन्द्रा, किलास, आलस्य indolence, unconcern, esp. religious indifference.

སྙོམ II: or སྙོམས་པ *snoms-pa* = འདྲ་འདྲ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པ *hdra hdra khod snoms pa* very similar.

སྙོམ་པ *snom-pa* or སྙོམས་པ *snoms-pa* तन्द्रा; གཡེར་བ or གཡེལ་བ 1. weariness, lassitude, laziness, idleness; ལུས་སྙོམས་སླེ་བ་ཡིན *lus-snoms lci-wa-yin* one is exhausted and dull; སྙོམས་ལ་ཉལ་བ *snom-la ñal-wa* to be tired and exhausted. 2. ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པར་འདུ་འདུ་བྱེད་པ impartial, to treat impartially, *i.e.*, in equal terms རྒྱ་དང་མི་རྒྱ་སྙོམ་ཞིང་ཉེ་རིང་མེད, དེ་རིང་ཧྲོ་གྱི་བཟ་དང་དཔང་ཧྲུས་ཤིག (*Yig.*); མགོ་སྙོམས *mgo snoms* impartial.

སྙོམ་པར་འཇུག་པ་དྲུག་པ *snom-par hjug-pa drug-pa* the six *Samāpanna* sages are:—(1) རངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་བུ་ལྷག་སྤྱོད *Rans spyod kyi bu Lhag spyod*; (2) སྒྱུ་རྩལ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་བུ་རིང་ཕུར *Sgyu rtsal çes kyi bu Riñ phur*; (3) ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་ལེགས་བཟང *kun tu rgyu Legs bsans*; (4) བྲམ་ཟེའི་ཁྱིའུ་རྒྱལ *bram zehi khyihu Rgyal*; (5) དྲང་སྲོང་མ་བཅིངས་པ *drañ sroñ ma Bciñs pa*; (6) ལྟེང་རྒྱས་འོད་སྲུང་རལ་པ་ཅན *lteñ rgyas hod sruñ ral pa can*.

སྙོམ་པོ *snom-po* = སྙོམ་པོའི་ལས *snom-pohi las* (*Ñag.* 29).

སྙོམས *snoms* for སྙོམས་པ सम; སྙོམས་དུ་མེད *snoms-du med* without an equal.

སྙོམས་པ *snoms-pa* vb., pf. བསྙོམས *bsnoms*, fut. བསྙོམ *bsnom* 1. to make even, to level; ས་ལ་སྙོམས་པ *sa-la snoms-pa* to level (with the ground), to demolish. 2. to equalize (different things), to arrange uniformly: ཟས་སྙོམས་པ *zas snoms-pa* to arrange (uniformly) one's meals, *i.e.*, not cold and warm promiscuously; ཐམས་ཅད་ན་སྙོམས་ན་བདག་ཀྱང་སྙོམས་པར་མཛད་འཚལ I wish to be treated fairly on a par with all others; ཁ་ལ་སྙོམས་པ *kha-la snoms-pa* to regulate (a matter), to manage or direct (a business) justly, uniformly.

སྙོམས་པ *snoms-pa* क्लमथ; དུབ་པ *dub-pa* fatigue, exhaustion.

སྙོམས་པོ *snoms-po* equal, even, uniform (*i.e.*, in every part equally thick) (*Jä.*).

སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ *snoms par hjug pa* समापत्ति evenness or calmness of mind, equanimity. The nine *Samāpatti* are as follows:—(1) स सर्व्वशो रूपसंज्ञानं समतिक्रम्य प्रतिघसंज्ञानम् अस्तंगम्य नानात्वसंज्ञानम् अमनसिकाराद् अनन्तआकाश इत्याकाशानन्त्यायतनमुपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having completely passed the form-group and crossed the aggregate of passions and not thinking of the varieties, he remains realising in his mind the infinite expanse of the sky, viz., that the sky is limitless. (2) सर्व्वश आकाशानन्त्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य अनन्तं विज्ञानानन्त्यायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having completely passed the infinite expanse of sky, he remains realising in his mind the infinite extent of knowledge, viz, that knowledge is unbounded. (3) स सर्व्वशो विज्ञानानाम् अनन्त्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य नास्ति किञ्चन्यायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having thoroughly passed the boundless extent of knowledge, he remains realising in his mind the realm of nothingness, viz., that there is nothing. (4) स सर्व्वश आकिञ्चन्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having thoroughly passed the realm of nothingness, he remains realising in his mind the region of conscious-nonconsciousness [*M. V.*]. In Tibetan we find these four thus expressed:—(1) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་ཐོགས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ནུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིང་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ཡིད་ལ་མི་བྱེད་པས་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སོ་སྙམ་ནས་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (2) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་སོ་སྙམ་ནས་རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (3) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་དོ་སྙམ་གནས་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (4) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ནས་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་

ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ཏོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། The other five are:—(5) ཐོད་རྒལ་དུ་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ། व्यतिक्रान्तसमापत्ति। (6) མཐར་གྱིས་གནས་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ་དགུ། नवानुपूर्व्वाहारसमापत्ति। (7) འབྱུང་བ་ཆེན་པོ་མཉམ་པ། मह्राभूतासमता साधनम्। (8) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ། असंज्ञासमापत्ति। (9) ཕྲང་བ་མེད་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ། व्यास्कन्दक समापत्ति।

སྙོམས་ལས་བྱེད་པ *s̱ñoms las byeḏ pa* to be lazy, indolent, indifferent. སྙོམས་ལས་ཅན *s̱ñoms las can* उन्मनाः, तन्द्रालु adj. a lazy and idle person; an absent-minded person. སྙོམས་ལས་མེད *s̱ñoms-las-meḏ* अतन्द्रालु one who is not lazy or indolent.

Syn. ལེ་ལོ་ཅན *le-lo-can*; གྱི་ན་བ *gyi-na wa*; གཏོང་སྙོམས་ཅན *gtoñ-s̱ñoms-can*; བློ་ཆུད་ཟོས *ḇlo chuḏ zos* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྙོལ་བ *s̱ñol-wa* pf. and fut. བསྙལ *ḇñal* (cf. ཉལ་བ *ñal wa*) to lay anything down; to bed a person, to assign him couch or bed; ཕྲུ་གུ་མལ་དུ་སྙོལ་བ *phru gu mal du s̱ñol wa* to lay a child on its bed; ཉལ་དུ་བཞག་པ *ñal du ḇshag pa* to lay or put down; མེ་ཉལ་བ *me ñal wa* to put the fire to bed, *i.e.*, to scrape it together and cover it with ashes; སྤུ་སྙོལ་བ *s̱pu s̱ñol-wa* lit. to smooth down the hair, fig. to abate one's anger by the touch, *i.e.*, as if to pat a cat or dog; ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཞི་སྡང་ཞི་བར་བྱེད *lus ñag yiḏ kyi she s̱dañ shi war byeḏ* (*Ñag. 29*) to pacify anger physically, by words and by the heart.

བརྙ་བ *ḇr̥ña-wa* pf. བརྙས *ḇr̥ñas* 1.=གཡར་བ *gyar-wa* to borrow (*Ñag. 30*). 2.=ཉོ་བ *ño-wa* to buy, to take on lease (*Ñag. 30*). 3. to seize (by force), to usurp (*Sch.*). བརྙས་པ *ḇr̥ñas-pa* purchased, bought, borrowed. བརྙས་ཐབས *ḇr̥ñas thabs* arrangement to borrow, to take loan of; བཞན་ལས་བརྙས *ḇshan-las ḇr̥ñas* borrowed from others; བརྙན་པོའི་བརྙས *ḇr̥ñan-poẖi ḇr̥ñas* interest for a loan, rent for a thing borrowed (*Sch.*).

བརྙང་བ *ḇr̥ñañ-wa*=འཁྲུ་བ *ẖkhru-wa*.

བརྙད་པ *ḇr̥ñad-pa* for བསྙད་པ *ḇs̱ñad-pa*.

བརྙན་པ *ḇñan-pa*=གཡར་བ to borrow: བརྙན་པོའི་གོས *ḇr̥ñan poẖi gos* borrowed dress. Acc. to *Cs.* a garment marked with the figures of the rainbow, also fig. borrowed, reflected. གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs ḇr̥ñan* or སྣང་བརྙན *s̱nañ ḇr̥ñan* प्रतिबिम्ब a reflected image, frq. also image, picture in general; even a little statue. རྨི་ལམ་གྱི་གཟུགས་བརྙན *r̥mi lam-gyi gzugs ḇr̥ñan* vision, visionary image. སྒྲ་བརྙན *s̱gra ḇr̥ñan* प्रतिशब्द returned sound, *i.e.*, echo. མགོ་བརྙན *mgo ḇr̥ñan* a mask, a fearful apparition. ཕྱག་བརྙན *phyag ḇr̥ñan* servant (*Cs.*).

བརྙན་ཏོལ *ḇr̥ñan-tol*=ཁ་མཆུ་འཛུགས *kha-mchu ẖdsugs* to begin a case or lawsuit.

བརྙབས་པ *ḇr̥ñabs-pa* diligence, painstaking; to take pains (*Sch.*).

བརྙས་པ I: *ḇr̥ñas-pa*, v. བརྙ་བ *ḇr̥ña-wa*.

བརྙས་པ II: पराभव, अभिभव, अवज्ञा contempt; also to despise, contemn, c. dat., frq. མ་བརྙས་ཤིག *ma ḇr̥ñas çig* do not despise; བརྙས་པ་བྱེད་པ *ḇr̥ñas pa byeḏ pa* to treat contemptuously; བརྙས་བཅོས *ḇr̥ñas-ḇcos* contempt, scorn. བརྙས་པའི་ཁྱད་དུ་བསོད་པ *ḇr̥ñas paẖi khyaḏ du ḇsoḏ pa* अवमान, अवगणन disrespectfulness, contempt.

བརྙས་པར་བྱེད *ḇr̥ñas-par byeḏ* one who is not respectful; one devoid of love and regard.

Syn. དད་མེད *daḏ meḏ*; མ་མོས་པ *ma mos pa*; གུས་པ་ཞན *gus pa shan*; དད་འདུན་བྲལ *daḏ ẖdun bral* (*M̱ñon.*).

བརྙས་སྨད *ḇr̥ñas s̱maḏ* scorn and slander.

བརྙས་སེ *ḇr̥ñas-se* (བརྙས *ḇr̥ñas* contempt སེ=slightly) adv. disrespectfully, slightingly

ཨ་མེས་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལ་ཡང་བརྙས་སེ་བྱས་པས *A-meş byañ-chub la yañ ḅr̲ñaş-se byaş-pas, Ameş* even had behaved disrespectfully to the *Bodhisattva* (*A. 94*).

བརྙིངས *ḅr̲ñiñş* 1. pf. of རྙིང་བ *r̲ñiñ-wa.* 2. adj. old, worn-out.

བརྙེས་པ *ḅr̲ñeş pa* = བདུད་རྩི *bduḏ r̲tsi* or མངའ་བརྙེས *m̲ñaẖ ḅr̲ñeş* 1. nectar, ambrosia, the food of the gods. 2. प्राप्त vb. pf. of རྙེད་པ *r̲ñeḏ pa* got, received.

卐 **བརྙོངས** *ḅr̲ñoñş* explained as སེམས་ལ་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ལ་མཛེས་པ *semş la meḏ paẖi kha la m̲dseş-pa* one promising but not meaning to keep his word; polite in speech but different at heart (*Ñag. 30*), *i.e.*, one suiting himself to or framing his speech according to the circumstances of the moment; and hence, doubtless, comes the definition by *Sch.*, convenient, suitable.

卐 **བསྙད** *ḅsñaḏ* pf. of སྙད་པ *şñaḏ-pa* = བཤད་པ *ḅçaḏ pa* आख्यात 1. stated, or related to others; རྒྱུ་མཚན་ལ་བསྙད *r̲gyu m̲tshan la ḅsñaḏ* having stated the reasons (*Situ. 7*). 2. གཞན་བརྙད་པ *gshan ḅr̲ñaḏ pa* = to have oppressed the weak.

བསྙད་པ *ḅsñaḏ-pa* (གྲངས) मखर n. of a high number.

བསྙམས་པ *ḅsñamş-pa* pf. of སྙམས་པ, ཞན་སྙོན་བསྙམས་པ reconciled, ཁྱད་བསྙམས་པ made even, level (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙལ *ḅsñal* pf. of སྙོལ *şñol*; འཕྲེད་ལ་བསྙོལ *ḅphreḏ la ḅsñol*, ཐང་བསྙལ *thañ ḅsñal*, མར་སར་བསྙལ *mar sar bsñal* (*Situ. 73*).

བསྙལ་ཡས *ḅsñal-yaş* विवर n. of a numerical figure.

བསྙིགས་པ *ḅsñigş-pa* 1. to return, restore, deliver up (*Cs.*). 2. sediment (*Jä.*).

བསྙིགས་པ *ḅsñigş pa* = རྙིང་པ *r̲ñiñ-pa* or ཉམས་པ *ñamş-pa* stale, old, less efficacious; ལྷུང་བཟེད་བསྙིགས *lyuñ ḅzeḏ ḅsñigş* an old alms-bowl, བྱིན་རླབས་བསྙིགས *byin r̲labş ḅsñigş* a benediction less efficacious (*Ñag. 30*).

卐 **བསྙིལ་བ** *ḅsñil-wa* pf. of སྙིལ་བ to throw down, destroy; squander: རི་བསྙིལ *ri ḅsñil* (*Situ. 75*) the hills were thrown down. འདོད་རྒུ་འབད་མེད་ཆར་དུ་བསྙིལ་བ *ẖdoḏ r̲gu ẖbaḏ meḏ char du ḅsñil wa* to squander wealth earned without exertion (*Yig. k. 2*). བསྙིལ་སྦུད་པ *ḅsñil şbuḏ pa* नाशित संग्रह to waste amassed wealth.

བསྙུག་པ *ḅsñug-pa* pf. བསྙུགས *ḅsñugş* to become full (*Sch.*); སྐྱུ་གང་བསྙུག *şkyu gañ ḅsñug* a full draught; དམར་ཁུ་བསྙུགས *ḏmar khu ḅsñugş* (*Situ 75*), filled up with red fluid (*i.e.*, blood).

བསྙུངས *ḅsñuñş* = ཉུང་བ་བསྙུན slightly laid up (*Ñag. 30*); संक्षेप; ཉུང་ངུར་བྱས་པ made less, belittled, ཡོ་བྱད་བསྙུངས *yo byaḏ ḅsñuñş* (*Situ. 75*).

卐 **བསྙུན** *ḅsñun* form of བསྙུང་ *ḅsñuñ* = ན་བ *na wa* to be ill, laid up; ནད་ཀྱིས་བསྙུན་ཏོ *naḏ kyiş ḅsñun to* or བསྙུག་གཞིས་བསྙུན *ḅsñug gshiş ḅsñun* ill of or laid up with an illness (*Situ. 75*).

卐 **བསྙུལ་བ** *ḅsñul-wa* to be rubbed (*Ñag. 30*), also to wash.

བསྙེགས་པ *ḅsñegş-pa* pf. of སྙེག་པ *şñeg-pa* གོ་ས་གོ་འཕང་བསྙེགས་པ (his) position and dignity raised.

卐 **བསྙེངས་པ** *ḅsñeñş-pa* = འཇིགས་པ *ẖjigş-pa* भय fear, also to be afraid of མི་བསྙེངས *mi ḅsñeñş* = མི་འཇིགས་པ *mi-ẖjigş-pa* not to be afraid གནས་སུ་བསྙེངས *gnaş su ḅsñeñş* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙེངས་བྲལ *ḅsñeñş bral* fearless, intrepid, = དཔའ་བོ *ḏpaẖ-po* hero.

Syn. ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam ña meḏ*; ཞུམ་པ་མི་མང *shum pa mi mañ*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *şñiñ stobş can* (*M̲ñon.*).

བསྙེན་པ *ḅsñen-pa* = བསྟེན་པ *ḅsten-pa* or བསྒྲུབ *ḅsgrub* आसेवित; བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ *ḅsgo-wa ḅshin*

ñan-pa to serve as directed, as prescribed (*Mñon.*). 1. to approach, to come near, c. dat. also དྲུང་དུ་ *drun du*, ཁོ་བོའི་དྲུང་དུ་བསྙེན་ཅིག *kho-woḥi drun-du bsñen-cig* come to me; གོམ་པ་རེ་རེ་འོར་ཤིང་འཆི་བ་ལ་བསྙེན་པ་བཞིན་ as with every step we come nearer to our death; to join, to stick to a person. 2. भजन, सेवा, निषेवन to propitiate a deity, to soothe or satisfy him. 3. to accept, to receive, admit; ཡི་དམ་ལྷ་ཡི་བསྙེན་པ་བཏང་ *yi-dam lha-yi bsñen-pa btan* ejaculated many *mantras* of his tutelary deity.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་ I: *bsñen-bkur*, བསྔགས་པ *bsñags-pa* संवर्धन, उपस्थान, उपचरित, शुश्रूषा, श्लाघा reverence, veneration, respect; བསྙེན་བཀུར་བྱེད་པ *bsñan bkur byed-pa* to pay one's respect, esp. to the priesthood by various services.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་ II: पर्युपासना; ཞབས་ཏོག་ཞུས་པ *shabs-tog shus-pa* to worship, to do religious service. དགེ་འདུན་ལ་བསྙེན་བཀུར་ཞུས *dge-ḥdun la bsñen-bkur shus* (*Ñag. 30*) venerated the clergy; also asked permission of the clergy to do some religious service.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་གནས *bsñen bkur gnas* पर्युपास्य worthy of worship, veneration, adoration.

བསྙེན་བསྒྲུབ *bsñen bsgrub* सेवासाधना; = གསུང་བསྙེན *gsun-bsñen* service and worship.

བསྙེན་གནས *bsñen gnas* उपवास, उपवासी fasting, also one who fasts (as a religious duty).

བསྙེན་གནས་སྲུང་བ *bsñen-gnas srun-pa* to observe fasting as a religious duty, abstinence; to fast, to abstain from food.

བསྙེན་པར་དཀའ་བ *bñen-par dkaḥ-wa* hard to propitiate.

བསྙེན་པར་རྫོགས་པ *bsñen par rdsogs pa* उपसम्पन्न to be ordained, consecrated.

བསྙེན་བསྲིང་ *bsñeh bsrin* = ཉེ་རིང་ *ñe rin*.

+ **བསྙེམས** *bsñems* = ང་རྒྱལ་ཆེ་བ *ña-rgyal che-wa* गर्व, दर्प very proud, great pride, haughtiness; ཚངས་པར་བསྙེམས *tshaṅs-par bsñems* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙེར་བ *bsñer-wa* to make grimaces or gesticulations (*Cs.*).

བསྙེར་མ *bsñer-ma* wrinkles; གདོང་གི་དཔྲལ་བ་སོགས་ཀྱི་བསྙེར *gdon-gi dpral-wa sogs-kyi bsñer* wrinkles of the forehead, or of the cheeks, etc. (*Ñag. 30*).

+ **བསྙེལ་བ** *bsñel-wa* resp. of བརྗེད *brjed* to forget; ཐུགས་མི་བསྙེལ་བར *thugs mi-bsñel-war* not forgetting, not forgetful; བསྙེལ་མེད *bsñel med* not forgetting, not minding; ཐུགས་མི་སྙེ་མི་བསྙེལ་དང་རང་ཡུལ་ལགས་པས་འཚོན་པ་བཞ (*Ñag. 30*) སྙེལ་གསོ་བ *sñel-gso-wa* to remind, to put one in mind of a thing.

བསྙེལ་བ་མེད་པ *bsñel-wa med-pa* नास्ति मुषिता there is no oblivion; or नास्ति मुदिता there is no gladness. བསྙེལ་བའི་བརྗེད་པ forgetfulness.

བསྙོགས *bsñogs* = དྭངས་པོ་མེད་པ *dbaṅs po med pa* not clear, not sparkling; ཆུ་བསྙོགས *chu-bsñogs* turbid, dirty water (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙོད་པ *bsñod-pa* to give to one another: སྤགས་ཀྱི་སྐྱུ་གང་ཟས་བསྙོད *spags-gi skyu-gañ zas-bsñod* (*Ñag. 3*).

བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon can* = མི་སྲིད་པ *mi srid pa*, གཞན་ལ་བསྙོན་ཏོ *gshan-la bsñon-to* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙོན་ཏོལ *bsñon-tol* = བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon-can* (*Zam. 10*).

བསྙོན་དོར *bsñon-dor* = བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon-can* (*Ñag. 30*).

བསྙོན་མེད *bsñon-med* untrue or false: སྦུགས་འབྱར་བསྙོན་མེད་ཅི་ཡིན་ལ *sbugs-hbyar bsñon-med ci yin la* (*D. çel. 7*).

བསྙོར་བ *bsñor-wa* to sort, sift, divide: ནས་སོགས་ལག་པས་མར་བསྙོར *nas-sogs lag-pas mar bsñor* separates the butter from the barley, etc., with his hands (*Ñag. 30*).

ཏ

ཏ *ta* I: is the ninth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding to the Sanskrit letter त; it has practically the pronunciation of an English *t*.

ཏ II: 1. as a num. fig. it represents 9. 2. in Budh.: (*a*) ཏ་ཤེས་པ་ནི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྟེ *ta sheṣ-pa ni choṣ thamṣ-cad-kyi ṣgo-ṣte* the letter called ཏ is a door of admission to all things (*Bum.* ཀ *283*); (*b*) ཏ་ནི་ཐ་སྙད་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། བརྗོད་པ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ *ta-ni tha-ṣñad med-pahi ṣgo, brjod-pa med-paṣ thamṣ-cad grol,* ཏ is a symbol of that which is free from grammatical rules or pedantry; without being uttered it liberates all (*K. g.* ཕ *42*).

ཏ་སྡེ *ta-ṣde* तवर्ग the four letters classed under ཏ, viz., ཏ, ཐ, ད, ན.

ཏ་ཡིག *ta-yig* तकार the letter ཏ.

ཏ་ཀ་རི *ta ka-ri* (Hindi) scales for weighing (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཏ་ཀུ *Ta-ku* in *W.* 1. n. of a place and fort in N. China. 2. stick with a hook; a hooked-cane; a crutch. 3. crooked, contracted, crippled (*Jä.*).

‡ ཏ་གར *ta-gar* तगर n. of a flower: also of a city in ancient India.

ཏ་གིར *ta-gir* in *W.* bread; esp. the flat bread-cakes of India (*Jä.*).

ཏ་ཛ *ta-ja* a kind of Chinese tea imported into Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཏ་བག *ta-bag*, in *W.* ཐ་བག *tha-bag,* in Tsang a plate; ཏ་བག་སྐོར་སྐོར *ta-bag ṣkor-ṣkor* a soup plate, a round deep plate (*Jä.*).

ཏ་བེར *ta-ber* in *W.* a fence of boards or laths (*Jä.*).

‡ ཏ་མཱ་ལ *ta-mā la* तमाल, सिन्धुवार n. of tree with a very dark bark and white blossoms, *Xanthochymus pictorius*; also the small tree *Vitex negundo.*

Syn. དབང་པོའི་ཆང་ *dwaṅ-pohi chaṅ*; ནག་པོ་ཕུང་པོ *nag-po phuṅ-po*; མུན་པ་འཛིན *mun-pa hdsin*; མཚོ་ཅན *mtsho-can*; དབང་པོ་ཅན *dwaṅ-po can*; མཚོ་མཆོག *mtsho-mchog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཏ་མ་ལའི་ལོ་མ *ta-ma-lahi lo-ma* तमालपत्र lit. the leaf of *Tamāla* tree, acc. to *Lex.* with flowers supposed to be very acceptable to gods as offerings from their devotees (*Bum.* ཀ *17*). ཏ་མའི་བཅུད *ta-mahi bcud* or ཏ་མ་ལའི་བཅུད *ta-ma-lahi bcud* तमालरस the juice or elixir extracted from the fruit of *Tamāla.*

‡ ཏ་ཟིག *Ta-zig* for སྟག་གཟིག *ṣtag-gzig* Persia, *i.e.*, the country of the Tajik people.

ཏ་ཟུང་ *to-zuṅ* सुचिलिन्द a flower.

ཏ་ཡས *ta-yaṣ* नेल a number in Buddhist astrology.

* ཏ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ *Ta-ra nā-tha* तारानाथ n. of one of the historiographers of Tibet whose རྒྱ་གར་ཆོས་འབྱུང་ "Rise of Indian Buddhism" has been translated into German. He

was known by the name of ཇོ་ནང་ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ or རྗེ་བཙུན་ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ Tāranātha of the Jonang sect; his religious name was ཀུན་དགའ་སྙིང་པོ *Kun-dgaḥ sñiṅ-po.* He is supposed to be still undergoing re-births in the person of each successive chief of the lamas of the Mongols who resides in great state at Urga on the Siberian border.

† **ཏ་ར་ནི** *ta-ra ni* तरणी a kind of flower (*K. ko.* ཀ *4*); a species of rose, *Rosa glandulifera* (*K. d.* ན *126*).

† **ཏ་རུ་ཀ** *ta-ru-ka* तरुक or more properly ཏུ་རུ་ཀ *tu-ru-ka* तुरुष्क Turkistan: ཟེར་གཅིག་གིས་མཐའ་ཏ་རུ་ཀའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ལ་ཕོག་པས *zer gcig-gis mthaḥ Ta-ru kaḥi pho-braṅ-la phog-pas* (*A. 19*) one of the rays at length having fallen on the palace of Turkistan.

ཏ་རེ *ta-re*, v. རེ *re.*

† **ཏ་ལ** *ta-la* ताल the palmyra tree, *Borassus flabelliformis*: ཏ་ལ་ཤིང་བཅད་ན་སླར་སྐྱེ་བ་མ་ཡིན *Ta-la-çiṅ bcad-na slar skye-wa ma-yin* if the palmyra tree be cut it does not grow again (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

✠ **ཏ་ལ་ལ** *ta la-la* ज्वलका, = སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me* lamp, lantern; a meteor. ཏ་ལ་ལའི་མདོ *ta la-laḥi mdo* n. of a *Sūtra* in the Kah-gyur.

ཏ་ལའི་རྐང་པ་ཅན *ta-laḥi rkaṅ-pa can* lit. one with palm legs, *i.e.*, legs erect, *i.e.*, a human being (*Mṅon.*).

ཏ་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ta-laḥi rgyal-po* v. བེ་ཏ་ཤིང *be ta-çiṅ* the cane, *Calamus rotung*; also acc. to some authors: ན་རི་ཀེལ (नारिकेल) the cocoanut tree, "so called because of its being tall and majestic like the palm and more graceful than it" (*Mṅon.*).

ཏ་ལའི་འདབ *ta-laḥi ḥdab* palm leaf.

ཏ་ལའི་མྱུ་གུ་ཧམ་ཡལ་ག *ta-laḥi myu-guḥam yal-ga* branch or stalk of the palm.

ཏཱ་ལེ་བླ་མ *Ta-le bla-ma* the name by which the Grand Lama of Lhasa is known in Mongolia and China. His Tibetan designation is རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Rgyal-wa Rin-po-che* which seems to be sounded throughout Tibet as "*Gye-wa Rimpoche.*" The Mongol term, really spelt Dalai Lama, signifies "ocean lama."

ཏ་སི་གི་ས *ta-si gi-sa* a kind of satin (*Jig.*).

ཏ་ཧུན *ta-hun* red Chinese satin (*Jig.*).

ཏཱ་བོ་ཐཱ *Tā-bo-thā* n. of a large and lofty chorten at *Ribo rtse-lṅa* in W. China. During the days of Buddha Kās'yapa a certain king named As'vaka is said with the help of the demons to have erected in one night 84,000 *caitya* which all contained relics of past Buddhas. One of these is said to have been located at Tābothā near *Ribo rtse-lṅa.*

ཏཱ་མིང *Tā-miṅ* (in Chinese ཏཱ *tā* great, མིང་ *miṅ* n. of a family) the great Ming dynasty overthrown in 1643 A.D. by Shunte, the founder of the reigning Manchu dynasty of China. ཏཱ་མིང་གྱུང་ལོ་རྒྱལ་པོ *Tā-miṅ gyuṅ-lo rgyal-po* Emperor Yunglo of the Ming dynasty who greatly encouraged lamaism and sent an invitation to Tsong-khapa to visit China.

ཏཱ་ཚྭ *tā-tshwa* also ཏཱ་ཚྭང་ *tā-tshwaṅ* are two kinds of Chinese tea greatly used in Tibet.

† **ཏཱ་ལི་ཀ** *tā-li ka* n. of a goddess; a mystic word for a *ḍākinī.* ཏཱ་ལི་ཀ་ནི་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའོ Tālika is a kha-do-ma fairy (*K. g.* ཕ *28*).

ཏཱ་ལའི་ཕྲེང་བ *Tā-lahi phreṅ-wa* n. of a fabulous mountain situated five thousand *yojana* beyond the southern ocean. ཏཱ་ལའི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་རིང་དུ་དཔག་ཚད་སྟོང་ལྔག་ལྷ། (*K. d.* ར *275*).

† ཏཀ་ཤ་ཤི་ལ *Tak-ṣa çi-la* तक्षशिला; རྡོ་འཇོག the capital of the Panjab in ancient India, visited by Alexander the Great; the Taxila of the Greeks. The name Takshaçi-la frequently occurs in *K. d.* ཤ.

ཏག་ཏག *tag-tag* in *W.* the imitative sound of knocking. ཏག་ཏག་ཟེར there is a knock (*Jä.*).

ཏང་ *taṅ* through, v. རྟང་ and ལྟེང་ *lteṅ* (*Jä.*).

ཏང་ཀུན *taṅ-kun* root used to allay inflammation of the heart and fever : ཏང་ཀུན་སྙིང་གི་ཚན་པ་དུག་ནད་སེལ།

† ཏཏ་ཀཱ་ལ *tat kā-la* तत्काल;=དེའི་དུས *dehi-dus* or དུས་སྦྱོར *dus-sbyor* at that time; the occasion; a sequence of happy moments; acc. to *Jä.* the present moment.

ཏན་དུར *tan-dur Ld.*, a hard cake or bread, resembling biscuit or rusk (*Jä.*).

ཏབ་ཏབ་པོར *tab-tab-por* 1. सम्भ्रम suddenly : ཏབ་ཏབ་པོར་མི་གསུང་བའི་ཕྱིར་མ་ཏབས་པའོ he tapped so as not to speak suddenly. 2. v. ཏོབ་ཏོབ *tob-tob.*

ཏར་ཏར *tar-tar* in *Ld.*, smooth or even under pressure (as wrinkles or folds in cloth, paper, etc., are removed).

ཏར་བུ *tar-bu* (སྨིན་པ *smin-pa*) ཚུ་ཀ *tsu-ka* ?

ཏལ་པ *tal-pa* or ཏལ་མ *tal-ma* acc. to *Cs.* a moment. ཏལ་པར *tal-par* or ཏལ་མར *tal-mar* 1. instantly, immediately, quickly : ཏལ་པར་སོང་ *tal-par soṅ* go quickly, without delay; སྤྱན་སྔར་ཏལ་གྱི་བྱོན *spyan-snar tal-gyi byon* went before him quickly. 2. acc. to *Sch.* completely, quite, thorough; ཏལ་པར་གཅོད་པ *tal-par gcod-pa* to cut quite through; ཏལ་མར་འབིགས་པ *tal-mar hbigs-pa* also ཏལ་འབིགས་པ *tal hbigs-pa* to bore through, to perforate.

ཏལ་བ *tal-wa* a tool with holes in it used by nailers (*Sch.*).

ཏི *ti* 1. represents num. fig. 39. 2. not originally Tibetan, designating water; has found its way into *Ld.* in ཁ་ཏི *kha-ti* saliva (water of the mouth) and སྣ་ཏི *sna-ti* water from the nose. 3. v. སྤྱི *spyi Jä.*

† ཏི་ཀ *ti-ka* used for ཊཱི་ཀཱ *ṭi-kā* (टीका) explanation, commentary.

† ཏི་སྐག *ti-skag* सारिका a bird, said to be the Indian mynah.

ཏི་སྒ *ti-sga* chopped meat (in Sikk.).

† ཏི་ཏི་བྷ *ti-ti bha* तितिभ n. of an insect, cochineal (*K. d.* མ *462*).

† ཏི་ཏྲིག *ti-trig* (བྱིའུ *byihu*), तित्तिरि the francoline partridge, a small bird (*Rtsii.*).

ཏི་ཐུག *ti-thug* (acc. to *Sch.* གཏི་ཐུག *gti-thug*) bad, mean, silly (*Cs.*); obstinate, stubborn (*Schtr.*).

ཏི་ནག *ti-nag* heath-cock (*Sch.*).

† ཏི་པུ་རི *ti-pu-ri* त्रिपुरी the modern Tippera in East Bengal; ཤར་ཕྱོགས་ཏི་པུ་རིའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་ཡིན (he) was a king of the country of Tipuri in the eastern quarter (*K. dun. 13*).

ཏི་ཕུ *ti-phu* pigeon; acc. to *Sch.* ཏི་ཕུ་མཇུག་རིང་ *ti-phu mjug-riṅ* the long-tailed pheasant.

ཏི་བྱི *ti-byi* n. of a giant sea-fish : ཏི་ལྟར་ཉ་ཏི་བྱི་ཞེས་བྱ་བས་སྔང་བཅས་དོད་ མཐོང་བར་དཀར་བས་མི་འཕྲིང

མི་ཉུབ་པ་བཞིན just as the fish called the *Tibyi* liking to see light or rays does not sink below (*K. my.* ཕ *357*).

† ཏི་མུ་ས *ti-mu-sa* n. of a plant (prob. तिमिष *Benincasa cerifera*): ཏི་མུ་ས་ཡིས་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད *ti-mu-sa-yiṣ ḫkhru-wa gcod-par byeḏ* the plant *Timusa* (used medicinally) stops diarrhœa.

卐 ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa* 1. a mineral drug; ཏི་ཙ་དཀར་པོའི་དུད་པས་མིག་ལ་ཕན *ti-tsa dkar-poḫi dud-paṣ mig-la phan* the smoke of white *Ti-tsa* is useful for the eyes. 2. (acc. to *Sch.* = ཏུ་ཚ *tu-tsha*) an anvil.

ཏི་རྩེ *Ti-rtse* or ཏི་སེ *Ti-se* n. of a three-peaked mountain (fabulously described in Buddhist works) lying north of the Himalayas near Manasarowar lake. Beyond its northern flanks is the residence of Virudhaka the guardian king of the West. ཏི་རྩེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་དཔག་ཚད་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་པ་གངས་ཅན་རིའི་བྱང་ངོས་ནས་རིང་དུ་འདས་པ་ན་ཡོད། the mountain called Tirtse five hundred *yojana* long is situated at a distance from and on the north of the Himavat mountains (*K. d.* ར *287*). Under the name གངས་ཏི་སེ there is a long account in Milaraspa's Gurbum of a contest between a Bon priest and the author for jurisdiction over the mountain. In modern days Tise or Kailas is still an object of pilgrimage; and four monasteries stand on its flanks. During the past 100 years only two Europeans have reached the neighbourhood of this famous mountain; Moorcroft in 1812, and Lieut. Strachey in 1846. Its height in the main peak is about 22,300 ft. above sea-level.

ཏི་ཚ *ti-tsha* 1. same as ཏི་ཙ, of which there seem to be two kinds, the white and the yellow: ཏི་ཚ་སེར་པོས་རྨ་འདྲུབ་མིག་ལ་ཕན (*Mṅg.*) the yellow *titsha* absorbs sores and cures eye disease. 2. a musical instrument, constructed of metal (*Sch.*).

ཏི་རུག *ti-rug* the Indian rupee (in Sikk.).

† ཏི་ལ *ti-la* तिल sesamum.

† ཏི་ལཀ་ནཱ་ཐ *Ti-la-ka nā-tha* त्रिलोकनाथ n. of a Brahmanical sanctuary of Mahādeva near Nāhri.

† ཏི་ལོ་པ *Ti lo-pa* or ཏིལླི་པ *Til-li-pa* चिल्लोप n. of an Indian Buddhist sage born in Chittagong, East Bengal, in the beginning of the 10th century A.D. His religious name was Prajñā bhadra (in Tib. *Çes-rab bzaṅ-po*). He was called Tillipa or Tilopa by the Tibetans, on account of his having done the work of thrashing sesamum for oil. རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་ཆེན་པོ, བོད་པས་ཏི་ལོ་པ་ཟེར, ཏིལ་བརྡུང་གི་བྱ་བ་མཛད་པས་ཏིལླི་པར་གྲགས, མཚན་དངོས་པྲ་ཛྙཱ་བྷ་དྲ་ཞེས་རབ་བཟང་པོ, ཤར་ཕྱོགས་བང་ག་ལའི་ཙ་ཊི་ག་བོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དུ་བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས་སུ་འཁྲུངས་ཤིང་། (*K. dun. 31*).

ཏིག *tig* 1. a fluid measure, five སྐྱོགས ལྔ *skyogs* or five *dkar-tshad* make one *tig* (*Rtsii.*). ཏིག་གང *tig-gaṅ* one *tig* measure. 2. in Sikk. the great hornet (*Jä.*). 3. to be sure; ཡང་ཏིག really, in fact, surely.

† ཏིག་ཏ *tig-ta* तिक्तक, किरात-तिक्त, चिरतिक्त 1. the stalks of a bitter plant *Gentiana chiretta* growing in the Himalayas, largely used as an antidote against fever and liver complaints: རྒྱ་ཏིག་བོད་ཏིག་བལ་ཏིག་གསུམ, ཏིག་ཏ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ་ཞེས་བྱ, ཏིག་ཏས་མཁྲིས་པའི་ཚ་བ་མ་ལུས་སེལ (*Miñ.*) there are three species of chiretta, Indian *tigta*, Tibetan *tigta*, and Nepal *tigta*; it cures all kinds of bilious fever. 2. n. of several trees and plants, viz., *Trichosanthes disica*, *Agathotes chirayta*, *Terminalia catappa*, the last growing in Tibet.

ཏིག་པོ་ *tig-po* = བརྟན་པོ་ or གོ་ཆོད་པ་ steady, useful: ཁོ་བོ་ལ་མིའི་ཏིག་པོ་མི་བརྙེད་པས having not got an intelligent steady man (*A. 123*).

ཏིག་མེན་ *tig-men* (in *Ld.* ཏིག་རྟེ) ribands wound round the felt gaiters that cover the lower part of the legs (*Jä.*).

ཏིག་ཚ་ *tig-tsha* = ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa*.

ཏིང་ *tiñ* or ཡོན་ཆབ་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ *yon chab-kyi tiñ* 1. cups made of silver, bell-metal, brass, or copper to hold oblation water which are placed before the images of deities in Buddhist chapels. 2. the sound of metal. 3. तान a note of cadence introductory to a song, etc. ཇོ་བོའི་ཞལ་འཛུམ་ནག་ཏིང་གིས་མཚོན་ནས a repellent smile of the Jo-bo having been signified by the sound of a *ting*.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *tiñ-ñe-hdsin* समाधि, शमथ acc. to *Was.* समापत्ति, intense contemplation, profound meditation, perfect absorption of thought into the object of meditation. (cf. བསམ་གཏན ध्यान, and སྒོམ་པ भावना) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ = ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དུ་འཇུག་པ to be absorbed in deep and devout meditation; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འཁྲུངས་ *tiñ-ñe-hdsin hkhruñs* devout meditation took place; also meton. the faculty, the power of meditating (*Jä.*).

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *tiñ ñe-hdsin-gyi dkyil-hkhor* समाधिमण्डल the mystic circle which is described on the place one occupies when meditating; a circle of meditation.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *tiñ ñe-hdsin-gyi rgyal-po* समाधिराज n. of a Mahāyāna Sûtra contained in the Kahgyur, *Mdo* section, marked *ta-pa*.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཟས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ *tiñ ñe-hdsin-gyi zas-kyis htsho-wa* living on the food of contemplation: བསྐལ་པ་མང་པོའི་བར་དུ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རོའི་ཟས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་ཞིང་སེམས་རབ་ཏུ་ཞི་བས་ཅི་ལ་མི་ཆགས་པར་བདེ་བར་གནས་སོ། he being happily not attached to anything, the mind being at peace by tasting the food of contemplation during great periods of time (*K. d.* ཇ *362*).

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དགུ *tiñ ñe-hdsin dgu* the nine meditations of a *Bodhisattva*, are:—(1) रत्नसमुद्गत, རིན་ཆེན་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཕགས complete coming forth of jewels; (2) सुप्रतिष्ठ, ཤིན་ཏུ་གནས་པ well-established; (3) अकम्प; མི་སྐྱོད་པ unagitated; (4) अविनिवर्तनीय; ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པ not liable to return; (5) रत्नाकर; དཀོན་མཆོག་འབྱུང་གནས abode or mine of jewels; (6) सूर्य-प्रभातेजः, ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཀྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད brilliance like sunshine; (7) सर्वार्थसिद्ध, དོན་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲུབ་པ successful in effecting all objects; (8) ज्ञानालोक, ཡེ་ཤེས་སྣང་མེ light of knowledge; (9) प्रत्युत्पन्न बुद्ध सम्मुखावस्थितसमाधि, ད་ལྟར་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱས་མངོན་སུམ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ནོ meditation attained in presence of the future Buddha.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་རྣམ་གསུམ *tiñ-ñe-hdsin rnam-gsum* the three kinds of ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ acc. to Bon rules are:—(1) དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གཞི་ཡི་གནས་ལུགས་ཁྲབ་གདལ; (2) རབ་ཏུ་སྣང་བའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འགྲོལ་ཚད་མེད་བཞི་སྐྱེད་པར; (3) རྒྱུའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ཡིག་འབྲུ་གནས་སུ་དག་པ་ལ་ལྷ་བསྐྱེད་པར (*D.R.*).

ཏིང་རྗིང *tiñ-rjiñ* a n. given to several species of shrew in Sikkim.

ཏིང་ཏི་ལིང *tiñ-ti liñ* acc. to *Jä.* a snipe (*Ld.*).

ཏིང་ཏིང་ *tiñ-tiñ* 1. is an auxiliary (ཚིག་གྲོགས) to another word to intensify its meaning (ནུས་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་པ to emphasize it); ནག་ཏིང་ཏིང་ *nag tiñ-tiñ* intensely black, jet black. 2. acc. to *Jä.* clean, well-swept (*Ld.*; *Ts.*).

ཏིང་ཏིང་མ *tiñ-tiñ-ma* n. of a small bird: བྱིའུ་མཆུ་རིང་མ་དང་ཏིང་ཏིང་མ་ཟེར་བ་གཉིས་འདུག་པས། there were two small birds, one called *mchu-riñ-ma* (the long-beak) and another *tiñ-tiñ-ma*.

ཏིང་ཏིང་ཤག *tiṅ tiṅ-çag* or ཏིང་ཤགས 1. a kind of cymbal. 2. little bell moved by the wind (*Sch.*).

+ ཏིང་ཏུ་ཀ *tiṅ-tu ka*=ཤིང་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ a tree, prob. the tamarind (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

‡ ཏིང་དུ་ཀ *tiṅ-du ka* तिन्दुकः n. of one of two trees *Diospyros embryopteris* or *Diospyros glutinosa;* a *Karsa* is said to= the weight of the Tinduka fruit.

ཏིབ་རིལ *tib-ril* resp. གསོལ་ཏིབ in *W.*= tea-pot; ཟངས་ཏིབ copper tea-pot; རྫ་ཏིབ an earthen tea-pot (*Jä.*).

ཏིམ་པི *tim-pi* goat's leather, kid-leather from India, dyed green or blue (*Jä.*).

ཏིམ་པི་ཙ *tim-bi ca* horse imported into Tibet from India.

ཏིམ་བི *tim-bi* (*Ts.*) funnel.

‡ ཏིར་ཧུ་ཏ *Tir-hu-ta* modern Tirhut: ཡུལ་ཡངས་པ་ཅན་ནས་ཤར་ཕྱོགས་སུ་མི་རིང་བ་ན་ཏིར་ཧུ་ཏ་ཞེར་བའི་ཡུལ་ཡོད at not long distance from Yang-pa-chan towards the east is the country called Tirhuta (*Dsam.*).

‡ ཏིལ *til* तिल sesamum; ཏིལ་དཀར *til-dkar* white sesamum; ཏིལ་ནག *til-nag* black sesamum; ཏིལ་གྱི་ཕྱེ *til-gyi phye* powdered sesamum; ཏིལ་སྙིགས་མ *til şñigş-ma* mixed sesamum; also an inferior quality of sesamum; ཏིལ་བརྡུངས *til-brduṅş* तिलक्षुद thrashed or beaten sesamum [also a sesamum-grinder]*S.*

ཏིལ་མར *til-mar* तैल sesame oil, seed-oil.

ཏིལ་སེར་ཅན *til ser-can* चरण, पिच्छा, स्पृहि n. of a medicine; the plant *Cassia alata* or *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (*Mṅon.*).

ཏུ *tu* 1. num. fig. 68. 2. an affix denoting the terminative case, generally used to express direction to, as represented by the English "into" or "unto;" it is joined to the final consonants ག, ད, and བ, as in ཐོག་ཏུ *thog-tu*; མཇུག་ཏུ *mjug-tu*; རྒྱབ་ཏུ *rgyab-tu*; གསེབ་ཏུ *gseb-tu*; also after what is called ད་དྲག *da-drag* as in the words:— ཀུནད་ཏུ *kund-tu*; ཕ་རོལད་ཏུ *pha rold-tu*; ཐརད་ཏུ *thard-tu*, cf. དུ *du*, རུ *ru*, སུ *su*.

‡ ཏུ་རུ་ཀ *tu-ru-ka* तुरुष्क the Turks, sometimes used historically as a general term for Mahomedans.

ཏུ་ཙ *tu-tsa*, v. ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa*.

ཏུག་གིས *tug-giş* suddenly; as if by surprise: ནགས་ཚལ་གླིང་ལ་ལམ་དུ་ཏུག་གིས་འཕྲད I suddenly met him on the way to the forest land (*D.R.*).

ཏུག་རིང *tug-riṅ* or ཏུག་ཆུམ *dug-chum* prob. =ཏུག་ཆེམ *tug-chem* (*Cs.*) noise of a wooden rattle; also of the trotting of horses heard in the distance (*Sch.*).

ཏུབ་ཏུག *tub-tug* either, or: whether I be able (to do it) or not (*Lex.* and *Sch*).

ཏུར་ཆུང *tur-chuṅ* hardly any, nothing definite, little clearly: སེམས་ལ་རེ་དོགས་ཏུར་ཆུང་ཡོད *semş-la re-dogş tur-chuṅ yod* in his mind he entertained hardly any hope or fear (*D.R.*).

‡ ཏུར་ཏུར *tur-tur* त्वरा 1. quickly, with haste, swiftly: ཏུར་ཏུར་བྱེད་པ *tur-tur byed-pa*= ལས་མྱུར་དུ་བྱེད་པ *laş myur-du byed-pa* to do work quickly (*Mṅon.*). 2. also defined as སྣང་བ་ལ་དཀར་ཁྲ་དམར་ཁྲ་ཤར་བ་ལ appearing white spotted or red-spotten (to the mind or in vision).

ཏུར་ཕོག་པ *tur phog-pa* = ལྷོང་ཕོག་པ *lhoṅ-phog-pa* or ཉུང་ཟད་ཕོགས་པ slightly affected.

ཏུར་བ *tur-wa* in W. Tib. to darn (stockings) (*Jä.*).

ཏུར་མེན *tur-men* (Chinese) one at a time in order or in a row.

ཏུར་རེ *tur-re* clear, distinct; cog. to ཝལ་ལེ *wal-le*: ཡིད་ཏུར་རེ་འདུག it is clear to my mind; ཏུར་རེ་བཟུང་ *tur-re bzuṅ* prob. watch it! have a sharp eye upon it! (*Jä.*). ཞེ་སྡང་འཆར་རྟོགས་ཏུར་རེ་གྱིས take care lest an emotion of anger arises in your mind! ཏུར་གྱིས་སད prob. he awakes, stirs, is evidently roused; ཏུར་རེ་བ *tur-re-wa* adj. (or abstract noun): རྗེད་ངེས་མེད་པར་ཏུར་རེ་བ *rjed-yeṅ med-par tur-re-wa* clear, firm with regard to perceptions, opinions, etc., without omissions or digression (*Jä.*).

ཏ

‡ ཏུ་རྱཱ་བྷ་བ་ནི *Tur-yā Bha-wa-ni* n. of image of Āryā Tārā in a temple situated on the bank of Godāvarī, and famed for its sanctity througout India (*Dsam.*).

ཏུལ་དྲི་ཅན *tul dri-can* (prob. རུལ་དྲི་ཅན *rul dri-can*) पूतिगन्ध putrid, of offensive smell.

ཏུལ་བ *tul-wa* = དགོད་པ *dgod-pa* to laugh (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ *26*).

ཏེ *te* क्त्वा 1. num. fig. 99. 2. an affix denoting the gerund, and used after the final letters ན, ར, ལ, ས; in subordinate sentences may be conveniently rendered by: when, after, as, etc.; and also used as a finite tense and in that case followed by འདུག or ཡོད or sometimes without any auxiliary. May be also denominated a continuative particle.

ཏེ་གྲུར n. of a place in Upper Tibet.

+ ཏེ་པོར *te-por* = ལེགས་པར *legs-par* भृश, अतिमात्रा 1. excellent, noble, intense, strong. 2. acc. to *Sch.* very, really, actually: ཏེ་བོར་དྲག་པ *te-wor drag-pa* (གྲོས་མི་བླ་བུ really good (adviser).

Syn. ཤིན་ཏུ *çin-tu*, དམ་པ *dam-pa*, སྲ་བ *sra-wa*, དྲག་པ *drag-pa*, ཚབ་ཆེ་བ *tshab che-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཏེ་བོར *te-wor* acc. to *Sch.* constantly, continually.

ཏེ་ལོ *te-lo* n. of a bird: ཏེ་ལོའི་ཀླད་པས་དུག་དང་སྙིང་ནད་སེལ། the brains of the *Telo* cures (the effect) of poison applied and heart disease.

ཏེ་སེ *Te-se* 1. n. of a demi-god of the nether regions: ས་བདག་ཐེ་སེ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲས the son of Thésé king of the Sadag demons. 2. v. ཏི་སེ.

ཏེཧུ *tehu* (*Ld. Glr.*) (*Schtl f. 25. b.*); ཏེཧུ་སེར་པོ *tehu ser-po* (*Mil. 59, 4* of *Jä.* edition); ཏེཧུ་ཤིང་ཁྲི *tehu çiṅ-khri* acc. to *Sch.* a square table.

ཏེག་པ *teg-pa* = འཇེགས་པ to pack up, put up; to put in or into: ཁམ་བག་ལ་ཏེག put into your breast-pocket.

ཏེལ་པ *tel-pa* acc. to *Cs.* an instrument for burning; ལྕགས་ཏེལ a burning instrument made of iron.

‡ ཏཻ་ལིཾ་ག *Tai liṅ-ga* the modern Telingana, the birth place of the Buddhist sage and author Dignāga: དཔལ་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོའི་འཁྲུངས་ས་ཏཻ་ལིཾ་ག་ཞེར་ཡོད་པ there is Tailiṅga the birthplace of S'ri Dignāga (*Dsam.*).

ཏོ *to* 1. num. for 129. 2. (styled རྫོགས་ཚིག) an affix added to certain verbs when they terminate a sentence.

ཏོ་ཏོ་ལིང་ལིང་ *to-to liñ-liñ W.* an adverb denoting a swinging motion (*Jä.*).

ཏོག *tog* केतु, केतन, पत्र, ललाम the top of anything, a top ornament; esp. the button on the cap of the Tibetan and Chinese dignitaries, as a mark of distinction; ཏོག་དཀར *tog-dkar* श्वेत-केतु the name by which Gautama Buddha was known in the Tuṣita heaven before his last incarnation. རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་ཏོག *rgyal-mtshan-gyi tog* the top-point of a banner; ཞྭ་མོའི་ཏོག *shba-mohi tog* the point of a helmet or Chinese cap. In medical works ཏོག *tog* signifies སྙིང་ཁུ or སྙིང་པོ essence, pith. མདུང་ཏོག the point of a spear. སྐབས་ཏོག=now, at present (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཏོག་གེ *tog-ge* (འབྲུ་སྣོར་སྣོད) wicker work vessel for grain, ཏོ་ཀ་ནི *ṭo-ka ni* टोकनी (*Mṅon.*).

ཏོག་སྒྲ *tog-sgra* or ཏོག་ཏོག་སྒྲ any cracking or snapping sound.

ཏོག་ཅན *tog-can* स्तम्भ a pillar with a capital.

ཏོག་ཏིལ *tog-til* a bump or swelling from a knock on the head (*Jä.*)

ཏོག་ཙེ *tog-tse* (also called འཇོར or ས་ཀོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འཇོར) खनित्र hoe, mattock; ཏོག་ལྕགས *tog-lcags* the iron of the hoe. ཏོག་ཙེ་བརྐོས་པོ *tog-tse brkos-po* कौद्दालिक, कौद्दालिक one who digs soil with a hoe.

ཏོག་ཙེ་འཚོ་བ *tog-tse htsho-wa* one who lives by hoeing.

ཏོག་ཡུ *tog-yu* the handle of a hoe.

ཏོང་ཏོང་བྱེད་པ *toñ-toñ byed-pa* to perforate; also to produce a whirling noise with a whip.

ཏོབ་ཅི *tob-chi*, more properly ཐོབ་ཅི *thob-ci*, a button.

ཏོབ་ཏོབ་སྨྲ་བ *tob-tob smra-wa* to talk confusedly (*Sch.*).

ཏོའུ་ལོ *tohu-lo* the polecat.

ཏོལ་བ *tol-wa* 1. to arrive at, to reach: ཏོལ་མེད་སླེབས་ཀྱུ་མེད he did not arrive and is not coming. ཏོལ་པོ v. ཏོལ་པོ=ཕེབས་པོ arrived: ནམ་ཐུན་ཅིག་ལ་དཀར་ཐུབ་ཀྱི་ནགས་སུ་མཆོད་རྟེན་རྣམ་དག་གི་དྲུང་དུ་ཏོལ་པོ (*Yig*) in one watch of the night he arrived at *Chorten rnam-dag* (the *Chaitya* of purity) in the forest of *Dkah-thub* (*i.e.*, Nirvana). *Sch.* quotes ཏོལ་གཏོད་པ)=ཏལ་གཏོད་པ.

ཏྲ *tra* (སྲག *srag*) मर्कट an ape.

ཏྲམ་པ *tram-pa* 1. hard, tough, stiff: ཤ་ཏྲམ tough meat; རུས་ཏྲམ hard bone; རྩ་ཏྲམ *rtsa-tram* tough muscle. 2. acc. to *Jä.* ཏྲམ་དཀར *tram-dkar*, ཏྲམ་ནག *tram-nag* are different species of gout.

ཏྲི *tri*=གཟུགས་ཅན *gzugs-can* शरीरी possessing form or body, anything that has form, a living being (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཕ *179*).

ཏྲི་ཀེད *tri-ked* ཏི་ཀེད *ṭi-ked*.

ཏྲི་པ་ཏྲི *tri-pa ti*=ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* a prayer, a petition (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཕ *26*).

† ཏྲི་པུ་རི *tri pu-ri*, གྲོང་གསུམ་པ त्रिपुरी the three cities, name of a part of Lan-kā (modern Ceylon); three strong cities of gold, silver, and iron, in the sky, air, and earth, built by Maya for a celebrated Asura, and burnt by S'iva (*Dus-yc. 40*).

ཏྲི་བ *tri-wa* उद्ग्रह taking up; any object that may be accomplished by religious acts.

ཏྲི་མ *tri-ma* a kind of bee the sting of which is very painful. It is said in Sikkim that an ox dies if he has received

the sting of this bee seven times. The honey of this bee is claimed by the Raja of Sikkim as a due from his subjects. ལྷ་ལྕམ་འདི་སྔར་དུ་ཏྲེ་མ་ཞིག་གི་ལུས་བླངས་ནས་ཡོད the princess is now living, having taken the body of the bee called *Tre-ma* (*Khrid*).

‡ ཏྲི་མེར *tri-mer* n. of a sweet-scented flower (*K. du.* ད *319*).

‡ ཏྲི་ཤ་ཀུ་ནཻ *tri-ça ku-nai* 1.=རྒྱུ་མཚན་གསུམ three reasons or signs. 2. n. of a holy place in Persia (*Dus-ye. 39*).

‡ ཏྲི་ཤུ་ལ *tri-çu-la* त्रिशूल trident.

ཏྲེ་ཏྲེ་ཧ *tre-tre-ha* (by the context) a dangerous disease of the stomach or a serious symptom of it (*Jä.*).

ཏྲེ་བ་ཅན *tre-wa-can* coloured (*Sch.*).

ཏྲེ་སམ *tre-sam* in ཏྲེས་སམ་སྨན་ཕྱེ་མ་གཞན་ཕྱེ་མའི་མིང་ *tres-sam sman phye-ma gshan phye-mahi min* (*Liç.*); *tre-sam* is a medicine in the shape of a powder.

ཏྲེ་མེད་དུང་མཛེས *tre-med duñ-mdses* n. of a king of Tibet of the Bon period (*Yig.*).

ཏྲེ་ཤོད་གངས་ཀྱི་ར་བ *Tre-çod gañs-kyi ra-wa* n. of a place in Kham, the birthplace of the seventh head of the Karma-pa sect (*Loñ.* ཞ *20*).

‡ ཏྲོན *tron* चोष 1. གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་དུ་དགེ་བསྐོས་ལ་བསྟངས་ནས་ལས་ཀྱི་གྲོགས་བྱེད་པའི་མིང་ (*K. du.* ཇ *399*) a monastic official; in old days an assistant superintendent of a Buddhist monastery whose position resembled that of the modern *dge-skos* (*q.v.*). 2. diligence, industry (*Cs.*); ཏྲོན་བྱེད་པ to be diligent, to exert one's self.

གཏག་གཏོང *gtag-gtoñ* (*Lex. w. e.*) གཏག་གཏོང་བ *gtag-gtoñ-wa* to disperse (*Sch.*).

གཏག་པ *gtag-pa* any species of white-flowering rhododendron, all of which kind are held by Tibetans to be of the male sex. གཏག་མ *gtag-ma* red-flowering rhododendrons, which are considered to be female shrubs.

གཏང་རག *gtañ-rag* thank, thanksgiving, and prob. also thank-offering, esp. rendering thanks to a deity; གཏང་རག་བྱེད་པ or གཏང་རག་འབུལ་བ to render thanks (*Jä.*).

གཏད *gtad* (v. གཏོད་པ *gtod-pa*) 1. in the direction of, towards: གཡོན་གྲལ་དུ་གཏད་ཕྱིན་ནས *gyon-gral du gtad phyin-nas* going towards the left end of the row. 2.=མནན་པ अभिचार to press, urge, v. གཏོད་པ also གཏད་པ. 3. sbst. steadiness, firmness; གཏད་པ་མེད it has no hold, no firmness; གཏད་མེད་འཆལ་བ to vacillate, to waver, to be unsteady.

གཏད་པ *gtad-pa* समर्पित; ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa* to be made over, entrusted to. In Buddhism there are four kinds of གཏད་པ *gtad-pa*:—(1) བློ་ཕུགས་ཆོས་ལ་གཏད; (2) ཆོས་ཕུགས་སྤྲང་ལ་གཏད; (3) སྤྲང་ཕུགས་ཤི་ལ་གཏད; (4) ཤི་ཕུགས་གྲོག་པོ་སྟོང་པར་གཏད (*Lo. 14*).

གཏད་རབས་བདུན *gtad-rabs bdun* the first seven (Buddhist) hierarchs in succession to Gautama Buddha. Mahā-kā-s'yapa is said to have succeeded Gautama. Kās'yapa entrusted the headship of the order to Ānanda; Sanavastri succeeded Ānanda; Ārya Upagupta followed Sanavastri, who in his turn gave the charge to Ārya Krishna. Dhitika succeeded Krishna and before his death appointed Ārya Sudars'ana to the Buddhist headship.

Note.—This order of succession is partly founded on Brahmanic tradition; and Buddhaghosha gives a different series.

གཏད་སོ *gtad-so* a refuge, resource; also store of provisions; གཏད་སོ་ཞག་པ prob. གཏེད་གསོག་བཞག་པ to keep a store of food.

གཏན་ *gtan* I: a husband, a consort: གཏན་གྱི་རང་འགྲོགས་མ་ཤེས་ན། དོན་ལ་བླ་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ཡིན། (*Lo. 28*).

གཏན་ II: 1. order, system. 2. put in order, arranged, reduced to a system. གཏན་ལ་ཕླ་ཁང་ན་གཏན་ལ་ཕབས་པའི་ཐོ་དེ་ཉམ (*A. 126*).

གཏན་ཁྲ *gtan-khra*, གཏན་ཚིག་གི་ཡི་གེ་ཁྲམ་དཔྱད་མཚམས agreement, stipulation, convention; also order or decision passed; a decree; གཏན་ཁྲ་ཐུད་རིས important decrees (*D. çel. 7*).

གཏན་ཁྲིམས *gtan-khrims̱* established law.

གཏན་འཁེལ *gtan-ẖkhel* perfectly certain, quite sure.

གཏན་གྱི *gtan-gyi* constant, continual.

གཏན་གྱི་གྲོགས *gtan-gyi grogs̱* husband, a friend or partner for life (*M̱ñon.*).

གཏན་གླེང་འཁེལ་བ *gtan-gleṅ ẖkhel-wa* = ལས་ཀ་བ་གང་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་དེ་ལ་ཆ་གནས་འདོག་པ to adhere resolutely or come to a decision on work or business; to work steadily. རང་སེམས་གཏན་པ *raṅ-sems̱ gtan-pa* in a mystic sense: to regulate, to fashion, to train, to set right.

གཏན་འཇག *gtan-ẖjag* = དུས་རྒྱུན་གནས་པ permanent, enduring, perpetually abiding (*Ṟtsii.*).

གཏན་དུ་བ *gtan du-wa* = རྟག་པ, བརྟན་པ to be or to make continual (*M̱ñon.*). As an adj. आत्यन्तिक complete; གཏན་དུ *gtan-du* always, continually, for ever; གཏན་དུ་བཞུགས་པ living or residing continually.

གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པ *gtan-la phab-pa* प्रश्ननिर्णय to decide a question.

གཏན་པ *gtan-pa* कपाट door-bar.

གཏན་ཕན *gtan-phan* केवलं only, alone; absolute; absolutely.

གཏན་ཕེབས *gtan-phebs̱* निर्णय explained by ཞིག་ཞིག་བྱས་ཚར་བ་ གཏན་ལ་ཕེབས published after being thoroughly revised or completely got ready.

གཏན་ལ་འབེབས་པ *gtan-la-ẖbebs̱-pa* to put any matter into writing; to publish after the composition has been corrected; also to fix, to arrange.

གཏན་མེད *gtan-meḏ* अशाश्वत: perishable; अत्यन्ताभाव without duration or continuation.

གཏན་ཚིགས *gtan-tshigs̱* (ཚིག་དང་དོན་ལ་འགྱུར་རྒྱུ་མེད་པ) 1. an expression of fixed meaning. 2. हेतु = རྟགས *ṟtags̱*; རྒྱུ་མཚན *ṟgyu-m̱tshan* not deviating from what has been first settled. 3. उपपत्ति, प्रत्यय, प्रमाण proof, demonstated conclusion.

གཏན་ཚིགས་མེད་པར་སྨྲ་བ *gtan-tshigs̱ meḏ-par s̱mra-wa* to argue illogically; also irrational exposition.

གཏམ *gtam* = ཚིག་ཕྲ་བ or སྨོལ वृत्तान्त, कथा, वार्त्ता, आलाप, किलकथा 1. speech, conversation, talk. 2. news, tidings, intelligence, account of anything; also report, rumour: དེ་ཡུལ་ཐེར་བའི་གཏམ་རྒྱལ་པོས་ཐོས་ནས when the king heard the report that it had been given; ཐག་རིང་གི་གཏམ *thag-riṅ-gi gtam* accounts of bygone events; བདག་གིས་གཏམ་དུ་ཐོས་ནས as I have learned, have been told (*Jä.*); གཏམ་གླེང་བ *gtam gleṅ-wa* or གཏམ་དུ་གླེང་བ *gtam-du gleṅ-wa* to converse, to discourse; ཇི་ལྟར་བྱུང་བའི་གཏམ་བྱས he gave an account of how it happened. གཏམ་སྐྱེལ་བ *gtam s̱kyel-wa* = འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བ *ẖphrin s̱kyel-wa* to send a message; also a messenger.

གཏམ་འགལ *gtam-ẖgal* = སྐད་ཆ་མི་བརྟན་པ *s̱kaḏ-cha mi ṟtan-pa* discrepancy in speech, contradictory language or talk.

གཏམ་རྒྱུད *gtam-ṟgyuḏ* आख्यान oral tradidition, legend: དེའི་གཏམ་རྒྱུད the legend of him; བྱིས་པ་ན་རེ་གཏམ་རྒྱུད་དུ་བཤད་དམ the boy said, has it been described in history? (*Ḫbrom. 54*).

གཏམ་ངན *gtam-ṅan* evil report.

གཏམ་ཅན *gtam-can* काक, वायस met. the crow.

གཏམ་སྙན་ *gtam-sñan* मधुरकथा, मधुरालाप elegant saying; pleasant conversation.

གཏམ་འདྲེས་པ་ *gtam hdreṣ-pa* आलमका mixed-up stories, garbled accounts.

གཏམ་པ་ I: *gtam-pa* वदन the face.

གཏམ་པ་ II: pf. གཏམས་པ་ 1.=ཁེངས་པ་ to fill up, to make full: སྤུ་གྲི་གཏམས་པ་ *spu gri gtamṣ-pa* quite full of razors; acc. to *Jä.* is frq. spelt བརྟམས་པ. 2. भार to appoint, to commission (*Jä.*): གཏམས་པ་ལེན་དང་གཉར་པོ་དང་ it is not proper (not safe) to take charge of property. 3. निक्षेप to be surety for or security (*K. du.* ད *200*).

གཏམ་དཔེ་ *gtam-dpe* proverb, common saying, maxim.

གཏམ་བསྒྲགས་པ་ to declare, to proclaim.

གཏམ་དྲིས་པ་ to make inquiry.

གཏམ་གཞོན་ *gtam-gṣhon* तरस् strong or emphatic (speech).

གཏམ་གཤགས་པ་ *gtam-gçagṣ-pa* to make confession: འདི་གཉིས་གནོད་དྲིས་མི་ལེན་པའི་ཁར་དུ་གཏམ་གཤགས་འདི་འདུ་བསམ these two by avoiding the question of mischief appeared to make confesssion by the fact (*Rdsa. 16*).

གཏའ་མ་ *gtaḥ-ma* a pawn, pledge; གཏའ་མར་འཇུག་པ་ to pawn, to give as a pledge (*Cs.*); མི་གཏའ་མ་ *mi gtaḥ ma* a hostage (*Cs.*).

གཏར་བ་ *gtar-wa* or གཏར་ཁ་བྱེད་པ་ has been described as སེམས་ཅན་མི་སོགས་ལ་ཁྲག་དང་མི་རྒྱབ་པ་ (*Ya-sel. 9*) to bleed or to blister human beings, animals, &c., in the way of medical treatment. ཙ་བ་ལ་གཏར་བར་བྱེད་པ་ or གཏར་ག་འདེབས་པ་ =to let out blood from a vein. Colloq. གཏར་ཀ་རྒྱབ་པ་ to bleed.

གཏི་ཁེ་ *gti-khe* a kind of louse (*Sch.*).

གཏི་ཐུག *gti-thug*=ཏི་ཐུག *ti-thug* acc. to *Sch.* insane, mad.

+ **གཏི་བ** *gti-wa* to question, to speak.

གཏི་མུག I: *gti-mug* मोह gloom, mental darkness, ignorance, stupidity. Seems to be also used in the physical sense of stupour or comatoseness: མཚན་མོ་གཏི་མུག་གཉིད་དུ་སོང་། at night I fell into profound coma. In a special sense it is a subdivision of the lowest of the three qualities of humanity, viz:—सत्त्व, रजः, तमस् virtue, passion and ignorance. གཏི་མུག is symbolized by a pig in the *Bhavacakra* or སྲིད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ (cycle of existence) and is placed at its centre along with the serpent and cock which are typical of anger and lust. གཏི་མུག་བྲལ विगत-मोह he who is entirely free from *gti-mug;* གཏི་མུག་མེད་པའི་དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ अमोहकुशलमूल, གཏི་མུག་ཤས་ཆེ་བ तीव्रमोह stolid indifference, also stupidity.

གཏི་མུག II: (as stated above) met. a pig (in mysticism) also as ཕག་གི་སྣ the snout of a hog (*Mńg. 11*).

གཏིགས་པ *gtigṣ-pa* to trickle down, to fall in drops, to drip.

གཏིང་ *gtiń* bottom; depth;=ཞབས or མཐིལ: ཆུ་ལ་གཏིང་ཟབ deep bottom of a river; མི་ལ་གཏིང་ཆེ་བ in a man, great depth; ངོ་དང་གཡང་གཟར་པོ་ལ་གཏིང་རིང་ with regard to the declivity, great depth. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གཏིང་དཀྲུགས *rgya-mtshohi gtiń-dkrugṣ* he turned up the bottom of the sea; གཏིང་དུ་ནུབ་པ to sink to the bottom; གཏིང་ཟབ་པོ it is very deep; གཏིང་རིང་བ deep; གཏིང་ཉེ་བ not deep, shallow; རྒྱ་མཚོ་བས་གཏིང་ཟབ་པོ it is deeper than the sea; གཡང་ས་གཏིང་རིང་བ a deep abyss; ཆུ་བོ་གཏིང་ཟབ་པོ་ཞིག a deep river. གཏིང་ནས *gtiń-nas* from the bottom (of the heart); ཁ་དཀར་གཏིང་

ནག white above, and black beneath; གཏིང་ཅན profound (fig. with regard to the mind), considerate; reserved, difficult to fathom; གཏིང་མེད shallow, superficial.

གཏིང་དོན་ལེན་པ *gtiñ-don len-pa* to sound the heart or to know a secret design.

གཏིང་དྲོངས་པ *gtiñ dro̱ñs-pa* fathomed, penetrated, ascertained.

གཏིང་རྡོ *gtiñ-rdo* a stone or piece of lead fastened to a rope, and used as a plummet, or an anchor; also a heavy weight as a means for drowning delinquents.

གཏིང་སྡིབ *gtiñ-sdib* socket; མིག་ཀྱང་གཏིང་ལ་སྡིབ *mig-kyañ gtiñ-la sdib* his eyes also sunk in the sockets (*R̲tsii.*).

གཏིང་སྐྱེས *G̲tiñ-skyes* n. of a district of Tibet immediately to the north of the Kanglachen pass. It is known under the name of Tiñ-kye-Jong or གཟར་གཏིང་སྐྱེས་རྫོང; also we hear གཏིང་སྐྱེས་པ *G̲tiñ skyes-pa* a native of Ting-kye.

གཏིང་དཔག་དཀའ་བ *gtiñ-dpag d̲kah-wa* दुरवगाह unfathomable, difficult to dive to the bottom of; hard to get at the bottom of one's heart (*M̲ñon.*).

གཏིང་ཕྱིན་པ *gtiñ phyin-pa*=དཔྱིས་ཕྱིན་པ to examine or fathom thoroughly; མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ *mt̲har phyin-pa* चरमग going to the bottom; probing the mind; also a perfect saint.

གཏིང་གཞལ་ནུས *gtiñ gshal-nus* fathomable; ཆུ་གཏིང་ཟུང་བ shallow water (*M̲ñon.*).

གཏིང་ཟབ *gtiñ-zab* or གཏིང་རིང་བ निगूढ, गम्भीर the deep recesses (of the mind).

གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa* or གཏིབས་པ *gtibs-pa* to be gathering (of clouds); སྤྲིན་ཐུང་གཏིབ་པ thick clouds gathering; བདུག་སྤོས་སྤྲིན་བཞིན་གཏིབ *b̲dug-spos sprin-b̲shin gtib* incense passes along like clouds; མུན་པ་གཏིབ darkness envelopes.

གཏིབས་ཧོག *gtibs-h̲og*, occurs in ཁྲིམས་པའི་གཏིབས་ཧོག་ནང་ནས་ཕྱིར་ལ་ལྕུར་གྱིས་ཕྱུང *khrims-pah̲i gtibs-hog nañ-nas phyir-la l̲cur-gyis phyuñ* (*D.R.*) outside the subterranean obscurities of lawyers, entanglements are removed.

གཏིམ་པ *gtim-pa*, v. ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa.*

卐 **གཏུ་ལུམ** *gtu-lum*=བཟི་བ drunkenness; also intoxicated, drunk.

གཏུག་པ *gtug-pa* pf. གཏུགས, also བཏུག་པ स्पृष्ट, मिपत् cognate to ཐུག་པ 1. to reach, to meet with, to fall down to; to touch, to join. ཡི་དམ་གྱི་ཐུགས་ཀར་གཏུགས་ནས putting or pressing (his forehead) against the breast of the image (of his tutelary god); མི་ཞིག་གི་ཞབས་ལ་མགོ་བོས་གཏུག་པ or only ཞབས་གཏུག་པ *shabs gtug-pa* to touch as suppliant a person's feet (or the skirt of his robe), to cast one's self at another's feet. 2. acc. to *Sch.* to sue, to bring an action against a person.

གཏུག་སྦྱངས་པ *gtug-sbyañs-pa* to supplicate or pray (touching the feet of the king) འཕྲུལ་དུ་ཞུ་ཆལ་མེད་པའི་འདི་གར་གཏུག་སྦྱངས་སུ་ཡོང་དགོས་དང (*D. çel. 7*).

གཏུན *gtun*=मुसल, शिला, शिलापत्र a pestle; also a stone ball or club; the nether mill-stone; acc. to *Sch.* ཏུན pestle.

གཏུན་ཁུང excavation in a piece of rock or stone to serve for a mortar where grain is pounded with a pestle; གཏུན་གྱིས་རྡུང་བ to pound with a pestle. གཏུན་པོ *gtun-po* a mortar (*Cs.*); གཏུན་བུ *gtun-bu* pestle; གཏུན་ཧོས *gtun-h̲os* मुसल a mallet, a knocker.

གཏུན་ཤིང *gtun-çiñ* a pestle made of wood to pound Indian corn or paddy (used in Sikkim).

གཏུབ་པ *gtub-pa* pf. གཏུབས་པ (*M̱ñon.*) 1. to cut to pieces, to cut up; to chop; to mince; གཏུབ་བྱེད a chopper (*Sch.*). 2.= བཏུབ་པ to be able: ཕྱིར་འོང་དུ་བཏུབ་པའམ shall you really be able to come back. མི་བཏུབ་པ to be unable, to be unwilling, to have no mind (to do a thing) (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་དྲག *gtum-drag* one who is fierce, powerful. གཏུམ་དྲག་ཞི་སྡང་ཅན met. for a bear.

གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa* = གདོལ་པ चण्डाल 1. the Hinduized savage people or wild tribes of the lands S. of Tibet. 2. चण्ड, कराल fierce, furious. 3. sbst. ferocity, rage; ཁྲོ་ཞིང་གཏུམ་ལ་སྙིང་རྗེ་མེད infurious wrath, merciless; གདུག་ཅིང་གཏུམ་པའི་ཀླུ *gdug-ciṅ gtum-paẖi ḵlu* a *Nāga* in a deadly rage; གཏུམ་པའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་པ to roar furiously; ཁྲོ་གཏུམ་པ furious with rage; གཏུམ་ཞིང་རྒོད་པ obstinate and wild; གཏུམ་ཅན or གཏུམ་ལྡན cruel, fierce (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པའི་འོད *gtum-paẖi ẖoḏ* प्रचण्डरश्मि, सूर्य the sun, v. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma*.

གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa* for བཏུམ་པ or འཐུམ་པ to veil, to cover; to wrap up, *e.g.*, the head (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པོ *gtum-po* I: 1. चण्ड fierce; sbst. दैत्य, अन्तेवासिन्, नाग, रोषण an Asura; an uncivilized Hindu tribe generally residing in the suburbs of a town. 2. v. ཀ་ར་སྦྱི་ར (*M̱ñon.*). 3. a fierce-looking short-nosed man.

གཏུམ་པོ II: चण्ड often གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo*, in the more developed mysticism, the special internal heat which arises after protracted meditation when such meditation has been accompanied by the peculiar technical inner absorption of the breath. Milaraspa speaks of "the blessed warmth of the *gtum-mo*."

གཏུམ་པོ་རྗེ *G̱tum-po ṟje* n. of a fierce Bon deity (*D.R.*).

གཏུམ་པོ་ནག་པོ *gtum-po nag-po* = བོང་ང་ནག་པོ (*S̱man. 125*) the black species of aconite or wolf's bane.

གཏུམ་པོ་འབར *gtum-po ẖbar* the arising of warmth in meditation. The veins, viz., རོ་མ, རྐྱང་མ and དབུ་མ are symbolically represented by (ཨ་ཤད), *i.e.*, the second half of an ཨ *a*, hence (ཨ་ཤད་གཏུམ་པོ) the three-veins meditation-warmth (*Mil.; Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པོ་རབ་སྣང *G̱tum-po rab-ṣnañ* प्रचण्डप्रभ n. of a king of ancient India (*Yig.*).

གཏུམ་མ *gtum-ma* चण्डी, रौद्री an epithet of the goddess Durgā.

གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo* चण्डाली, कौशिकी, दुर्गा, क्रोधना 1. a fierce or violent woman, a female of the *Caṇḍāla* tribe, etc. 2. as an adj. violent, fearful; རླུང་གཏུམ་མོ *ṟluñ gtum-mo* a violent wind, a hurricane. 3. mystic heat.

གཏུམ་མོ་མ་མ *gtum-mo ma-ma* चण्डिका, चम्बिका Paldan Lha-mo, a fierce goddess.

གཏུམ་མོའི་ཆ་ཤས *gtum-moẖi cha çaṣ* दण्ड stick, club.

གཏུམ་སྲས *gtum-ṣras* also གཏུམ་གསས n. of a female deity of the Bon (*D.R.*).

✝ **གཏུར་བུ** *gtur-bu* 1. ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་ཐུབས, ཐ་ཕད a Buddhist monk's religious wrapper. 2. bag, sack, wallet (*Cs.*).

གཏུལ་བ *gtul-wa* to grind, to pulverize (colours, medicinal substances, etc.); cf. འཐག་པ.

གཏེ་པ *gte-pa*, གཏེ་བ, གཏེ་མ in *C.* acc. to *Lex.* གཏེང་པ pawn, pledge, bail (acc. to *Sch.* a present).

གཏེར *gter* निधि, निधान, कोष 1. treasure, store-place; ཆུ་གཏེར the repository of water, the ocean. In the *Ṟñiñ-ma-pa* School of Tibet there are Buddhist scriptures (generally spurious) called གཏེར་མ, the

authorship of which is attributed to gods and holy lamas, also called ཟབ་གཏེར; others said to have been mysteriously discovered or composed by learned lamas of that school are called དགོངས་གཏེར.

There are different classes of treasures such as ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་གཏེར the treasures of learning of which again are eight:—(1) བརྗེད་པ་མེད་པས་དྲན་པའི་གཏེར treasure of learning always present in the memory and which cannot be forgotten; (2) བློ་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱེད་པས་བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི་གཏེར the treasure of learning which develops the mind; (3) རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར (མདོ་སྡེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་རྣམ་པ་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པས etc.) the treasure for meditation and reflection: (4) གཟུངས་ཀྱི་གཏེར, (ཐོས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཛིན་པས etc.) the treasure of learning to be retained in the mind as having been heard or understood, sometimes in the form of a formula धारणी; (5) སྤོབས་པའི་གཏེར (ལེགས་པར་བཤད་པས་སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཚིམས་པར་བྱེད་པ) the treasure of fortitude; (6) ཆོས་ཀྱི་གཏེར (དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཡོངས་སུ་སྲུང་བས *ḍam-paḥi chos yoñs-su sruñ-was*, etc.) the treasure of secret learning or scriptural knowledge; (7) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཀྱི་གཏེར, (དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་རིགས་རྒྱུན་མི་གཅོད་པས etc.) the treasure of a *Bodhisattva's* saintly heart, *i.e.*, of unflagging faith in the three Holies; (8) སྒྲུབ་པའི་གཏེར (མི་སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་བཟོད་པ་ཐོབ་པས *mi-skye-wahi chos-la ḅzoḍ-pa thob-pas*, etc.) the treasure of perfection, etc. (*K. d.* ཁ *325*).

གཏེར་ཁ *gter-kha* a mineral vein, mine: ནོར་གྱི་གཏེར་ཁ་རྙེད་པ to find a mine (of precious metals or stones).

གཏེར་དགུ *gter ḍgu* the nine oceans which are repositories of treasures according to the Bon are:—(1) པདྨ་ཅན the ocean of lotus or the repository of countless precious things, gems, pearls, etc.; (2) དུང་ཅན the ocean of shells or mines of fossil, etc.; (3) པདྨ་ཆེན་པོ ocean or mine of precious things larger than པདྨ་ཅན; (4) ཆུ་སྲིན་ཅན ocean filled with crocodiles and other sea-monsters; (5) རུས་སྦལ་ཅན ocean filled with turtles, etc., and other sea-monsters; (6) ཛ་ཅན; (7) དཀའ་བ་ཅན; (8) སྔོན་པོ; (9) འཛིན་བྱེད (*B.N.*).

གཏེར་ཆེན *gter-chen* 1. a great store of hidden wealth, hidden books, etc. 2. महापद्म n. of an immensely large number.

གཏེར་ཆེན་པོའི་བུམ་པ *gter chen-poḥi bum-pa* n. of one of the eight auspicious symbols of the Northern Buddhists,—the pot of treasure, *i.e.*, the wishing-pot which yields whatever precious object is sought.

གཏེར་སྟོན *gter-ṣton* a discoverer of hidden treasures, generally of sacred books which are supposed often to be kept concealed under rocks and ground for fear of being destroyed by heretics and unbelievers. Learned lamas are deemed to be expert *gter-ṣton*.

གཏེར་བལྟ་ཤེས་པ *gter-ḅlta çes-pa* खनिवादी one who knows or can tell where treasures are hidden or where they can be found.

གཏེར་བདག *gter-ḅdag* धनाधिप a wealthy man; n. of the god of wealth, Kuvera, in Tibetan called དཔལ་གཏེར (*Mñon.*).

གཏེར་གནས *gter-gnaṣ* the place where a concealed treasure is unearthed. Acc. to the *Rñiñ-ma* school, Buddhist sacred books have been unearthed in the following places in Tibet:—(1) གློ་བོ་དགེ་ཀ *Glo-ḅo ḍge-ka*; (2) སྤུ་རྣ་རྫ་རི *Spu-ṛna ṛdsa-ri*; (3) ཀློང་ཐང་སྒྲོལ་མ *Kloñ-thañ-ṣgrol-ma*; (4) གཡུ་ཕུ་རྫ་ལྷུང *Gyu-phu ṛdsa-lhuñ*; (5) བྱམས་པ་སྤྲིན *Byamṣ-pa ṣprin*; (6) བྱང་གཏེར་གཏེར་ཕྲན *Byañ-gter gter-phran*; (7) འབུམ་ཐང་རྩི་ལུང *Ḥbum-thañ ṛtsi-luñ*; (8) སྙིང་དྲུང་ཤངས་བྲག *Sñiñ-druñ çañṣ-brag*; (9) གཙང་གི་རི་བོ་ཆེ *Gtsañ-gi ri-ḅo che*; (10) བལ་ཡུལ་ཨེ་ཡིག་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང *Bal-yul e-yig gtsug-lag*

khañ; (11) ལྷོ་ཁ *Lho-kha*; (12) གཙང་གི་རུ་མཚམས *Gtsañ-gi ru-mtshams*; (13) མོན་ཁ་བུམ་ཐང་ *Mon-kha bum-thañ*; (14) དགེ་རྒྱས་དས་པོ་རི *Dge-rgyas has-po ri*; (15) ཤ་ཡི་ལྷ་ཁང་བི་མ *Sha-yi lha-khañ bi-ma*; (16) ཇོ་མོ་གླིང་གསུམ *Jo-mo gliñ-gsum*, (17) མཆིམས་ཕུ་ཁོ་མཐིང་ *Mchims-phu kho-mthiñ*; (18) སྲིན་མོ་སྦར་རྗེས་ཁོ་མཐིང་ *Srin-mo spar-rjes kho-mthiñ*; (19) གྲོམ་བ་རྒྱང་ *Grom-wa rgyañ*; (20) པད་མ་ཤེལ་ཕུག *Pad-ma çel-phug*; (21) གནམ་སྐས་མཁར་ཆུ *Gnam-skas mkhar-chu*; (22) ཟངས་ཡག་བྲག *Zañs-yag brag*; (23) གངས་པར་ཕུག་མོ *Gañs-par phug-mo*; (24) གཡའ་མ་སྤ་ཡོང་ *Gyah-ma spa-yoñ*; (25) རྡོ་བོད་མཚམས *Rdo-bod mtshams*; (26) ལྷོ་མོན་ཕྱོགས *Lho-mon phyogs*; (27) དབུ་ཤལ་གསེར་ཁང་ *Dbu-shal gser-khañ*; (28) ཧུ་ཡུག་གཡག་སྡེ *Hu-yug gyag-sde*; (29) མོན་ཁ་སྤ་གྲོ *Mon-kha spa-gro*; (30) ཧུ་ཤང་རྡོ *Hu-çañ rdo*; (31) ཁམས་ཀྱི་སྲིན་མོ་རྫོང་ *Khams-kyi srin-mo rdsoñ*; (32) དྭགས་པོ་ལྡང་ལ་བྲག *Dwags-po ldañ-la brag*; (33) མོན་ཁ་ཆུ་ཕུག *Mon-kha chu-phug*; (34) འབྲིན་ཐང་ཀོ་རོ་བྲག *Hbrin-thañ ko-ro brag*; (35) ཤེལ་གྱི་བྲག་ཕུག *Çel-gyi brag-phug*; (36) སྟག་ཚང་ཟབ་ལུང་ *Stag-tshañ zab-luñ*; (37) བསམ་ཡས་མཚམས་ཕུ *Bsam-yas mtshams-phu*; (38) ཡུམ་བུ་ལ་སྒང་ *Yum-bu la sgañ*; (39) ཤ་ཧུག་སྟག་སྒོ *Ça-hug stag-sgo*; (40) མཆོད་རྟེན་དཀར་པོ *Mchod-rten dkar-po*; (41) གཡས་རུ་གཙང་འགྲམ *Gyas-ru gtsañ-hgram*; (42) རྩིས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Rtsis-kyi lha-khañ*; (43) ཀོང་པོ་བུ་ཆུ *Koñ-po bu-chu*; (44) ཀོང་པོ་ཕྱིང་ལུང་ *Koñ-po phyiñ-luñ*; (45) མེ་འབར་མཚོ *Me-hbar mtsho*; (46) ལྷོ་ཀོང་བྱང་ཀོང་ *Lho-koñ byañ-koñ*; (47) དཔྱལ་གྱི་བྲག *dpyal-gyi brag*; (48) ཁྱུང་ཚང་བྲག *Khyuñ-tshañ brag*; (49) ཁ་རག་ཕུག *Kha-rag phug* (*Bkah-thañ.*, *159*).

གཏེར་བསྲུང་སྦ་བ *gter-bsruñ sba-wa* to keep concealed a disease, one's learning, coveted treasures, etc: སྨས་པའི་གཏེར་བསྲུང་སྦ་བ་ལྟར་སྐྱེ་བ་དཀའ in the manner of one who keeps his goitre concealed (*A. 15*).

གཏེར་བསྲུང་ *gter-bsruñ* lit. one who guards treasures; local deities, such as Shibdag and Lu, who are supposed to be the custodians of hidden treasures, mines, etc.

གཏོ *gto* or གཏོ་བཅོས a magic ceremony for the purpose of averting misfortunes.

གཏོ་རྒྱལ་ཡེ་མཁྱེན *gto-rgyal ye-mkhyen* the supreme Bon deity resembling in his attributes མར་མེ་མཛད or Dīpaṁkara Buddha in the Buddhist series (*D.R.*).

གཏོ་བུ་དོད་དེ *gto-bu dod-de* = ཐུགས་རྗེ་བཟུང་ནས *Thugs-rje bzuñ-nas* taking compassion or having mercy upon (*D.R.*).

གཏོ་བུ་བུམ་སངས *Gto-bu bum-sañs* a disciple of Bon S'en-rab and the analogue of Ananda.

གཏོའི་བཀའ་སྒྲོམ *gtohi bkah-sgrom* n. of a Bon work.

གཏོག་པ *gtog-pa* 1. like འཐོག་པ to grab, pluck, gather, tear out. 2. v. སེ་གོལ.

གཏོགས་པ *gtogs-pa* पर्यापन्न (पर्यागत्र) 1. to assign, classify. 2. to belong to, appertain to; belonging to: རྒྱལ་པོའི་གདུང་ལ་གཏོགས་པ་ཡིན you belong to the royal blood or family; དེའི་ནང་དུ་མི་གཏོགས་སམ am I not included in them? འཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ལ་གཏོགས་པ belonging to *Dsam-buhi-gliñ* (Jambudvīpa). མ་གཏོགས་པ as adv. མ་གཏོགས་པར not included, except, besides.

གཏོགས་འདོད་པ *gtogs-hdod-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to love, to like, to wish.

གཏོང་དགོས་མཆོད་ཆས *gtoñ-dgos mchod-chas* articles necessary for religious observances (*Rtsii.*).

གཏོང་སྒོ *gtoñ-sgo* allowances in money or in kind for religious observances (*Rtsii.*); གཏོང་དེབ *gtoñ-deb* a register for such, etc.

གཏོང་ཕོད *gtoñ-phod* generosity; གཏོང་ཕོད་ཅན वदान्य one who is able to give; liberal; bounteous.

གཏོང་བ *gtoñ-wa* pf. བཏང་, fut. གཏང་, imp. ཐོང་ 1. to send, to let go, to permit to go, to dismiss: ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་བདག་ཅག་ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་གཏོང་ why should we let you go? མ་གཏོང་ do not let

him go. 2. to let in, to admit; སྒོ་ནས་གཏོང་བ admit through the door; ནང་དུ་གཏོང་བ let in, to permit to enter. 3. to let have, to give: གུར་གྱི་ཁ་འཁྱིལ་རས་སྔོ་བ་བཏང་བ having given blue cotton for the fringes of the tent; སྨན་གཏོང་བ to administer medicine; གཏོང་ཚུལ the manner of dispensing, or giving away of medicine. གཏོང་བས་མཛའ་བཤེས་འཕེལ་བར་འགྱུར by generosity or friendship the number of friends increases. གཏོང་བའི་དང་ཅན त्यागशील one who is able or has the heart to give away (many things, &c.) in charity; གཏོང་སེམས liberality, bounty; ཆོས་ལ་གཏོང་བ to give a person to religion, *i.e.*, to destine him for the priesthood (*Jä.*). In *W.* གཏོང་བ is the common term for the verb to give; the pf. form བཏང་ *btaṅ* being used as pres. tense. 4. to give up, abandon, forsake, leave.

གཏོང་ལུགས *gtoṅ-lugs* the manner of distributing, of giving away; also of forgiving.

གཏོད་པ I: *gtod-pa*=གཏད་པ pf. བཏད or གཏད, fut. གཏད, imp. གཏོད or བཏོད 1. to deliver up, hand over, to commit to another, to bestow, confer: དགེ་འདུན་ལ་དབང་གཏད་པ to confer important offices on the priesthood; གཅིག་སྙིང་གཅིག་ལ་གཏད་པ to communicate one's feelings to one another. 2. to lean against or upon, to press on, to put against. 3. to direct, to turn: མི་ལ་མགོ་བོ་གཏོད་པ to turn one's face towards a person, to take refuge or seek protection under some one; མི་ལ་མཛུབ་མོ་གཏོད་པ to point at a person with the finger, also in the way of threat; སྒོ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་བལ་པོའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གཏོད the door points south, towards Nepal; འབེན་ལ་གཏོད་པ to take aim, to aim at; རྣ་བའི་དབང་པོ་གཏད་པ to listen to, to give a person a hearing; ཐུགས་གཏོད་པ to confide in a person. འོད་ཟེར་ལ་གཏད་ནས་གཟིགས་པས turning after a ray of light, following it with the eye (chiefly from *Jä.*). རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་མགོ་གཏད་པ to submit to the king's authority. རྟ་རྩྭ་ཁར་གཏོད་པ to place a horse in pasture.

གཏོམ་པ *gtom-pa* to talk, to speak (*Sch.*).

གཏོམས་པ *gtoms-pa* filled up, full, for བསྟམས་པ, གཏམས་པ (*Sch.*).

གཏོར་བ *gtor-wa*=བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* cf. འཐོར་བ *hthor-wa* अवकीर्ण, अवकीर्ण 1. to scatter, strew, spread over (*Mṅon.*): མེ་ཏོག་གིས་གཏོར་ར strewed flowers; ང་ལ་ས་གཏོར་མཁན he that threw earth upon me; ས་ལ་གཏོར་བ to scatter on the ground. 2. to cast, throw (books into the water, a ring into the air); to throw out, *e.g.*, spittle into a person's ear for healing purposes (འདོར་བ); to cause to circulate the chyle through every part of the body; to waste, to dissipate (occasionally with the the accus. of the vessel containing the substance thrown out): ནུ་མ་གཏོར a cow emptying its udder by discharging the milk. 3. acc. to *Sch. srub gtor-wa* to rend, to tear to pieces (*Jä.*).

གཏོར་མ *gtor-ma* बलि sacrificial objects, *i.e.*, that which is strewn or scattered or given away. The *gtor-ma* offering may consist of ཞལ་ཟས, གཏོར་བུ cakes (not cooked or baked) made of rice, barley flour, wheat, &c., and offered as an appeasing gift to gods, saints, evil-spirits, *Nāga* demigods, &c., to avert dangers to the living and to guard against visitations of epidemics, plague, drought, famine, &c. Generally the torma is shaped into a conical form, the stuff of which it is made being cemented together with butter into a firm consistency. It is an essential that, after dedication, the thing offered shall be burnt or cast away. W. W. Rockhill in his "Land of the Lamas" gives an excellent account of one kind of torma offering (pp. 113, 114). གཏོར་མ་སྦྱིན་པ to

offer a torma; གཏོར་མ་བསྔོ་བ *gtor-ma bsño-wa* to devote something for it. སྐྱབ་གཏོར offerings made to a deity that it may give anything asked for; རྒྱུན་གཏོར usual or customary offerings; *glud-gtor* offerings made to ransom a life; བགེགས་གཏོར offerings made to avert the dangers caused by an evil spirit; ཆུ་གཏོར oblation of water offerings made to the manes of the dead, *i.e.*, to *Preta*. Other terms are དྲག་གཏོར, ཐུན་གཏོར, དུས་གཏོར, མདོས་གཏོར, ཕབས་གཏོར, འཕེན་གཏོར, སྦྱལ་གཏོར, དབང་གཏོར, འབྱུང་བཞི་གཏོར, ལྷ་མའི་གཏོར་མ, དམར་ གཏོར, ཚེ་གཏོར, ཚོགས་གཏོར, མཆོད་གཏོར, ཡི་དམ་གཏོར, *bzlog-gtor*, ལན་ཆགས་གཏོར, *bsruñ-mahi gtor*, all being offerings made to the guardian deities; these offerings are made of various designs and colours to suit the supposed fancy of the deities to be conciliated.

གཏོར་རྒྱབ *gtor-rgyab* offerings of pyramidal shape and painted in red and white colours as if flames of fire were inscribed on them, and which are often burnt inside a human skull.

གཏོར་རྒྱུ *gtor-rgyu* the ingredients of which a torma offering is made.

གཏོར་སྟེགས *gtor-stegs* trays and tables on which the torma offerings are placed.

གཏོར་དར *gtor-dar* scarves placed over offerings at the time of presenting them to the gods, &c.

གཏོར་གདན *gtor-gdan* (in certain *Tantrik* rites) the grain placed on the ground, on which the offerings are put.

གཏོར་མ་རྒྱས *gtor-ma rgyas* बलिपुष्ट, वायस one that delights in torma or, rather, in the offering when cast away, *i.e.*, the the crow.

གཏོར་མ་བཞེས་ནས *gtor-ma bshes-nas* बलिं भुक्त्वा having accepted the offerings.

གཏོར་མ་ཟ *gtor-ma za* बलिभुक् met. the crow.

གཏོར་མ་ཟན *gtor-ma zan* acc. to *Ja.* oblation of the remnants of a meal to creatures of every description.

གཏོར་རྩམ *gtor-rtsam* barley-flour for making torma offerings.

གཏོར་བཟློག *gtor-bzlog* offerings to gods and spirits for averting epidemics, etc.

གཏོར་གསོས *gtor gsos* cakes of the size of the thumb offered to gods and demons morning and noon.

+ གཏོལ *gtol* प्रहर a division of time.

གཏོལ་བ *gtol-wa* acc. to *Sch.* to perforate, pierce; to discover, disclose, v. ཏོལ་བ.

གཏོལ་བྲལ *gtol-bral*, བཟའ་རྒྱུ་མ་རྙེད་ཅི་བྱ་གཏོལ་བྲལ་ཚེ *bzah-rgyu ma-rñed ci-bya gtol bral-tshe* at the time when we were without resource having nothing to eat (*Jig.*).

གཏོལ་མེད *gtol-med*=ཆ་མེད, རྒྱུས་མེད or ཐབས་མེད unknown, a stranger; also strange; one without any knowledge of a place or thing; acc. to (*Jä.*) not known, dubious; ཕོའམ་མོའམ་གཏོལ་མེད་དོ one who does not know yet whether will come a boy or a girl; ཅི་བྱ་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད not knowing what to do; གར་ཐལ་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད not knowing where she had gone: བདག་ལ་གཏོལ་མེད I am without knowledge of it.

གཏོས *gtos*=ཚོངས་ཚད size, dimension: ཡི་དྭགས་ལ་ལྟོ་བ་རི་བོའི་གཏོས་དང་མཉམ the belly of the yidag (*Preta*) equals the size of a mountain; རིམ་གྲོ་གཏོས་ཆེ་བ homage or religious observances of great magnitude.

བཏག་པ *btag-pa*, v. འཐག་པ (བཏག་པར་བྱ ought to be tied) བཏག་བྱའི་རྒྱན an ornament to be worn.

བཏགས་པ *btags-pa* 1. v. འདོགས་པ bound, tied, as in ཁྱི་བཏགས་པ bound or chained the dog; རྒྱན་བཏགས་པ ornament worn; ཁ་བཏགས་པ anything bound to the face or placed in front of any one for acceptance. 2. ground, crushed; ཞིབ་བཏགས reduced to fine powder, to flour; སྨན་བཏགས medicine pulverized.

བཏང་ *btang*. pf. of གཏོང་བ and used in *W*. instead of the latter.

བཏང་སྙོམས *btañ-snoms* उपेक्षा equanimity; even treatment of all things. 1. བཏང་སྙོམས་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི, དགྲ་ལ་ནི་ཁྲོང་བཏང་, གཉེན་ལ་དགའ་གདུང་བཏང་, སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཡེ་རིང་དང་ཆགས་སྡང་མེད་པར་སྙོམས་ལ་བཏང་སྙོམས་ཟེར *Btañ-snoms* is a word signifying impartial and equal treatment of friend or foe, *i.e.*, to abstain from anger or affection for friends and relations, equal treatment to all living beings without either attachment or hatred. 2. acc. to *Jä*. perfect apathy 3. acc. to *Sch*. perfect impartiality.

བཏང་སྙོམས་ཅན *btañ-snoms can* उपेक्षकः indifferent, indolent, apathetic person.

Syn. ལེ་ལོ་ཅན *le-lo can*, སྙོམས་ལས་ཅན *snoms-las can* (*Mñon*.).

བཏང་བཟུང་ *btañ-bzuñ* मुचिलिन्द a species of flower; also n. of a mythical mountain. བཏང་བཟུང་ཆེན་པོ *btañ-bzuñ chen-po* महामुचिलिन्द a larger species of Muchilinda flower.

བཏང་ཡས *btañ-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བཏད་པ *btad-pa*=ཕུལ་བ समर्पित made over, entrusted, presented to.

བཏབ *btab* उप्त, रोपित sewn (*Zam. 8*).

བཏབ་པ *btab-pa* pf. of འདེབས་པ.

བཏིག་པ *btig-pa* pf. བཏིགས་པ acc. to *Cs*. to drop, to let fall in drops. རྣ་བར་སྨན་བཏིག་པ to drop medicine in the ears, v. འཐིག་པ.

བཏིང་བ *btiñ-wa* 1. v. འདིང་བ *hdiñ-wa*. 2. आवस्तर spread, anything spread (*Zam. 8*); संस्तृत, स्तृत; གདན་བཏིང་བ to spread a rug.

བཏུ་བ *btu-wa*, v. འཐུ་བ *hthu-wa*.

བཏུག་པ *btug-pa*, v. གཏུག་པ *gtug-pa*.

བཏུང་བ *btuñ-wa* 1. pf. of འཐུང་བ *hthuñ-wa* to drink. 2. पान; (*Zam. 8*) पीत, पेय drink, anything for drinking.

བཏུང་འདོད *btuñ-hdod*=སྐོམས་པ *skoms-pa* thirsty (*Mñon*.).

+ **བཏུངས་པ** *btuñs-pa* कुट्टित; = བསད་པ killed.

འཐུང་སྣོད *hthuñ-snod* drinking glass.

བཏུད་པ *btud-pa* अवजित, प्रह्वत subdued, v. འདུད་པ.

བཏུད་ནས *btus-nas* प्रणम्य, पूणत्य, प्रणिपत्य having bowed, paid reverence; adv. reverentially.

བཏུད་མར *btud-mar* in rapid or close succession (*Jä*.).

བཏུབ *btub* 1. རུང་ fit, becoming; convenient, practicable: ཕྱི་རོལ་པ་དང་རྩོད་པ་མི་རུང་བས་བཏུབ (*A. 33*) it is proper not to have controversy with outsiders (unbelievers) མ་བཏུབ་པོ *btub-po* it is not convenient.

བཏུབས་པ *btubs-pa* छिन्न, संभिद्य cut into pieces, v. གཏུབ་པ *gtub-pa*.

བཏུམ་པ *btum-pa* pf. of གཏུམ་པ to wrap round, to envelope; hence in *W*. to shut (a book).

བཏུམ་ཕོག *btum-phog* acc. to *Jä*. bunch or knot produced by money and the like being tied up in the girdle.

བཏུལ་བ *gtul-wa* विनीत, pf. of འདུལ་བ *hdul-wa*, also བཏུལ་ཏོ; བདུད་དང་དགྲ་བཏུལ་བ to subdue an enemy, to vanquish the devil.

བཏུས་པ *btus-pa* 1.=བཙུས་པ उद्धृत, उद्धित extracted, quoted. 2. བདམས་པ or བཏགས་པ

विक्षिप्त; རྣམ་པ་བྲེ་བ. 3. བསྡུས་པ or མདོར་བསྡུས་པ abbreviated, concise, taken in short, in few words (*Mṅon.*).

བཏེག་བཏེག་བྱེད་པ *bteg-bteg byed-pa* to haul upwards: ཡར་མགོ་ཐེང་ཐེང་བྱས, དར་དཀར་གྱི་སྐྱིམས་ཐོགས་ཏེ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་དབུ་བཏེག་བཏེག་བྱས་ཏེ (*Hbrom. 125*).

བཏེག་པ *bteg-pa*, v. འདེགས་པ; also used in the common saying:—བུ་ཡབ་ཕས་བཏེག་པའི་སྟག་ཤར, བུ་མོ་ཡ་མས་བཏེག་པའི་དམན་ཤར "when the father maintains the son, a tiger is produced, when the mother the daugther a drudge appears."

བཏོན་པ *bton-pa* v. འདོན་པ *hdon-pa*.

རྟ *rta* or, occasionally, རྟ་པོ *rta-po* अश्व, हय, हरि, तुरङ्ग a horse; the feminine form for which is usually རྒོད་མ a mare. རྟ་འདུལ་བ to break in or train a horse; རྟ་རྒྱུག་པ to gallop, to race; རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་པ to ride on horseback. Horses are largely bred in Tibet, several of the Dog-pa tribes north of Lhasa devoting themselves exclusively to rearing horses. Both Shigatse and Gyangtse are famous horse-markets, and from the latter place numbers are imported into Nepal and Sikkim. རྟ་ཡི་རྐན་ཁྲག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན the blood from the horse's palate cures sores; རྟ་ཡི་མཁལ་མས་མཁལ་ཚད་སེལ the kidney of the horse removes kidney disease; རྟ་ཡི་མཁྲིས་པས་རྨ་ལ་ཕན the bile of the horse is useful for sores; རྟ་ཡི་གྲེ་བས་སྐད་སྙན་འོང the larynx of the horse improves the voice; རྟ་ཡི་ལྒང་པས་མེ་ཚིག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན urinary bladder of the horse is useful for scalds and burns; རྟ་ཡི་ཚིལ་གྱིས་ཟ་ཕྲུག་ཐུང་ཕྲུ་སེལ horse-fat dissipates itching and eruptions on the skin.

Syn. མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཕྱུགས *mchod-sbyin phyugs*; དཔལ་གྱི་བུ *dpal-gyi bu*; རྒྱབ་འཛིན *rgyab-hdsin*; རྔ་ཡབ་མཇུག་མ་ཅན *rña-yab mjug-ma-can*; རླུང་གི་ཤིང་རྟ *rluṅ-gi çiṅ-rta*; རླུང་ལས་སྐྱེས *rluṅ-las skyes*; སིན་དྷུ་སྐྱེས *sin-dhu skyes*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོ *mgyogs-hgro*; འདྲེན་བྱེད *hdren-byen*; རྨིག་པ་ཅན *rmig-pa-can*; བློ་གསལ *blo-gsal*; སྐལ་ལྡན *skal-ldan*; མྱུར་འགྲོ *myur-hgro*; རྣམ་པར་གནོན *rnam-par gnon*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྐྱེས *rgya-mtsho skyes*; རྟག་ཏུ་ཟ *rtag-tu za*; རྔོག་མ་ཅན *rñog-ma-can* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་ཀ *rta-ka* or རྟ་ཀ=རྨིག་ལྕགས *rmig-lcags* lit. hoof-iron, horse-shoe.

རྟ་རྐྱ་པ *rta rkya-pa* or རྟ་སྐྱ་པ one skilled in horsemanship.

རྟ་སྐྱིན *rta-skyin* lit. "the horse ibex"; is a curious large heavy animal peculiar to Tibet, but straying also into North Assam, the *Budorcas taxicolor*, known to sportmen as the *takin*. Two species are recorded, one found by Pére David in the ranges of Moupin on the Chinese border, the other occurring in the mountains of the Mishmi and Abor territory.

རྟ་བསྐྲགས *rta-bskrags* a clattering train of horsemen.

རྟ་གོ *rta-go*, རྟའི་ཁྲབ་ཆ་ཚང coat of mail for a horse; དམག་དཔོན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་རྟ་ཆས་ཡིན the horse-equipment for generals (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་གལ *rta-gal* saddle-bag.

རྟ་གྲལ *rta-gral*, རྟ་མང་པོ་གྲལ་སྒྲིགས་ནས་བཞག་པ a number of horses kept in a row, prop. cavalry in martial array.

རྟ་གྲས *rta-gras*=རྟ་ར *rta-ra* stable.

རྟ་བགད *rta-bgad* a horse-laugh; རྟ་བགད་གྱིས་འདེབས་པ to set up a horse-laugh (*Sch.*).

རྟ་མགོ *rta-mgo* a horse's head. རྟ་མགོ་ཅན=གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan* boat (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་མགྲིན *Rta-mgrin*, (*Tamdin*) हयग्रीव n. of deity with a man's body but having the head of a horse and which neighs fearfully to frighten beings who are mischievous to Buddhism. The Hindu analogue of Tamdin is Hayagriwa, and shrines to this deity are not uncommon at the present day in Assam.

རྟ་སྒ *rta-sga* or རྟའི་སྒ saddle; རྟ་སྒ་འཁོར or རྟ་སྒ་འཁོར་ཆ་འགྲིག the equipments of a riding horse (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་སྒམ *rta-sgam* a large trunk or chest generally carried on horseback.

རྟ་སྒོ *rta-sgo* the entrance for a horse or pony, a gate-way.

རྟ་སྒྱེལ *rta-sgyel* gen. connected with མི་བསད the slaughtering of men and killing of horses.

རྟ་བསྔགས་ལྡན་བཟང་པོ *rta bsñags ldan bzañ-po* n. of the horse on which Buddha used to ride when he was still a prince.

རྟ་ཅན *rta-can*, བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས n. of a class of Brāhmaṇs (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་ལྕག *rta-lcag* horse-whip; whip in general.

རྟ་ཆག *rta-chag* dry fodder or provender given to horses, such as peas, corn, oats.

རྟ་ཆས *rta-chas*=རྟ་ལ་དགོས་པའི་སྤུད་ལག equipments of a riding horse, including the cloth that is wrapped round its breast.

རྟ་ཆུང *rta-chuñ*, v. གྲེ *gre* पूर्वफाल्गुनी a constellation (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog* अश्वरत्न "the best horse," the ideal horse which makes its possessor a wealthy man; the mythological horse of Indra, a sort of Pegasus which partakes of divine properties. He is called Balāhaka the prince of horses or in Tibetan རྟ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཅང་ཤེས་བ་ལ་ཧ་ཀ.

Syn. ཅང་ཤེས་པ *cañ çes-pa*; ལེགས་འགྲོ *legs-hgro*; རླུང་གི་གཡོག་པ་ཅན *rluñ-gi gyog-pa-can*; རླུང་ལས་རྒྱལ *rluñ-las-rgyal*; རྣམ་པར་དུལ *rnam-par-dul*; རིགས་ལྡན *rigs-ldan*; གྱི་ལིང *gyi-liñ*; རླུང་རྟ *rluñ-rta* the horse of fortune or good luck (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་མཆོག་ཁ་འབབ *Rta-mchog kha-hbab* lit. "the down-flowing mouth of the best horse." This is the appellation of the Yeru Tsang-po or Brahmaputra during the earlier portion of its course in Western Tibet. Throughout Ngari it is known as *Tamjo Kha-bab*. The river is supposed to issue from a rock shaped like a horse's mouth, but in reality rises in a swamp in a mountain-locked valley 12 miles east of Gur-lha in West Purang.

རྟ་ལྗང *rta-ljañ* हयंश, हरिताश्व a grey-green horse or a horse the colour of which is grey-green like a leaf.

རྟ་གདོང་མེ *rta gdoñ-me* वडवानल a great submarine fire which is believed to exist in the southern limits of the great ocean: རྟ་གདོང་མེ་དང་དུས་མཐའི་རླུང་ལྟ་བུ *rta-gdoñ med-dañ dus-mthahi rluñ lta-bu* (devastating) like the submarine fire and the wind at the end of time (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་བདག་བརྒྱད *Rta-bdag brgyad* an epithet of the god of wealth (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་བདུན་པ *rta bdun-pa* सप्ताश्व an epithet of the sun, whose chariot is said to be drawn by seven horses; also n. of Varuṇa the god of the oceans (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་ནག *Rta-nag* (*Tanag*) n. of a district in Tibet situated a few miles to the north of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang.

རྟ་ནག་གནས་ག *Rta-nag gnas-ga* n. of a village in Tanag; རྟ་ནག་རིན་ཆེན་རྩེ n. of a town in Tanag with a monastery called *Rin-crhen-tse*.

རྟ་གནས *rta-gnas* a stable.

Syn. རྟ་ཁང *rta-khañ*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོའི་གནས *mgyogs-hgrohi gnas* (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་རྣ *rta-rna* the horse's-ear, one having the ears of a horse.

རྟ་སྣ་རི *Rta-sna ri* अश्वकर्ण one of the seven golden mountains of Buddhist mythology, so called from its shape being like the nose of a horse.

རྟ་པ *rta-pa* अश्वक a horseman, a rider; རྐང་ཐང་རྟ་པ अश्व-पदातिक infantry and cavalry (*Ya-sel. 55*). The terms signifying a horseman are: རྟ་པ, རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་པ, སྐྱེས་བུ་ཅན *skyes-bu-can*, རྣམ་པར་གནོན (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་པ་རྟ་ཞོན་ *rta-pa rta-shon* in *Ld.* a balancing board, see-saw (*Jä.*).

རྟ་པའི་དཔུང་ *rta-paḥi dpuṅ* cavalry (*Cs.*).

རྟ་ལྤགས་ *rta-lpags* a horse's skin; n. of a medicinal herb. རྟ་ལྤགས་ལྷ་བ་འཛིན་ཞིང་ཚ་སེར་སེལ.

རྟ་ཕོ་ཐལ་དཀར་ *rta-pho thal-dkar* a stallion of ash-colour (*K. du.* ད *18*).

རྟ་ཕྲུག་ *rta-phrug* foal, the young of the horse.

Syn. ཐུ་རུ་ *thu-ru*; རྟེ་ཧུ་ *rte-hu*; རྟ་ཡི་བུ་ *rta-yi bu*; རྟེ་ཐུར་ *rte-thur*; རྟ་ཕྲན་ *rta-phran* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་བབས་ *rta-babs* तोरण 1. a raised place or large stone generally kept at the entrance of a house or monastery or temple for alighting from a horse. 2. ཁང་པའི་རྟ་བབས་ the pediment of a large door-way; acc. to *Jä.* the arch of a gate-way.

རྟ་བེལ་ *rta-bel* a horse's forelock.

རྟ་བྲེས་ *rta-bres* अश्वशाला a stable; manger.

རྟ་བོན་ *rta-bon* is described as *lag-paḥi naṅ-phyog rba ḥdra-wa dri ṅan-pa* nasty filth, such as that which occurs in fissures inside the hand.

རྟ་བོན་པ་ *rta bon-pa* तुरङ्गी a mare.

རྟ་དབྱངས་ *Rta-dbyaṅs* अश्वघोष a celebrated Buddhist sage who was converted to Buddhism, better known by the name of Virâcharya for his heroic devotion to the cause of that faith. He wrote an epistle to king Kaniska, also a commentary on the *Sûtrânta.* དང་པོ་ཕྱི་པའི་པཎྜི་ཏ་ཤིན་ཏུ་མཁས་པ་ཞིག, རྗེས་སུ་ལྷ་རྡེ་བས་བཏུལ་ནས་ནང་པ་ལ་བཙུག་པས, སློབ་དཔོན་དཔའ་བོ་ཞེས་མངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་མཛད, མདོ་སྡེ་དྲན་པ་ཉེར་གཞག་གི་དོན་བསྡུས་སློབ་དཔོན་རྟ་དབྱངས་ཀྱིས་མཛད་པ. At first (in the first part of his life) he was a learned *Tirthika* Pandit, afterwards he was converted to Buddhism, when being called Achârya Vira he greatly furthered the cause of Buddhism. Achârya As'va Ghosha wrote a commentary on the (Buddhist scriptural) workcalled *Dran-pa ñergshag* (*D. çel. 12*).

རྟ་སྦངས་ *rta-sbaṅs* horse-dung; རྟ་སྦངས་སྲིན་སེལ་མཁྲིས་སྐྱུང་སྐྱུག་པ་གཅོད་ horse-dung (strained) removes worms and bilious vomiting.

རྟ་དམག་ *rta-dmag* cavalry.

རྟ་རྨིག་ *rta-rmig* 1. a horse's hoof; རྟ་རྨིག་མ or རྟ་རྨིག་གཟུགས་ silver ingots prepared in the shape of a horse-hoof, weighing variously from 125 to 156 rupees-weight. 2. वार्ताकु a plant the leaves of which resemble the horse's hoof; རྟ་རྨིག་མ་གསོ་རུས་སྦྱོར་རྩ་སྐྱོ་འགགས. [the egg-plant *Solanum melongena*]S.

རྟ་རྫི་ *rta-rdsi*, or རྟ་འཚོ་མཁན, one that tends horses; a groom. ཉལ་འབྱོར་པ་གོང་འོག་འདི་ཀུན་ཡང་རྟ་རྫི་དང་ also all the ascetics mentioned above and below with the horse-minder (*A-119*).

རྟ་གཙང་ *rsa-gtsaṅ* the pure horse necessary for the sacrificial purposes of the Vedic Brâhmaṇas: རྟ་གཙང་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ अश्वमेधयज्ञ the Brâhmaṇical sacrifice of the horse according to the Vedic rites.

རྟ་ཞུན་ *rta-shun* a good horse.

རྟ་བཟང་ལྕག་བཞིན་ *rta-bzaṅ lcag-bshin* (lit. as a whip is necessary to keep even a good horse in order) is said to be a common saying in Tibet for one person sending his remembrances to another.

རྟ་ཟམ་ *rta-zam* lit. horse bridge, has a double meaning: first, a government post-station on the main roadway from provincial centres to Lhasa, the place where horses, &c., are changed; secondly, it is applied to the post-rider or government messenger himself. The best known *tazam*, or *tajam* as the word is often heard, are those situated on the great postal track which stretches from Leh, viâ Gartok and the north bank of the Tsang-po, to Shiga-tse and Lhasa. The proper term for the post-rider himself is རྟ་ཟམ་པ; however usage has contracted it into རྟ་ཟམ.

རྟའི་བུ *rtahi-bu* अश्वायन; རྟའི་ཉིན་ལམ *rtahi ñin-lam* आश्वीन a day's journey on horse back. རྟའི་ཧུ་ལག *rtahi hu-lag* a compulsory service for the supply of oxen, mules, and horses. རྟའི་ར་བ *rtahi ra-wa* मन्दुरा an enclosure for horses, a stable.

རྟ་ཧོན *Rta-hon* n. of a monastic club for discussing metaphysical topics in the monasteries of Daipung, Sera and Gahdan (*Lon.* ཀ *14*).

རྟ་ཡི་མཇུག་མ *rta-yi mjug-ma* (lit. the horse's tail) n. of a medicinal plant.

Syn. གཡོ་ལྡན་མ *gyo ldan-ma*; ཟླ་བའི་ལོ་མ *zla-wahi lo-ma*; འདུར་གྱེད་སྐྱེས *hdur-gyed skyes*; ཡལ་གའི་མེ་ཏོག *yal-gahi me-tog*; མཐོན་པོ་མ *mthon-po ma*; འགྲོ་ལྡན *hgro-ldan*; བོང་བོའི་མེ་ཏོག *boñ-bohi me-tog* (*Mñon.*).

རྟ་ལའི་ཀོང *Rta-lahi koñ* n. of a mythological race in ancient India (*Yig.*).

རྟ་ཤ *rta-ça* 1. horse-flesh. 2. the oblique abdominal muscles of the hips.

རྟ་ཤད *rta-çad* curry-comb (*Sch.*).

རྟ་སྲེ *rta-sre* पृषदश्व a pie-bald horse. ['Having pie-bald horses'; an epithet of Marut or the wind-god]*S.*

རྟ་གསར *rta-gsar* a new horse, a horse not yet broken in or dressed (*Schtr.*); རྟ་གསར་སློབ a colt three years old newly broken and saddled.

རྟ་གསེབ *rta-gseb* a stallion: རྟ་གསེབ་སྔོན་པོའི་སྦངས་ཀྱིས་ཁྱི་སྨྱོན་ནད་ལ་ཕན the dung of a stallion of blue colour is a preventive of hydrophobia.

རྟ་གསོད *rta-gsod*=ཀ་ར་བྷི་ར *ka-ra bhi-ra* the oleander, *Nerium odorum* (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་པ *rtag-pa* ध्रुव, शाश्वत, *नित्य*, also नित्यता, अनुबन्ध, सिद्धि 1. continuous, enduring, lasting, eternal. 2. perpetuity, duration to all futurity (a quality which, according to Buddhist views, can be ascribed only to absolute emptiness—སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, *Çūnyatā*): རྟག་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མཆོག་ནི་ནམ་མཁའ the chief of all permanent things is voidity. མི་རྟག་པ impermanent, not durable, perishable: དེ་ཡང་མི་རྟག་ཚུལ་དུ་གནས that, too, is subject to the law of perishableness; རྟག་པ་རེ་ཤིག ("*tāk-pa re-shi*") is the common colloq. expression in *C.* for always, constantly (*Snd. Hbk.*).

Syn. བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; ཐེར་ཟུག་པ *ther-zug-pa*; གཏན་དུ་བ *gtan du-wa*; རང་བཞིན་གནས *rañ-bshin gnas*; མི་འགྱུར་བ *mi hgyur-wa*; གཡུང་དྲུང *gyuñ-druñ*; མི་གཤིག *mi-gshig*; མི་གཡོ *mi-gyo*; གཡོ་མེད *gyo-med*; གཞོན་མེ *gshon-me* (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་འཁྲུས་ཆེ *rtag-hkhrus che* always washed =assiduity.

རྟག་ཆད *rtag-chad* lasting and transitory; an abbr. of རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ་དང་ཆད་པར་ལྟ་བ་གཉིས the theory of eternal existence or annihilation: རྟག་ཆད་ལོག་པའི་ལམ་ཞུགས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱིས་འཛེམས you have avoided the false doctrine of perpetual existence (*Hbrom.* ཕ *29*).

རྟག་སྙོམས་ལ *rtag-sñoms-la* adv. uniformly, equally.

རྟག་ཏུ *rtag-tu* सदा, सर्वदा, अनिमिष, शाश्वत always, continually, perpetually: རྟག་ཏུ་བླ་མ་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་འཚོར at all times do I seek refuge in my lama (Buddha).

རྟག་ཏུ་ཁོལ *rtag-tu khol* चिरदास a slave, perpetual servant: ཐབས་མཁས་བློན་པོའི་ཁོལ a servant of a resourceful minister (*Hbrom. 152*).

རྟག་ཏུ་དགའ *rtag-tu dgah* सदानन्द always cheerful ever happy; an epithet of Mahādeva.

རྟག་ཏུ་ངུ *Rtag-tu ñu* 1. n. of a Buddhist saint who used to weep when observing the miseries of mundane existence. He devoted all that he possessed to others and by his religious ascetism and study of the *Prajñā-pāramitā* he attained to the position of a *Boddhisattva* (*Hbum.* པ *501*). 2. n. of a medicinal flower on which dew is formed at all times on

account of which it is said to be always in tears. It grows on high altitudes in Tsari the most easterly district of Central Tibet.

རྟག་ཏུ་སྤྱོད *rtag-tu spyod* पावक met. the fire, which is always at work.

རྟག་ཏུ་བ *rtag-tu-wa* eternal, perpetual; also acc. to *Cs.* perpetuity, eternity.

རྟག་ཏུ་འབབ *rtag-tu hbab* a name of the river Sitā, the river of continual flow (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་ཏུ་འབྱུང་ *rtag-tu hbyuñ* of eternal or perpetual growth.

རྟག་ཏུ་སྦྱིན *rtag-tu sbyin* (རྟག་ཏུ་བསྔོད་དེ) नित्य perpetually giving or yielding.

རྟག་ཏུ་བརྩོན नित्योद्युक्त always assiduous, ever-applying.

རྟག་ཏུ་ཟ *rtag-tu za* lit. that eats at all times, met. a horse.

རྟག་ཏུ་ལང་ཚོ་ལྡན་མ *rtag-tu lañ-tsho ldan-ma* she who is at all times youthful, an epithet of Draupadi द्रौपदी the common wife of the Pāṇḍava brothers.

རྟག་ལྟ *rtag-lta*=རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and of all things.

རྟག་བདེ་བྱེད *rtag-bde byed* (lit. happy at all times) an epithet of རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས Vais'ravana the god of wealth (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་སྡོད *Rtag-sdod* land-steward or overseer. རྟག་སྡོད་ལྷ་གསེལ the resident manager of the estate of *Lha-gsel* in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

རྟག་པ་ཐེར་ཟུག་སྨྲ་བའི་ལྟ་བ *rtag-pa ther-zug smra-bahi lta-wa* the doctrine of a Brāhmaṇical sect in Ancient India: དོན་རྟག་པ་འགྱུར་མེད་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་རང་བཞིན་མ་ངེས་པར་འདོད་པའོ (they) did not believe in the great unchangeable and eternal principle (*Theg. 33 to 39*).

རྟག་པ་དོན་མཚོན་པའི་ལྟ་བ *rtag-pa don mtshon-pahi lta-wa* the doctrine or view as to the eternity of matter and its attributes (*Theg. 33 to 39*).

རྟག་པར *rtag-par* सदा adv. always.

རྟག་པར་འཛིན་པ *rtag-par hdsin-pa* to look upon what is transitory as lasting, and hence to be worldly-minded, a worldling; ཉལ་བ་ལ་རྟག་པ steady in lying down, *i.e.*, to be continually at rest.

རྟག་པོ *rtag-po* adj. lasting, durable, reliable.

རྟག་མ *rtag-ma* सती eternity personified, the eternal goddess; an epithet of Durgā.

རྟག་སྨྱོས *Rtag-myos* सदामोद an epithet of the god of love.

རྟག་འཛིན་ཅན *rtag hdsin-can*=རྟག་པ་འཛིན་མཁན he who holds that things are permanent.

རྟག་ཞི་པ *rtag shi-pa* सदाशिव is an epithet of Avalokitesvara *Bodhisattva* and S'iva.

རྟག་རེས་འཁོར *rtag-res hkhor* 1. नैत्यक constantly recurring. 2. རྟག་རེ་འཁོར་བ acc. to (*Sch.*) constant change.

རྟགས *rtags* 1. प्रकृति, निमित्त, चिह्न, लिङ्ग resp. ཕྱག་རྟགས sign, manual, badge, token, mark, characteristic, prognostic, &c. བཟང་རྟགས good sign or token; ངན་རྟགས evil mark or bad sign; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས auspicious sign or mark; རྟགས་བརྒྱད or བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས་བརྒྱད the eight auspicious symbols or objects, v. བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྒྱད. We have in ཡོད་མི་ཡོད་གི་རྟགས the sign of being or not being, sufficiency or insufficiency, &c. སྐྱེ་འཆིའི་རྟགས *skye-hchihi rtags* the signs of birth and death; རྟགས་བྱེད་པ to make a mark; རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་རྟགས་ཡོད་པ the badge or distinction of monkhood; one having the marks of an ecclesiastic; མངོན་རྟགས proof, clear evidence; རྟགས་བཙ=दृष्टनिमित्त: ཅི་རྟགས་པ་ནས་བཟུང on what evidence have they seized him? རྟགས་པ་ཞིག་དགོས a proof is necessary: རྟགས་པའང་མི་འདུག there is even no evidence or mark. རྟགས་ཅན कलङ्कित, चिह्नित having a mark upon it or marked, stained; also ominous. རྟགས་ཅན་མ=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a harlot (*Mñon.*). 2.=མཚན་མ लिङ्ग

gender; the organ of generation; རྟགས་མེད་ *rtags-med* अलिङ्गक hermaphrodite. ཕོ་རྟགས་ male organ; མོ་རྟགས་ female organ. རྟགས་འཇུག་ *rtags-hjug* the description of the distinction of the sexes; ལུང་སྟོན་པ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པ, ཞེས་བྱ་བ व्याकरण लिङ्गावतारनाम, id., a grammatical treatise on the same (by Thon-mi Sambhota). རྟགས་ denotes also marks of grammatical distinction, such as terminations etc.: རྟགས་འཇུག་པ using such marks, making grammatical distinctions.

རྟགས་ཐུགས་ *rtags-thugs* intimate connection.

རྟགས་དམ་ཕྲུག་ *rtags dam-phrug* sign and seal (*Yig. k. 2*).

རྟགས་གསུམ་ *rtags-gsum* met. an oar (*Mṅon.*).

རྟབ་པ *rtab-pa* acc. to *Jä.* = སྟབ་པ or བསྟབས་པ to be in a hurry, to be confused, frightened, in a state of alarm (acc. to *Zam.* = བྲད་པ).

རྟབ་རྟབ་པོ་ *rtab rtab-po* = འཚབས་འཚབས་ confused, confounded with fear, perplexed: འཁོར་རྣམས་རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་གྱུར་ཏེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་བཟློག *hkhor-rnams rtab-rtab-por gyur-te thams-cad-kyis bzlog* all the attendants becoming panic-struck turned back (*Khrid. 140*); རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་སོང་ནས having become quite startled and confounded.

རྟབ་རྟབ་ལ *rtab-rtab-la* also རྟབ་རྟོབ་ལ adv. helter-skelter, pell-mell; also in haste. རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་ id. ཞིབ་མ་བཅད་པར་རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་ཁྲིམས་གཅོད་བྱེད་ལ་དང་མི་རུང་ it is not proper while perplexed or confused to come to a legal decision without minute investigation (*Rdsa. 16*).

རྟས་པ *rtas-pa*, v. བརྟ་བ *brta-wa*.

རྟས་གཙང་གི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན *rtas gtsaṅ-gi mchod-sbyin* अश्वमेध-यज्ञ the *Vedic* sacrificial ceremony in which horse's flesh is used for entertaining the invoked deities.

རྟིག་གི *rtig-gi* in *Tsang* for རྟེའུ *rtehu* foal, colt.

རྟིང་ *rtiṅ* what is behind or after (with regard to space, but more particularly to time). རྟིང་དུ *rtiṅ-du*, རྟིང་ན *rtiṅ-na*, རྟིང་ལ *rtiṅ-la*, adv. and postp. afterwards, after: རྟིང་དུ་བཅོས་སོ *rtiṅ-du bcos-so* they were made afterwards; བྱོན་རྟིང་ལ *byon-rtiṅ la* after their appearance; བྱུང་རྟིང་ *byuṅ-rtiṅ* after he has come; དེ་རྟིང་ལ *de rtiṅ-la* after that.

རྟིང་བསྐུལ *rtiṅ-bskul* earnest entreaty or exhortation (*Sorig. 134*).

རྟིང་ལྕགས *rtiṅ-lcags* a spur; རྟིང་ལྕགས་རྒྱབ་པ *rtiṅ-lcags rgyab-pa* to spur, to prick with the spur.

རྟིང་འཇུག *rtiṅ-hjug* remaining part, remainder.

རྟིང་པ *rtiṅ-pa* 1. the end, extremity, lowest part, *e.g.*, of a stick; gen. the heel of the foot རྐང་པའི་རྩ་བ (*Mṅon.*). 2. ཕྱི *phyi* latter.

རྟིང་བལ *rtiṅ-bal* hair of the foot of goat, sheep, etc.

རྟིང་མ *stiṅ-ma* adj. and sbst. latter, the last; གཏམ་གྱི་རྟིང་མ་ཡིན *gtam-gyi rtiṅ-ma yin* it is the end of a speech, conversation or discourse, this is my last and farewell-speech; རྟིང་མ་ཉི་མ *rtiṅ-ma ñi-ma* the following day.

Syn. ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; རྗེས་མ *rjes-ma*; རྗེས་སུ་བགྱིད *rjes-su bgyid*; རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ *rjes-su sgrub*; ག་ཤམ་མ *gçam-ma*; མཇུག་མ་ཕྱི་ཆོས *mjug-ma phyi-ços* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟིབ་པ *rtib-pa* pf. བརྟིབས *brtibs*, fut. བརྟིབ *brtib*, imp. རྟིབ *rtib* or རྟིབས *rtibs* to break or pull down (cf. རྡིབ་པ *rdib-pa*); in Sikk. to beat or thrash thoroughly.

རྟུག་པ *rtug-pa*, མི་གཙང་མ विष्ठा 1. human excrement; རྟུག་སྐམ or རྟུག་སྐེམ *rtug-skem* dry

excrement. 2. in *C.* wind, flatulency. 3. བརྟུག or རྟུག *rtug*, v. under ཏོགས་པ.

རྟུང་བ *rtuṅ-wa* pf. བརྟུངས, fut. བརྟུང also ཐུང་བ to make less, to shorten, to contract, *e.g.*, a rope, a dress: གཉའ་བ་བརྟུངས his neck is contracted (*Jä.*).

རྟུན *rtun* v. གཏུན *gtun*; རྟུན་རིལ *rtun-ril* a trituration-bowl (*Sch.*).

རྟུན་པ *rtun-pa* diligence; རྟུན་པའི་སྐྱེད་པ *rtun-paḥi skyed-pa* to be diligent (*Zam.*); cf. ཏུན་པ.

རྟུལ་པོ *rtul-po* or རྟུལ་བ मन्द blunt, dull, stupid; མཚོན་རྟུལ a blunt weapon (*Cs.*); དབང་པོ་རྟུལ་པོ blundering; བློ་རྟུལ *blo-rtul* weak intellect.

རྟུལ་ཕོད་པ *rtul phod-pa* पराक्रम, परिणाह, वीर bold, intrepid; also sbst. courage.

རྟུལ་བཟང་སྐྱེས *Rtul-bzaṅ skyes*=རྟུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ the son of *Rtul-can-ma*, one of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; a name of परशु-राम; དཀའ་བྱེད་དགྲ་ཕྱ་ཅན.

རྟེ་ཐུར *rte-thur*=རྟེའུ किशोर foal, colt; རྟེའུ་འབྱུང་བ to bring forth a colt, to foal (*Cs.*).

རྟེན *rten* 1. सम्भव, अनुभव, वस्तु, परायण, गुण, आश्रय a hold, support, esp. in compounds: ཀ་རྟེན the plinth or base of a pillar (*Cs.*); རྐང་རྟེན or ཞབས་རྟེན a footstool (*Cs.*) 2. आश्रय, अधिकरण in Gram. the case which denotes the place of a thing or person, the locative. 3. प्रतीक that which holds, contains, or supports a thing: སྐུ་རྟེན lit. the holder or receptacle of a person himself, *i.e.*, an image of a deity, of a Buddha or *Bodhisattva*; གསུང་རྟེན=ཡིག་འབྲུ letters, writings, holders of the doctrine, gen. consisting in a volume of the holy writings. ཐུགས་རྟེན *thugs-rten* "the holder of the heart or mind" as manifest in a holy person. The term རྟེན་གསུམ is often applied to the foregoing three. གདུང་རྟེན *gduṅ-rten* receptacle for the bones or relics of a saint; མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten* a holder or depository for oblations, a chaitya; རིག་པའི་རྟེན *rig-paḥi rten* receptacle of the soul, *i.e.*, the body (*Schtr.*); རིག་པ་རྟེན་མེད་པ, རྟེན་དང་བྲལ་བ the houseless, bodiless soul: སྙིང་ནི་ཚེ་སྲོག་སེམས་ཀྱི་རྟེན *sñiṅ-ni tshe-srog sems-kyi rten* the heart is the seat of life and of the soul. Similarly རྟེན is often a term for a temple or shrine: རྟེན་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ the deity in a shrine; again we have ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* resp. ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten* a present, gift, offering, *i.e.*, "the holder or support of a request."

རྟེན་ཁེབས *rten-khebs* पूजावरण the cover for religious offerings.

རྟེན་ཁྲི *rten-khri*=མཆོད་པ་བཤམས a chapel or cabinet to hold images with accommodation for keeping offerings before them and for religious books (*Rtsii.*).

རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་སྙིང་པོའི་ཚོ་གའི་གཟུངས *rten-ciṅ ḥbrel-war ḥbyuṅ sñiṅ-poḥi-cho gaḥi-gzuṅs* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद-परिच्छेदय-धारणी n. of a *dhāraṇi* expressing the essence of the doctrine of relative existence or origination (*K. gu.* པ *288*).

རྟེན་ཆས *rten-chas* things, articles.

རྟེན་པ *rten-pa* 1. vb., pf. and fut. བརྟེན imp. རྟོན to keep, to hold, to adhere to, to lean on; འཁར་བ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to lean on a staff; ཀ་བ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to keep or hold against a pillar; ལག་པ་འགྲམ་པ་ལ་རྟེན to keep the hand on one's cheeks, to lean one's head on one's hand in meditating; fig. to depend or rely on; བརྟེན་པའི་བླ་མ the priest to whom one holds; ཚིལ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to keep to the fat, *i.e.*, to eat much fat; འཁྲིག་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་རྟེན་པ to be given to sensuality. A frequent form of the vb. is རྟེན་ནས *rten-nas*: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་གསུང་བ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས following, depending on your orders; ངའི་ནུས་པ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས relying on my strength; hence བརྟེན་ནས is frq. used for in consequence of, with respect to, concerning, etc.:

རྐྱེན་དེ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས in consequence of that event; ཡུལ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ལ་རྟེན་ནས in connection with a noble object; ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་ལ་རྟེན་ནས *lho-phyogs la rten-nas* to be situated towards the south; འོད་ཟེར་ལ་རྟེན་ནས་གཟིགས་པ to look after or pursue with one's eye a ray of light. 2. sbst. that which holds, keeps up; རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྟེན་པར these are the supports of king; བརྟེན་པ་རུས་པའི་གནས་ལུགས་བསྟན་པ 'the doctrine of the hold-giving bones' *i.e.*, osteology. 3. adj. attached to, faithful (*Jä.*).

རྟེན་པའི་རྐྱེན *rten-paḥi rkyen* dependent cause; ཁྱག་ཆུ་ལ་རྟེན་པའི་རྐྱེན་འཁྱགས་པ the dependent cause of (the formation of) ice is water.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-ḥbrel* is said to be a contraction of རྟེན་པར་འབྲེལ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rten-par ḥbrel-war ḥgyur-wa* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद 1. it is best defined not as causal concatenation but as the inter-dependent causes which have originated matter and all phenomena. These mutually contributory causes, however, according to Buddhist theory, properly centre in or spring forth from *avidyā* (Tib. མ་རིག་པ) or the ignorant belief that all which seems to us to exist does so exist when it is really non-existent. 2. संयोग omen; circumstances combining to found a judgment or prognostic; diagnosis. Milaraspa says of *rten-ḥbrel*: སྲིད་འཁོར་འདས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་དུ་གོ་ཞིང་ understanding *rten-ḥbrel* to be the whole doctrine of transmigration in general. However, he deviates from the purer philosophy by averring that the co-operating cause at work in *rten-ḥbrel* is produced by the deep mysteries of རྫས and མན་ངག (*Mil.* ཀ, *89*). The doctrine involved in *rten-ḥbrel* is fully dealt with in Tsong-khapa's great work, the *Lam-rim chen-mo*. He sums up the argument thus: འདི་ཀུན་ངོ་བོས་སྟོང་པ་དང་། འདི་ལས་འདི་འབྲས་འབྱུང་བ་ཡི། ངེས་པ་གཉིས་པོ་ཕན་ཚུན་དུ། གེགས་མེད་པར་ནི་གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ། འདི་ལས་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེར་གྱུར་བ་དང་། འདི་ལས་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་གང་།། The certitude that all these things are in their very essence void and yet that from the one its fruit the other springs forth, the two uninteruptedly hither or thither mutually assisting each other—what can be more wonderful than this, and what has arisen more stupendous than it!

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *rten-ḥbrel-gyi ḥkhor-lo* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद-चक्र the wheel illustrating the process of the working of successive existences and helpful in meditating on them and in methods for getting rid of their influences, etc. In the tractate རྟེན་འབྲེལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་མི་འདྲ་བ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *rten-ḥbrel gyi-ḥhor-lo mi ḥdra-wa bco-brgyad* (*A. 35*) there are eighteen different descriptions of the wheel illustrating the cycle of *Pratītya samutpāda*, the earliest one having been designed by Nāgārjuna as contained in *Tan. d.* གི *32*. In it are contained indications of human destiny, luck, happiness and misery, which are drawn up in set formulas. རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་བ་དང་པོ་དང་རྣམ་དབྱེ་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ the Sûtra describing the relative existences and the distinctive features contained in them (*K. d.* མ *203*). In it are described the science of divination, the art of drawing omens from different occurrences and signs.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བསྒོམ *rten-ḥbrel bsgom* = རང་སངས་རྒྱས an epithet for a *Pratyeka* Buddha (*Mṅon.*).

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་རྟོགས་པ *rten-ḥbrel rtogs-pa* to investigate significant or ominous incidents and draw inferences therefrom; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཤེས་པ to know such, or one who knows them (*e.g.*, a physician when treating a patient must try to find out the auspices). རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བཟང་ good auspices; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ངན་ bad omens.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཡན་ལག་བཅུ་གཉིས *rten-hbrel yan-lag bcu gñis* the twelve inter-dependent contributories to the orignation of all phenomena. Or, more fully:—The twelve inter-dependent elements which together contribute to the production of all phenomena; the twelve, however, being theoretically not simultaneous in origination but occurring in a certain sequence; each indeed being dependent on its predecessor, though not exactly evolved from it, because by a process of re-action the predecessor is also dependent for manifestation on its successor. Thus, while the succeeding contributories may be said to be evolved in a measure from the preceding ones, there is a mutual dependence which makes all the twelve co-ordinate also. The twelve inter-dependent originations in the Pratītya Samutpāda are:—(1) མ་རིག་པ अविद्या ignorance; (2) འདུ་བྱེད संस्कार association or impressions; (3) རྣམ་ཤེས विज्ञान consciousness; (4) མིང་གཟུགས नामरूप name and form; (5) སྐྱེ་མཆེད *skye-mched* षडायतन the six sense-organs; (6) རེག་པ स्पर्श contact; (7) ཚོར་བ वेदना feeling; (8) *sred-pa* སྲེད་པ तृष्णा desire or hankering after; (9) ལེན་པ उपादान sensual enthralment; (10) སྲིད་པ *srid-pa* भव procreation; (11) སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa* जाति birth; (12) རྒས་ཤི जरामरण old age and death.

རྟེན་མ *rten-ma* prop. support, pillar.

རྟེན་དམན་པ *rten dman-pa* subordinate; of lower position or order, junior; a ge-tshul is subordinate to a ge-long, a ge-nyen is inferior to a ge-tshul or *Çramaṇera*: ཁོང་རྟེན་དམན་པས་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་མ་མཛད་པར he being inferior in rank, *i.e.*, in the religious order, he did not make salutation with his body (*A. 56*).

རྟེན་གཞི *rten-gshi* 1. basis, foundation आधार. 2.=ཁང་ཁྱིམ་འདུག་ས residence, home (*Mṅon.*). རྟེན་གནས *rten-gnas*, id.

རྟོག *rtog* 1. in རྟོག་ཁང *rtog-khañ* कुतूहलशाला a room or place of amusement on the top of a house or building. 2. केतु for ཏོག *tog*.

རྟོག་པ I: *rtog-pa* तर्क, कल्पना sbst. 1. consideration, deliberation, reflection; རྟོག་པ་སྐྱེ་བ *rtog-pa skye-wa* or རྟོག་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to reflect on a thing, to indulge in musings. 2. scruple, hesitation: རྟོག་པ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ *rtog-pa skyes-te* to grow doubtful, hesitating.

རྟོག་པ II. vb., pf. བརྟགས or བརྟག imp. རྟོག or རྟོགས प्रेक्षते to consider, examine, search into, muse upon=བསམ་མནོ་བ or མནོ་བསམ་པ (*Mṅon.*): བརྟགས་ན་མི་ཤེས though one meditates (upon the soul), one cannot understand. To trouble one's head about a thing is considered a fault much to be guarded against, and the more so, as religious faith as well as meditation require the mind to be strictly free from distraction, and especially in meditation to be concentrated on a single object only: མ་རྟོག་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན contemplation without any disturbing reflections.

རྟོག་གེ *rtog-ge* तर्क the act of arguing, reasoning; dialectics (*Cs.*); རྟོག་གེ་པ *rtog ge-pa* तार्किक an arguer, disputer, reasoner (*Cs.*): རྟོག་གེའི་སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ་ཡིན་པ *rtog-gehi spyod-yul ma-yin-pa* अतर्कावचर not being the object of controversy or arguing.

རྟོག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ *rtog-pa dañ bral-wa* कल्पनारोध without imagination, free from sophistication.

རྟོག་པའི་དགྲ *rtog-pahi dgra* जयन्तवृक्ष n. of a tree.

Syn. རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཤིང *rgyal-byed çiñ*, ཆུ་ཀླུང་སྐྱེས *chu-kluñ skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟོག་པར་བྱེད་པ *rtog-par byed-pa* आकल्प to fancy, to imagine.

རྟོག་དཔྱོད་ *rtog-dpyod* = བསམ་མནོ, or མནོ་བསམ (*Mñon.*) विचार consideration; examination, trial: རྟོག་དཔྱོད་མེད་པ निर्विचार without examination or reflection (*A. K. 1-36*). རྟོག་དཔྱོད་གཏོང་བ to identify, to discern to recognize as, *e.g.*, མཁྲིས་པར་བརྟག it is ascertained to be bile, to be caused by bile. སོ་སོར་རྟོག་པ to identify as being different (*Jä.*).

རྟོག་མེད་ *rtog-med* निर्विकल्प simple, unsophisticated; also simplicity; singleness of heart. དེ་ལ་རྟོག་འཛུག་མི་བྱེད it should not be interfered with; he does not meddle with that (*Jä.*).

རྟོག་མེད་ལོག་ཤེས *rtog-med log-çes* = རྟོག་པ་ལོག་ཤེས mistakes caused by wrong or false conclusions, such as while passing in a boat to maintain that the trees and houses on the bank of a river are moving; in the same manner holding that all phenomena are permenant, &c. (*Loñ.* ཕ *15*).

རྟོགས་དཀའ་བའི་གནས *rtogs dkaḥ-wahi gnas* = ཤིན་ཏུ་བཙན་པའི་ས a very inaccessible and fearful place.

རྟོགས་འགྲོ *rtogs-hgro* गति a number; རྟོགས་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ महागति a great number.

རྟོགས་བརྗོད *rtogs-brjod* or རྟོགས་པ་བརྗོད་པ अवदान lit. discriminative speech, the utterance of what is fully grasped; a common designation for the recital of the events of an ideal life, full of instructive lessons.

རྟོགས་བརྗོད་བརྒྱ་པ *rtogs-brjod brgya-pa* अवदानशतक n. of a work contained in the Kah-gyur (*K. d* ཕ).

རྟོགས་བརྗོད་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་དཔག་བསམ་ཁྲི་ཤིང་ *rtogs-brjod rin-po-che dpag-bsam khri-çiñ* अवदान कल्पलता the great work of the Kashmirian poet Kshemendra on the deeds of the Buddha, in 108 chapters, translated into metrical Tibetan by Shon-ton *Lo-tsa-wa*, and forming the 93rd volume of the Tangyur collection.

རྟོགས་དེབ *rtogs-deb* = བརྗེད་ཐོའི་དེབ་ཡིག *brjed-thohi deb-yig* a memorandum book (*Rtsii.*).

རྟོགས་འདོད་ཅན *rtogs-hdod can* desirous of knowing or learning; inquisitive (*Jä.*).

རྟོགས་ལྡན *rtogs-sdan* बुद्ध, महामति; = མཁས་པ a sage, a general term to signify such.

རྟོགས་པ *rtogs-pa* I: बोधि, ज्ञान, अवबोध, उपलक्षण, समय, गति sbst. thorough perception, infallible knowledge. It is stated that ordinary mortals are incapable of cogitating on the merits and qualities of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*. The true *Rtogs-pa* cannot be acquired in the first instance, the དོན (meaning of a thing) first must be understood (གོ་བ་རྟོད་པ) and that may lead to the acquirement of knowledge by བསླབ་པ शिक्षा study; then comes reflection or meditation, and last of all is *Rtogs-pa* the full comprehension. Thus we can define རྟོགས་པ as: 1. the true perception of all things in general, which leads to the attainment of the སོ་སོ་སྐྱེའི་ས *so-so skyehi-sa* stage of ordinary perfection. 2. a true metaphysical development leading the way to what is called འཕགས་ལམ, that is, to *Nirvāṇa*. This last is called མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ or अभिसमय, the clear understanding or perception, the same as སྟོང་པ་ཉིད or metaphysical voidity or nothingness.

Syn. ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པ *khoñ-du chud-pa* गतिज्ञत; མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; विचक्षण, གོ་བ *go-wa*; अवबोध, རྟགས་པ *rtags-pa*; निष्णात, བྱང་བ *byañ-wa* निपुण.

རྟོགས་པ II: vb. to perceive, to know, to understand: དཔྱད་ན་མ་རྟོགས་ས they did not understand; though they inquired into it; རྟོགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to obtain information; to convince one's-self of a thing; རྟོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ to teach, demonstrate, to convince a person. མ་རྟོགས་པ stupid, ignorant; ignorance. སེམས་རྟོགས self-knowledge.

རྟོགས་པ་འཁྲུངས་པ་ *rtogs-pa hkhruṅs-pa* भावबोधजन्म the growth of ideas, thought.

རྟོགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱུས་པའི་མདོ་ *rtogs-pa chen-po yoṅs-su rgyus-pahi mdo* a metaphysical work in the Kah-gyur (*Mdo.* ཞ *413*); རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར་ *rtogs-pahi gter* or མདོ་སྡེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་རྣམ་པ་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པས་རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར་ another work in the Kah-gyur (*Mdo. 325*).

རྟོགས་སྤྱོད་ *rtogs-spyod* theory and practice. རྟོགས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པ་ *rtogs-spod byed-pa* to know and to practise; རྟོགས་སྤྱོད་ལ་མཁས་པ་ *rtogs-spyod la mkhas-pa* theoretically and practically religious.

རྟོགས་ཞིབ་ *rtogs-shib* thorough inquiry; investigation of minute details.

རྟོགས་ཡས་ *rtogs-yas* (གྲངས) समता n. of a numerical figure.

རྟོགས་སླ་ *rtogs-sla* easily comprehended, or easy to understand.

རྟོད་པ *rtod-pa* = བཅིག or འཆིག (*Mṅon.*) 1. vb. to fasten, to secure, tether (v. བརྟོད་པ); རྟོད་བརྒྱབ་པ to drive in a stake or peg (*Jä.*). 2. sbst. = རྟོད་ཕུར a stake in the ground for fastening a horse, a boat, etc.; a peg in a wall for hanging up things; རྟོད་ཟུག id.

རྟོན་པ *rton-pa* (བརྟེན་པ or བརྟན་པ) अनुसरण, प्रतिसरण to place confidence in a person, to rely on, to adhere to, to act in accordance with. In connection with the meaning of *rton-pa* common sayings prevail among the learned of Tibet:—(1) དོན་གྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས་རྣམས་སུ་ཚིག་ལ་མི་རྟོན་དོན་ལ་རྟོན rely on the import of words, do not depend on their literal signification; (2) གང་ཟག་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ཆོས་ལ་རྟོན do not depend on the personality of a teacher but rely on his doctrine; (3) དྲང་དོན་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ངེས་དོན་ལ་རྟོན rely on ascertained statements not on those quoted from memory; (4) རྣམ་ཤེས་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ཡེ་ཤེས་ལ་རྟོན rely on absolute knowledge, not on mere perception.

Syn. ཡིད་རྟོན་པ *yid rton-pa*; བློ་བསྟད་པ *blo bstad-pa*; ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *yid ches-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང *rjes-su hbraṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟོལ *rtol* in ཆོས་རྟོལ acc. to *Schr.* the pith or marrow of a doctrine; རྟོལ་ཤེས་པ to know thoroughly (*Schr.*).

རྟོལ་མོ *rtol-mo* a cross back to the yak by breeding an animal three-parts of Indian parentage with a pure-bred yak.

རྟོལ་བ *rtol-wa* pf. བརྟོལ 1. to bore, to pierce, to perforate. 2. to be present in or at; to reach: གྲིམ་པ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་མང་ཡུལ་དུ་ལུས་ནས་བོད་དུ་མ་རྟོལ་ཏེ (*A. 74*) there was a manuscript which being left in Maṅ-yul could not reach Tibet (*i.e.*, be extant there). རྟོལ་མ་རྟོལ *rtol ma-rtol* arrived or not arrived; ཡོངས་འདུས་བརྟོལ acc. to *Schr.* पारिजातक the coral-tree *Erythrina Indica*; also a tree of paradise.

རྟོལ་ཤེས *rtol-çes* = རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཤེས་པ prescience, intuitive knowledge, knowing without being taught: ཆོས་མང་པོ་རྟོལ་ཤེས་བྱུང་ཟེར་རོ it is said he knew intuitively many religious doctrines (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ལྟ *lta* 1. v. under ལྟར *ltar*. 2. v. *Jä.* in loco.

ལྟ་བ *lta-wa* I: vb. pf. བལྟས, fut. བལྟ, imp. ལྟོས or བལྟ resp. གཟིགས་པ 1. to look, take a look at, espy. ལྟ་བ implies a special visual act, whereas མཐོང་བ is the general power or habit of seeing, beholding, etc.: ཅི་འདྲ་འདུག་བལྟས་པས when you have seen what it is like; ཆུང་མས་ཁྱེའུ་བླངས་ཏེ་བལྟས་ན། ཁྱེའུ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ་བཟང་པོ་ཞིག་ནས། རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་སྟེ the wife, having taken the boy and looked at him, because he was a fine comely child, greatly rejoiced (*Dzl.*); བལྟས་ན་མི་མཐོང་ though you look (for it), you do not see it (*Mil.*); the imp. ལྟོས་ཤིག look! in *C.* is often both written and spoken ལྟོས་ཤོག and we even hear ལྟོས་དང་ "*tö-tang*" with the same meaning.

བལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ pleasing when looked upon; also name of the chief city of Indra on the top of Mount Sumeru; ལྟ་རུ་སོང་ go there and look (at it)! ཕྱོགས་བཞིར་ཕར་ལྟ་བ to gaze all round; ཕན་ཚུན་དུ་ལྟ་བ to look up and down; ཕྱི་མིག or ཕྱིར་ལྟ་བ to look back. Colloq. in the sense of to look at *lta-wa* is usually preceded by མིག the eye: དེ་ལ་མིག་ལྟ་ནས looking at it. 2. to look for, to search for; in this sense common in *W.*, *e.g.*, རྟ་མ་ལེབ་པས་ལྟ་བ་ལ་སོང་ the horse has not come, go and look for it. 3. to view mentally, to consider, look into; also to examine, investigate: ངས་མ་བལྟས་ན if I did not examine it; རྩ་ལྟ་བ to feel a person's pulse; ཕན་ནམ་བལྟ་བ to consider if it will be useful. སུ་ཆེ་བལྟ let us see who is greater or taller; རྗེས་སོར་བལྟ we shall see that afterwards; ཡང་དག་པར་ལྟ་བ to examine or search into minutely; རྟོད་ལྟ་བ is the expression most in use for to examine, to test, to try; དུ་འདུག་བལྟ let us see how many there are; ལྟ་རྟོག་བྱེད་པ to investigate closely. 4. a fourth and not unimportant usage of ལྟ་བ is to express a stage in mystic meditation wherein it means to be in the first or contemplative stage, during which one must be especially oblivious to all sounds and to all that is occurring around one, the sight and that limited to a single object being the only sense in action: ཁྱིའི་སྐད་མཆིལ་པའི་སྐད་ཙམ་དུ་ཐོས་དགོས་མ་རྒྱུ། ཐོས་པ་ཡོད་ན་ལྟ་བ་མེད there must not be attention to even so much as the bark of a dog or the chirp of a sparrow; if there is hearing, there is no contemplation (*Mil.* ཀ).

ལྟ་བ II: sbst. 1. a look, the act of looking. 2. contemplation (mystical). 3. दर्शन opinion, doctrine, theory, philosophical system, school. རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ the theory of perpetual existence or duration (of worldly things). ངན་པར་ལྟ་བ = ལོག་ལྟ a false opinion or heretical view (*Jä.*).

ལྟ་བ་ངན་པ *lta-wa ñan-pa* कुदृष्टि jealous sight, spiteful or mischievous sight.

ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ *lta-wa ñams-pa* दृष्टिविपन्न of heretical views. ལྟ་བའི་རྟུལ་ཤུགས་མ *lta-wahi rtul shugs-ma* दृष्टिमती having obscured vision or heretical views.

ལྟ་བས་མི་ངོམས *lta-was mi-ñoms* not satisfied with a glance, *i.e.*, wishing to look at it more; hence = གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ a very handsome shape or person (*Mñon.*).

ལྟ་བས་ཆོག་མི་ཤེས *lta-was chog-mi-çes* the sight of which is never enough, met. a very handsome person (*Mñon.*).

ལྟ་བྱེད *lta-byed* met. the eye (*Mñon.*).

ལྟ་ལོག *lta-log* or ལོག་ལྟ false statement; false doctrine, heresy; acc. to *Jä.* any irreligious impulses of the mind, perverse and sinful thoughts.

ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* I: इव, सदृश, सन्निभ, उपम may be described as an adj., though often used in the manner of a postp. instead of ལྟར and ལྟ. It is generally conjoined with the substantive vb. with the signification of to be like, to be as (another), to be equal to: བདག་རང་ལག་པ་མང་བའི་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་ལྟ་བུ་མ་ཡིན I myself am not like Chenrezig with many hands, or I have not myself many hands like Chenrezig; ཤན་གསུམ་ལྟ་བུ་མཁས་པ་ཞིག one as wise as three village-elders (*i.e.*, the village council); ཁྱོད་ལ་ལབ་གྲོགས་གདམས་ཀ་སྟོན་པ་ལྟ་བུའི་སྐད་ཡགས་སོ you have a voice like that of a companion giving advice; ཕ་ཞིག་ལྟ་བུར་གྱུར་ཏོ he became (to him) like a father; བའི་རྫི་མ་ལྟ་བུ་དང་ལྡན་ཏེ having eye-lashes like those of a cow (*Stg.*).

ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* II: = གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-brñan* or སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra* a likeness, reflected image, image (*Mñon.*).

ལྟ་བུ III: v. སྐུ་ཤ *sku-ça* (*Mñon.*).

ལྟ་ཉུལ་པ *lta ñul-pa* a spy, scout; ལྟ་ཉུལ་བྱེད་པ to spy, to explore, v. ཉུལ་བ *ñul-wa*.

ལྟ་སྟངས *lta-stańs* 1. a glance or aspect, look; ཞི་བའི་ལྟ་སྟངས a mild look or countenance (*Cs.*); ཁྲོ་བའི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ an angry or fierce look (*Cs.*). 2. the magical and powerful look employed by Tantrik experts in order to control or subdue demons; ལྟ་སྟངས་ཤིག་མཛད་པ to cast such a magical magnetizing look. In the narratives ascribed to Milaraspa, frequent mention is made of his exercising this power.

ལྟག་པ *ltag-pa* 1. described as མགོ་བོད་པའི་རྒྱབ་འབུར་འབུར the projecting parts at the back of the crown of the head. 2. the back part of the neck, the nape. 3. the upper or back part of any thing; གྲི་ལྟག་པ the back of a knife; ཁྱིམ་ལྟག the back of a house; སྟ་རེའི་ལྟག་པ the back of an axe; ལྟག་སྤུ *ltag-spu* neck-hair; mane of the horse, or that of the lion.

ལྟག་ཀོར *ltag-kor* the bones of the neck.

ལྟག་ཁུང་ *ltag-khuń*=ལྟག་འོག་གི་ཀོང་ཀོང་ "the curved bones below the nape of the neck."

ལྟག་སྒོ *ltag-sgo* the back-door of a house. As the cottages in a Tibetan village mostly stand on hill-side, the back-door is also the upper door.

+ ལྟག་སྒྲེ *ltag-sgre* or ལྟག་འོག=སྔ་ཕྱིའམ anterior or posterior; གོང་འོག་ upper and lower.

ལྟག་གཅོད *ltag-gcod* or ལྟག་ཆོད 1. decapitation. 2. acc. to *Sch.* changeable, fickle, inconstant.

ལྟག་མདུད *ltag-mdud* the hole in the occiput, the connexion of the brain with the spinal marrow (*Jä.*).

ལྟག་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པ *ltag-sprod byed-pa,* to transpose; to put in alternation: སྨན་རེ་མོས་བྱས་ནས་གཏོང་བ to administer medicines alternately or one after another. ཐོད་པ་ལྟག་སྤྲོད་བྱས་པའི་ཌ་མ་རུ the hand-drum made of pieces of skull put in alternation; འགལ་བ་ལ་ལྟག་སྤྲོད་ཟེར it is described as bringing the necks together opposite each other.

ལྟག་འབིག *ltag-hbig* (མདུན་ནས་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ཐོན་པ) (*Jig.*) the piercing right through from the breast to the back of the neck.

ལྟག་མ *ltag-ma* what is uppermost, *e.g.*, words written over other words.

ལྟག་རྩ *ltag-rtsa*=རྒྱབ the back; ལྟག་རྩ་སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་ *ltag-rtsa sgreń-sgreń* the back stiff and unbending (*Rdsa. 29*).

ལྟང་ *ltań* 1. a bale of goods carried on one side of a beast of burden, half a load; ལྟང་གཉིས two bales, or a whole load. 2. also =སྟེང་ in *W.* adv. through, quite through: ཕྱི་ལྟ་ནས་ ནང་ལ་ལྟང་མཐོང་ འདུག one sees from the outside into the interior; ལྟང་ཕུག་སོང་ bore through; ལྟང་སོང་ཏེ་ཆ་འདུག he is passing through, he does not make a stay here (*Jä.*).

ལྟང་ཕུལ *ltań-phul* occurs in. ལོན་སྐྱོ་བཞི་མཚོད་དང་ལྷ་ཡི་སྐྱོབ་བུ་མང་པོ་ཡིས་ལྟང་ཕུལ་ ནས་ཞལ་ཆེམས་ནོས་པའི་མདོ་སྡོན་པ་ལ་གསོལ (*D. R. 300*).

ལྟངས་སྤྱད་པ *ltańs-spyad-pa* explained as ཡག་ཉེས་ཞིབ་སྤྱད་པ to minutely examine; whether a thing is good or bad, etc. (*Yig. 16*).

ལྟད་མོ *ltad-mo* यात्रा, यापन, कौतुक, रङ्ग, कुतूहल a sight, scene, spectacle; exhibition, musical entertainment; ལྟད་མོར་འགྲོ to go to an entertainment, to some amusement; གྲོང་ཡུལ་གྱི་ལྟད་མོ་མ་དྲན་ཤིག do not remember or recall the scenes of a country life. ལྟད་མོ་ཆེ *ltad-mo che* कुतूहल great display, entertainment: ཕས་ན་རེ་ལ་མཚན་དང་ལྟད་མོ་ཆེ་རྒྱུ་ཅི་ཡོད the father said, what is the cause of this grand display and prodigy? (*Mil.*).

ལྟད་མོ་ཁང་ *ltad-mo khań* a play-house, exhibition, stage, etc.; ལྟད་མོ་མཁན *ltad-mo mkhan* or ལྟད་མོ་སྟོན་པ a show-man, actor, mimic, etc.

ལྟད་མོ་ལྟ་བ *ltad-mo lta-wa* to look at a scene, to witness a play or scene: ལྟད་མོ་ལྟ་བའི་ས *ltad-mo lta-wahi sa* a place where there is something to be seen for amusement; a theatre; ལྟད་མོ་པ *ltad-mo-pa* a spectator, a visitor: ལྟད་མོ་ལ་འཚོགས *ltad-mo la*

ḥtshogs they came together to (a sight); an entertainment; ལྟད་མོའི་དགེ་མཚན *ltad-moḥi dge-mtshan* innocent amusement, entertainment.

ལྟད་མོ་སྣ་ཚོགས *ltad-mo sna-tshogs* different kinds of amusements and entertainments, as:—གླང་པོ་ཆེས་འགྲེད་པ elephant fighting; དཔུང་བུ་ཆུང་གིས་འགྲེད་པ a tournament; ཅུར་པ་འཐབ་པ to scuffle; ཤིང་འཛོག climbing up; མཛིལ་བ་འཐབ་པ bulbul fight; ཐ་ག་དང་ཅུར་བ་འཐབ་པ. མ་ཧེས་འགྲེད་པ buffalo fight; ཕྲག་པ་ནས་མཆོང་བ to jump from upon the shoulder of one person to that of another person; རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་རྩེ་མོ་དང་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་དང་ exhibiting the summits of the royal standards and the supreme power; དམག་གི་ཚོགས་མང་པོ་དང་ a review of troops (*K. du.* ད *501*).

卐 ལྟན་པ *ltan-pa*=འབྱོར་པ उप्त, युक्त joined together.

ལྟབ་པ *ltab-pa* pf. བལྟབས, fut. བལྟབ, imp. ལྟོབ to fold or gather up; to lay or put together; རྐྱང་ལྟབ་པ to fold single; གཉིས་ལྟབ་པ to fold double.

ལྟབ་བྱེད་པ *ltab-byed-pa* to fold up; གསུམ་ལྟབ་བྱེད་པ to fold or bend together three-fold (*e.g.*, a corpse previous to cremation or anything else).

ལྟབ་མ *ltab-ma* a fold, crease, plait (*Cs.*); ལྟབ་གྲི clasp-knife. ལྟབ་མ་དགུ་རྩིགས་ཅན *ltab-ma dgu-rtsigs can* one with nine folds piled one upon another, *i.e.*, nine-thick (*Sorig. 119*).

ལྟམ་ལྟེམ *ltam-ltem* immaterial, ephemeral, unsubstantial, toy-like; the meaning may be conveyed by the words ཆང་ཆུང་ or སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ col. ཆང་ངེ་ཆུང་ངེ and ཨུས་དག་གེ་ *Dge sbyor ltam-ltem thams-cad ma-rig-paḥi rkyen-gyis ḥdu-byed yin-te* (*A. 51*) Oh, *Çramaṇa*, all those immaterial toy-like things are brought together (made phenomenal) by means of ignorance.

ལྟམས་པ *ltams-pa* pf. བལྟམས, fut. བལྟམ 1. to be full, also གཏམས་པ. 2. जाति resp. to be born; སྐྱེད་པའི་ཡབ་དང་བལྟམས་པའི་ཡུམ *skyed-paḥi yab-dañ bltams paḥi yum* the father by whom one is begotten, and the mother by whom one is born (*Jä.*).

ལྟར *ltar* or ལྟ་ལ *lta-la* and sometimes simply ལྟ *lta*, words akin to ལྟ་བུ but more directly used as postp. governing accus.; and the first two, also, as adv.—like, as, after the manner of; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ལྟར་བཅོས་པ प्रज्ञापारमिता-प्रतिवर्णिक made like as the work Prajñāpāramitā; ལྟར་ཉན་ནས having heard so, being told so; ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ་ལྟར་བྱེད་པ making a gesture like making salutation; ས་བདག་གིས་ནི་ཀོ་ཕྱབ་ལྟ་ལ་ཤ་མོ་ཁུར་ནས the demi-god of the place was carrying a fungus as a shield; བསེ་རུ་ལྟ་གཅིག་པུར lonely as a rhinocerus; ཐང་ཤེག་ལྟར་རླབས་རློབས undulating like a steppe. འདི་ལྟར=thus, as follows; དེ་ལྟར or དེ་ལྟ་ན like that, in that way. Colloq. འདྲ or འདྲ་བ are generally substituted for ལྟར, etc.: དེ་འདྲ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག he is doing so.

ལྟར་ལྟར *ltar-ltar* or ལྟར་ལྟར་པ पेशी the early stage of the embryo while it is being formed in the womb.

ལྟས *ltas* I: for ལྟོས see; also ལྟས་ཚར or ལྟས་ཟིན has seen. Should be བལྟས.

ལྟས II: or རྫ་ལྟས (similar to རྟགས), निमित्त omen, prognostic, but generally used for a bad omen; ལྟས་སུ་འབྱུང་བ उत्पात accident, a danger befallen; ངོ་མཚར་བའི་ལྟས miraculous sign, prodigy, a miracle; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ལྟས a propitious omen; རྨི་ལྟས་བཟང་པོ *rmi-ltas bzañ-po* a good sign in a dream; དགེ་ལྟས a favourable omen ངན་ལྟས or ལྟས་ངན a bad sign; ལྟས་ཀྱི་རིག་པ शकुनविद्या the science of drawing omens

ལྟས་པ་ *ltas-pa* नैमित्तिक a diviner, astrologer.

ལྟས་སུ་འབྱུང་བ *ltas-su hbyuñ-wa* उत्पात meeting with an accident.

ལྟི་རི *lti-ri* pitcher (*Sch.*).

ལྟིག་ཐུང་ *ltig-thuñ* in *C.* a person of small stature, perh. a corruption of ལྟེ་ཐུང་ *lte-thuñ* (*Jä.*).

ལྟིབ་པ *ltib-pa* to fall through (*Sch.*).

ལྟིར *ltir* अतिपूर्ण full; ལྟིར་གྱིས་གང་བ *ltir-gyis gañ-wa* full to the brim.

ལྟིར་བ *ltir-wa*, v. ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa.*

ལྟུང་ *ltuñ* पतति, fut. and pf. of ལྷུང་བ *lhuñ-wa* to fall, to fall down: ཤིང་ཁ་ནས་ལྟུང་སྟེ having fallen from the tree; མཐོ་བ་དེ་ཡང་མཐར་ལྟུང་ངོ་ even what is high will eventually fall down: ཉེས་ལྟུང་ a moral fall, a sinful deed.

ལྟུང་བྱེད *ltuñ-byed* पापात्तिका a transgression, crime; ངན་སོང་དུ་ལྟུང་ fallen into damnation; ལྟུང་འདོད wishing to fall, to sin; also apt to fall.

ལྟུང་བ *ltuñ-wa* आपत्ति, पातक, निपत्ति sbst. fall (ངན་སོང་དུ), esp. moral fall; ལྟུང་བས་གོས་པ stained with sin; ལྟུང་བ་བཤགས་པ confession of sin; ལྟུང་བ་མ་འདྲེས་པ *ltuñ-wa ma-hdres-pa* असंपापात्तिका not mixed with sin; ལྟུང་བ་ལས་བསླང་བ *ltuñ-wa las bslañ-wa* आपत्तिव्युत्थान to raise up from a slip into sin. ལྟུང་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་ཆོས *ltuñ-war hgyur-bahi chos* acts or doctrines which cause falling into sin; unrighteous actions or unscrupulous principles; ལྟུང་མེད *ltuñ-med* अनापत्ति sinless.

ལྟེ་བ *lte-wa* or ལྟེ་པ *lte-pa* नाभि, कोष्ठेय 1. navel གླ་བའི་ལྟེ་བ मृगनाभि; musk-pod of musk-deer: ལྟེ་བ་ལ་ནི་ཉེད་བྱེད་ན, ཁ་ཟས་བཟའ་བར་འདོད་པའོ *lte-wa la ni ñed byed-na, kha-zas bzah-war hdod-paho* (*K. gu.* ང *50*) if the navel be rubbed, there will be desire to eat food. ལྟེ་བ་ཟབ་ཟླུམ་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་དོན་གྲུབ་བཟང་ *rte-pa zab-zlum gyas hkyyil don-grub bzañ* a navel, deep, round, or coiled to the right, is a good sign of success (*M.*). 2. navel-string, umbilical cord: ལྟེ་བ་གཅོད་པ *lte-wa gcod-pa* to cut the umbilical cord; ཁོང་རང་གི་ལྟེ་བ་གུང་ཐང་དུ་བཅད་པ *khoñ-rañ gi lte-wa guñ-thañ du bcad-pa* his navel string was cut at *Guñ-thañ*, *i.e.*, he was born there. 3. fig. = the middle of a thing or centre; དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་ལྟེ་བ the centre of a circle or disk. མུ་ཁྱུད་གསུམ་གྱི་ལྟེ་བར *mu-khyud gsum-gyi lte-war* in the middle of three concentric circles or disks; རང་བཞག་གི་ལྟེ་བ the navel or axle-tree of a water-wheel; ས་ཡི་ལྟེ་བ the navel of the earth, *i.e.*, Gayā in Magadha.

ལྟེ་བ་སྐྱེས *lte-wa skyes* नाभिजन्मा, नाभिज born from the navel is met. for ཕོ་རོག a raven; also an epithet of Brahmā (*Mñon.*).

ལྟེ་བ་འཁྱིལ *lte-wa hkhyil* नाभिका n. of a medicine.

ལྟེ་བ་བལ་ཅན *lte-wa bal-can* मर्कट (lit. in whose navel there is a store of wool) met. the spider (*Mñon.*).

ལྟེ་བ་གཞུང་རང་ *lte-wa gshuñ-rañ* the central place of government in Tibet, *i.e.*, Lhasa.

ལྟེ་བ་བཟང་ *Lte-wa bzañ* one of the names of Mount Tisé in Ngari (*Mñon.*).

ལྟེ་ལེ *lte-le* prob. the polecat.

ལྟེང་ཀ *lteñ-ka* 1. acc. to *Jä.* v. ལྟང་ *ltañ.* 2. = ལྟེང་རྒྱས n. of a Buddha. 3. बिल्व pool, pond. 4. उरुबिल्व n. of a disciple of Buddha.

ལྟེབ *lteb* pocket in the fold of garment: ན་བཟའི་ལྟེབ་ཏུ་བཅུག་ནས་བྱོན *na-bzahi lteb-tu bcug-* (*A. 72*) putting (the gold) in the pocket of his robes he went on.

ལྟེབ་པ *lteb-pa* (cog. to ལྡེབ་པ) to double down, to turn in; མཐའ་ལྟེབ་པ to turn in the edge, cf. སྣེ་མོ *sne-mo*.

ལྟེམ་རྒྱང་ *ltem-rgyañ* whim, caprice.

ལྟེམ་པ *ltem-pa* the state of being full, *e.g.*, a vessel full of water; full, over flowing; ལྟེམ་པོ *ltem-po* full; ལྟེམ་ལྟེམ *ltem-ltem* so full that it runs over (*Jä.*).

ལྟོ *lto* 1. अन्न food, victuals; ལྟོ་བཟའ་བ *lto bzah-wa* to eat; also to gain one's living; ལྟོ་ཡང་མ་ཟོས *lto-yañ ma-zos* he did not eat his meal, *i.e.*, anything. ལུག་ལ་ལྟོ་སྟེར *lug-la lto-ster* feed the sheep; ལྟོ་གཡོ་བ *lto gyo-wa* to prepare food; ལྟོ་ཉོ་སྲོག་ཚོང་ *lto-ño srog-tshoñ* he risks his life in order to procure food; གླ་ལྟོ *gla-lto* wages and food; ལྟོ་གོས *lto-gos* or ལྟོ་རྒྱབ *lto-rgyab* food and clothes; ལྟོ་རྒྱབ་སྐྱིད *lto rgyab-skyid* food, clothes and comfort; ལྟོ་ཆུང་ *lto-chuñ*, ལྟོ་རན *lto-ran* acc. to *Sch.* a person temperate in eating. ལྟོ་འདུན་ཅན *lto hdun-can* an epicure, parasite (*Jä.*). 2. goat's-beard (*Tragopogon*) used as a kitchen vegetable.

ལྟོ་ཀླུང་བཏབ་པ *lto-kluñ btab-pa* v. ལྟོ་ལོང་བཏབ་པ *lto-loñ btab-pa*.

ལྟོ་དཀར *lto-dkar* श्वेतोदर white-belly; an epithet of *Rnam-sras* or Kuvera.

ལྟོ་སྐུར་ཆོད་པོ་བཏབ་པ *lto-skur chod-po btab-pa* to greatly slander, spread scandal (*D.R.*) ལྟོ་སྐུར་ཆོད་པུ་བཏབ་པས *lto-skur chod-pu btab-pas* id.

ལྟོ་འགེངས *lto-hgeñs*=གླེན་པ *glen-pa* a fool, an imbecile (*Mñon.*); ལྟོ་བ་འགེངས་པ *lto-wa hgeñs-pa* उदरम्भर. full-stomach; གྲོད་པ་འགེངས་ཉམས་པ satiated with food (*Mñon.*).

ལྟོ་འགྲོ *lto-hgro* उरग 1. met. a snake. 2. symb. num. 8.

ལྟོ་འགྲོ་དགྲ *lto hgro-dgra* गरुड an eagle; an epithet of the conveyer of Vishnu (*Mñon.*).

ལྟོ་བ *lto-wa*=གྲོད་པ (*Yasel. 36*) जठर, उदर belly, stomach; ལྟོ་བ་མཚུངས་པ *lto-wa mtshuñs-pa* समानोदर्य of equal stomach or having a belly of similar size; met. brother.

ལྟོ་ཅན *lto-can*=མདའ or ཟླ་ལྡན an arrow (*Mñon.*).

ལྟོ་ཆས *lto-chas* provisions.

ལྟོ་ཆེ་བ *lto che-wa*=ཟ་ཕོད་པ *za phod-pa* घस्मर a large belly, voracious.

Syn. གསུས་པོ་ཆེ *gsus-po che*; ལྟོ་བ་འཕྱང་བ *lto-wa hphyañ-wa*; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་བ *lto ldir-wa*; རྐེད་སྦོམ *rked-sbom*; གསུས་རྫིང་ཅན *gsus-rdsiñ-can* (*Mñon.*).

ལྟོ་བ་ལྡིར *lto-wa ldir* globular, bulbous; གསེར་གྱི་བུམ་པ་ལྟོ་བ་ལྡིར *gser-gyi bum-pa lto-wa ldir* a golden pot with a huge bulb (*Hbrom. 9*).

ལྟོ་སྣུམ་པ *lto snum-pa* rice-cakes with butter or any oily substance.

ལྟོ་འཕྱེ *lto-hphye* महोरग, उरोगति a snake, a reptile that creeps.

ལྟོ་འཕྱེ་ཆེན་པོ *lto-hphye chen-po* महोरग a python; also described as ས་བདག་དང་ཆེ་བ་ཞིག demi-god, or huge god of the soil of the serpent-kind.

ལྟོ་སྦོས *lto-sbos* चाम्हार a swollen belly.

ལྟོ་ཡུས་ཅན *lto-yus can* चात्मम्भरी conceited, selfish person.

ལྟོ་རས *lto-ras* handkerchief, napkin.

ལྟོ་ལན་ཙ *lto-lan tsa* or ཏོ་ལན་ཙ thick cotton cloth used in India for spreading on the floor; evidently a corruption of the Hindi word शतरञ्जि.

ལྟོ་ལོང་ *lto-loñ*=ལྟོ་ཀླུང་ *lto-kluñ*, ཧུ་བུ་འཕོགས་སུ་བཙུན་མོས་ལྟོ་ཀླུང་བཏབ་གསུང་བས *hu-bu hphogs-su btsun-mo lto-kluñ btab gsuñ-was* (*D.R.*).

ལྟོགས་འདྲེ *ltogs-hdre* a demon (*Sch.*); prob. the same as འདྲེ་ལྟགས *hdre-ltags*.

ལྟོགས་པ *ltogs-pa* 1. क्षुधित, घस hunger: ལྟོགས་པའི་གཟིར *ltogs-pahi gzir* क्षुधाक्रान्त suffering from hunger; ལྟོགས་ཕྱུག *ltogs-phyug* hunger, *i.e.*, poverty and wealth. 2. vb. to be hungry: ལྟོགས་སོ I am hungry (*Cs.*). ལྟོགས་པ་འཇོར་བ to suffer a person to be hungry, to starve. 3. acc: to *Sch.* to regret: ལྟོགས་ཉལ་མ་བྱེད do not always lie down in regret! ལྟོགས་པར་བཞུགས་པ resp. to be full of regret (?). 4. adj. hungry: སེམས་ཅན་ལྟོགས་པ་རྣམས *sems-can ltogs-pa rnams* the hungry animals; ལྟོགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *ltogs-par hgyur-wa* to grow hungry.

ལྟོགས་གྲི *ltogs-gri* starvation. In colloq. hunger: འདི་དག་ལྟོགས་གྲི་འམ་འཁྱག་གྲིར་འཆི་བ་འམ *hdi-dag ltogs-gri ham hkhyag-grir hchi-wa ham* are these going to die from hunger or cold?

ལྟོང་ཀ *ltoṅ-ka* the groove at the lower end of an arrow to fit it on the bow-string.

ལྟོང་ག *ltoṅ-ga* 1. notch, incision, indentation; མདའ་ལྟོང་ *mdah-ltoṅ* the notch in an arrow. 2. a depression; རི་ལྟོང་ *ri-ltoṅ* depression in a ridge of mountains; ལ་ལྟོང་ *la-ltoṅ* the indentation of a mountain-pass (*Jä.*).

ལྟོངས *ltoṅs* summit (*Jä.*) (?)

ལྟོངས་པ *ltoṅs-pa* मूर्ख a dunce, an unlettered person.

ལྟོབ་ཆས *ltob-chas* (ལྟོ་ཆས) food, provisions, etc. (in Sikk.).

ལྟོབས *ltobs* v. སྡོབས *sdobs*; in གོས་སོགས་ལྟོབས (*A. 104*).

ལྟོམས་པ *ltoms-pa*=དགོས་པ or འདོད་པ: ཇོ་བོའི་ཐུགས་དགོངས་ལ་ལྟོམས་པའི་ཉེར་གཅིག (*A. 104*) the twenty-one objects desired by the Lord (Atis'a).

ལྟོར *ltor* a bastard; སྲས་ལྟོར *sras-ltor* a bastard prince (*Jä.*). ལྟོར་ཞུགས་པ *ltor shugs-pa* to be in the womb being illegitimately conceived; bastard conception: ཁྱེའུ་འདི་ལྟོར་ཞུགས་པ་ནས་ནད་ཞི་བར་གྱུར (*K. du.* ད *261*) from the time the child was conceived in the womb her illness was alleviated.

ལྟོལ *rtol*=རྟོལ *rtol* a calf bred by a yak-bull on a མཛོ་མོ or female cross of a yak and cow (*Rtsii.*).

ལྟོས *ltos*=འཁོར 1. attendants. ལྟོས་བཅས=འཁོར་བཅས together with attendants (*Yig.*). 2. v. ལྟ་བ. 3.=གཏོས (*Sch.*).

ལྟོས་པ *ltos-pa* vb. to attend to; to look at, on, or to. Is akin to ལྟ་བ and always governs the dative ཁྱོད་དེ་ལ་ལྟོས་མི་དགོས་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན *khyod-de la ltos mi-dgos-pa shig-yin* you need not attend to that; དེ་ལ་ལྟོས་ན *de-la ltos-na* if I look at or consider this taking it for example; རེ་རེ་ལ་ལྟོས་པ་མེད་པར་གཅིག་ཟུང without looking at each, take one.

ལྟོས་སྤགས *ltos-spags* meat and rice cooked together (Sikk.).

ལྟོས་མེད *ltos-med* अजस्र, अनवरत, अनवच्छा continual, without interruption, in a continual stream or flow.

སྟ *sta* is defined thus: སྟ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་རྟོད་པ་མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་འོ (*Hbum,* ཀ *283*).

སྟ་གོན *sta-gon*=ཉེར་བསྔོགས *ñer-bsṅogs*, or སྔོན་དུ་འགྲིག་པ *sṅon-du hgrig-pa* सf सम-ाक preparation, early arrangement. སྟ་གོན་བྱེད་པ *sta-gon byed-pa* to make preparation, to make arrangement for a person's reception: ཐུགས་ཐག་བཅད་ནས་གཟིམས་པའི་སྟ་གོན་མཛད་པའི་ཚེ having decided what course to follow, when he was preparing to sleep (*A-67*); འཚོ་བའི་སྟ་གོན་ལ་བཞེངས he rose up to make preparations for food (*Mil.*).

སྟ་གྲི *sta-gri* pick-axe, v. སྟ་རེ *sta-re* (*Mṅon.*).

སྟ་རྣོན་སྡེ་རྣོན་ *şta-rnon şde-rnon* occurs in the passage:—བདུད་ཀྱི་སྟ་རྣོན་སྡེ་རྣོན་གྱིས *bdud-kyi şta-rnon şde-rnon gyis* (*D.R.*).

སྟ་བོན་ *şta-bon* occurs in the passage: དེ་ནས་སྙིང་པོ་སྟ་བོན་ལ་གནས་པ་ནི་རྫས་ཀྱི་སྟ་བོན་ཚིག་བཅད་ཀྱི་བོན *de-naş şñiñ-po şta-bon la gnaş-pa ni rdsaş-kyi şta-bon tshig-bçad kyi-bon* (*D.R.*).

སྟ་ཟུར་ *şta-zur*=དཔྱི་མགོ་ *dpyi-mgo* श्रोणि, कुक्षि hip, hip-bone, *e.g.*, as the seat of strength: སྟ་ཟུར་ཡན་ཆད་ *şta-zur yan-chad* from the hip upwards (*Jä.*).

སྟ་རེ་ *şta-re*=སྟ་གྲི frequently སྟ་རེ कुठारिका; शंकुला axe, hatchet.

སྟག། *ştag* शार्दूल, व्याघ्र the Bengal tiger, which is not, however, found in Tibet. In the far S. E. districts the thick-furred Chinese variety of tiger is said to be occasionally met with; but in general, to Tibetans, the tiger is only an animal of legend and literature, though actual tiger-skins are imported into the country. སྟག་ཕྲུག a tiger cub; སྟག་མོ a tigress; སྟག་ཚང་ a tiger's den; སྟག་རིས the. stripes on a tiger's skin; སྟག་གི་མཆེ་བས་སོ་ཡི་གཟེར་འཇོམས་བརྟན a tiger's tooth overcomes toothache; སྟག་གི་སྤུ་ཡིས་སྣ་ཁྲག་གཅོད *ştag-gi şpu-yiş sna-khrag gcod* tiger's hair inhaled as smoke stops bleeding from the nose; མགོ་ལུས་གཟེར་ཀུན་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད and cures all pains in the body and the head; སྟག་གི་རུས་པས་ལྦ་བ་འཇུ tiger's-bone softens disease of the bones (perhaps caries).

Syn. དྲི་སྣོམ *dri-şnom*; རྣགས་ཀྱི་ཤྭན *rnags-kyi çwan*; འཚེ་བྱེད *htshe-byed*; བརྟུལ་ཕོད *brtul-phod*; ངར་སྐད་ཅན *ñar-şkad-can*; གཅན་གཟན་ཁྲ་བོ *gcan-gsan-khra-bo*; ལུས་བཀྲ *luş-bkra* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་དཀར *ştag-dkar* lit. white tiger; n. of a demi-god belonging to the *klu* or *Nāga* class and which is believed to be striped.

སྟག་ཁྲ་བོ *ştag-khra-po*=ཕྱེ་མ་ལེབ་ཁྲ་བོ *phye-ma leb khra-po* a marbled or striped butterfly (*Miñ. 4*).

སྟག་གི་རྐང་པ *ştag-gi rkañ-pa*=དཀར་གཟར་ཤིང་ n. of a tree or plant.

Syn. ཚིགས་མང་ *tşhigş-mañ* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་གི་སེན་མོ *ştag-gi sen-mo* करज lit. the tiger's nail; n. of a sweet-scented plant.

Syn. ལག་སྐྱེས *lag-şkyeş*; སྦྲུལ་གྱི་མཚོན་ཆ *şbrul-gyi mtshon-cha*; འཁོར་ལོའི་རྣམ་པ་ཅན *hkhor-lohi rnam-pa can* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་གྲས *ştag-graş* occurs in the passage སྟག་གྲས་སྣང་གང་ནི་བཞི་སྐར་གསུམ (*Rtsii.*).

སྟག་ཆས *ştag-chaş* articles carried by travellers such as tinder-case, smoking implements, weapons, etc. (in striped skin bags).

སྟག་ལྡན *ştag-ldan* कण्टकारी, क्षुद्र the plant *Solanum jacquini* (*K. d.* ཡ *214*).

སྟག་དོང་ *ştag-doñ*=མདའ་དོང་ quiver. སྟག་དོང་གཟིག་ཤུབས a quiver for arrows lined with leopard's skin (*Rtsii.*).

སྟག་སྡེ *Ştag-şde* n. of a place in Tibet: ནུབ་ན་སྟག་སྡེ་གཟིག་འཕན་གཉིས to the west are two places called Tag-de and Zig-phan.

སྟག་རྣ *Ştag-rna* शार्दूलकर्ण n. of the son of Tri-S'anku king of the Sudra class who by the force of his logic had induced a rich Brāhman to give his daughter in marriage to his son Sārdulakarṇa.

སྟག་པ *ştag-pa* the birch-tree; a large species occurs in Tibet. སྟག་ཤུན *ştag-çun* birch bark.

Syn. གྲོ་ག *gro-ga*; གདུགས་ཁྱེབས *gdugş-khyebş*; པགས་པ་ཅན *pagş-pa can*; ཡི་གེའི་གཞི *yi-gehi gshi*; རེ་ཁའི་འདབ *re-khahi hdab*; ཤུན་པ་འཇམ *çun-pa hjam*; སྤགས་པ་མཉེན *şpagş-pa mñen* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་འབྲོས་པའི་སྔགས་ *stag hbros-pahi-sñags* the charm to make a tiger run away, गाम्भेगाम्भे (*K. gu.* ཙ *52*).

སྟག་མ་ *stag-ma* n. of a medicinal plant: སྟག་མའི་མེ་ཏོག་ཁྲུང་ཁྲིག་ནག་སྨིལ་མཚོག.

སྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *Stag-tse rdsoṅ* n. of an ancient fort situated to the east of Lhasa: སྟག་རྩེ་གཙིགས་པ་བོད་ཀྱི་མཁར་གྱི་དང་པོ་ཡིན the walled fortress of *Stag-rtse* was the earliest fortress of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

སྟག་ཚང་ *Stag-tshañ* (lit. the tiger's den); a place in Tibet well known for being the birth place of སྟག་ཚང་ལོ་ཙྪ་བ *Stag-tshañ Lo tsā-wa.*

སྟག་ཚང་རབ་སྟོད་ *Stag-tshañ Ra-wa stod* n. of a well-known hermitage situated in the mountains to the west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ *3*).

སྟག་ཚལ་བ་ *Stag tshal-wa* (lit. tiger's-grove) n. of a place in Tsang: ཇོ་བོ་དེ་ཅི་ནས་ཀྱང་བོད་དུ་སྤྱན་དྲངས་དགོས་སྙམ་ནས་གཙང་སྟག་ཚལ་བའི་ལོ་ཙྪ་བ (*A-65*) thinking that the *Jo-wo* (Atis'a) should under any circumstance be brought to Tibet, the Lo-tsā-wa of *Stag-tshal* in Tsang, etc.

སྟག་གཟིག་ *stag-gzig* (ས་བདག *sa-bdag*) lit. "tiger-leopard." 1. n. of a demi-god residing in the nether world. 2. a corruption of the name Tajik by which Persia and the Persians are known to the Tibetans.

སྟག་རས་ *stag-ras* a kind of chintz with stripes resembling those of a tiger.

སྟག་རི་གཉན་གཟིགས་ *Stag-ri gñan-gzigs* n. of an early king of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

སྟག་རུས་ *Stag-rus* n. of a clan or tribe in Tibet.

སྟག་ལུང་ *Stag-luñ* n. of a district situated to the north of Tsang (*Loñ.* ཀ *5*).

སྟག་ཤ་ *stag-ça* a herb growing in pasture land with leaves resembling those of the pea.

སྟག་ཤར་ *stag-çar* a full grown youth.

སྟག་ལྷ་མེ་འབར་ *stag-lha me-hbar* lit. the tiger-god of burning fire, the chief Bon god who resembles the Buddhist deity वज्रकुण्डल (བདུད་རྩི་འཁྱིལ) in his attributes.

སྟང་ཟིལ་ *stañ-zil* there are three kinds of this stone, viz., the black, golden, and silver *zil*: གསེར་ཟིལ་དངུལ་ཟིལ་རྣམ་མདོག་འདྲེན. Also =ག་བུར camphor.

སྟངས་ *stañs* also སྟངས་ཀ manner, style, posture: གོམ་པའི་སྟངས manner of walking, gait: ཆུ་ཁ་ནས་ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྟངས་སྟབས་མཛད་པས (*A. 27*) from the bank of the river he (with eyes fixed on a certain person as if to kill him) assumed the manner and posture of a wrathful deity.

སྟད་པ་ *stad-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟད་ imp. སྟོད་ to load, to put on, to lay on; རྟ་ལ་སྒ་སྟད་པ to saddle a horse.

སྟན་ *stan* resp. གདན् आसन a seat, mat, anything to sit upon; སྟན་ལས་ལངས་ to get up from a seat; སྟན་འདིང་བ to spread a rug or mat on the ground; སྟན་འགེབས་བ to lay a mat on; ཁྲི་སྟན a chair, also a rug or carpet spread on a bedstead; མལ་སྟན resp. བཞུགས་གདན a cushion or carpet to sit or lie upon; ས་སྟན seat on the ground: སྟན་རྣམ་པ་ལྔའི་སྟེང་དུ་གདུག་པར་མི་བྱ་སྟེ *stan rnam-pa lñahi steñ-du hdug-par mi bya ste* (a monk) should not sit upon the five seats intended for honourable persons. སྟན་ཕྲོལ་ *stan-phrol* occurs in དར་ཟབ་སྟན་ཕྲོལ་ཁྲི་སྣན་མ་ལེ་ཕྱིན (*A. 114*). In the following passage the sense is fairly clear: འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་དར་གྱི་སྟན་དང་བྲལ་བཟུག་ལ་ཕྱབ་ཅེན་ལ་བོས་པའི་རི་དྭགས་ཁྲི་སྟན་མ་ལེའི་པགས་པའི་སྟན་ཕྱིན and སྟན་ཕྱིན=a seat of state.

སྟབ་ *stab* 1. v. རྟབ་ *rtab.* 2. acc. to *Sch.* སྟབ་སྟངས་པ to suffer; to tolerate; to yield.

སྟབ་ཀ *Stab-ka* n. of a place in Tibet. སྟབ་ཀ་པ *Stab-ka-pa* a native of that place or district (*Loñ.* ་ *3*).

སྟབ་སེང་ *stab-señ* the sap of a tree; སྟབ་སེང་རུས་ཆག་སྦྱོར་ཞིང་རུས་ཚད་སེལ *Stab-señ* causes broken bones to join, and removes rheumatism.

སྟབས I: *stabs* compliments: སྟབས་འབུལ་བ *stabs-hbul-wa* to present compliments (*Yig. k. 47*).

སྟབས II: (cog. to ཐབས also synonymous with སྟངས) 1. mode, manner, way, measure: སེང་གེའི་སྟབས་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བ to walk in the manner of a lion; གར་སྟབས་ manner of dancing, v. གར. 2. opportunity, ཐོན་སྟབས manner of walking; an opportunity for going; རིངས་སྟབས་སུ hastily, speedily; དཀོན་སྟབས scarcity, dearth. *Stabs* may be used as a formative, converting the adj. into its related substantive.

སྟབས་ཁྲི་བཟུང་མོན་ཁེང་ *Stabs-khri bzuñ-mon kheñ* n. of a king of Tibet (*Yig.*).

སྟབས་བདེར *stabs-bder* = ཟླུམ་བདེར *zlum-bder* best compliments, felicitations.

སྟར *star* for སྟ་རེ *sta-re* q. v.

སྟར་ཀ *star-ka* or སྟར་ག, སྟར་ཁ तिन्दुक 1. the tree *Diospyros embryopteris* or *glutinosa*, the fruit of this tree. 2. a *Karsa*, a weight = the weight of the dry *Tinduka* fruit: སྟར་ཀ་ཙམ་པ to be in weight a *Tinduka* fruit. 2. acc. to authors the black species of walnut. སྟར་གའི་ཤིང་ *star-gahi-çiñ* the walnut tree; སྟར་སྐོགས *star-skogs* nut-shell; སྟར་སྡོང་ *star-sdoñ* walnut tree.

སྟར་བ *star-wa* pf. and fut. བསྟར imp. སྟོར 1. to file on a string, *e.g.*, pearls; to tie, fasten to; སྟར་ལ་བཏགས་པ id. 2. to clean, to polish. 3. (*Sch.*) to ornament.

སྟར་བུ *star-bu* or སྟར་བུན अम्लवेतस the berries of *Hippophae rhamnoides*, a shrub very frequent in Tibet, esp. near river-beds in the Indus and Sutlej districts of W. Tib.

Syn. སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྦ་ཅན *sprin-gyi rba-can*; མེ་ལྡན་མ *me ldan-ma*; ཡུལ་ག་སྐྱུར *yul-ga skyur* (*Mñon.*).

སྟི་བ *sti-wa* pf. བསྟིས *bstis*, fut. བསྟི *bsti*, imp. སྟིས *stis* 1. to rest, to repose, to refresh one's self; སྟི་བའི་གནས a resting place. 2. to honour; སྟི་སྟང་ sbst. respect, reverence, honour; སྟི་སྟང་བྱེད་པ to honour a person, to show a person honour.

སྟིང་བསྐུལ *stiñ-bskul* = ཞབས་བསྐུལ अनुप्रेषण service.

སྟིང་བ *stiñ-wa* pf. བསྟིངས *bstiñs*, fut. བསྟིང་ imp. སྟིངས उपालभ to rebuke, scold, abuse.

སྟིབ་པ *stib-pa* or སྟིབས་པ to offer (sacrifice) (*Jä.*).

སྟིམ་པ *stim-pa*, pf. བསྟིམས *bstims*, fut. བསྟིམ *bstim*, imp. སྟིམས *stims*, prop. vb. causative to འཐིམ་པ, to enter, to penetrate, pervade, to be absorbed in: ཐུགས་ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཀློང་དུ་སྟིམ *thugs chos-ñid-kyi kloñ-du stim* the soul is absorbed in the expanse of the spirit (ཆོས་ཉིད).

སྟུ *stu* योनि the vulgar term for a woman's private parts.

སྟུག་པ *stug-pa* or སྟུགས་པ (མི་གཙང་བ पुरीष 1. ordure, excrement. 2. thickness, density. 3. a wind, flatulence.

སྟུགས་པོ *stugs-po* = སྟུག་པོ་ घन, नीरन्ध्र thick, opaque, solid, dense. དཔལ་སྟུགས श्रीघन really or solidly noble, an epithet of Buddha. སྟུག་པོ་བཀོད་པའི་ཞིང་ཁམས अकनिष्ठ = འོག་མིན

Ḥog-min the highest of the Buddhist heavens.

སྟུད་པ་ *ṣtud-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟུད to repeat, to reiterate, to give, offer repeatedly (medicine, food, etc.): བསྟུད་ན if it is repeated; སྦྲིད་པ་མང་པོ་སྟུད་ཅིང་འོང་ repeated sneezing ensues; བསྟུད་ནས་ན་བ to be always ill (*Sch.*); cf. བརྟུད་མར (from *Jä.*).

སྟུན་པ *ṣtun-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟུན to agree; to be accordant with.

སྟུན་ཤིང་ *ṣtun-çiṅ* मुसल an iron-club.

སྟུབ་པ *ṣtub-pa* 1. in *Ld.* for བཏུབ་པ *btub-pa* (*Jä.*). 2. same as སྟུབས་པ *ṣtubs-pa* काट, to cut into pieces (ཤ་ལྟ་བུ *ça-lta-bu* like meat).

སྟེ *ṣte* (क्त्वा) an affix for the gerund, inst. of ཏེ after ག, ང, and vowels, v. ཏེ. As སྟེ contains the copula it may be added also to other words than verbs, *e.g.*, ཁྱོད་རིགས་ཆེ་ཞིང་མཐོ་བ་སྟེ *khyod-rigs che-shiṅ mtho-wa ṣte* as you are of high and noble extraction; like འདི་ལྟ་སྟེ it is also used for namely, to wit, videlicet (viz.), that is to say, esp. before translations of foreign words and names. After an enumeration of several things it serves to point back, or to comprise: ཞ, ཟ, འ, ཡ, ཤ, ས, སྟེ་དྲུག་ནི the six letters ཞ, ཟ, etc. གསུམ་ནི་ན་རོ་གི་གུ་འགྲེང་བུ་སྟེ the three signs as *o*, *i*, and *e*. ད་སྟེ་ཞག་བདུན་ན as to the being now, in seven days, *i.e.*, in seven days from to-day (*Dzl.*) (from *Jä*). As a gerundial affix སྟེ or ཏེ is most correctly annexed to the present tense only, while ནས forms the perf. or pluperf. gerund.

སྟེ་པོ *ṣte-po* = སྟེའུ *ṣteḥu* an axe with its blade athwart the handle used by Indian and Tibetan carpenters; སྟེ་ལྟག *ṣte-ltag* the back of the axe; སྟེ་ཡུ *ṣte-yu* its handle; སྟེ་ཁ *ṣte-kha* its edge. སྟེ་བཞོག་གཏོང་བ *ṣte-bshog gtoṅ-wa* to smooth, to hew with the axe (*Jä.*).

སྟེགས *ṣtegs* I: a bridge over narrow gaps or along precipitous paths, torrents, &c.; fig. the saints or sages by whose agency men are led out of this world to *Nirvāṇa*: བླ་མ་དེ་རྣམས་གྲུབ་པ་ཐོབ་པའི་སྟེགས་ཟམ་ལ་བརྒྱུད་པ those lamas have spiritually descended by the connecting bridge of those who have gained sainthood (*A. 42*).

སྟེགས II: also སྟེགས་བུ sbst. a rest, support, upholder, shelf, etc.; ཆོས་སྟེགས book-stand, bookshelf; འདུག་སྟེགས a board, stool, bench, to sit on (*Cs.*); གཞག་སྟེགས a board to place things on (*Cs.*); ཇ་སྟེགས or གསོལ་སྟེགས *gsol-ṣtegs* dining table (*Schtr.*); ཀུབ་སྟེགས stool, portable resting stick for sitting on. ལ་སྟེགས a candle-stick.

སྟེགས་བུ *ṣtegs-bu* 1. a turret where sparrows make their nests. 2. སྟེགས་བུ་ཡ་ཐ *ṣtegs-bu ya-tha* occurs in སྟེགས་བུ་ཡ་ཐ་དེར་གཤེགས་མཆོད་གནས་ཀྱི་མགྲོན་ལ་དེ་རྣམས་དགོས་སོ ; in the same work སྟེགས་བུ་མ་ཐ *ṣtegs-bu ma-tha* occurs in སྟེགས་བུ་མ་ཐ་ཡི་སྟེང་དུ་ཁམས་གསུམ་སེམས་ཅན་སྟིང་ངེ (*D.R.*).

སྟེང་ *ṣteṅ* उप, उत्, अग्र, ऊर्ध्व that which is above, the upper part, top, surface: སྟེང་གི་ནམ་མཁའ *ṣteṅ-gi nam-mkhaḥ* the heavens above; སྟེང་གི་ཕྱོགས the zenith; སྟེང་འོག above and below; སྟེང་འོག་གི་གདོན the demons of the upper and nether regions; སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན ऊर्ध्वलोक the upper world; མཐོ་རིས the heavens; སྟེང་གི་དབང་པོ उपेन्द्र an epithet of Vishnu; སྟེང་སྐྱེས *ṣteṅ-ṣkyes*, ལྗོན་ཤིང་ lit. that grows upwards; met. a tree. (*Mṅon.*); སྟེང་སྐྱོབ *ṣteṅ-ṣkyob* a canopy; སྟེང་ཁང་ upper story of a house, garret; སྟེང་ཁེབས upper cover, cover. In Gram. སྟེང་འཇུག and འོག་འཇུག a surmounting and subjoined letter respectively (*Yig. k. 1*).

སྟེང་འཐུང་ *ṣteṅ-ḥthuṅ* lit. that drinks or draws nourishment from above; fig. the

water-lily. སྟེང་འཕྲུང་དཀར་པོ कुमुद the white species of water-lily.

སྟེང་དུ *steñ-du* and སྟེང་ན *steñ-na* adv.=upwards, etc.; and as postp.: above, on the surface, upon; also besides, in addition to. སྟེང་དུ་འདྲེན *steñ-du hdren* उत्क्षेपण drawn upwards, promoted; also thrown upwards. སྟེང་དུ་འཛེག་པ *steñ-du hdseg-pa* ऊर्ध्वम् आरोहति to ascend, ascending, climbing; སྟེང་ནས *steñ-nas* down from.

སྟེང་འཕུར་དབང་པོ *steñ-hphur dwañ-po* an epithet of the god Mahādeva (*Mñon.*). སྟེང་འཕུར་གཤེར་ལྡན, ཟླ་བ चन्द्र the moon (*Mñon.*).

སྟེང་འབར *steñ-hbar*=ཐན་པ *than-pa* drought, want of rain (*Mñon.*).

སྟེང་གཡོགས *steñ-gyogs*=ཟླ་གབ उत्तरासङ्ग the upper garment of a religious mendicant; also=ཤོགས་མ *shogs-ma* ऊर्ध्वच्छादन the upper covering.

སྟེན་པ *sten-pa*, pf. and fut. བསྟེན, imp. སྟེན 1. to keep close to, to adhere to, to retain to depend upon; akin to རྟེན་པ but c. accus.: བླ་མ་མཁས་པ་སྟེན་པ to adhere to a learned lama; ཆོས་དམ་པའི་ཁོང་སྨན་སྟེན་ཤིག *chos dam-pahi khoñ sman sten shig* keep to the internal medicine of the holy doctrine. 2. to side with; partake of; serve; སྟེན་བྱེད་པ *sten-byed-pa* or རབ་ཏུ་བསྟེན་པ to serve reverentially or respectfully (*Mñon.*).

སྟེམ་པ *stem-pa*, pf. and fut. སྟེམས seems to occur in popular literature and in colloq. with the sense of—to shut or fasten (a door), to block it with a beam or bar.

སྟེམས *stems* curse, cf. བྱད *byad*. (?)

སྟེའུ་ཀ་མ *stehu ka-ma* भल्ल a kind of missile. སྟེའུ་སྟག *stehu-stag* क्षुरप्र a searp arrow, v. སྟེ་པོ *ste-po*.

སྟེར་བ *ster-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྟེར दा 1. to grant, to give, to bestow: གསོལ་རས་ཆེན་པོ་སྟེར་སོང gave remuneration or much *bakshish*; ནང་དུ་འགྲོ་སྟེར to grant to come indoors. 2. in *W.* in a special sense: to give (ཟས་ལྟ་བུ) to eat or to drink, to feed (animals, infants) (*Jä.*). *Ster-wa* is the common colloq. for to give in *C. Tib.* just as in *W.* གཏོང་བ is always used. སྟེར་དུ་འཇུག་པ *ster-dug hjug-pa* to make or cause one to give; སྟེར་འདོད willing or wishing to give; སྟེར་བའི་ཆེད for the purpose of giving, bestowing.

སྟེར་སྒོ *ster-sgo* 1. aid, contribution; allowance, expenditure. 2. dowry, presents made by parent to daughter on giving her away in marriage.

+ སྟེས་དབང་ *stes-dbañ* ways, or means. སྐབས་ལེགས་པ good manners. སྟེས་དབང་གིས by the power of fate (*Schtr.*).

སྟེས *stes* वेग force, motion (*A. K. 1-48*).

སྟོ *Sto* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Jig.*).

སྟོ་ཐག *sto-thag* a rope (*Sch.*). སྟོ་ར *sto-ra W.* a circle of dancers (*Jä.*).

སྟོ་བ *sto-wa* most frq. in colloq. phrase; ཙང་མི་སྟོ (=ཙང་མི་སྟོག) it does not matter, it makes no difference, it is all the same. ཤི་རུང་མི་སྟོ་བ་འདུག it does not matter if they die; ཤི་ཡང་ཅི་སྟོ་སྟེ what does it matter if they die? (*Jä.*).

སྟོང་ *Stoñ* I: n. of a tribe in Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

སྟོང་ II: 1. or སྟོང་ཕྲག सहस्र a thousand; སྟོང་ཕྲག་བརྒྱ་པ शतसाहस्रिक the Mahāyāna scriptures comprising a hundred thousand *s'loka*. སྟོང་གསུམ 'the three thousands,' viz., (*a*) སྟོང་སྤྱི་ཕུད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས; (*b*) སྟོང་གཉིས་པ་བར་མའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས; (*c*) སྟོང་གསུམ་གྱི་སྟོང་ཆེན་པོའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས. 2. a fine for manslaughter to be paid

in money or in goods to the relatives of the person killed; མི་སྟོང་གི་སྟོང་བྱེད་པ to proportion this fine to the rank of the man killed (*Jä.*).

སྟོང་དཔོན *ṣtoṅ-ḍpon* a commander over a thousand soldiers: དེང་སང་མདའ་དཔོན་ཟེར "now-a-days he is called *Mdaḥ-dpon.*" སེང་གེའི་རྩལ་ནི་དགུ་དང་རབ་ལྡན་ཞིང་ བློ་ལྡན་འཕྲུལ་ཆེ་ཁེ་ཉེན་རིག་པ་དང་། གོ་བསྲ་མཚོན་རྣོ་དཔའ་རྟ་མགྱོགས་པའི་མི་དེ་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་སྟོང་དཔོན་ཡིན། *señ-geḥi ṛtsal-ni ḍgu-dañ rab-ḷdan shiñ ḅlo-ḷdan ḥphrul-che khe-ñen rig-pa dañ, go-ḅsṛa ṃtshon-ṛno ḍpaḥ ṛta-ṃgyogṣ-paḥi, mi-de ḥjig-ṛten ḥdi-na ṣtoñ ḍpon yin* that man is a commander over a thousand men in this world who, riding on a swift charger, has a sharp weapon and a coat of mail; he possesses the nine adroitnesses of the lion, is very intellectual and miraculously skilful as well as noble.

སྟོང་ཁུན *Ṣtoñ-khun* n. of an ancient king of China the fame of whose wealth was known in India even in Atis'a's time. རྒྱ་ནག་སྟོང་ཁུན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་དང་འདྲ་བ་ཡོད་གསུང་ *ṛgya-nag stoñ-khuñ ṛgyal-poḥi loñṣ-ṣpyoḍ dañ ḥḍṛa-wa yoḍ ḡsuñ* they say his wealth was like that of Tong-khung Emperor of China (*A. 26*).

སྟོང་འཁོར་ལོ *ṣtoñ ḥkhor-lo* 1. a wheel with a thousand spokes (of fabulous properties). 2. སྟོང་འཁོར་ཞབས་དྲུང་ n. of an incarnate Lama of the monastery of *Ṣtoñ-ḥkhor* near Koko Nor in Amdo.

སྟོང་ཁྱབ་ནག་མོ *ṣtoñ-khyab nag-mo*=ཁྲོ་བོ་རྒྱལ་འདེབས n. of a wrathful Bon deity.

སྟོང་ཆ *ṣtoñ-cha* शून्य empty, vacant.

སྟོང་ཐུན *Ṣtoñ-thun* 1. n. of a mythological king. 2. a number (*Ya-sel. 60*).

སྟོང་པ *ṣtoñ-pa* शून्य, विमानक, ख, empty, void, hollow; clear, blank; barren, without substance: ནང་མིག་དེ་སྟོང་པ་རེད the room is empty; སྒྲུབ་ཐོབ་ཀྱིས་སྔགས་གསང་ནམས་སྨྲ་བས། འབྲུམ་ནད་བཅོམ་ཀྱིས་འབྲུམ་བུ་སེལ་ཏེ་བུ་མོའི་ལུས་སྟོང་པ་བྱུང་ secret incantations having been recited by the saint, as the small-pox was subdued, the pustules were removed and the body of the girl became clear. སང་སྟོང་ a desert plain; ཤོག་སྟོང་ blank paper; བྲག་སྟོང་ a rocky desert; ལུང་སྟོང་ a desolate valley; མི་སྟོང་པ a man without anything to carry; ཁང་སྟོང་ an empty house; ས་སྟོང་རི་སྟོང་ a desert place with mountains only; སྣོད་སྟོང་པ an empty vessel; ནམ་མཁའ་སྟོང་པ the void space (sky).

Syn. གསོག་གསོབ *gsog-gsob*; ཡ་མ་བརླ *ya-ma bṛla*; སྙིང་པོ་མེད *ṣñiñ-po meḍ*; འབྲས་བུས་སྟོང *ḥbraṣ buṣ-ṣtoñ* (*Ṃñon.*).

སྟོང་པ་ལ་རེག་པ *ṣtoñ-pa la reg-pa*=མེད་དོ nothing (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ *28*).

སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *ṣtoñ-pa ñiḍ*=ཡེ་འབྱམས शून्यता, शून्यत्व emptiness, the void, vacuity; non-existence, unreality, the false or illusory nature of all things or existence. Of this we read: ཆོས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་མ་གྲུབ་པའི་དོན it signifies that no object in this world is absolute, *i.e.*, simple in its nature. In Budh. metaphysics there are described eighteen kinds of *Çūnyatā* or voidness:—(1) ནང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अध्यात्मशून्यता; (2) ཕྱི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अध्यात्मबहिः-शून्यता; (3) ཕྱི་ནང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད बहिरध्यात्मशून्यता; (4) སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད शून्यता शून्यता; (5) ཆེན་པོ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད महाशून्यता; (6) དོན་དམ་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད परमार्थ-शून्यता; (7) འདུས་བྱས་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད संस्कृतशून्यता; (8) འདུས་མ་བྱས་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད असंस्कृतशून्यता; (9) མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अत्यन्तशून्यता; (10) ཐོག་མ་དང་ཐ་མ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་ཉིད अनवराग्रशून्यता; (11) དོར་བ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अनवकारशून्यता; (12) རང་བཞིན་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད स्वप्रकृतिशून्यता; (13) ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད सर्व्वधर्म्म-शून्यता; (14) རང་གི་མཚན་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད स्वलक्षणशून्यता; (15) མི་དམིགས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अनुपलम्भशून्यता; 16) དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अभावशून्यता; (17) ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད स्वभावशून्यता; (18) དངོས་པོ་མེད་པའི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अभावस्वभाव शून्यता.

སྟོང་བྱེད་ *ştoñ-byed* expenses, expenditure.

སྟོང་མ *ştoñ-ma*=སྟོང་དཔོན་ or སྟོང་རྗེ, called ཨབ་ཕྲུག *ab-phrug* in *Khamş* and in *Ñag-roñ*, a general commanding one thousand soldiers.

སྟོང་ཟད་ལ་ཚེ་སྐྱེལ་བ *ştoñ-zad la tshe-şkyel-wa* to sqander, waste one's life.

སྟོང་ཞིལ *ştoñ-zil* or སྟོང་རི་ཞིལ also called གཅན་དུག་པ *Corydalis meifolia* (*Jä.*) རིམས་དང་ཚད་རིགས་འཇོམས it subdues infectious fevers, etc.

སྟོང་གསོངས *Ştoñ-gçoñş* n. of a place in lower Takpo or *Dvagş-şman* (དྭགས་སྨན) (*Rtsii.*).

སྟོང་སོབ *ştoñ-sob* फलगु hollow like chaff. སྟོང་སོབ་ཅན་པོ महाफलगु very worthless; bloated; sponge-like.

སྟོངས་གྲོགས *ştoñş-grogş* 1. adj. help, co-operation, assistance (*Mñon.*): མི་མེད་ཡུལ་དུ་ཉིན་ཡང་ལྷ་ཀླུས་སྟོངས་གྲོགས་བྱེད though he visited a place where there were no men, yet he was be-friended by gods and *Nāgas* (*D.R.*). 2. sbst. a companion, a helper: ཆོས་མཛད་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྟོངས་གྲོགས་ཡིན is a companion of those who act religiously (*Mil.* ཤ. 262).

སྟོངས་པ *ştoñş-pa* 1. pf. བསྟངས fut. བསྟང་ to accompany: ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྟོངས་པ་འཆི I die without anything accompanying me. 2. to make empty; to be empty, to become waste or desolate: རང་གི་གནས་སྟོངས་ཤིང་, རང་ཡུལ་སྟོངས་ནས your own place becoming desolate; སྟོངས་ཉེ་བར་གྱུར to have become nearly empty; was almost spent or exhausted; མིས་སྟོངས་པའི་ཁང་རོ ruins forsaken by men; ས་གཞིར་སྟོངས་པ to level with the ground, to raze, to demolish entirely [from (*Jä.*).]

སྟོངས་བསྐལ *ştoñş-bskal* or སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྟོངས་པ the period during which no Buddha appears; a state of unhappiness or མི་ཁོམ་པ, v. ཁོམ་པ *khom-pa*.

སྟོད *ştod* उत्तर पूर्व संस्थान the upper, higher, fore, former part (of a thing): ལུས་ཀྱི་སྟོད resp. སྐུ་སྟོད the upper part of the body; ནམ་སྟོད the first portion of the night.

སྟོད་སྐོར *ştod-şkor* or སྟོད་ཁོར अर्द्ध चेल a waist-coat.

སྟོད་ཁུང་སྡེ་ལྔ *ştod-khuñ şde-lña* the five sub-districts in the district of Toi-lung (*Deb.* ག *21*).

སྟོད་ཁོག *ştod-khog* or སྟོད་པོ the upper part of the carcase (*Sch.*).

སྟོད་ཁེབས *ştod-khebş* a sort of frill or ruffle of the lamas.

སྟོད་གོས *ştod-goş* over-coat, upper garment. སྟོད་འགག *ştod-hgag* doublet worn by lamas without sleeves.

སྟོད་མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ *Ştod Mñah-riş şkor-gsum* three districts in *W.* or upper Tibet.

སྟོད་ཛ *ştod-za* खदिर catechu, the resin of *Acacia catechu* (Tib. སེང་ལྡེང་ *señ-ldeñ*).

སྟོད་ཐུང་ *ştod-thuñ* a short coat.

སྟོད་ཕྱོགས *Ştod-phyogş* the region about the Kailas mountains, in *W.* or upper Tibet.

སྟོད་འབྲེལ *ştod-hbrel* n. of a commentary written in upper West Tibet.

སྟོད་ཕུར *ştot-phur*=བཙན་པ ध्रुव the polar star.

སྟོད་སྨད *ştod-şmad* आकृति: the upper and the lower part (of anything); also the dimensions; སྟོད་གཡོགས *ştod-gyogş* lit. covering the upper parts, but is explained as meaning ངོ་འཛུག་དང་ཁ་སྦྱར་ལྟ་བུ (to lie) as if the face were joined to one's lower parts; also as the lid fits to the lower part of a box.

སྟོད་ར *ştod-ra* (for སྟོད་སྨྲ) flattering language or speech (Sikk.); སྟོད་རས cotton cloth imported into Tibet from the direction of Ladak (*Rtsii.*).

སྟོད་ལུང་ཕུ་རྩ་གྱེ་མོ *Ştod-luñ phu-rtsa gye-mo* district N. W. of Lhasa where is the monastery of Tshor-phug, chief seat of the Karmapa sect (*Loñ.* ༡ *2*).

སྟོད་ལུང་མ་ཎི་ལྡན་སྐྱོག *Stod-luṅ Ma-ṇi ldan-skyog* n. of a place in Tö-lung (*Rtsii.*).

སྟོད་ལུང་ཚལ་བདེ *Stod-luṅ Tshal-bde* a sub-district of Tö-lung of which the chief town is བདེ་ཆེན་རྫོང་ *Bde-chen* Jong.

སྟོད་ལུང་མཚོ་སྨད *Stod-luṅ Mtsho-smad* part of Tö-lung: སྟོད་ལུང་མཚོ་སྨད་དུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་དུས་སུ at the time of visiting *Stod-luṅ Mtsho-smad* (*A. 27*).

སྟོད་ལེ *stod-le* 1. a jacket. 2. the upper or higher part of a country.

སྟོད་གསེར *stod-gser* gold from upper Tibet.

སྟོད་ཧོར *Stod-hor* = སྟོད་སོག *Stod-sog* the Tartars of Bokhara and Khoten (*Loṅ.* ༥ *12*).

སྟོད་པ *stod-pa* 1. vb., pf. and fut. བསྟོད to praise, commend, laud; བདག་སྟོད་པ आत्मप्रशंसा praising of one's self; རང་སྟོད་ཅན a self-admirer, self-flatterer; to extol, to glorify (men, gods, etc.), frq. སྟོད་ཅིང་བརྒྱགས་པ to glorify and praise; སྟོད་ཚིག praise; སྟོད་བརྒྱགས mystic words of praise. 2. sbst. श्लाघा praise, eulogy, compliments; complimentary phrases, *e.g.*, in letters.

N.B.—By native writers and teachers the verb in its simplest form is held to be བསྟོད་པ not སྟོད་པ.

སྟོད་གླུ *stod-glu* hymn of praise.

སྟོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *stod-par byed-pa* to praise, to extol; སྟོད་འོས laudable, commendable, worthy of praise.

སྟོད་དབྱངས *stod-dbyaṅs* the voice of praise.

སྟོན *ston* or སྟོན་ཀ 1. शरद् the autumn: སྟོན་བརྒྱ་མཐོང་བར་གྱུར་ཅིག may he live to see a hundred autumns! དགའ་བསྐྱེད་འབྲས་ལྡན་དུས་རྩ་བ་ཤ་ར་ད་མདའ་སྦྱིན་སྟོན་ཀའི་མིང་ s'arata the arrow-gift was formerly the name of autumn the fruitful season when joy sprang forth (*Rtsii.*). སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ston-gyi me-tog* the flowers of autumn.

སྟོན་ཀ་སྤྱོད *ston-ka spyod* चटक met. the swallow (lit. that pairs in autumn).

Syn. བ་མོ་བྱེའུ *ba-mo byeḥu* (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོན་ཁ *ston-kha* = སྟོན་ཀ *ston-ka*.

སྟོན་ཐོག *ston-thog* = ལོ་ཏོག harvest, autumnal crop: སྟོན་ཐོག་སྡུ་བ to gather in the harvest.

སྟོན་དོད *ston-dod* = སྟོན་མོའི་ཁྲལ་བ་གསེར་དངུལ་འབྲུ་སོགས་སྤྲོད་པ the instalment of taxes in gold, silver or grain, payable in autumn just after the harvest time in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

སྟོན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *ston-zla tha-chuṅ* कार्त्तिक the month from the middle of October to the middle of November.

སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ston-zla ḥbriṅ-po* आश्विन from the middle of September to the middle of October.

སྟོན་ཟླ་ར་བ *ston-zla ra-wa* भाद्रपद from the middle of August to the middle of September.

སྟོན་ལྗང་ *Ston-ljaṅ* n. of a district in Tibet containing the monastery of སྟོན་ལྗང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དགོན (*Ston-Ljaṅ Bkra-çis dgon*).

སྟོན་པ I: *ston-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟན. 1. to show, indicate. A vb. much used in ordinary talk as well as in books; the person shown anything taking the dat. c. and the object he is shown standing in the accus., *e.g.*, ང་རང་ལ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོའི་ལམ་འདི་སྟོན་གནང་ (or སྟོན་དང་) please shew me the way to Tashi-lhunpo; དེ་དག་གིས་ཇག་དཔོན་ལ་གྲོག་རྫས་གང་ཡོད་རྣམས་བསྟན་ནོ they shewed the robber captain the provisions which they had. Occurs often with only the proximate object: དེ་སྟོན་རྒྱུ་ཐུབ་ན་འཇིག་གྱུར་བ་ཡིན་པས if it can be pointed out it shall be destroyed; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱིས་ཐར་པའི་ལམ་བསྟན་པར་འགྱུར Buddha will shew the path of emancipation. 2. to show, exhibit, display: དེ་འདྲ་བའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་སྟོན་རྒྱུ་ཡོད miracles such as that should be shewn; རྡོ་མོ་རྗེ་བ

there was no limit to human life; (2) སྟོན་པ་རྣམས་བསྟན pantomime and frolics were displayed; ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་དཔའ་བ་གང་བསྟན་པ་ལ་ཁོ་བོ་མགུ the bravery which you have shewn is exhilarating to me (*Tā. 21. 13*). 3. to teach, instruct, explain: བུ་མོ་ལ་ཆོས་བསྟན་ཏེ་དད་པ་སྐྱེས་སོ having taught the girl the doctrine, faith was born in her; དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ་བསྟན་ནས necessary precepts having been imparted. From this signification of the verb is derived the important sbst. བསྟན་པ meaning that which has been taught, and, hence, religious tenets and doctrine, and so the Buddhist religion itself in its doctrinal aspect. 4. to exemplify by overt action, to shew faith; to cause to undergo; to inflict: མི་ལ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་བསྟན་པས having visited misfortunes on the man.

སྟོན་པ II: sbst. प्रणेता, a teacher, esp. a religious teacher, commonly the founder or promulgator of a particular doctrine. Buddha is called སྟོན་པ, the teacher of Buddhism, and གཤེན་རབ་མི་བོ is the སྟོན་པ or teacher of the Bon tenets. སྟོན་པ་གང་ཟག་ཟླ་མེད་པ། གཅིག་པུ་ཚིག་ནི་གཅིག་གསུང་སྟེ། གསུང་བ་དེ་ནི་ངེས་ལེགས་པས the Teacher is without an equal, he alone has said the word and what he has said is certain (*K. du.* ད *197*). སྟོན་པའི་བསྟན་པ *ṣton-pahi bṣtan-pa* शास्तुःशासन the religion of the teacher (Buddhism).

The ten teachers of the Bon located in the ten quarters are said to be the following:—(1) སྟོན་པ་ཞི་བ་འོད; (2) སྟོན་པ་འཁོར་ལོ་དབང་སྒྱུར; (3) སྟོན་པ་པད་མ་ཡེ་མཛེས; (4) སྟོན་པ་སྣ་ལ་འོད་ལྡན; (5) སྟོན་པ་ཁྲབ་བདལ་ཆེན་པོ (6) སྟོན་པ་ཁྲབ་པ་བདེ་མཆོག་འཁོར་ལོ; (7) སྟོན་པ་གོང་ཁྲི་བདལ་འོད་འབར; (8) སྟོན་པ་བདེ་བ་རྒྱས་འོད; (9) སྟོན་པ་བདེ་ཁྲབ་བདེ་ལྷུང; (10) སྟོན་པ་ཉེར་བུ་རིན་ཆེན (*G. Bon. 1*). The succession of teachers སྟོན་རབས of the Bon are the following:—(1) སྟོན་པ་མི་འགྱུར་གཙུག་ཕུད appeared in this world when འབུམ་ཁྲི་གློག་གི་ལྡེ་ཅན appeared in this world when men lived a hundred thousand years; (3) སྟོན་པ་ཁྲི་པའི་རབ་བརྟན came into this world when men lived ten thousand years; (4) སྟོན་པ་གཏོ་རྒྱལ་ཡེ་མཁྱེན appeared in this world when the duration of human life was five hundred years; (5) སྟོན་པ་གཤེན་རབ་མི་བོ came to this world in the present *Kalpa* when the duration of life is one hundred years. The first attendants of སྟོན་པ་གཤེན་རབ, the great Bon teacher, were the following:—(1) ནམ་མཁའི་བ་དན་ཅན; (2) ཁྲང་གི་རྣ་མཚན་ཅན; (3) མ་བྱའི་ཞིམ་རྒྱང་ཅན; (4) རྐྱང་གི་འཕོར་འདབ་ཅན; (5) ཆེ་རྒྱལ་ཀོང་ཙ་ཅན; (6) གཙོད་པ་ཁྲ་སྙིག་ཅན; (7) དྭགས་པོ་དཔལ་སྙིག་བདུད་རྩི་ཆར་སྙིག་ཅན་འཁོར་དང་བཅས (*D.R.*).

སྟོན་མུན *ṣton-mun* one belonging to the school of Hoshang Mahāyāna, the doctrine of absolute inaction.

སྟོན་མོ *ṣton-mo* यात्रा, उत्सव festivity, feast, banquet, entertainment: སྟོན་མོ་འགྱེད་པ *ṣton-mo hgyed-pa* to distribute the dishes in a feast; དམངས་ཀྱི་སྟོན་མོ་འགྱེད་པ to distribute the viands of the table to the common people (*Mil.*); སྟོན་མོ་འདྲེན་པ *ṣton-mo hdren-pa* to serve a feast; དགའ་སྟོན festive entertainment, jubilee; རྣ་བའི་དགའ་སྟོན a feast or treat to one's ears; ཆོས་སྟོན a religious feast, or feast of charity to the poor (including monks); དུས་སྟོན a periodical feast; མིང་སྟོན feast given at the name-giving ceremony of a child; རབ་སྟོན a feast after settling some important business (*Cs.*).

སྟོབ་པ *ṣtob-pa* दान pf. བསྟབ (acc. to *Cs.* pf. and fut. བསྟོབ) imp. སྟོབ acc. to *Jä* to put into another's mouth, esp. food, to feed; also applied to a mare that shows the grass to her foal; ཟན་ཏན་གྱིས་སྟོབ་པ to press a person to accept a dish, etc. In a more general sense: ལང་སྟེ་སྟན་སྟོབ་པར་བྱེད་པ rising to offer one's own seat, to make a donation;

also ཕོ་ཅུད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་སྟོབ་པ to provide a person with every thing within one's power.

སྟོབས *stobs* or སྟོབས་པོ बल, सत्त्व, तेजः, शक्ति 1. the semen. 2. strength, vigour, force, prowess, fortitude. སྟོབས་ཅན powerful; ལུས་སྟོབས bodily vigour, physical strength; སྙིང་སྟོབས mental strength, more properly moral strength; འཇུ་སྟོབས digestive power. སྟོབས་ཀྱིས is a post. p. by means of, through.

སྟོབས་ལྔ *stobs-lṅa* पञ्चबल the five forces: (1) དད་པའི་སྟོབས श्रद्धा बल the force of faith; (2) བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས वीर्यबल force of energy; (3) དྲན་པའི་སྟོབས स्मृतिबल force of recollection; (4) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་སྟོབས समाधिबल force of contemplation; (5) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྟོབས प्रज्ञाबल force of wisdom. The five སྟོབས acc. to the Bon are:—(1) བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of love; (2) ཡེ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of knowledge; (3) ཞི་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of peace; (4) སྦྱིན་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of charity; (5) ཡངས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of generosity.

སྟོབས་བཅུ *stobs-bcu* दशबल a Buddha is he who is possessed of the ten kinds of strength enumerated in the sacred books, viz:—(1) བསམ་པའི་སྟོབས आशयबल the power of reflection; (2) ལྷག་པའི་བསམ་པའི་སྟོབས अध्याशयबल power of concentration; (3) སྦྱོར་བའི་སྟོབས प्रतिपत्तिबल power of acquisition; (4) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྟོབས प्रज्ञाबल or ज्ञानबल power of wisdom; (5) སྨོན་ལམ་གྱི་སྟོབས प्रणिधानबल power of resolute prayer; (6) ཐེག་པའི་སྟོབས यानबल power of creed; (7) སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས चर्याबल power of accomplishment or bringing to pass; (8) རྣམ་པར་འཕྲུལ་པའི་སྟོབས विकुर्वणबल power of changing shape; (9) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས་དཔའི་སྟོབས बोधिसत्त्वबल power of enlightenment; (10) ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རབ་ཏུ་བསྐོར་བའི་སྟོབས धर्मचक्रप्रवर्तनबल power of setting the wheel of religion in motion. Again we meet with དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྟོབས་བཅུ or the ten moral virtues of a Tathâgata; these are the following:—(1) གནས་དང་གནས་མ་ཡིན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས स्थानास्थानज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of what is possible and impossible; (2) ལས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས कर्मविपाकज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the consequences of actions; (3) མོས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས नानाधिमुक्तिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the different dispositions of men; (4) ཁམས་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས नानाधातुज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of different elements; (5) དབང་པོ་མཆོག་དང་མཆོག་མ་ཡིན་པའི་སྟོབས इन्द्रियपरापरज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the higher or lower mental powers of men; (6) ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ལམ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས सर्वत्रगामिप्रतिपद्ज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the progress that leads everywhere; (7) བསམ་གཏན་རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པ་དང་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དང་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པའི་ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་རྣམ་པར་བྱང་བ་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས सर्वध्यानविमोक्षसमाधिसमापत्तिसंक्लेशव्यवदान व्यवस्थान ज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of all which concerns the origin of miseries of every kind and which will lead to equanimity, mystic meditation, complete emancipation and *dhyâna*; (8) སྔོན་གྱི་གནས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས पूर्वनिवासानुस्मृतिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of remembering afterwards former abodes; (9) འཆི་འཕོ་བ་དང་སྐྱེ་བ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས च्युत्युपपत्तिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of birth and death; (10) ཟག་པ་ཟད་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས आस्रवक्षयज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the destruction of afflictions.

སྟོབས་ཀུན་སྟོབས *stobs-kun stobs* n. of number (*Ya-sel* 57).

སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *stobs-bskyed-pa* बलाधान the special qualities which *Bodhisattvas* only can acquire:—(1) དྲན་པའི་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *dran-pahi stobs bskyed-pa* स्मृतिबलाधान memory; (2) བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི *blo-gros kyi* मतिबलाधान intelligence; (3) རྟོགས་པའི विचारबलाधान discrimination; (4) ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པའི लज्जाबलाधान shame; (5)

ཚོམ་པའི་ भक्तिबलाधान faith; (6) བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ पुण्यबल virtue; (7) གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ रूपबल physical grace; (8) སྤོབས་ཀྱི་ प्रतिभानबल self-confidence; (9) གཟུངས་ཀྱི་ धारणीबल the recitation of religious charms; (10) ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི *loṅs-spyod kyi* सम्भोगबल delightfulness; (11) ལུས་ཀྱི་ कायबल bodily grace; (12) སེམས་ཀྱི་ मनोबल mental powers; (13) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་ ऋद्धिबल magical knowledge; (14) ཆོས་སྟོན་པའི་ धर्मबल religion; (15) བདུད་ཚར་གཅོད་པའི་ मारविजयबल vanquishing evil spirits; (16) ནན་ཏན་གྱི་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *nan-tan-gyi stobs bskyed-pa* उद्यमबल assiduity (*K. d.* ན *353*).

སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་གསུམ *stobs-bskyed gsum* three producers of bodily vigour: ཁྲུས་ཞུས་འོ་མ་ཆ་སྤྱོད་ཤ, འཕྲལ་དུ་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་གསུམ་ཡིན་ནོ (*can.*) bathing, milk, the meat of the duck—these three quickly produce strength.

སྟོབས་ཆུང་ *Stobs-chuṅ* a n. of the son of king Bimbisâra (*J. Zaṅ.*).

སྟོབས་ཆེན *stobs-chen* महाबल a rammer, pile-driver.

སྟོབས་འཇིག *Stobs-hjig* बलभित्; གཤིན་རྗེའི་གཤེད་པོ (*D. R.*) an epithet of Shin-je the lord of death, acc. to the Bon cult. [Indra, the slayer of *Bala*]*S.*

སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*=ལྷ་མིན་ असुर, बलवत्, प्रबल, दृढ very powerful; also नारायण an an epithet of Vishnu, Asura or demon.

སྟོབས་ལྡན་བསྙེམས *stobs-ldan bsñems* an epithet of Kâma (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོབས་ལྡན་བུ *Stobs ldan-bu* बलिपुत्र, वैरोचन the son of Bali.

སྟོབས་ལྡན་མ *stobs-ldan-ma* बलिनी a powerful woman, an amazon.

སྟོབས་པོ་ཆེ *stobs-po che* महाबल title of a *dhâraṇî* for causing rain during a drought (*K. gu.* མ *474*).

སྟོབས་མང་པོ *stobs maṅ-po*=met. iron;= མགར་བ, with syn. གསེར་གྱི་དགྲ (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོབས་མིག *stobs-mig* बलाक्ष n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*); སྟོབས་མིག་ཆེན་པོ=སྟོབས་མཆོག महाबलाक्ष another number.

སྟོབས་བཟང་ *Stobs-bzaṅ* 1. बलभद्र n. of the elder brother of Krishna. 2.=ཆང་དངོས spirit, alcohol (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོབས་བཟང་མ *sbobs bzaṅ-ma* ऋषभ, पित्ता n. of a medicinal plant (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོབས་ལས *stobs-las* साहस courage, intrepidity.

སྟོར་བ *stor-wa*=འོར་བ also འོར་སྟོར་བ to go astray, to be lost; བུ་སྟོར་རོ a child has been lost; *lus-daṅ srog s stor-wa* to lose one's life; སེམས་སྟོར་བ to lose one's senses; སྟོར་མ་མེད it cannot be lost; དངོས་ལག་སྟོར་བ to lose an article; བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ་སྟོར་པ to be misguided, lose one's character: ཐར་པའི་བཀོད་སྐལ་ངེས་པར་སྟོར་བའི་ཚེ (*A. 9*) when he was losing most certainly the good luck of emancipation; སྟོར་བ་རྙེད་པས་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པར་འགྱུར *stor-wa rñed-pas çin-tu rgyas-par hgyur* (*Hbrom. 57*) having regained the (thing) lost he will be very pleased.

+ སྟོར་ཁུང་ *stor-khuṅ* 1. मृगतृष्णा a mirage. 2. defined as བཙོག་རྫ་ཐམས་ཅད་དོར་ས, ཡ་ཁ or དོ་མཆུ a ditch where all impurities are deposited; also a gutter or drain.

+ **བརྟ་བ** *brta-wa* fut. རྒྱས་པར་བྱ་བ pf. བརྟས་པ to grow wide, expand; be copious, abundant. བརྟས་བྱེད་པ id.; འགྱོད་པ་བརྟས big with repentance; བག་ཆགས་བརྟས་པ inflated with passion.

བརྟག་པ *brtag-pa* ཞིབ་ཆ (བརྟག་པ) परीक्ष, परीक्षित examined, v. རྟོག་པ सुपरीक्षा careful or minute inquiry or investigation, examination; རྨི་ལམ་བརྟག་པ examination of dreams; རིན་པོ་ཆེ་བརྟགས་པ་ལ་མཁས skilful in testing precious stones (*Ja.*).

བརྟག་པ་ཞུས་པ *brtag-pa shus-pa* to make inquiry, invesigatition

བརྟག་ཡས *btag-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number.

བརྟག་དཔྱད *brtag-dpyad*=ཞིབ་དཔྱད examination, careful weighing of all the details of a case, deliberation: རྟག་དཔྱད་མེད་པར་བྱས་ན་ཕུགས་ནས་འགྱོད (*Rdsa. 12*) if anything be done without deliberation, one repents at the end.

ཏ

བརྟགས *brtajs*=བརྟོགས་པ *brtogs-pa* निपुण 1. dextrous, skilful. 2. चपला fickle, lightning.

བརྟད *brtad* श्चाङ्क a kind of formal curse, which consists in hiding the effigy and name of an enemy in the ground and imploring some deity to kill him: བརྟད་འདུག་པ to perform that ceremony (*Jä.*).

✠ **བརྟད་པ** *brtad-pa*=གློ་བུར་བ *glo bur-wa* 1. new, recent; sudden. 2. haste, speed, (*Sch.*).

བརྟན་ཁེལ་བ *brtan khel-wa* to be sure or certain of.

བརྟན་ལྡན *brtan-ldan* धीर steadfast, quiet, steady.

བརྟན་པ I. *brtan-pa* or བརྟན་པོ स्थिर, धीर, दृढ, स्थाणु, मन्द, ध्रुव, दृप्त, प्रस्त, स्थाणु, नित्य 1. adj. and abstract noun: firm, steadfast, safe. 2. firmness; བརྟན་པར་གནས་པ to last, hold out, abide, continue; བརྟན་པ་ཐོབ་པ acquire firmness and durability; བརྟན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become firm. བརྟན་གྱི་སྐྱིད *brtan gyi skyid* a continued or abiding happiness; དཔང་བརྟན firm strength, their strength is holding out; བརྟན་དུ་འདུག་པ to watch, keep, preserve carefully; དམ་བཅས་པ་བརྟན་པར་ཤེས he knew his word to be inviolable; ཡི་དམ་ལ་བརྟན་པས because he firmly kept his word; དུས་བརྟན་གྱི་བདེ་བ eternal welfare, everlasting happiness; དད་པ་བརྟན་པ firmfaith (*Jä.*).

Syn. འབད་པ *hbad-pa*; གནས་པ *gnas-pa* བཙུགས་པ *bcugs-pa*; མི་གཡོ་བ *mi gyo-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བརྟན་པ II:=རྟེན་བྱེད་མ or ས་གཞི the earth; ཕྱི་སྣོད་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས the physical or material world.

བརྟན་པ III: ध्रुव the fixed star, polar star.

Syn. of III: གསེར་ཕུར *gser-phur*; སྟོད་ཕུར *stod-phur*; རྐང་རྟེན་བུ *rkañ rteñ-bu*; སྣང་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *snañ-ldan çiñ-rta*; ལུགས་བཟང་སྐྱེས *lugs-bzañ skyes*; གཟའ་ཡི་རྟན *gzah-yi rtan*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་ཏོག *rgyu-skar tog*; གན་རྒྱལ་བུ *gan rgyal-bu* (*Mñon.*).

བརྟན་པ་བཟུང *brtan-pa bzuñ* an epithet of the *Asura* (ལྷ་མིན *lha-min*).

བརྟན་པའི་ཆོས *brtan-pahi chos* स्थिरधर्म the enduring religion, *i.e.*, Buddhism.

བརྟན་པར་བྱས་པ *brtan-par byas-pa* दृढीकृत; firmly rooted or established.

བརྟན་པོ *brtan-po*=མཁས་པ, སེམས་ཤེས་པ (*Mñon.*); བརྟན་པོའི་དྲེགས་པ *brtan-pohi dreg-pa* (mystic); for རྡོ་དྲེགས *rdo-dregs.* (*Mñg. 11*).

བརྟན་པར་བྱེད *brtan-par byed* स्थापयति causes to be established; the establisher.

བརྟན་བྱེད་མ *brtan byed-ma* the goddess of earth; ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་ཡོངས་སུ་བརྟན་བྱེད་མ the goddess of the earth who is thoroughly steadfast (*D.R.*).

བརྟན་འཚོལ་བ *brtan htshol-wa* in བརྟན་འཚོལ་ན་ཕ་བཟང་གི་བུ་མོ་འཚོལ if you seek reliability, search for the daughter of a good father.

བརྟན་ཞལ *brtan-shal* a complimentary address or title of respect to good and honourable man.

བརྟན་གཡོ *brtan-gyo* स्थावरजङ्गम the animate and inanimate world; གཡོ་ནི་ནང་བཅུད་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཅན *gyo* signifies animated nature.

བརྟན་མ *brtan-ma*=1. བརྟན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ धैर्यराशि the aggregate of stability (*A. K. 1-28*). 2. v. བརྟན་མ.

བརྟབས་པ *brtabs-pa* 1.= ཐུམས་པ་སྐྲེམ་པ. 2.= འཇིགས་པ to be afraid of, to apprehend: སྡིག་པ་ལ་བརྟབས feared sin (*Situ.* 75).

བརྟས་པ *brtas-pa* 1.= ཡར་བསྐྱེད་པ *yar bskyed-pa* grown up, anything full blown. 2. to be delighted: གསུང་ཕྲིན་ཞིབ་ཆ་རྫིན་ལྷ་རེག་བཅས་གནང་འབྱོར་ཡིད་མཚོག་ཏུ་བརྟས (*Yig. k.* 27) I received the note containing the particulars you have sent together with enclosure of silk scraf, and have been greatly pleased.

བརྟུན་པ *brtun-pa* = བརྩོན་པ अभ्यासिन् assiduity, assiduous.

བརྟུན་ངེས་པ *brtun nes-pa* = གཟུ་ལུམ་དང་རང་བཙན rash and self-sufficient; བརྟུན་ངེས་འཇུག་པ *brtun-nes hjug-pa* to be self-confident.

བརྟུམ་པ *brtum-pa* पराक्रम power, prowess.

བརྟུལ *brtul* pf. and fut. of འདུལ་བ (*Rdo-rin.* 45).

+ བརྟུལ་པ *brtul-pa* or བརྟུལ་པོ་བ = སྐྱམས་པ or འཇམ་བ मृदु mild, gentle.

བརྟུལ་ཕོད *brtul-phod* or བརྟུལ་ཕོད་པ = དཔའ་བོ་སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན वीर 1. a hero, champion; བརྟུལ་ཕོད་ཁང་ abode of a hero, a tiger's den. 2. (གཡུལ་ངོར) to subdue an enemy in battle.

བརྟུལ་བ *brtul-wa* = ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར་བ *ñe-war sbyor-wa* or ཉེ་བར་སྤྱད་པ 1. to conquer. 2. deportment, behaviour (*Cs.*). 3. diligence, painstaking (*Sch.*).

བརྟུལ་མ *brtul-ma* or བརྟུལ་མོ = विकुण्ठ [not blunted] *S.* བརྟུལ་མའི་བུ वैकुण्ठ heaven.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *brtul-shugs* व्रत, परिकर, संयमनो, वृत्ति, पराक्रम 1. vow; acc. to *Cs.* manner, way of acting. 2. acc. to *Sch.* exercise of penance; བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་བྱེད་པ or བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་སྤྱོད ब्रतिन to perform such exercises, to do penance. 3. penitent.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན *brtul-shugs can* = དྲང་སྲོང་ ऋषि, यति an ascetic; one who is penitent; a maker of penance; a sage.

Syn. དྲང་སྲོང་ *dran-sron*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *kun-tu rgyu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་པ *dkah-thub spyod-pa*; ངག་བསྡམས་པ *ñag bsdams-pa*; གཙང་བར་གནས་པ *gtsan-war gnas-pa* (*Mnon.*).

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དབང་ *brtul-shugs dwan* = ཉན་ཐོས་ श्रावक any novice monk or disciple of the *Hinayāna* school.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མ *brtul-shugs-ma* = ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ or ཁྱིམ་བདག་མ a house-wife (*Mnon.*).

བརྟེན་པ *brten-pa* सेवित, निश्रय, v. རྟེན.

བརྟོལ *brtol* = ཕུག་པ *phug-pa* a cavern (*Mnon.*).

བལྟ *blta* fut. of ལྟ་བ we will see, let us see; also sbst. a view, prospect.

བལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ *blta-na sdug-pa* दर्शनीय, सुदर्शन pleasant to look upon, n. of the city of Indra.

བལྟ་བའི་ཆེད *blta-wahi ched* for seeing.

བལྟ་བའི་མཐའ *blta-wahi mthah* limit of sight; met. death.

Syn. འཆི་བ *hchi-wa*; ཚེ་འདའ *tshe-hdah*; ཚེ་འཕོ *tshe-hpho*; འཆི་འཕོ *hchi-hpho* (*Mnon.*).

བལྟ་བྱ *blta-bya* चाक्षुष visible.

བལྟབས *bltabs* pf. of ལྟབ་པ, གོས་བལྟབས་པ (*Situ.* 75).

བལྟམས་པ *bltams-pa* pf. of ལྟམ་པ = འཁྲུངས་པ *hkhruns-pa*.

Syn. སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa*; བཙའ་བ *btsah-wa*; བཙས་པ *btsas-pa* (*Mnon.*).

བལྟས *bltas* pf. of ལྟ་བ *lta-wa*.

བལྟས་ནས *bltas-nas* concerning, regarding, as to; used as a postp. with ལ.

བསྟང་བ *bstañ-wa*, v. སྟོངས་པ *stoñs-pa*.

བསྟད *bstad*= ངོས *ños* or ཕྱོགས surface; direction: བསིལ་རི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་བསྟད on the side of a cool hill (*Ya-sel. 38*).

བསྟན *bstan*, देशन demonstration, explication (*Zam. 10*).

+ བསྟན་དཀའ་བ *bstan dkah-wa* hard to explicate (དཔེ शास्त्र) a religious work or doctrine.

བསྟན་འགྱུར *bstan-hgyur* a miscellaneous collection of literary works, both sacred and general, consisting of 225 volumes. Very few of the Tangyur treatises belong to Tibetan authorship; they are mostly translations into Tibetan from Chinese and Sanskrit texts. A fine copy of this collection is stored at the India office.

བསྟན་རྒྱས་གླིང *bstan-rgyas gliñ* a monastery presided over by one of the four incarnate lamas of Lhasa from among whom by turn the *Rgyal-tshab, i.e.*, the Regent of the Dalai Lama, is selected. The monastery stands in the northern quarter of Lhasa within the walls of the city; and the title by which the lama of Tan-gye-ling is known in Tibet is བདེ་མོ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Bde-mo Rin-po-che*.

བསྟན་བཅོས *bstan-bcos* शास्त्र, आगम, श्रुति, शासन a religious commentary.

བསྟན་བཅོས་ལས་འབྱུང་བ་རྣམས *bstan-bcos las hbyuñ-wa rnams* शास्त्रीय works relating to the S'āstras: (1) དོན་མེད་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-med-kyi bstan-bcos*; (2) དོན་ལོག་གི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-log-gi bstan-bcos*; (3) དོན་དང་ལྡན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-dañ ldan-pahi bstan-bcos*; (4) ཐོས་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *thos-pa lhur-len-pahi bstan-bcos*; (5) རྩོད་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *rtsod-pa lhur-len pahi bstan-bcos*; (6) སྒྲུབ་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *sgrub-pa lhur-len-pahi bstan-bcos*; (7) ངན་གཡོ་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *ñan-gyo dañ hbrel-wahi bstan-bcos*; (8) བརྩེ་བྲལ་གྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *brtse bral-gyi bstan-bcos*; (9) སྡུག་བསྔལ་སྤོང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *sdug-bsñal spoñ-byed-kyi bstan-bcos*.

བསྟན་པ *bstan-pa* शासन 1. doctrinal teaching in general. 2. a single doctrine or a system of doctrines. སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ *sañs-rgyas-kyi bstan-pa* the doctrine or religion of Buddha; ཐུབ་བསྟན *thub-bstan* for ཐུབ་པའི་བསྟན་པ *thub-pahi bstan-pa* id.; བཤད་པ व्याख्यान; སྒྲུབ་པ साधन; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྟན་པ परिनिर्वृति (*Intr. A. K.*). v. སྟོན་པ. གནས་ལུགས་བསྟན་པ explanation of the real state (of the body of illusion).

བསྟན་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *bstan-pahi sgron-me* the lamp of religion, a spiritual guide, a complimentary title for a learned lama (*Yig. k. 30*).

བསྟན་པའི་མངའ་བདག *bstan-pahi mñah-bdag* the lord of religion. དཔལ་ལྡན་ན་རོ་ཏཱའི་ཞབ་གསང་བསྟན་པའི་མངའ་བདག་མཚུངས་མེད་དམ་པའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to the feet of his holiness *Çri Narota*—the matchless lord of the profound mystic doctrines (*Yig. k. 10*).

བསྟན་པར་བྱ་བ *bstan-par bya-wa* = གོ་བར་བྱ་བ प्रतिपाद्य: to make intelligible, to elucidate.

བསྟན་མ *bstan-ma* seems to be a name given to certain female subterranean spirits living in mountainous districts. One such, in the expanded history of Gautama, under the title of འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་སོགས་དབང་ཆེན་གསེར་གྱི་ཚང་མའི་ལྷ་མོ *hdsam-bu-gliñ-sogs dwañ-chen gser-gyi tshañ-mahi lha-mo*, was, after his victory over Māra the devil, cited as a witness to his exploits. In both Milaraspa and Padma Tang-yig, we read of "the twelve *bstan-ma*" said to haunt the upper peaks of Mount Everest. Padma Sambhava constituted them protectors of the Doctrine in that region. Milaraspa speaks also of a གཙོ་མོ or mistress of the twelve *bstan-ma* whom he describes as a *khadoma* able to raise mirages before worldly eyes. (v.

Mil. ཁ, *262*). In *Rtsii.* mention is made of: བསྟན་མའི་གསོལ་མཆོད *bstad-mahi gsol-mchod* the food offerings for the guardian deity of the monastery of འབྲས་སྤུངས *hbras-spuns* (Daipung) called བསྟན་མ.

བསྟན་རྩིས *bstan-rtsis* a chronology; dates relative to the year of Buddha's death; བསྟན་འཛིན a follower of Buddhism, a Buddhist; an adherent of a doctrine; བསྟན་བཤིག colloq. a destroyer of the doctrine, an obnoxious person.

བསྟན་ཡས *bstan-yas* विविश n. of a number.

བསྟན་སྲུང *bstan-srun* 1. guardian of the doctrine. 2. a guardian in general.

བསྟབས་པ *bstabs-pa* = ཕྱིན་པ दत्त; ཕྱིན་ལེན་རྒྱས་པར་བཏང་བ། ཁ་ཟས་བསྟབས gifts having been freely dispensed, food was set forth (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟར་བ *bstar-wa* = ཕྱི་དོར་ལེགས་པ 1. to sweep, clean, cleanse; also adj. nice and elegant. 2. to appreciate; to be aware of (*Liç.*); བསྟར་ཆོག་པ *bstar chog-pa* = ཉམས་སུ་ལེན་ཆོག་པ to be able to comprehend, appreciate (*Yig. k. 45*).

བསྟི་བ *bsti-wa* = ངལ་བསོ་བ to take rest.

བསྟི་ཁང *bsti-khan* private house, sanctum.

+ བསྟི་གནས *bsti-gnas* འབྱུང་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་མིང 1. the place of origin, source. Under this term are said to fall: སྡོད་གནས residence; ཁྱིམ home; བླ་བྲང lama's residence; ཕོ་བྲང palace; གཙུག་ལག་ཁང *Vihāra* or monastery; ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *Ārāma* grove or park where religious sermons are given; དགོན་པ, རི་ཁྲོད hermitage, sanctuary, retreat of वानप्रस्थ. 2. སྙིང་པོ essence.

+ བསྟི་བསྟང *bsti-bstan* = ཞེ་ས respect; ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་འདུད bowing, physically shewing respect. ངལ་ཟར་ཤིང་གི་བསྟི་བསྟང་གི་རི་མོར་ཕྱིས་ཤིག (*Ya-sel. 34*).

བསྟི་མཚུངས *bsti-mtshuns* सतीर्थ a fellow religious student.

བསྟིང *bstin* = བཀྲམས་པ आस्तीर्ण।

བསྟིང་ཚིག *bstin-tshig* or བསྟིངས་ཚིག *bstins-tshig* व्यङ्ग satire, irony; also reflecting upon conduct in polite language; censure concealed under sweet language.

Syn. འཕྱ་ཚིག *hphya-tshig*; ཚིག་གིས་བསྟིངས *tshig-gis bstins* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟིར *bstir* supine of སྟི་བ *sti-wa*.

+ **བསྟིར་མེད** *bstir-med* = 1. མནར་མེད अवीचि one of the infernal regions. མནར་མེད་དམྱལ་བ the hell of endless torments. 2. acc. to *Jä.* restlessness.

བསྟུ་བ *bstu-wa* संग्रह to bring together discordant elements; to collect in one heap things unlike one another. The four entities which may be so drawn together བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི are:—(1) སྦྱིན་པ दान; (2) སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ प्रियवादिता; (3) དོན་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *don-la spyod-pa* अर्थचर्या; (4) དོན་མཐུན་པ समानार्थ.

བསྟུགས་པ *bstugs-pa* to make lower, to lower (*Sch.*).

བསྟུངས *bstuns* pf. སྟུང་བ, ཞག་བསྟུངས (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟུད་པ *bstud-pa*, v. སྟུད་པ.

བསྟུན་པ *bstun-pa* to be compared; ཐབས་མཁས་བསྟུན་གྱིས་བསྒྲུ་མ་པ་དང he by skilful comparison imposed on them (*A. 127*); ཆེ་ཆུང་མཐོ་དམན་དང་བསྟུན were compared as to size and height and depth (*Yig. k. 1*).

བསྟེན *bsten* ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཉེ་བར་བསྟེན to attend, wait upon, respectfully, to serve; पर्युपासनि lit. being ranged quite closely together, quite huddled together; also sticking most closely (*A. K. 111-3*).

བསྟེན་འདོད་གནས *ḅsten-ḥdoḍ g̣naṣ* the object or person on which one wishes to rely.

བསྟེན་པ *ḅsten-pa* 1. pf. of *ṣten-pa*. 2. sbst. संभजन, vb. v. བསྟེན་པ confidence;= བརྟོན་པ *ḅṛton-pa* (*Jä.*).

བསྟེན་བྱ *ḅsten-bya* शुष one to be served, waited upon.

བསྟེན་འོས *ḅsten-ḥos* सेव्य fit to be respected or served.

བསྟོད་པ *ḅstoḍ-pa* 1. (ཕྱུར་པ་ལ་ཐག་པས་ར་ལུག་རྟ་སོགས་བཏགས་པ) to tether cattle such as horses, sheep, goats, etc.; ཐག་པས་བསྟོད to tether with a string (*Situ. 75*). 2. eulogium, expression of praise, v. སྟོད་པ *ṣtoḍ-pa*.

བསྟོད་རས་བྱེད་པ *ḅstoḍ-raṣ byeḍ-pa* prob. བསྟོད་སྒྲ་བྱེད་པ, བསྟོད་པ to praise, to compliment; in colloq.=བསྟོད་ར or བསྟོད་སྒྲ: མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང་གསུམ་གྱི་བསྟོད་རས་ཆེ་བསྟོད་ནས being greatly praised by the learned, noble, and good (*A. 126*).

ཐ

ཐ I: *tha* the tenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet and the second consonant of the dental class. It is the aspirated form of ཏ *ta*; and in English its sound might be found in the word "Thames."

1. num. fig. 10. 2. every thing, all, total (*Sch.*).

ཐ II: defined as གླེན་པ་གཏི་མུག་པའི་དོན signifying foolishness and mental darkness.

ཐ III: In Budh. ཐ *tha* is the entrance to the cognition of all things, of matter and phenomena: (*a*) ཆོས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་གནས་དང་གནས་མ་ཡིན་པ་མཁས་པ་སྟོན་ཏོ། it demonstrates that all things are phenomenal (*K. d.* ན *114*); (*b*) གནས་མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོར it is symbolic of the instability of all things (*Hbum.* ཀ, *283*).

ཐ་ཀོ *tha-ko* n. of a fruit, a species of walnut. ཁམ་ཏྲུར, ཐ་ཀོ་འབྲས་བུ (*Sam. k. 179*).

ཐ་སྐར *tha-skar* अश्विनी 1. n. of a constellation represented in Buddhist astronomy by a woman on horseback. 2. n. of the goddess presiding over that constellation.

Syn. རྟ་ལྡན་མ *rta ldan-ma*; དབྱུ་གུ་གཅིག་པ *dbyu-gu gcig-pa*; གསལ་བའི་བུ་མོ *gsal-wahi bu-mo* (*Rtsi.*).

ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་བུ་གཉིས *tha-skar-gyi bu-gñis* अश्विनीकुमारद्वय the two sons of *Açvinī* who are divine physicians. ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *tha-skar-gyi zla-wa* the month of *Āçvina* (October). ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་ཉ *tha-skar-gyi ña* आश्विन पौर्णमासी the full moon in the month of *Āçvina*.

ཐ་ཁབ *tha-khab* a large needle (in *Lh.*) (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ག་ན *tha-ga-na* occurs in the work ཐ་ག་ནའི་མཚན་བརྗོད་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ་ལ་སོགས་པ་གསང་སྔགས a commentary on the description of the names of *Tha-ga-na* and other terms of mysticism (*Deb.* ཀ, *27*).

卐 ཐ་ག་པ *tha-ga-pa* तन्तुवाय, धावनी = ཐགས་པ་འཐག་མཁན 1. a weaver, one of the weaving caste in India. 2. in Tib. a term for the lowest class (རིགས་ངན) of people.

卐 ཐ་གི *tha-gi* = ཞི་བ *shi-wa* शान्ति, मङ्गल peaceful; mild aspect.

ཐ་གུ *tha-gu* दाम, vulg. ཐི་གུ *thi-gu* a wreath, a short cord or rope; twine for making garlands; a chain or fetter.

ཐ་གུའི་ལྟོ་ཅན *tha-guhi lto-can* दामोदर an epithet of Vishnu on whose belly hang garlands (*Mñon.*).

ཐ་གུས་ལྕི *tha-gus lci* under the weight of chains; bound by fetters or ropes: མི་གཞི་ངན་པའི་ཟོལ་སྒྱུར་ཐ་གུས་ལྕིས a man of wicked nature lies under the weight of the chain of fraud (*Khrid. 9*).

ཐ་གྲུ *tha-gru* वैपुल्य acc. to *Jä.* originally ཐག་གྲུ = རྒྱ་ཁྱོན *rgya-khyon* 1. largeness, spaciousness; abundance, plenty. 2. acc. to *Jä.* extent, width, breadth: འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་གི་ཐ་གྲུ་ཀུན་ལ *Hdsam-bu gliṅ-gi tha-gru kun-la* in the whole extent of Jambudvīpa (*Glr.*).

ཐ

ཐ་གྲུ་ཆེ་བ *tha-gru che-wa*=ཡངས་པ or གྲུ་ཆེ་བ very wide, spacious; extensive.

ཐ་གྲུ་ཡངས་པ *tha-gru yaṅs-pa* very spacious, abundant (*Mṅon.*).

ཐ་རྒྱོད *tha-rgyod* obtuse, rounded off (*Sch.*).

✢ **ཐ་ཅད** *tha-cad* or ཐ་ཆད *tha-chad* खल, प्रतिक्रुष्ट, अधम, क्षुद्र base, sordid, vile (*Çer. 5*).

Syn. ཐ་རམ *tha-ram*; ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal*; ངན་པ *ṅan-pa*; ཐ་མ *tha-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐ་ཆུང་ *tha-chuṅ* 1. the last month of a season, *e.g.*, དཔྱིད་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *dpyid-zla tha-chuṅ* the last month of spring, opp. to ར་བ *ra-wa* the first month. 2. the youngest of three or more sons: སྤུན་དགུའི་ཐ་ཆུང་གཉིས the youngest or last two of the nine brothers.

ཐ་སྙད *tha-sñad* 1.=ལག་པ *lag-pa* पाणि the hand. 2. संज्ञा seems to be used of a word when employed in some peculiar sense rather than in its strictly etymological meaning; for example, as a proper name. A derived or compounded word can only be called a *tha-sñad* when the idea it expresses does not clearly appear on analysis; ཐ་སྙད་ཏ་གོ་བ understanding the sense. 3. designation; metaphor; phrase; ཤེས་ཐ་སྙད་དུ་གྲགས་སོ *shes tha-sñad-du grags-so* so it is said to be styled. ཐ་སྙད་པའི་བདེན་པ conditional truth (*Jä.*). 4. व्यवहार behaviour, practice, dealing, business; pecuniary transaction.

ཐ་སྙད་པ *tha-sñad-pa* दुरोदर, अक्ष one who plays at dice; gaining at dice; one who lays stakes at play.

ཐ་སྙད་གཅིག་པ *tha-sñad gcig-pa* 1. of the same nomenclature. 2. n. of a school of doctrine.

ཐ་སྙད་དབྱེ *tha-sñad dbye* लेखक a writer.

ཐ་ཐོར *tha-thor*=ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* a few here and there: འཚེ་ཞིང་སྤྱན་པ་ཐ་ཐོར་ཡོད་པ་ཞིག *htshe-çiṅ spen-pa tha-thor yod-pa shig* there were a few scattered bristles of *htshe-çiṅ* (*Rdsa. 18*).

ཐ་དད་པ *tha-dad-pa*=མ་འདྲེས་པ *ma-hdres-pa* पृथक्, नाना, भिन्न, असम्भिन्न distinction, separated, not mixed up together. ཐ་དད་ལྔ *tha-dad lṅa* the five kinds of distinctions are:—(1) སྟོན་པ་ཐ་དད difference in the teachers (founders) of religions; (2) ཆོས་ཐ་དད difference in the doctrines taught by them; (3) དགེ་འདུན་ཐ་དད *dge-hdun tha-dad* difference in the classes of monks; (4) ལས་ཐ་དད *las tha-dad* difference or varieties in works; (5) ལམ་ཐ་དད *lam tha-dad* difference in the ways, different methods or ways of reaching the goal (*K. du.* པ *88*). ཐ་དད་ཀྱི་མཁན་རབས the different sages or schools of sages (*Yig. 3*). ཐ་དད་བྱ་བ་ཅི་ཡིན *tha-dad bya-wa ci-yin* किं नानाकारणम् what are the various doings or causes?

ཐ་དད་དུ *tha-dad-du* separately, variously, apart: ཐ་དད་དུ་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ नास्ति नानासंज्ञा one of the eighteen ཆོས་མ་འདྲེས་པ unmixed theories of Buddha (*M.V.*). ཐ་དད་དུ་དབྱེ་ན *tha-dad-du dbye-na* if differentiated? also: synthetically, differentially. ཐ་དད་དུ་མི་འཇུག་པ *tha-dad-du mi hjug-pa*=ཐ་དད་དུ་མི་གནས་པ not differing, not being different, not admitting of differentiation.

ཐ་དད་གླིང་སྔན v. ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu.*

ཐ་ན *tha-na* 1. polite inquiry at any time regarding a Buddhist monk's comforts while he is taking any meal, etc. This forms a part of the training in manners given to monks. 2. even, so far as, up to: ཐ་ན་གཞད་གད་བྱ་བར་བསམས་ཏེ even having thought that (one) was laughing at. ཐ་ན

སྲོག་ཆགས་གྲོག་སྦུར་ཡན་ཆད་ even above the smallest insect, *i.e.*, above the ants.

ཐ་པག་ *tha-pag*, v. ཐར་དཔག་ *thar-dpag.*

ཐ་པི་ཐུ་པི་ *tha-pi thu-pi* confusion, disorder (*Sch.*).

ཐ་བ་ *tha-wa* = རེངས་པ་ स्तब्ध 1. (མ་སོགས) rigid, hard, compact, firm (*J. Zañ.*). 2. = ཐུ་བ་ *thu-wa* bad (*Mil.*). 3. = ཞེ་སྡང་ anger.

ཐ་བ་ངན་པ་ལྟར་ *tha-ba ñan-pa ltar* दुःखकील or कीला one of the stages of *yoga* (v. རྣལ་འབྱོར་ཡན་ལག).

ཐ་བེ་ *tha-be* जीवक a medicinal plant *Terminalia tomentosa.*

ཐ་འབན་ *tha-ḥban* cast-off clothes; rags thrown out; སྒོ་དྲུང་ཐ་འབན་ཧྲུལ་ཕྲུད་ནས from the heap of cast-off rags at the entrance of a house (*Pag. 180*).

ཐ་མ་ *tha-ma* 1. अन्तक, अन्त, प्रान्त, इतर, अधम vile, inferior, poor, humble. 2. = རྗེས་མ་ or མཐའ་མ་ the last, lowest, uttermost; ཕོ་ཐ་མ་ནོར་གྱིས་ཕྱུག་པ་བ་ཡིན the lowest class of male is he who is rich in wealth (*Ḥbrom. 51*); the last of several things, with respect to number, time, or rank: གཅན་ཟན་གྱི་ཐ་མ the meanest of the carnivorous animals; འདུས་པའི་ཐ་མ་ནི་འབྲལ the end of every meeting is parting; གཉེན་གྱི་ཐ་མས་བསྐོར *gñen-gyi tha-maṣ bṣkor* he sees his relations for the last time around him; ཟས་ཀྱི་ཐ་མ་ཟ *zaṣ-kyi tha-ma za* he eats for the last time (*Jä.*).

ཐ་མ་ལ *tha-ma-la* 1. adv. finally, at last. 2. postp.: at the end of, after = རྗེས་ལ.

ཐ་མར *tha-mar* to the utmost, at the end, lastly; ཐ་མར་དགེ་བ *tha-mar dge-wa* पर्यवसाने कल्याण piety, auspiciousness: ཡོན་ཏན་ཐ་མར་འདུག *yon-tan tha-mar ḥdug* lastly, there was talent (*Ḥbrom. 51*).

ཐ་མ་ལས *tha-ma laṣ* अन्ततः at the least, at all events, in any case.

† **ཐ་མ་ཁ** *tha-ma-kha* tobacco: རྫས་ངན་ཐ་མ་ཁ་ཞེས་གྲགས་པ་འདི་ནི, སྔོན་སངས་རྒྱས་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ནས་ལོ་བརྒྱ་ཙམ་སོང་བ་ན་བྱུང༌། in ancient time about one hundred years after the *Nirvāṇa* of Buddha, this evil drug called *Thamakha* appeared (*Chu-bzañ.* ག, *43*). Mention is also made of tobacco in the writings of *Macig Lab-don* dated the 12th century A.D.

ཐ་མ་ག *tha-ma-ga* also ཐ་མག *tha-mag* 1. is a Mongolian word = Tib. ཕྱག་དམ *phyag-dam* the official seal, or a warrant containing it; also tablet with the seal of authority: དཔོན་གྲགས་དར་གྱིས་སེ་ཆེན་ལས་ཐ་མ་ག་ལུང་ལས་བླངས་ཏེ། the governor *Grags-dar* having received the warrant of official command from the Emperor *Se-chen* (Khublai-khan) (*J. Zañ.*). 2. in *W.* tobacco.

ཐ་མལ་པ *tha-mal-pa* साधारण ordinary, mean, coarse, vulgar, common, general, usual: ཐ་མལ་པར་འདུག་པ to live like the vulgar; ཐ་མལ་པ་མ་ཡིན that is no usual thing, no common or ordinary thing (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ཚིག *tha-tshig* = ཁས་བླངས་དམ་བཅས་པ or ཁ་ཆད་ཚིག་དན vow, promise, solemn word: མ་གཡེལ་མ་གཡེལ་སྔོན་གྱི་ཐ་ཚིག་དགོངས forget not, forget not, reflect on your former vows! སྔོན་གྱི་ཐ་ཚིག་གཅན་པོ་ཉེར་དགོངས་ལ in thinking closely on thy former rigid vows. In the common saying ཁ་དཔེ་ལ་ཐ་དམ་ཚིག *kha-dpe la tha dam-tshig* the words *tha dam-tshig* signify solemn vow.

ཐ་ར་ཐོ་རེ *tha-ra tho-re* in *W.* wide asunder, wide; ཐ་ར་ཐོ་རེ་བཞག་པ *tha-ra tho-re bshag-pa* to scatter, to throw loosely about (*Jä.*).

卐 **ཐ་རམ** *tha-ram* 1. खल vile, mean: གཤེན་རབ་ལ་གསོལ་བ། ཐ་རམ་ལྕགས་ཀྱིས་བརྫམ་ན he prayed to *Gçen-rab* that the vile ones should be laid under chains (*Bon*). 2. a medicinal herb in *Lh.*, *Plantago major* (*Jä.*) ཐ་རམ་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད *tha-ram ḥkhru-wa gcod-par byed* the herb *tharam* stops diarrhœa. 3. the breadth of a plain (*Sch.*).

ཐ་རམས *tha-rams*=གཏམས་པ *gtams-pa* adj. full.

ཐ་རུ *tha-ru* the utmost limit (*Schf.*).

ཐ་ལོང *tha-loṅ* in *W.* a sort of red cloth (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal* पिशुन, खल, कुत्सित 1. modest, lowly; base, ugly. 2. a mischievous person, one who is inferior, cruel, and mischief-making: ད་ལྟ་ཐག་མཆོག་གི་སྐྱེ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱང་ཆེ་བའི་ཚུལ་མི་སྟོན་པར་ཐ་ཤལ་བའི་ཚུལ་དུ་བཞུགས (*Ya-sel. 11*) now-a-days the incarnations of great and sanctified souls do not make show of greatness but live in modest and humble manner. སྐྱེས་བུ་ཐ་ཤལ་ཉིད *skyes-bu tha-çal ñid* a n'er-do-weel.

ཐག I: *Thag* 1. n. of a place in Tibet: ཐག་གི་རྒྱ་བོར་ཡང་དག་གི་སྒྲུབ་པ་མཛད་པའི་ཚེ at the time he was engaged in the acquirement of perfection at *Rgya-ḅo* in Thag (*Deb. 5*). 2. for ཐག་འགྲམ the palate. ཐག་འགྲམ *thag-ḥgram*= འགྲམ་སོ *ḥgram-so* जिह्म the human palate; swelling of the tongue.

ཐག II: distance: ཐག་ཅི་ཙམ *thag ci-tsam* how far; མ་ཐག *ma-thag* only now, just now, gen. with a verbal root: སླེབ་མ་ཐག་ཡིན་པ he that has arrived just now (*Glr.*); ཟེར་བ་ཤད་མ་ཐག་པ (the passages) that have been explained just now; as an adv. gen. མ་ཐག་ཏུ *ma thag-tu* or only མ་ཐག *ma-thag* frq., *e.g.*, ཐོས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ as soon as he had heard; དེ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ *de-ma thag-tu* immediately (from *Jä.*).

ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa* or ཐག་ཉེ་མོ *thag-ñe-mo* निकट near; proximity; ཐག་ཉེ་བོ་མ་བྱེད do not be familiar, keep at a distance. ཐག་ཉེ་སར་སྡད *thag ñe-sar sdad* sit near, in the vicinity.

Syn. ཉེ་ལོག *ñe-log*; ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor*; དྲུང་ན་མོ *druṅ-na-mo*; གློ *glo*; ཐོ་འཁོར *tho-ḥkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐག་རན *thag-ran* fibre from the bark of plants or trees, &c., v. རན་མ *ran-ma*.

ཐག་རིང *thag-riṅ* दूर; distance; distant: ཐག་རིང་པོ་མ་བྱེད *thag-riṅ-po ma-byed* do not make it distant; ཐག་རིང་གཉེན་ལས་ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་བརྒྱ་དྲག a neighbour is a hundred times better than a relation residing at a distance. ཐག་རིང་སྤྱང, v. སྤྱང་པ.

Syn. འགྱངས *ḥgyaṅs*; རྒྱང་རིང *rgyaṅ-riṅ*; བསྐལ *bskal*; ཆེས་རིང་བ *ches-riṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐག་རིང་པོ *thag-riṅ-po* or ཐག་རིང་མོ *thag riṅ-mo* far distant, a great distance; ས་ཐག་རིང *sa-thag riṅ* a far or remote country. ཐག་རིང་པོ་ནས *thag riṅ-po nas* from afar, from a distance.

ཐག་གཅོད་པ *thag gcod-pa* vb. a. (ཐག་ཆོད་པ *thag chod-pa* or ཐག་ཆད་པ *thag-chad-pa* vb. n. or passive) 1. to cut the cord, sever, disconnect; to abandon: བདག་ཉེ་དུ་དང་འབྲེལ་ཐག་བཅད་པས་བདེ *bdag ñe-du daṅ ḥbrel-thag bcad-pas bde* I am glad at having severed the connection with my family; འགྲོ་བའི་རེ་ཐག་ཆད the hope of going has been given up. Acc. to *Schtr.* འོ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *ho-thag gcod-pa*=to wean (a child); བློ་ཐག་ཆོད *blo-thag chod* deliberation is cut off, the matter is decided or resolved upon. 2. to decide, resolve, determine: རྒྱལ་པོ་བསྒྲོང་བར་ཐག་བཅད་པ it was determined to murder the king; ཁྱོད་གཉིས་ང་ལ་ཆུང་མ་མི་ལེན་ཐག་ཆོད་པ་ན if you both positively refuse to give me a wife. ཐག་ཆོད་པ་བྱེད་པ to be sure, to decide, be certain: གྲོངས་པར་ཐག་བཅད་པ as it is quite certain that he has died; ཡོད་ཐག་ཆོད *yod thag-chod*

there are certainly: ཆོས་དར་ཧོང་ཐག་ཆོད་ *chos dar hoñ thag-chod* it is quite certain that religion will spread; སྒོམ་པས་ཐག་བཅད་ནས being immovable in contemplation.

ཐག་བཅད་པ *thag bcad-pa* is same as ཐག་བཅད་ཟིན་པ नियत decided, finished. ང་ནི་ཕྱོགས་དེ་ལ་མི་ཐིག་ཐག་ཆོད་ཟེར་ *ña-ni phyogs de-la mi-thig thag-chod zer* (*Rdsa. 31*).

Syn. བཟླས་པ *bzlas-pa*; ཕྱང་ཆད *phyañ-chad* (*Mñon.*).

ཐག་ཆོད *thag-chod* certainty; surety, evidence: འོན་ཀྱང་ཐག་ཆོད་ཤེས་དགོས but one should know for certain, one must be sure of it (*Mil.*); སྒོམ་པ་ཐག་ཆོད་ཀྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ you, the ascetic (*yogi*), firm in meditation (*Jä.*).

ཐག་ཐག *thag-thag* the noise made by the fingers on a door, etc., an onomotopetic word; སྒོ་ལ་ཐག་ཐག་བྱེད་པ to knock on or at the door.

ཐག་པ *thag-pa* or པ་ཐག 1. लता a creeping plant, root. 2. रज्जु गुण a rope, cord; བལ་ཐག *bal-thag* rope made of wool; རྩིད་ཐག *rtsid-thag* rope of the long hair of the Yak; རྩ་ཐག *rtsa-thag* or ཕོན་ཐག *phon-thag* rope of grass; ལྕགས་ཐག *lcags-thag* iron-chain, wire-rope; རས་ཐག *ras-thag* cotton-rope, bandage (*Jä.*). ཐག་མིག *thag-mig* mesh of a net (*Sch.*); ཐག་ཟོ *thag-zo* rope-work; rope maker's work; ཐག་ཁྲ་སྦྲུལ་མཐོང་བ *thag-khra sbrul-mthoñ-wa* lit. mistaking a spotted string for a snake; fig. to be helpless, to be very afraid of. ཐག་པས་བཏགས་སྦྲང་པ पाशानबद्धता to be attached or tied by a rope (*A. K. 1-16*). བདག་ཅག་གིས་སྙིང་ཐག་པ་ནས་སྐྱོང་ཞིང་བསྲུང་། we shall watch, defending you in all sincerity (*Surañ. 124*).

ཐག་པ་གསུམ *thag-pa gsum* fig. the three fetters: (1) མི་གཡེངས་པའི་དྲན་ཐག་བསྲིང་ to preserve an undisturbed or undeviated memory; (2) མ་བཅོས་པའི་ངང་ཐག་བསྲིང་ for a long time to remain unagitated and without expressing pain; (3) མི་རྒྱུད་པའི་གཟུགས་ཐག་བསྲིང་ to sit still for a long time unmoved (*Bon*).

ཐག་གྲུ *thag-gru* = ཐ་གྲུ *tha-gru*.

ཐག་འགྱངས *thag-hgyañs* = ཐག་རིང་ *thag-riñ* distant, remote; also late. ས་གཞི་ཐག་འགྱངས་ཀྱི་ནད་པ་ཡུན་རིང་གཏན་ཆེའི་རིགས important cases of long-suffering patients coming from a distance (*D. çel. 11*).

ཐག་མ *thag-ma* = འཇམ་པ *hjam-pa* or གཉེན་པ *gñen-pa* soft or fine (of cloth, woollens, etc.); ཐག་མ་སྨུ་མ་རྣམ་གཉིས་ལས of the two kinds of grey (woollens) of fine texture (*Jig.*).

ཐག་བཟང་རིས *Thag-bzañ ris* an epithet of the lord of the *Asura* or ལྷ་མིན demi-gods.

ཐགས *thags* texture, web. ཐགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ *thags-kyi rgyu* तन्तुवाय any stuff with which to weave, warp.

ཐགས་ཁྲི *thags-khri* वेम weaver's loom.

ཐགས་མཁན *thags-mkhan* ऊर्णनाभ, तन्तुवाय 1. the spider, a weaver. 2. ཚེར་ཐགས *tsher hthag* a fence of thorny plants (*Mñon.*). ཐགས་མཁན་འབུ *thags-mkhan hbu* lit. the weaving insect; a spider.

ཐགས་སྒྲུ་བུ *thag-sgru bu* or གྲུ་གུ *gru-gu* balls of thread or yarn to weave with.

ཐགས་ཐོགས *thags-thogs* impediments (*Cs.*).

ཐགས་འཐག་པ *thags hthag-pa* 1. वयन to weave. 2. = ཐགས་འཐག་མཁན *thags hthag-mkhan* a weaver.

ཐགས་སྣལ་མ *thags snal-ma* thread or yarn.

ཐགས་སྤུན *thags-spun* प्रसर thread stretched cross-wise in weaving.

ཐགས་བྲན་བྱེད་པ *thags-bran byed-pa* to begin the warp (*Jä.*).

ཐགས་ར *thags-ra* weaver's yard.

+ ཐགས་རན *thags-ran* = བཏགས་པ *btags-pa* attached, tied, bound, fastened.

ཐང་ *thañ* I: = སྐད་ཅིག *skad-cig* क्षण, पल a moment, an instant; ཐང་གཅིག *thañ-gcig* one moment, a very short time; ཐང་འགར་འཚུད་པ तत्क्षणिका momentary; ཚིག་ཐང་ *tshig-thañ* one moment; བཞི་ཐང་ *bshi-thañ* four moments; ཐང་ཙམ *thañ-tsam* = ཐུང་ཙམ or ཐུན་ཙམ a little while.

ཐང་ II: 1. a plain, steppe; but the Tibetan plain is never level and always of a basin-like or hollowed configuration. གྲམ་ཐང་ *gram-thañ* a fenny or swampy plain (*Cs.*). སྤང་ཐང་ *spañ-thañ* a green grassy plain, meadow; རྩ་ཐང་ *rtsa-thañ* steppe; བྱང་ཐང་ *Byañ-thañ* the northern steppes of Tibet, commonly called the Jang-thang. བྱེ་ཐང་ *bye-thañ* sandy plain or desert. ཧོལ་ཐང་ *hol-thañ* ground covered with clover, pasture ground, grassy plain, (*Jä.*); ཤག་ཐང་ *çag-thañ* a gravelly plain. 2. when used with the word རིན, *thañ* signifies price, value. It is also used pleon. རིན་ཐང་ id. རིན་ཐང་ཅན *rin-thañ-can* dear, precious; ཡོང་ཐང་ *yon-thañ* in *W.* income, profit; in *C.* = the measure of anything. ལོ་ཐང་ *lo-thañ* the measure of produce, *i.e.*, grain; also yearly tribute; ལོ་ཐང་གཅོད་པ *lo-thañ gcod-pa* to fix yearly tribute; ཟ་ཐང་ *za-thañ* (a person's) measure of food taken at each meal; capability of eating. 3. clear, serene: ནམ་ཐང་ *nam-thañ* a cloudless sky, fine weather; བཀའ་ཐང་ *bkah-thañ* clear order or command; ཐང་ཡིག *thañ-yig* plain or clear decree or order. པད་མ་ཐང་ཡིག *pad-ma thañ-yig* is the abridged collection of legends about Padma Sambhava. 4. ཐང་ *thañ* in སྨན་ཐང་ signifies potion, plain decoction, or mixture to be drunk after a medicinal pill has been taken; ཇ་ཐང་ *ja-thañ* plain tea. རྐང་ཐང་ *rkañ-thañ* on foot (*Jä.*).

ཐང་ཀ *thañ-ka* or ཐང་ག *thañ-ga* 1. a plain, a flat field, alluvial plain. 2. resp. ཞལ་ཐང་ *shal-thañ* a portrait, a painting; ཐང་སྐུ *thañ-sku* or སྐུ་ཐང་ *sku-thañ* a picture or representation of a deity on cloth or paper.

ཐང་དཀར *thañ-dkar* 1. white-tailed eagle (*Sch.*). 2. a greyhound.

ཐང་སྐྱ *Thañ-skya* (lit. white plain), a locality near Lhasa; ལྷས་ནུབ་རིར་ཐང་སྐྱ་དགོན་པ་ཞེས་པའི་དགོན་པ་ཞིག་ལྷ་སའི་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་ལ་ཡོད to the west of Lhasa in that place there was a monastery called *Thañ-skya dgon-pa* (*Deb.* ག, *18*).

ཐང་ཁྲག *thañ-khrag* cedar used medicinally (*Med.*). ཐང་རག *thañ-rag* colloq. of ཐང་ཁྲག *thañ-khrag.* ཐང་འབྲུ *thañ-hbru* ceder nuts (*Sch.*).

ཐང་ཁྲུང་ *thañ-khruñ* 1. bastard (*Sch.*). 2. = ཐང་ཆུ *thañ-chu.*

ཐང་ཁྲོམ *thañ khrom* धुस्तूर = ཐང་ཕྲོམ *thañ-phrom* a medicinal herb of white and black species; bears the thorn-apple used for intestinal worms.

ཐང་ཆུ *thañ-chu* gum.

Syn. དཔལ་གོས *dpal-gos* (*Mñon.*); རྩི་བ *tshi-wa* (*Med.*).

ཐང་ཆུང་གཙང་པོ *Thañ-chuñ gtsañ-po* n. of a river passing by Thang Chung in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *34*).

ཐང་བྲང་ *thañ-brañ* lit. a place in a plain, an encampment on a plain: ནུབ་མོ་ཆུ་སྐོལ་ཅིག་ཏུ་ཐང་བྲང་བཏབ་ནས་བཞུགས at night he stayed encamping in a (dried) water-course (*A. 74*).

ཐང་མ་མེ་སྒྲོན *Thañ-ma me-sgron* an epithet of a deity of the Bon pantheon resembling Maitreya in his attributes: སྟོན་པ་གཙོ་མཆོག་ཀུན་བཟང་ནས་ཐང་མ་མེ་སྒྲོན་གྱི་བར་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་བྱུང་ between the chief great teacher Kunzang and *Thañ-ma me-sgron* there arose eighteen (*B. grub. 1*).

ཐང་མར *thañ-mar* (lit. tree-butter or oil) a balsam; acc. to *Cs.* tar.

ཐང་ཚྭ *thañ-tshwa* salt obtained from a dry place, quarried salt: ཐང་ཚྭམ་འདི་འདུལ་ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་སྐྱེད rock-salt (collected from dry places)

soothes evil-spirits and produces the three evils—phlegm, bile and wind (*Med.*).

ཐང་གཞལ་ *thañ-gshal*=ཐང་འཇལ་ *thañ-hjal* survey; map or plan of a place (*Rtsii.*).

ཐང་གཞི་ *thañ-gshi*=རིན་ཐང་ price, market-price; ཐང་གཞི་ཆག reduction of the cost price: the market price abates (*Jä.*).

ཐང་པོ་ *thañ-po* enduring, able to stand fatigue; able and hardy, strong, tense; fig. tight, firm, also tenseness: གཟུགས་པོ་ཐང་ངམ *gzugs-po thañ-ñam* are you strong? ང་གཅོད་པ *thañ gcod-pa* to tire, fatigue.

ཐང་ཆད་པ *thañ chad-pa* or ཐང་ཆོད་པ *thañ chod-pa* fatigue; to be fatigued, tired, wearied. Syn. ངལ་བ *ñal-wa*; དུབ་པ *dub-pa*: ཉོན་མོངས་པ *ñon-moñs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཐང་ཤ་གཅོད་པ *thañ-ça gcod-pa* to strain, to stretch: དགེ་བའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཐང་ཤ་ཆོད exert yourself on the side of virtue (*D.R.*).

ཐང་ལྷོད *thañ-lhod* tight and loose; the fit of clothing. ཐང་ལྷོད་མེད་པ *thañ-lhod med-pa* neither strict nor mild or relaxed. ཞིབ་ཆ་ཚན་རིགས་ཀྱི་ཐང་ལྷོད་མེད་པའི་ཆ་འཛོག་ཅིང་ (*D. çel. 11*) as to arriving at detail, making the investigations without relaxation or strictness.

ཐང་ཇུ *Thañ-ju* n. of one the emperors of China of the great T'añ dynasty. ཐང་ཐེ་ཇུང་ *Thañ-the juñ* emperor T'aijung whose daughter was married to king *Sroñbtsan sgam-po* about the year 633 A. D.

ཐང་ཐུང་ *thañ-thuñ*=ཆང་ཐུང་ inferior, unimportant; བཟོ་རིགས་ཐང་ཐུང་གི་གྲངས་ཆ included in the inferior class of artizans (*Rtsii.*).

ཐང་དུ *thañ-du* 1. in the opinion of; ཉུང་ཟད་དགའ་བའི་རེ་བ་ཡོད་ཀྱང་ལ་ལའི་ཐང་དུ although little reliable hope remained, yet in the opinion of some (*J. Zañ.*). 2. for ཐང་ཡིག་ཏུ *thañ-yig-tu*.

+ ཐང་ལ *thañ-la*=བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* spread over.

ཐང་ཤིང་ *thañ-çiñ* कुषिक, देवदारु, पूतिकाष्ठ, fir, pine; deodar tree.

Syn. བཅུད་འཛིན *bcud-hdsin*; ཐང་ཆུ་ཤིང་ *thañ-chu-çiñ*; ལྗོན་པ་སེར་པོ *ljon-pa ser-po*; གསོམ་ཤིང *gsom-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཐང་སག *Thañ-sag* n. of a district in Phanyul, W. N. W. of Lhasa (*Loñ.* [3] *11*).

ཐང་ཐང་ *thañ-thañ* strained to utmost: ཤ་ཐང་ཐང *ça-thañ-thañ* to the utmost of one's muscles.

ཐད *thad* 1. aside, in one direction. ལུས་སྲོག་ཐད་ལ་བཏང་ནས leaving aside body and soul, *e.g.*, sacrificing his body and soul (for the sake of his religion). དེའི་ནུབ་ཐད་ཀྱི situated on the direct west of it (*A. 65*); ཤའི་ཐད་ན་ཆོད cut off from the flesh only. 2. in *C.* entire, whole, untouched (*Jä.*).

ཐད་ཀ *thad-ka* 1. the direction, straight forward. སྟེང་དང་འོག་དང་ཐད་ཀ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ upward and downward, and in every direction; སྟེང་འོག་ཐད་ཀར straight upward and downward: ཇོ་བོ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཐད་ཀ་ནས་ཅོག་ཀྲུང་དང་ཅུར་སྒྲ from the direction where Atis'a resided were noises and voices in the distance (*A. 27*); ཐད་ཀ་འགྲོ go straight on, in the direction of that which moves or walks horizontally, *i.e.*, तिर्यक्।

ཐད་ཀའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས *thad-kahi hjig-rten-gyi khams* तिर्यग्लोकधातु the animal kingdom; one of the twenty-four regions of the world (*M.V.*).

ཐད་ཀར *thad-kar* each for himself (*Glr.*) (*Jä.*).

ཐད་ཀྱ *thad-kya* or ཐད་ཀར་ལ *thad-kar la* 1. straight on; just so, in colloq. 2.=དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra* like that, so.

ཐད་དགུ *thad-dgu* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཐད་དུ *thad-du* towards, in straight direction; over against, in presence of; exactly in the direction of a thing.

ཐད་དྲང་ *thad-drañ* straight, not bent or crooked: སྒོ་གཉིས་ཐད་དྲང་ཕུག་མ་གསལ two doors directly opposite to one another illumined the inside space (*Jig.*).

ཐད་དྲང་ན *thad drañ-na* directly ahead.

ཐད་དོ *thad-do* the remnant of the carcase of a sheep killed.

ཐཾད *thamd* abbr. of ཐམས་ཅད *thamṣ-cad* whole, all.

ཐན *than* = ལན a reply (esp. in the dialect of Upper Tibet); ཐན་བསྐུར *than bṣkur* = ལན་བསྐུར་བ *lan-bṣkur-wa* to send a reply: ཡང་ཕྱིན་ཞིང་མར་ལོག་ནས་ཐན་བྱ་བ་མ་བྱུང་ again having gone (there) and come down back, he could not send a reply (*A. 15*).

ཐན་ཀོར *than-kor* or ཐན་སྐོར *than-ṣkor* = རྒྱལ་ཕྲན सामन्तक a vassal or feudatory chief; acc. to *Sch.* surrounding country.

ཐན་ཐུན *than-thun* a little (*Sch.*).

ཐན་པ *than-pa* = ཆར་མི་འབབས अवग्रह rainlessness, drought, want of rain; also ominous: རྒྱལ་པོ་དེ་སྐོམ་པ་ཉམས་བྱེད་ན་འཇིག་རྟེན་དུ་ཐན་པ་འོང if the king (*Cakravartti-rāja*) feels thirsty drought comes into this world (*A. 26*).

Syn. གནམ་གྱི་འཇིགས་པ *gnam-gyi hjigs-pa*; གནམ་གྱི་སྐྱོན *gnam-gyi ṣkyon*; ཆར་མེད་སྟེང་འབར *char-med steñ-hbar*; ཚ་བས་ཉེན *tsha-waṣ-ñen*; མུ་གེ་བསྐྱེད *mu-ge bṣkyed*; ཤོད་ཀྱི་བགེགས *shod-kyi bgegs*; གནམ་གྱི་ཉེར་འཚེ *gnam-gyi ñer-htshe*; གནམ་དམག *gnam-dmag* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐན་བྱ *than-bya* lit. the bird of drought, *i.e.*, of ominous appearance and cry, defined as ཞག་པ་དང་སྲིན་བྱ་སོགས་ལྟས་ངན་གྱི་སྐད་འདོན་པའི་བྱ the owl and other monster birds the cry of of which prognosticates evil.

ཐབ *thab* or མེ་ཐབ *me-thab* 1. रन्धनकुण्ड। resp. གསོལ་ཐབ *gsol-thab* fire-place, hearth; ལྕགས་ཐབ *lcags-thab* iron-stove; ཐབ་ཤོར *thab-çor* the hearth is running over, *i.e.*, the food placed on it runs over in boiling; ལྟོ་ཐབ *lto-thab* a hearth to cook food; སྦྱིན་སྲེག་གི་ཐབ *sbyin sreg gi thab* an oven to burn sacrificial offerings; ཐབ་ཀྱི་ས་ཚིག་རྒྱ་མའི་སྲིན་ནད་སེལ the burnt clay of a hearth purges intestinal worms (*Med.*).

ཐབ་ཀ *thab-ka* or ཐབ་ཁ *tkab-kha* चुल्लिका, चुल्ल hearth, fire-place; ཐབ་ཀ་ཙམ་ཡོད *thab-ka tsam-yod* how many fire-places, *i.e.*, households, are there? (*Jä.*). དེ་ནས་བན་དེ་མོས་ཇོ་བོའི་ཐབ་ཁ་བཅོས་པས then the female Bandé prepared a hearth for cooking food for the lord (Atis'a) (*A. 103*).

Syn. ཐབ་སྒྱིད *thab-sgyid*; སྒྱིད་བུ *sgyid-bu*; གཡོས་ཐབ *gyos-thab*; མེ་ཐབ *me-thab*; གཡོས་ས *gyos sa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐབ་ཀ་བ *thab ka-wa* or ཐབ་ཁ་པ *thab kha-pa* = མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* a cook.

Syn. ལག་བདེ *lag-bde*; འདྲེན་ཐང་ *hdren-thañ*; ཆག་ཚང་བ *chag-tshañ-wa*; ཟས་གཉེར *zaṣ-gñer*; ཟས་བྱེད *zaṣ-byed*; འཚེད་བྱེད་མ *htshed-byed-ma*; ཟན་མ *zan-ma*; གཡོས་མ *gyoṣ-ma*; ཐབ་ཀ་པ *thab ka-pa*; གཡོས་དཔོན *gyoṣ-dpon*; ལག་བདེའི་དཔོན་པོ *lag-bdehi dpon-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐབ་ཁག *thab-khag* different kinds of hearth: ཐབ་ཁག་མང་པོ་ཡོད་པ་ལ there were many kinds of hearths (*Rtsii.*).

ཐབ་ཁང་ *thab-khañ* रन्धन गृह kitchen, cook-house = ཐབ་ཚང་ *thab-tshañ*.

Syn. ཚང་བང་ *tshañ-bañ*; བསྲོ་ཁང་ *bsro-khañ*; གཡོས་ཁང་ *gyoṣ-khañ*; འཚོད་པའི་གནས *htshod-pahi*; *gnoṣ*; གསོལ་ཁང་ *gsol-khañ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐབ་ཁྲོ *thab-khro* a cauldron or large bell-metal vessel to cook food, tea etc.

ཐབ་སྒྱིད *thab-sgyid* = ཐབ་ཀ *thab-ka* hearth, a cooking tripod.

ཐབ་སྒྲོམ *thab-sgrom* a chest or basket wherein cook's utensils, etc., are kept.

ཐབ་གདན་ཆ *thab gdan-cha* cooking furniture, utensils, etc.

ཐབ་བསུ *thab-bsu* receiving a great man by waiting on the way he comes with cooking appliances, etc., to serve him with warm tea and cooked food.

ཐབ་ལྷ *thab-lha* the deity presiding over the hearth. If milk or broth boil over, he must be appeased by casting butter in the fire; and, often, by more elaborate ceremonial, sometimes even by digging up the hearth.

ཐབ་ལྷ་སེ་ཤར *Thab-lha se-çar* (མ་བདག) n. of a hearth-god.

ཐབ་ཐབ *thab-thab* flapping noise: ཤོག་པ་ཐབ་ཐབ་ལན་གསུམ་བྱས *çog-pa thab-thab lan-gsum byas* its wings thrice flapped (*Rdsa. 17*).

ཐབ་ཐིབ *thab-thib* (གྲངས) वीजाग n. of a large number.

ཐབས *thabs* उपाय, योग, निःसरण, उपक्रम 1. opportunity, chance, possibility: མཐོང་ or འགྲོ་ཐབས་མ་བྱུང་ I had no opportunity of seeing or going; ཐབ་ཤིག་ཉིད་རང་ནས་མི་འབྱུང་ན in *W.* if you offer no chance, if on your part it is not made possible; ཐབས་མི་ཐུབ I am not able, I cannot; གདན་དྲངས་པའི་ཐབས་མེད there will be no chance of bringing (the princess); འབྲོས་པའི་ཐབས་མེད there is no chance of escaping; ལམ་ལ་གཏོལ་ཐབས་མེད there is no occasion for tarrying on the road. ཐབས་བཞི *thabs-gshi* the four resources are the following:—(1) དབྱུང་དང་མཐུ་བརྟེད་ལྡན་པའི་ཐབས, (2) བང་མཛོད་ནོར་གྱིས་གང་བའི་ཐབས, (3) དབྱིད་ན་བརྨམས་པར་བྱེད་པའི་ཐབས, (4) བརྨམས་ན་ངོ་སྦྲ་བྱེད་པའི་ཐབས. 2. way, manner, mode: ཀློག་ཐབས way of reading; རྐུན་ཐབས in a thievish manner, by theft; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཐབས་གཏོང་བ to give up the way (of life) of a king, *i.e.*, to renounce royalty. ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ *thabs gcig-tu* together, in company with; ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བཞུགས་སོ jointly sat down, stayed, resided in company; ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འགྲོ going together to a place. 3. means, measures: ཐབས་བྱེད་པ to use means, to take measures; ཐབས་ཀྱིས by (various) means; བློ་ཐབས་འཚོལ་བ to contrive means. འཚོ་ཐབས livelihood, subsistence; ཞི་བའི་ཐབས་ཀྱིས by pacific means, amicably, in a fair way; ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ or ཐབས་ཤེས་པ चक्रिका skilful, dexterous, clever, full of devices; ཐབས་མེད *thabs-min* a stupid man who has no resources, resourceless: ད་བོད་དུ་འགྲོ་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་ཤིག now take steps, make preparations, for a journey to Tibet; དེ་གསོན་པའི་ཐབས་ཡོད་དམ is there a means of recalling these men to life? 4. ཆོ་ག *cho-ga* ritualistic observances, mystical operations; ཐབས་ཀྱིས་གཞན་ནོར་འགུགས་པ *thabs-kyis gshan-nor hgugs-pa* drawn (gathered) another's wealth by (occult) means; ཐབས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *thabs-kyi rnam-grans* enumeration of skilful means (*K. d.* ཕ *265*); ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *thab-kyi pha-rol-tu phyin-pa* उपायपारमिता the supreme skilfulness in resources.

ཐབས་ཀག=ཨ་ལ་མ་ལ a shift, makeshift, surrogate.

ཐབས་དང་ཤེས་རབ *thabs-dan çes-rab*=ཐབས་ཤེས 1. ritual and divine knowledge. 2. acc. to *Jä.* the mystical union of art and science; acc. to *Sch.* of matter and spirit (cf. *Was. 144*).

ཐབས་རྡུགས *thabs-rdugs*=ལས་ཐང་མེད་པ *las-than med-pa* having no spirit for work or no ability to do any work; stupid, always blundering.

ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ *thabs-la mkhas-pa* उपायकौशल्य ready in contrivance; possessed of resources.

ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པའི་མདོ *thabs-la mkhas-pahi mdo* उपायकौशल्यसूत्र n. of a sūtra on skilful means in *K. d.* ཕ *405*.

ཐབས་ལམ *thabs-lam* उपायमार्ग a resource.

ཐབས་ཤེས་ལྡན་པ *thabs-çes ldan-pa* उपायज्ञ possessed of resources (*A. K. 1-4*).

ཐབས་ཤེས་བདག་ཉིད *Thabs-çes bdag-ñid* श्रीकालचक्र = དཔལ་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ Kálachakra doctrine.

ཐམ་ག། *tham-ga* or ཐམ་ཀ *tham-ka* a seal, sign (*Cs.*); incorrect forms ཐ་མ་ག *tha-ma-ga* and ཐ་མག *tha-mag*, v. དམ་ཁ *dam-kha.*

ཐམ་ཐམ *tham-tham* or ཐམ་མེ་བ *tham me-wa* uncorrected, scattered, dispersed. ཐམ་ཐམ་བྱེད་པ *tham-tham byed-pa* = འཐམ་པ *hthampa* (*Jä.*).

ཐམ་པ *tham-pa* (sometimes ཐེམ་པ *them-pa*) complete, full—almost exclusively used as a pleonastic addition to the tens up to a hundred.

✢ **ཐམ་ལག།** *tham-lag* = མན་ངག *man-ñag* उपदेश precept, moral instruction.

ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad* सकल, सर्व sbst. and adj. the whole, all; added to the singular number it gives a plural sense: རྒྱལ་ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད the whole empire; ལུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ན the whole body ails; བོད་ཀྱི་ཟངས་ཐམས་ཅད all the copper of Tibet; དེ་ཐམས་ཅད all those; ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་སོ་སོ་ནས all of them one by one; ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad-kyi thams-cad* सर्वेषु सर्वः: or सर्वसर्वः: all in all; everything out of the whole.

ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྱོབས *Thams-cad skyobs* (Vis'vabhu) the third of the six earthly Buddhas, who succeeded each other prior to the appearance of Shakyamuni.

ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa* = ཀུན་མཁྱེན སර්වज्ञ the omniscient, the all-knower, an epithet of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas.* The incarnate lamas of Tibet are also by courtesy addressed by this title.

ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྲོལ *thams-cad sgrol* विश्वान्तर 1. a general epithet of Buddha, lit. the deliverer of the universe. 2. Vis'vantara, name of a prince believed to have been Buddha Gautama in his last-but-one birth.

ཐམས་ཅད་རྟོགས *thams-cad rtogs* = ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ विश्वबोधि a general epithet of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas.*

ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང *thams-cad mthoñ* सर्वदृक् lit. the all-seeing; an epithet of Buddha.

ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད *tham-cad rnam-par hbyed* सर्वविचेपिता renouncing or giving up every thing.

ཐམས་ཅད་པ *thams cad-pa* सर्वका, सर्वक all.

ཐམས་ཅད་ཚེ *thams-cad tshe* सर्वदा at all times; also, frequently (*A. K. 1-2*).

ཐམས་ཅད་གཟིགས *thams-cad gzigs* = ཀུན་ལ་བལྟ་མཁན सर्वदर्शी epithet of *Bodhisattvas* of higher order like Avalokites'vara.

ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ་བདུན *Thams-cad yod-par smra-wahi sde-bdun* the seven sections of the Sarvāstivādin school of early Buddhism:—(1) ས་སྟོན་པ Mahīs'āsaka, (2) འོད་སྲུངས་པ Kās'yapīya, (3) ཆོས་སྲུང་པ Dharma gupta, (4) གོས་དམར་ཅན Tāmra s'ātiya, (5) རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ་སྨྲ་བ Vibhajya vādin, (6) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ་ལ་སྦྱངས་པ Bahu-s'rutīya, (7) Mūlasarvāstivāda.

ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་འདས *thams-cad las hdas* अतीतसर्व passed beyond all, out of the reach of all.

ཐམས་ཅད་གསང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ सर्वगुह्यनामतन्त्रराज n. of a mystical treatise containing metaphysical discussions on the nature of the soul, etc. (*K. g.* ३ *207*).

ཐམས་པ *thams-pa* 1. to lock together, to hold fast with the arms, either in love, or with anger. སོ་ཐམས་པ *so thams-pa* lock-jaw. 2. to stick fast; བྱེ་མ་ཐམས་སུ་འཛུག་པ to stick fast in sand: ཛ་བོའི་སྤུ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་རྩིག་དོས་ལ་ཐམས་གྱིས་སོང་ནས་ཙི་ཙི་འདུག་སྐད there was heard the cry of a lagomys mouse clinging fast

to the wall behind Atis'a's back (*A. 106*).

ཐའི་ཤང་ལོའུ་ཀྱུན *Thahi-çañ Lohu-kyun* in Chinese = རབ་མཆོག the most excellent; or གཙོ་བོ་བདག་པོ the chief lord; epithets of the founder of Taoism (*Grub.* ན *14*).

ཐའུ *thahu* 1. capsule (*Vai-sñ.*). 2. peach (*Wts.*).

ཐར *tkar* for ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor.*

ཐར་ཆུང་བ *thar chuñ-pa* = ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu* a small well (mystic) (*Miñ-rda.*).

ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* scatteredly, not together.

Syn. ཐ་རེ་ཐོ་རེ *tha-re tho-re*; ཐོར་རེ་བ *thor re-wa*; ཅོ་ལེ་བ *co le-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu* a kind of medicinal root used as a purgative: ཐར་ནུས་ཚ་གྲང་ནད་ཀུན་སྦྱོང་བར་བྱེད *Thar-nu* cures all disease caused by heat and cold (*Med.*).

Syn. རེ་མོ *re-mo*; ཉེ་བའི་རེ་མོ་ཅན *ñe-wahi re-mo can*; བདེ་བྱེད་མ *bde byed-ma*; ཁུ་བ་ལྡན *khu-wa ldan*: ཐ་དད་ཕྲེང་ལྡན *tha-dad phreñ-ldan*; བུའི་ཕྲེང་ལྡན *buhi phreñ-ldan*; ཆར་འབབ *char-hbab*; བྱི་བའི་ལོ་མ *byi-wahi lo-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཐར་པ I: *Thar-pa* n. of a place near Dong-tse in Tibet. ཐར་པ་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ, ཉི་མ་རྒྱལ་མཚན n. of a Sanskrit scholar of Tibet who belonged to Tharpa.

ཐར་པ II: मोक्ष, मुक्ति, अपवर्ग, निर्मोक, क्षिर, क्षिव 1. freedom, salvation, liberty, emancipation, *Nirvāṇa*, supreme happiness, escape: ཐར་པའི་རྒྱུར་འགྱུར it will be serviceable for (my) liberty (*Jä.*). ཐར་མེད་ཀྱི་དམྱལ་བ hell from which there is no escape. 2. adj. free; ཐར་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become free; ཐར་པར་བྱེད་པ *thar-war byed-pa* to make free, liberate, to save.

Syn. བྱང་གྲོལ *byañ-grol*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa*; མྱ་ངན་འདས *mya-ñan hdas*; འཆི་མེད *hchi-med*; རྣམ་གྲོལ *rnam-grol*; བྱང་ཆུབ་པ *byañ chub-pa*; རྡུལ་མེད *rdul-med*; རྡུལ་བྲལ *rdul-bral*; ཡང་སྲིད་མེད *yañ srid-med*; དོན་དམ *don-dam*; ངེས་ལེགས *ñes-legs* (*Mñon.*).

ཐར་ཐབས *thar-thabs* the means of release, liberation; བཙོན་ནས་ཐར་ཐབས means to escape from prison.

ཐར་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ *Thar-pa chen-pohi mdo* the sūtra on complete deliverance of the soul (*K. d.* ཀ *328*).

ཐར་པའི་བློ་གྲོས = གྲུབ་མཐའ the *thar-pahi blo-gros* = གྲུབ་མཐའ the inclination for liberation; the metaphysical conclusions of religion; n. of a metaphysical work (*Mñon.*).

ཐར་པོ *thar-po* old, worn out; རྙིང་པ *rñiñ-pa*, རྒས་པ *rgas pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཐར་པ་གཞོན་ནུ *thar-pa bshon-nu* n. of a Bon. arch-devil (*G. Bon. 22*).

ཐར་དཔག *thar-dpag* or ཐར་འབག *thar-hbag* a large plate, dish, platter.

ཐར་བ *thar-wa* 1. to be freed, to be liberated, absolved. 2. escape, to get through, to be able to pass; ཆུ་ལ་ཐར་བ *chu-la thar-wa* to get through water: ཟས་མི་ཐར *zas mi-thar* the food cannot pass through. ཐར་དུ་འཇུག་པ *thar-du hjug-pa* to set at liberty, to acquit; ཚེ་ཐར་ལ་བཏང་བ to pardon (a malefactor), to grant him his life, frq. to let live (animals) (*Jä.*); རྣམ་པར་ཐར་བ to be saved, fully released, gen. from any further transmigration.

ཐར་རྩེ *Thar-rtse* n. of monastery; also that of the residence of the lama of *Ñor* in Tsang (*Loñ.* ཟ *31*).

ཐར་ལམ *thar-lam* or ཐར་པའི་ལམ मुक्तिमार्ग the way to *Nirvāṇa* or emancipation.

ཐར་ལེགས་པ *thar-legs-pa* सुशात्म purified; one who has acquired the means to escape sufferings.

ཐར་ས *thar-sa* place of refuge, means of escape; ཐར་ས་མི་འདུག there is no escape.

ཐར་སོང་ *thar-soṅ*=ཐར་པོ་སོང་ 1. has become old, worn out (*Rtsii.*). 2. has been saved, has escaped.

ཐལ *thal* श्याली the trumpet flower.

ཐལ་བ I: *thal-wa* भस्म, धूलि, रज: dust, powder, ashes; གོག་ཐལ *gog-thal* fire ashes; ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal* roasted barley dried and portable; བྱ་ཐལ *bya-thal* dung of birds; ཐལ་གོང་ burning embers. ཐལ་ཆུ *thal-chu* lye, ash-water used instead of soda for making tea. ཐལ་ཆེན *thal-chen* ashes of the dead; also a sort of gray earth used for bedaubing the face in masquerades (*Mil.*; *Jä.*). ཐལ་ཐག *thal-thag* (*Ld.*) bread baked in ashes; ཐལ་མདོག *thal-mdog* ash-coloured; ཐལ་ཕྱགས *thal-phyags* broom, dusting rag (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་བ II:=འཐལ་བ *hthal-wa* (*Cs.*) 1. to pass, to pass by, to step beyond; to miss a mark: ཆུ་ཐལ་ཐལ་འོང་ the waves come flowing past (*Mil.*). 2. to elapse, be passed; to change or pass from: ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་ཐལ་ནས fifty years has been passed (*Vai-ṣñ.*); རྔོ་བ་ལས་ཐལ་ནས་དམར་ཉིད་ changing or turning from blue to red; སྒྲུབ་པ་ལ་རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཞུགས་ནས་ལོ་དགུ་ཙམ་ཐལ about nine years passed by, while he sat in meditation single-minded (*Hbrom.* ཁ *10-12*). ཁ་ཐལ་བ to be forward in speaking, bold. 3. to go or pass through: བྲག་ལ་ཡར་ཐལ་མར་ཐལ to soar up and down before a rock; ཕར་ཐལ་ཚུར་ཐལ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to pass actually through it (the saints not being subject to the physical laws of matter); to shine, to light through: ཐལ་འབྱུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to go straight forward, to act without ceremony or disguise (*Jä*). 4. to come, to get to, to arrive at: ཐལ་ནས་ལོ་གསུམ་སོང three years elapsed since they arrived; ཕ་མ་གར་ཐལ་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད where the parents have gone it is not known; བདེ་ཐལ safe arrival; ཡར་གྱི་བདེ་ཐལ་ཆེན་པོར་འགྲོ་བ to arrive at: to attain (a blessed state) in a pleasant and speedy manner. 5. to be over, past, finished, done; ཐལ་སོ it is over, finished; དྲུག་ཅུ་ཐལ་སོ the number sixty is completed; ཡལ་ཐལ་བ having disappeared, vanished; ཧྲང་ནས་ཐལ he is undone it is all over with him; རིམ་གྱིས་ཧེ་ཞུང་ཐལ by degrees it vanishes or dies away; སྔར་ཆད་ཚིག་ཐལ the former agreement is no longer valid (*Jä.*).

ཐལ་ཐུང་ different lengths, one object projecting beyond another; ཐལ་ཆེས་པ to exceed the due measure (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་ཀ་རྡོ་རྗེ *thal-ka rdo-rje* एकु a medicinal fruit; is described as དབྱིབས་ཁྱིའི་མོ་མཚན་འདྲ "in shape like a dog's penis." ཐལ་ཀ་རྡོ་རྗེས་རྣ་སེར་ནད་རྣམས་སེལ Thal-ka rdorje relieves suppurations (*Med.*).

ཐལ་ཀར I: *thal-kar* or ཐལ་དཀར a white elephant; གླང་ཆེན་ཐལ་དཀར་མཆེ་བ་དྲུག n. of the fabulous white elephant with six tusks; also the leader-elephant in a herd (*Yig.*).

Syn. གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glaṅ-pohi rgyal-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་མགོན་པོ *khyu-yi mgon-po*; གླང་པོའི་མཆོག *glaṅ-pohi mchog*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *spos-kyi glaṅ-po* (गन्धहस्ति) (*Mṅon.*).

ཐལ་འགྱུར *thal-hgyur* प्रसङ्ग adherence; association; connected language. ཐལ་འགྱུར་པ *thal-hgyur-pa* one belonging to the *Prasaṅgika* school of the Buddhists.

ཐལ་ཆེས་པར་འགྱུར *thal ches-par hgyur* अतिप्रसङ्ग absence of connection; absence of adherence.

ཐལ་ལྕག *thal-lcag* a slap (on the cheek); ཐལ་ལྕག་རྒྱབ་པ *thal-lcag rgyab-pa* to slap on the cheek, to give a box on the ear.

ཐལ་བརྡབ་པ *thal brdab-pa* a clap with the hands (out of joy or scorn).

ཐལ་ཐལ *thal-thal* एल a particular number.

ཐལ་དྲེས *thal-dres* उत्पल n. of a medicinal flower of the lily species; also अनन्तमूल; *Anantamūla*.

Syn. ས་འཚོའི་བུ་མོ *so-htshohi bu-mo*; མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ *mthah-yas rtsa'*; སྔོ་སངས་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *sño-sañs hkhri-çiñ*; ཀླུ་ཡི་ལྕེ *klu-yi lce*; མེ་ཏོག་ཕྲ་མོ *me-tog phra-mo*; བ་གླང་བསྲུང་ *ba-glañ bsruñ*; སྔོ་སངས་མཐའ་ཡས *sño-sañs mthah-yas* (*Mñon.*).

ཐལ་ཕྱོགས *thal-phyogs* the party victorious in a metaphysical disputation.

ཐལ་བྱི *thal-byi* the grey or cat-squirrel.

ཐལ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ *thal-bahi sñiñ-po* अगरु, भद्रगर्भी a kind of sandal wood.

ཐལ་བར་འགྱུར *thal-war hgyur* प्रसङ्ग connection.

ཐལ་བྱུང་འགྲོ་བ *thal byuñ-hgro-wa* 1. to move or walk or rush fearlessly. 2. sbst. a hero.

Syn. དཔའ་བོ *dpah-wo*; འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiñ-stobs-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཐལ་མ *thal-ma* through and through (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo* the palm of the hand: ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་བ *thal-mo sbyar-wa* प्रगृहीताञ्जलि to fold the palms of the hands in devotion; ཐལ་མོ་སྣན་པ *thal-mo snan-pa* to give a slap on the cheek, or box on the ear; ཐལ་མོ་ཐལ་བར་བྱེད *thal-mo thal-war byed* अञ्जलिं मुञ्चति separated the hands that were joined to show reverence.

ཐལ་ལ་ཚལ *Thal-la tshal* n. of a place in ཉག་རོང་ *Ñag-roñ* in *Khams*: ཉག་རོང་རྫིངས་ཀྱི་ཐལ་ལ་ཚལ་དུ་རྗེ་འབངས་འཐབ at Thal-la tshal in *Ñag-roñ* *rtsibs* the chieftain and his subjects fought (*Yig.*).

ཐལ་ཚང་ *thal-tshañ* (གསང་སྤྱོད) closet, privy.

ཐལ་ཚྭ *thal-tshwa* a kind of salt, gen. burnt salt: ཐལ་ཚྭས་གྲང་སེལ་མོ་བ་སྐྲོས་པ་འཇོམས burnt salt subdues cold and swelling of the stomach.

ཐལ་ཡས *thal-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number.

ཐལ་ལེ *thal-le* straight on; forthwith; (*Hbrom.* ཁ 10).

ཐའི་ཛི *Thahi-dsi* (Mongolian) the title by which the descendants of Jenghis Khan the great Tartar conqueror are known. According to Mongol law the fact of one's bearing the title of *Thahi-dsi* exempts one from taxation.

ཐི *thi* num. fig. 40.

ཐི་གུ *thi-gu* rope, string: གནམ་ནས་གསེར་གྱི་ཐི་གུ་ཅིག་བྱུང་ a golden cord descended from heaven (*Yig.*).

ཐི་བ *thi-wa* कपोत 1. sandpiper, but acc. to *Sch.* stock-dove; also=ཏི་བོ plover, lapwing. 2.=ཐེ་བ in *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཐིག *thig* 1.=ཀླད་ཀོར "0" or numeral for zero. 2. a line: ཐིག་འདེབས་པ सूत्रपातन to draw a line; ནག་ཐི or སྣག་ཐིག a black line; ཚལ་ཐིག a red line; ཚངས་ཐིག diameter. 3. also ཐིག་སྐོར carpenter's cord or string to mark lines with any instrument used in drawing lines; སྐོར་ཐིག *skor-thig* a pair of compasses; གཡའ་ཐིག slate-pencil, lead pencil; also a line drawn with a lead-pencil (*Jä.*).

ཐིག་སྐུད *thig-skud* सूत्र thread, yarn; also straight line.

ཐིག་མཁན *thig-mkhan* सूत्रधार sawyer.

ཐིག་ནག *thig-nag* कालसूत्र 1. one of the eight hot hells where the damned are sawn to pieces, lines being drawn upon them, v. ཚ་དམྱལ. 2. black spot.

ཐིག་ཙམ *thig-tsam* a little, about the size of a line, a drop.

ཐིག་ཚད *thig-tshad* proportion, symmetry (*Cs.*). ཐིག་ཚད་བྱེད་པ *thig-tshad byed-pa* to proportion.

ཐིག་ཤིང་ *thig-çiṅ* ruler for ruling lines; also a level.

ཐིག་པ *thig-pa*, v. ཐིགས་པ *thigs-pa*.

ཐིག་མ *thig-ma* cotton or woollen chintz, on which there are different designs.

ཐིག་འབུམ *thig-ḥbum* समुद्र the sea, ocean.

ཐིག་ལེ *thig-le* (ཁྲུ་བ ཡུམ) 1. semen virile. 2. बिन्दु, चित्र; ཐིག་ལེ་ལྷ་བུའི་རྒྱན or མདངས तिलक star or mark tatooed on the forehead as an ornament; an eye on a peacock's feather. 3. the concentration of what is diffused; par-excellence; ས་ཡི་ཐིག་ལེ *sa-yi thig-le* भूतिलक the chief or supreme person, king (*A. K. 1-4*); painting, mark, spot; ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན spotted, concentred in spots; ཆོས་ཐིག་ལེ་ཉག་ཅིག the best or concentration of all religions. 4. निःशेषक, विशेष [complete, special]*S.* 5. zero, naught (*Vaiṣñ.*). 6. a phase of mystic contemplation in which the seminal fluid is supposed to be inwardly absorbed into the arteries; also, the mystic fluid, itself: རོ་རྐྱང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཐིག་ལེ་འཕེལ་བ་ཡིན the semen of the *roma* and *kyañma* becomes increased (*Mil.*). སྙིང་ཁ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་འདི་ཐིག་ལེས་གང་བ་ཡིན *sñiṅ-kha chos-kyi ḥkhor-lo ḥdi thegs-le yañ-wa-yin* that globe of the doctrine, his heart, has been filled with the mystical fluids. 7. said to=ཟླ་མཚན the female monthly discharge. 8. as met. may=གླང་པོ *glañ-po*.

ཐིག་ལེ་མཆོག་མ *thig-le mchog-ma* तिलोत्तमा n. of a celestial courtezan; a centre of all religions in which finally all the sects must unite.

ཐིག་ལེའི་ལུས *thig-leḥi lus* a leopard, snake (*Mñon.*).

ཐིགས་པ *thigs-pa* also spelt ཐིག་པ=ཟིལ་བ *zil-wa* 1. a drop (*A. K. 111-26*): ཐིགས་པ་རེ་རེ་ནས from every drop; in drops, by drops; ཆར་ཐིགས rain drops; གསེར་ཐིག་པོ a drop or globule of gold. 2. vb. to sprinkle or throw in drops.

ཐིང་ *thiṅ*, v. འདིང་བ *ḥdiṅ-wa*.

ཐིང་ཤིང་ *thiṅ-çiṅ* राजपट्ट n. of a dye.

ཐིང་གི *thiṅ-gi* མི་རབས་ཐིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a line or succession of noblemen in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཐིད་ཡུག *thid-yug* a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཐིབ་པ *thib-pa*, v. འཐིབ་པ *ḥthib-pa* and གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa*; ཐིབ་ཐིབ *thib-thib* very dark, dense; སྨུགས་པ་ཐིབ་ཐིབ *smugs-pa thib-thib* fogs thickening.

ཐིབས་པོ *thibs-po* अन्तर्धान 1. vanishing, disappearing. 2. गहन, तिमिर dark, dense, obscure, v. འཐིབ་པ *ḥthib-pa* and གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa*; བྱིན་རླབས་ཐིབས་ཐིབས a blessing devolving upon a person.

ཐིབས་མོ *thibs-mo* dense, dark.

ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa* (ཕག་མ་ཁུགས་ལ *phags-ma khugs la*) विलीन, लीन, नाश to be lost (in some thing else), to melt down; to be dissolved being mixed up with another object; =འཐིམ་པ གཏིམ་པ and ཐིམ་པ; gen. with ལ or ནང་དུ to disappear by being imbibed, to be absorbed; to pass into, to evaporate (of fluids); of a snake; to creep away, to disappear in a hole; frq. of the vanishing of rays of light, of a god, etc.; དྲན་མེད་དུ་ཐིམ་པ to pass or sink into unconsciousness.

Syn. སིམ་པ *sim-pa*; ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཐིམ་ཐིམ *thim-thim* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཐིཧུ་ཀྭན་ཐིང་མུར *Thiḥu kwan-thiñ-mur* n. of one of the Tartar Emperors of China belonging to the great Yuan dynasty. He invited the celebrated Karma Lama *Rañ-byuñ Ṟdorje* to Peking (*Loñ.* ན *10*).

ཐིལ་ཆུང་ *Thil-chuñ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loñ. 8*).

ཐིལ་སྟོན *thil-ṣton* prob. for མཐིལ་སྟོན་པ *mthil ṣton-pa* to enter into the depth of a conversation or expression; to fathom a secret.

ཐུ *thu* 1. num. fig. 70. 2. spittle: ཐུ་ཐུ་བ to spit out of scorn or contempt at anybody (*K. du.* ད *416*).

ཐུ་པ *thu-pa* skirt of a robe, coat-flap (*Khrid̲*).

ཐུ་བ *thu-wa* 1. vb. चयन to pluck or collect flowers. 2.= ཐུ་ལུ་འདེབ་པ. 3. ཐུབ་པ *thub-pa* able, powerful, capable of: ངན་སོང་གི་གཏིང་ནི་འཇལ་བ་ལ་མི་ལས་ཐུ་བ་མེད (*Ṣñiñ.*) in measuring the bottom of perdition (with a fathoming stone) there is none more capable than man. 4. malicious, wicked, vicious: སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཐུ་བ *ṣdug-bṣñal thu-wa* a malignant suffering or severe accident. 5. vb., v. འཐུ་བ *ḥthu-wa*.

ཐུ་བོ *thu-wo* 1. ज्येष्ठ chief, senior, an elder brother. 2. कलहबल, कलह quarrel, poison. 3.= ཐུག་པ *thug-pa* यवागू gruel made of barley flour.

Syn. ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo*; ཨ་ཇོ *â-jo*; ཕུ་བོ *phu-ḅo*; ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས *thog-ma-ṣkyeṣ*; སྔོན་སྐྱེས *ṣñon-ṣkyeṣ*.

ཐུ་མོ *thu-mo* lady, mistress (*Cs.*).

ཐུ་མེད་ཨལ་ཐན་རྒྱལ་པོ *Thu-med̲ âl-than rgyal-po* a king of Mongolia who was famed for his patronage of Buddhism, *althân* in Mongolian signifying "golden." (*Loñ.* ན *11*).

ཐུ་རེ *thu-re* uninterrupted (*Sch.*).

ཐུ་ལུ *thu-lu* spittle; ཐུ་ལུ་འདེབ་པ or འདེབས་པ to spit, to throw spittle; *thu-lu nag-po* occurs in *G̱lu. 3* as = withered flower.

ཐུ་ལུམ *thu-lum* a lump of metal; in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* a cannon-ball.

ཐུག *thug* postp. c. accus. until, up to; in reference to time and space ད་ཐུག until now; ཞག་བཞི་བཅུ་ཐུག for forty days; དགོན་པའི་ཁ་ཐུག over against the gompa, at the gompa. Adv. = only.

ཐུག་སྒྲ *thug-ṣgra* or ཐུག་འཚམས great noise: ད་རེ་ཐུག་འཚམས་དང་ཤ་ཐུར་གྱི་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུས now each made great noise and rattling sounds (*Ṟdsa. 9*).

ཐུག་རྔ *thug-ṟña* (ཐུག་གཡག་གི་རྔ་མ) the hairy tail of a yak fixed with a flag on the top of a Tibetan house. ཐུག་ཚོམ *thug-tshom* the flag staff with a silken flag, or a yak's tail and hay attached to the top of a post and fixed on the roof of a monastery or house in Tibet (*Ṟtsii.*).

ཐུག་པ I: *thug-pa* sbst. soup, broth; འབྲས་ཐུག *ḥbraṣ-thug* rice-soup; བག་ཐུག *bag-thug* यवागू meal-soup; barley-soup. ཐུག་པ་འགྲིམས་པ *thug-pa ḥgrim-pa* यवागूपारक to make barley gruel; the cook who prepares such; རྒྱ་ཐུག *rgya-thug* Chinese porridge, a sort of vermicelli-soup; ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal* = ཐུག་རྩམ *thug-ṟtsam* flour of barley for making gruel or broth.

ཐུག་པ II: 1. to reach, arrive at, come to; c. dat. or termin: ཚེ་མཐར་ཐུག་པ to reach the close of life; ཉམས་པ་ལ་ཐུག to reach to the

very bone; ཤི་ལ་ཐུག་ཙེ or འཆི་བར་ཐུག་པ་ལ at the point of death; བཟུང་ལ་ཐུག he was just on the point of seizing her. 2. to interview, to encounter; to meet, to light upon: ཐུག་ཕྲད་བྱེད་པ to have an interview with (*Hbrom.* ཁ *7*); ཇག་པ་དང་ཐུག་པ to fall in with robbers; གདོང་ཐུག་པ resp. ཞལ་མཇལ *shal-mjal* personal interview. 3. colloq. to touch, to hit or strike against: ལག་པ་མི་ཐུག་ཡིན I shall not touch it, I shall not come near with my hand (*Jä.*).

ཐུག་ཆད *thug-chad* agreement (*Sch.*).

ཐུག་ཡས *thug-yas* 1. not to be reached, endless (*Cs.*). 2. n. of a very great number (*Ya-sel. 37*).

ཐུག་པ་མེད་པར་འགྱུར *thug-pa med-par-hgyur* अनवस्था प्रसङ्ग possibility of the fallacy of *ad infinitum* (*Gram.*). ཐུག་མེད་ལས་བསྒྲེས་པ *thug-med las bsgres-pa* अनवस्था-परिवर्त chapter on the fallacy of *ad infinitum.*

ཐུགས *thugs* 1. चित्त, मनस् the heart, gen. ཐུགས་ཀ *thugs-ka* breast, the heart: ཐུགས་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་པ the incarnation of a deity, originating in a ray of light which proceeds from the breast of that deity. 2. heart (in a spiritual sense), mind, soul, spirit, used resp. for སེམས; ཐུགས་སུ་ཆུད་པ=ཐུགས་སུ་འཚུད་པ to be kept in the mind, in memory. 3. purpose, intention. In this sense it occurs in the well-known compound word ཐུགས་རྗེ mercy, a favour. དེ་ལྟར་སྐྱེ་ན་སྐྱེ་བ་དོན་མེད་ཐུགས་མེད་དུ་འགྱུར if so born the birth will be useless and for no purpose (*Lam.-ṭi.*). ཐུགས་རབ *thugs-rab*=ཤེས་རབ wisdom, good heart; ཐུགས་རུས *thugs-rus*=སྙིང་རུས assiduity, exertion; ཐུགས་ཤེས་པ *thugs çes-pa* resp. for ཡིད་ཤེས་པ *yid-çes-pa* to believe; to know one's mind. *Thugs* is used also like *sems* in the colloq. pleonastically when mental feelings are expressed: ཁྱེད་རང་མཇལ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ངའི་ཐུགས་ལ་དགའ་བ་ཡོད I am glad to see you; *lit.* "there is joy in my mind to see you."

Syn. སྙིང་ *sñiṅ*; ཀུན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད *kun-skyed-byed*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes rten*; སྲོག་གི་རྟེན *srog-gi rten*; སེམས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *sems-kyi khaṅ-pa*; ཤ་ཡི་མཆོག *ça-yi-mchog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུགས་གཏོང་བ *thugs gtoṅ-wa* resp. བསམ་བློ་གཏོང་བ to muse, meditate, reflect.

ཐུགས་སྤྲོ་བ *thugs-spro-wa* to be cheerful; to be merry.

ཐུགས་དཀར་བ *thugs dkar-wa* 1. white (clean) heart, sincerity. 2. there are 360 Bon gods called *Thugs-dkar*; and those who conduct religious rites to propitiate them are called *Thugs-dkar-wa* (*Rtsii.*). ཐུགས་དཀར་ཡེ་ཤེས one of the seven Bon sages (*G. Bon. 35*).

ཐུགས་བསྐྱེད *thugs-bskyed*=སེམས་བསྐྱེད मनउत्पाद 1. imbibing faith, an idea dawning in the mind. 2. kind remembrance: ཐུགས་བསྐྱེད་གཡོ་བ་མེད་པ་སྔར་བཞིན་ནས་གསུང་མཆིད་ཀྱང་ཡང་ཡང་ཡོད་པ་མཛད། also may it please you to write me often as heretofore without becoming unsteady in your kind remembrance of me (*Yig. k. 25*).

ཐུགས་མཁྱེན *thugs-mkhyen* resp. for མངོན་ཤེས fore-knowledge.

ཐུགས་འཁུར་ཆེ་བཞེས *thugs-hkhur che-bshes* to accept responsibility: ཐུགས་འཁུར་ཆེ་བསྐྱེད་ཡོད་པ་གཞིར་བཅས at the bottom there having been engendered a sense of responsibility.

ཐུགས་འཁྲུགས *thugs-hkhrugs* resp. for ཁོང་འཁྲུགས *khoṅ-hkrugs* agitation of the mind.

ཐུགས་དགོངས *thugs-dgoṅs* resp. for དགོངས་པ consideration, thought, opinion, view.

ཐུགས་རྒྱལ *thugs-rgyal* resp. for anger, wrath, indignation: ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་བཞེངས anger arises, is roused (*Jä.*).

ཐུགས་ངན *thugs-ṅan* grief, sorrow, affliction.

ཐུགས་ངལ་བ *thugs-ṅal-wa*=སེམས་ངལ *sems-ṅal* to be sorrowful; sorrow: སེམས་གསོ་ཐུགས་ངལ་མ་མཛད་ཅིག be consoled, do not be grieved (*Bdsa. 19*).

ཐུགས་རྗེ *thugs-rje* lit. noble purpose or heart; generosity, pity, commiseration, compassion; a grace, favour, mercy, blessing: ང་ལ་ཐུགས་རྗེས་གཟིགས pray, look graciously upon me; ས་བོན་ཤིག་ཐུགས་རྗེ་གཟིགས་དགོས pray, be so kind as to send me some seeds (*Jä.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཅན *thugs-rje-can*=སྙིང་བརྩེ་ལྡན gracious, merciful, generous (*Mñon.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་བ *thugs-rje che-wa*, བྱམས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ merciful and loving (*Mñon.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ *thugs-rje che* is one of the common expressions of thanks and courtesy=our "many thanks," "you are most kind," etc.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Thugs-rje chen-po* an epithet of Avalokites'vara; the all-merciful one, a Buddha.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་བྱམས་མ *Thugs-rje byams-ma* an epithet of སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ *Skye-dguhi bdag-mo* aunt and foster-mother of Gautama Buddha.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *thugs-rje hdsin-pa* to be compassionate, merciful; ཐུགས་རྗེ་མཛད་པ *thugs-rje mdsad-pa* to shew mercy, to behave kindly.

ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ལྷ *Thugs-rjehi lha* an appellation of Avalokites'vara. There are four gods bearing the name of ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ in the Bon pantheon of the later period; they are called by their attributes:—(1) འཁོར་བ་ལ་རྒྱུན་ཆད་མེད་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆུ་བོ་འདྲ་བ mercy flows to all the world uninterruptedly like a river; (2) འཁོར་བ་ལ་མ་ཟད་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་གཞི་འདྲ་བ mercy inexhaustible as the basis of all things for the world of migratory existence; (3) ཀུན་ལ་སྙོམས་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཉི་མ་ལྟ་བུ blessings to all living beings evenly like as with the sun; (4) དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ནམ་མཁའ་ལྟ་བུ mercy boundless like the sky.

ཐུགས་ཉིད *thugs-ñid*=སེམས་ཉིད *sems-ñid.*

ཐུགས་ཐུབ *thugs-thub* resp. for ཐུབ་ཚོད 1. self-sufficient, not caring; thinking no danger or injury will accrue from such and such action or steps, etc. 2. misappropriation of anything to one's self thinking that no notice will be taken: འབྲས་ཕྱེ་ཕྱེད་ཐུགས་ཐུབ་ཏུ་སྤྱད་པས་ཡི་དྭགས་ཤིན་ཏུ་དབང་ཆུང་བར་སྐྱེས་པ (*A.* 75) because he had misappropriated to himself half a pound of rice, he was born as a *Preta* of most insignificant power; ཐུགས་ཐུབ་ཏུ་སྤྱད་པ *thugs thub-tu spyad-pa* to work with self-reliance, being confident of one's own abilities (*A. 75*).

ཐུགས་དམ *thugs-dam*=ཡི་དམ *yi-dam* 1. lit. holy opinion; advice. 2. oath, vow, solemn promise: ཐུགས་དམ་བཅའ་བ to take an oath, to make a vow. 3. a prayer, a wish in the form of a prayer;=སྨོན་ལམ. 5. contemplation, the act of contemplating a deity (cf. སྒོམ་པ and སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa*), meditation in general: ཐུགས་དམ་འཕེལ meditation increases, proceeds successfully; devotion. 4. a deity, a tutelar god or saint: ཐུགས་དམ་རྡོ་རྗེའི་སྐྱབས་རོལ་ནས་འཕྲལ་ཡུན་ཀུན་ཏུ་མི་འདོར་ཞིང་ not expelling me at any time outside the protection of the dorje of my tutelary god.

ཐུགས་བདེ *thugs-bde* happy, cheerful.

ཐུགས་འདུན *thugs-hdun*=ཐུགས་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ *thugs-kyi hdun-pa* or ཐུགས་འདོད *thugs-hdod.* དངོས་མཇལ་ཞུས་ཚོག་པའི་ཐུགས་འདུན་བཅས་བརྩེ་འདོར་མེད་པ་མཛིན let your affection to me not be cast aside that I may be permitted to have a gracious interview (*Yig. k. 25*).

ཐུགས་ནང་གཞིན་པ *thugs-nañ gçin-pa* very affectionate, loving letters: ཐུགས་ནང་གཞིན་པའི་ཕྲིན་ཡིག་ཀྱང་ཕོ་ལྷའི་རླུང་འགྲོས་ལྟར་འགོག་མེད་དུ་ཞུ། I pray that your affectionate letters may also come to me unhindered as the motion of the wind (*Yig. k. 87*).

ཐུགས་སྨུག *thugs-mug*=ཡི་སྨུག *yi-mug* despair.

ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བ *thugs brtse-wa* love, affection of the heart, compassion; resp. for སྙིང་བརྩེ་བ; frq. ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བར་དགོངས་པ, གཟིགས་པ to look upon compassionately, to remember in mercy.

ཐུགས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *thugs-su hgro-wa* = ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ to think well of, approve of; to be agreeable; also adj. agreeable, pleasant, delightful; also sbst. pleasure, delight.

ཐུགས་སྲས *thus-sras* spiritual son; an appellation given to distinguished disciples of saints. Mañju-s'rī, Avalokites'vara, Vajrapāṇi, etc., are spiritual sons of Gautama acc. to the Mahāyāna School. Among the Bon, *Ha-sho*, *Mdo-sdud* and other saints are the spiritual sons of Shen-rab.

ཐུང་ང་ *thuṅ-ṅa* three years old, of animals (*Sch.*).

ཐུང་བ *thuṅ-wa* 1. short, low in size, of small dimensions: སྡོང་ཐུང་བ a short stem. ཐག་རིང་ཐུང་ distance in general; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཐུང་ short in size, a dwarf. ཐུང་བ་བཞི *thuṅ-wa bshi* the four shortnesses of the members of the human body which are regarded as defects, viz:—མགྲིན་པ་ཐུང་བ short neck; རྐང་པ་ཐུང་བ short legs; རྒྱབ་ཐུང་བ short back; རྟིང་རས the lower parts of the arm or legs (*Mi.*). ཐུང་ངུ་ *thuṅ-ṅu* ह्रस्व diminutive, short; ཐུང་ངུ་འགྲོ་བ to become shorter. 2. [illegible]; དུས་ཀྱི་ཐུང་བ brief in respect of duration, of time.

Syn. དམའ་བ *dmah-wa*; སྲིད་ཐུང་ *srid-thuṅ*; ཐུང་ངུ་ *thuṅ-ṅu*; མི་མཐོ *mi-mtho*; རྩེ་དམན *rtse-dman* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུད *thud* (ཀ་བའི) कोटर 1. the hollow of a pillar. 2. coagulated milk, thickened milk with butter a dainty with yak herdsmen of Tibet. མར་དང་ཕྱུར་བ་དང་བུ་རམ་བསྲེས་ནས་ཟོས་པ ate pastry made of treacle and dried curds with butter; ཧོ་ཐུད *ho-thud* milk-cheese; also a mess of rice, milk and sugar; ཐུད་ལེབ་ལྔ five cakes of milk cheese (*Rtsii.*). ཐུད་སྒྲོམ *thud-sgrom* a box in which milk-cheese is packed for sale.

ཐུད་ཤོར་བ *thud çor-wa* lit. careless; erring, blundering; defined as ལས་ཀ་སོགས་ཁྱུག་པ neglect of work, etc.; ཐུད་ཤོར་དུ་མ་སོང་བ not to be negligent.

ཐུད་ཐུད *thud-thud* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཐུན I: *thun* = ཚལ་ཚོ याम, प्रहर a period of three hours, the eighth part of a day according to Buddhist astrology. Acc. to *Jä.* a fixed length of time; as long as a man is able to work without resting; a shift of six, four or three hours. ཚལ་ཚོ་ཐུན་འཁོར the night-watch is over; ཐུན་གཉིས་པ द्वितीययाम, द्वितीय प्रहर the second watch (of day or night); ཐུན་མཐའ་མ་ལ पश्चिमे यामे in the last watch of night; ཐུན་དང་པོ་ལ प्रथमे यामे in the first watch (of night); ཐུན་བར་པ་ལ मध्यमयामे in the middle watch (of night). ནམ་གྱི་གུང་ཐུན་ལ *nam-gyi guṅ thun-la* at or about midnight.

ཐུན་མ *thun-ma* याम्य relating to the watch of the night.

ཐུན་བཞི་པ *thun bshi-pa* चतुर्थी the fourth lunar crescent, *i.e.*, the fourth day after the full or the new-moon.

ཐུན་བཞིའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར *thun-bshihi rnal-hbyor* an ascetic who meditates or keeps the mind abstracted from worldly objects, &c., continuously during the four watches of the day; the meditation of a whole day.

ཐུན་བཟུང་བ *thun bzuṅ-wa* to keep the watch, *i.e.*, not let slip the time without fully using it either in meditation or in the performance of any other work.

ཐུན་གསུམ་པ *thun gsum-pa* त्रियामा 1. one who remains engaged in devotion three times during the day (twenty-four hours).

2. द्वितीया the lunar crescent on the third day after a new or full moon. [3. night] *S.*

ཐུན་པ *thun-pa*=བསྣུན་པ *bsnun-pa* to cling to, to adhere.

ཐུན II :=མཚམས 1. सन्ध्या, सन्धि, योग the junction of the day and night, twilight and day-break: མཚམས་པ་སྒོམ་ཆེན་རྣམས་ཉིད་ཐིང་འཛིན་གློད་དུ་བཏང་བའི་ཐུན་བཞི་ཡོད་ there are four periods or junctions in which those called Tsham-pa Gom-chen can relax their meditation (*Çil. 8*). ཐུན་མཚམས *thun mtshams* the day and the night; at sunset or at day-break. བདུད་རྩི་ཐུན་མཚམས अमृतयोग an auspicious conjunction of time. 2. state of abstraction and isolation, real or suppositional, of a lama sitting to meditate. Often even applied to the room where he is sitting.

ཐུན་མཚམས་རྟོགས *thun-mtshams-rtogs* is a སྲིན་པོ or cannibal demon that longs for the gloom betwixt day and night to be able to search for prey.

ཐུན་མཚམས་སྟོབས *thun-mtshams stobs* सन्ध्याबल strong in twilight, a demon or Rākshasa.

ཐུན III: (prob. for མཐུན) in sorcery: bodies or substances which are supposed to be possessed of magic virtues, such as sand, barley, sesame, mustard, etc. ཐུན་གཏོར *thun-gtor* offerings made to evil spirits. ཐུན་དོང *thun-doñ* a hole in which magical articles are buried or concealed in Shaman rites. ཐུན་མདའ *thun-mdah* a magical arrow to shoot people or devils. ཐུན་འབྲབ་པ *thun brab-pa* to cast or throw enchanted articles, also to perform magical rites with them, also to slay people or evil-spirits.

ཐུན་རྭ *thun-rwa* an enchanted horn on which figures of scorpions, alligators, etc., are engraved for witch-craft.

ཐུན IV: one who collects; a gatherer (from འཐུ་བ); ཤིང་ཐུན one who picks up or gathers sticks; རྩ་ཐུན a gatherer of grass (*Jä.*); སྙེ་ཐུན a gatherer of ears of corn (*Cs.*). ཐུན་ཟོར reaping-hook, sickle (*Sch.*).

ཐུན་མཚོན *thun-mtshon* a weapon that is fixed or stuck on.

ཐུན་ངང་མ་མོ *thun-ñañ ma-mo* the mother of the arch-devil, said to=བདུད་ཁྲབ་པ་ལག་རིང་ the long-armed devil. However ལག་རིང་ is the demon who measured lances with Shenrab the Teacher of the Bon (*D.R.*).

ཐུན་མོང་ *thun-moñ* or ཐུན་མོང་བ साधारण, सामान्य, साधारण ordinary, general, common, usual; that which is done or happens every day. ཐུན་མོང་ཆོས *thun-moñ chos*=འཁོར་བ transmigratory existence, worldly life, the works that one does in ordinary life (*Mñon.*). The ཐུན་མོང་གི་ཆོས as specified in Buddhist works are:—(1) བསམ་གཏན་བཞི the four (*Dhyāna*) kinds of meditation; (2) ཚད་མེད་བཞི the immeasurable virtues; (3) གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ་བཞི the four kinds of sitting in abstraction in the formless state; (4) མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་ལྔ the five kinds of fore-knowledge. Again ཐུན་མོང་གི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་ལྔ=the five sorts of ordinary ascetics which are:—(1) ཉང་ཐུབ་ཆོས་སྒོད་ཀྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར a *yogi* who meditates in the mornings and evenings; (2) སྔོན་འགྲོ་གཏོར་མའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར a *yogi* who propitiates a divinity by first offering him cakes; (3) བཟའ་བ་ཟས་ཀྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར an ascetic who practises asceticism for getting food; (4) གཏང་བ་སྐོམ་གྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར a thirsty ascetic who practises penance for the sake of liquor; (5) སྤྱོད་ལམ་རྒྱུན་གྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར an ascetic whose behaviour is uniform at all times (*Hbum.* ག 78).

Syn. སྤྱི *spyi*; སྤྱི་མ *spyi-ma*; སྤྱི་ཐོག *spyi-thog* (*Mñon.*).

ཐུན་མོང་བ *thun-moñ-wa*=ཐུན་མོང་

ཐུན་མོང་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ཆོས *thun-moñ ma-yin-pahi chos* in Budh. extraordinary doctrines

said to comprise :—དཔའ་བ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པའི, སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་མ་འདྲེས་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་བར་དུ, ཕར་ཕྱིན་དྲུག་མ་བཅུའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད. It is stated that they are called extraordinary because they can only be practised and comprehended by the *Bodhisattvas* of the ten stages and are incomprehensible to the followers of the Hīnayāna school.

ཐུན་མོང་བུད་མེད *thun-moṅ bud-med*=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a public woman (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུན་མོང་ས *thun-moṅ-sa* unclaimed grounds, public gardens, a place for public sports and athletic exercises (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུན་ཚེགས *thun-tshegs*=ཕྲན་ཚེགས *phran-tshegs.*

ཐུབ *thub* शाक्य; བློ་ཐུབ་པ *blo thub-pa* 1. capable; also sbst. a mighty one. ཀུན་ཐུབ one who is able to do everything, able to fight out all enemies (*Yid. 124*). 2. मुनि a wise man, a sage, a saint in general.

ཐུབ་པ *thub-pa* I: potential vb. with accus. or root of another verb: 1. to be able, to be capable of, to withstand, be equal to: དུག་གིས་མ་ཐུབ་ཅིང as the poison could not do him any harm; སེར་ཁྲལ་གྱིས་ནི་སེར་བ་འཇོམས་ཐུབ་ཅན་པ one able to keep off hail; གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པ invincible; ངན་དཀུ་ཐུབ་པ to be able to subdue all evil. མི་ཡིས་ཐུབ་པར་དཀར is not easily borne by man, *e.g.*, does not agree with him; རས་རྐྱང་ཐུབ་པ to be able to bear a simple cotton dress; མལ་ཁྲིང་ལ་ཉལ་མ་ཐུབ was not able to lie on his bed; ནོ་རངས་ནལ་ཆ་ཐུག་འབྱོན་མི་ཐུབ་ཡོང I shall not be able to reach the pass-top to-morrow. 2. the common Tibetan epithet of Sākya-muni—ཤཱཀྱ་ཐུབ་པ. 3. the mighty or capable one.

ཐུབ་ཚོད *thub-tshod* साहस courage (*A. K. 1-24*).

ཐུབ་ཚོད་ཅན *Thub-chod-can*=གདོལ་པ चण्डाल one of the fierce wild tribes of India that did not submit to the *Aryas*; the lowest of the Hindu tribes (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུབ་པ་ཉིད *thub-pa ñid* मुनि a sage.

ཐུབ་པ་ཆེ *thub-pa che* महामुनि a great sage; an epithet of Buddha.

ཐུབ་བསྟན *thub-bstan* मुनिशासन the doctrine of Buddha: ཐུབ་བསྟན་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་ཡུན་མཐར་གནས་ཤིང the stainless doctrine of Buddha enduring to the end of time (*Yig. k. 27*).

ཐུབ་པ་དྲུག *thub-pa drug* the manifestations of Buddha in the six states of existence acc. to the Nying-ma sect:—(1) in the abodes of gods, (2) in the world of demons, (3) in the land of men, (4) as *Seṅge Rab-brtan* in the world of beasts, etc., (5) as Guru Vairotsana in the abode of the Yidag or *Preta*, (6) as Vikrama in hell.

ཐུབ་པ་རབ་མཆོག *thub-pa rab-mchog* Pravara muni; n. of a *Tathāgata.*

ཐུབ་པ་སངས་རྒྱས *Thub-pa saṅs-rgyas* शाक्यमुनि Sākya-muni.

ཐུབ་པའི་གནས *thub-pahi gnas* आश्रम a hermitage.

ཐུབ་པའི་བུ *thug-pahi-bu*=ཁྲག་དུ.

ཐུབ་པའི་དབང་པོ *thub-pahi dwaṅ-po* मुनीन्द्र an epithet of Buddha.

ཐུབ་དབང་གསུང་སྐྱེས *Thub-dwaṅ gsuṅ-skyes* an epithet of a *Çravaka*, a monk of the Hīnayāna school (*Mṅon.*). Also ཐེག་ཆུང་སྐྱེས་བུ *theg-chuṅ skyes-bu.*

ཐུམ *thum* or ཐུམ་ཐུམ=འཐོག་ཐུམ anything packed in a bag, a parcel, anything packed or wrapped up: འབྲུ་ཐང་ཐུམ་བཅས *hbru-thaṅ thum-bcas* together with a package of grained tea.

ཐུམ་ཏི *thum-ti*=བརྣམས་པ anything cut into pieces.

ཐུམ་པ *thum-pa* a while, a moment: མནལ་ཐུམ་པ་ཞིག་ཐུང་ took a nap for a moment.

ཐུམ་བུ *thum-bu* 1. a piece, bit: ནོར་རྫས་གཞན་མ་ངེམས་པར་ཐུམ་བུ་འདི་འདོད་ཀྱིས་ཤིག་ཅེས་བསྒོས not accepting anything else, (but) this piece he would have; thus he expressed himself (*Hbrom. 144*). 2.=ཐོམ་བུ a large spoon, a ladle; རག་ཐུམ a brass ladle; ཟངས་ཐུམ a copper ladle.

ཐུམས *thums*=1. ཐུར་བ spoon, ladle. 2. piece of cloth, linen (རས་ཐུམ་ལྟ་བུ *ras-thum lta-bu*); acc. to *Cs.*=ཐུམ་པ 3. cover, covering, wrapper of a book or a parcel, also the parcel itself. ཐུམས་རྒྱབ་པ to put (a cover round a thing), to wrap up; ཐུམས་ཅན having a cover, packed.

ཐུར *thur* a slope; ཐུར་ཐུར adv. down; ཐུར་ལམ *thur-lam* down-hill road, a steep descent; ཐུར་དུ *thur-du* or ཐུར་ལ *thur-la* downwards; ཐུར་ལ་རྒྱབ་པ to cast down into; ཐུར་ལ sink down; མགོ་ཐུར་དུ་བསྟན་ཏེ head down or head over heels; ཐུར་འགྲོད *thur-hgrod* that which runs downward, as met. water (*Mñon.*).

ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo* 1. the tip of a spoon ཐུར་མགོ་ཙམ *thur mgo-tsam* about the tip of a spoon, a spoon measure. 2.= ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo* a halter; ཐུར་ཐག *thur-thag* the rope attached to ཐུར་མགོ; ཐུར་མཐའ *thur-mthah* the end of that rope.

ཐུར་པོ *thur-po* the lowest part, the lower side (of a hill): ཐུར་ཐུར་གྱི་ཐུར་པོ་ལ at the very lowest possible point, in the bottom-most part (*e.g.*, of a deep ravine between two hill-sides).

ཐུར་སེལ *thur-sel* that which clears the downward passage, a purgation; ཐུར་སེལ་གྱི་རླུང *thur-sel-gyi rluñ* अपान the wind that passes downward, *i.e.*, through the rectum.

ཐུར་བུ *thur-bu* or ཐུར་རུ *thur-ru* foal, colt, filly (*Jä.*).

ཐུར་མ *thur-ma* 1. शलाका a stick, chopstick; ཐུར་མ་བརྒྱ་པ *tur-ma brgya-pa* an umbrella which is made on a frame work of (lit. a hundred) many sticks (*Mñon.*). 2. spoon. 3. a whole class of surgical instruments (*Jä.*).

ཐུར་ཤོ *thur-sho* a pair of scales.

ཐུར་ཤིང *thur-çiñ* शलाका pole, the stick with which loads are supported (being attached to its two ends).

ཐུར་སྲང *thur-srañ* an ounce of silver (*Yig.*). ཐུར་སྲང་གི་ཉོ་ལ (*Rtsii.*).

ཐུལ *thul* from འདུལ་བ *hdul-wa* used substantively: ཐུལ་དེ་མིན besides that way of converting (people) (*Jä.*). ཐུལ་ཧོག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *thul hog-tu hjug-pa* to keep under one's power or control; to keep a tight hand over a person, to discipline one; དབང་ཐུལ जितेन्द्रिय (*A. K. 1-8*) one who has controlled his passion; ཞིང་གི་ཐུལ་འདེབས་པ to clear land for tillage (*Schl.*).

ཐུལ་གྱིས *thul-gyis* suddenly, immediately: ཐུལ་གྱིས་བྱོན *thul-gyis byon* he arrived suddenly (*A. 43*).

ཐུལ་པ *thul-pa* acc. to *Cs.*=ཐུལ་པོ *thul-po* dress made of the skins of animals, a fur coat or cloak; ལུག་ཐུལ *lug-thul* dress of sheep skin; ར་ཐུལ *ra-thul* dress of goat-skin.

ཐུལ་བ *thul-wa* 1. imp. ཐུལ་ཅིག *thul-cig* दम्यताम् to restrain, tame, curb, check: ངས་འདྲེ་རྣམས་ཐུལ་ནས the goblins having been subdued by me; ལས་ཉན་སོངས་ཐུལ་བ་དཀའ it is difficult to check a sinful deed. As a participle: tamed, civilized; converted. 2. rolled or wound up

ཐུལ་ལུ *thul-lu* the common sheep-skin dress.

ཐུལ་ལེ *thul-le* (*Ld.*) impressive.

ཐུས་པ *thus-pa* or འཐུས་པ 1.=འགྲིགས་པ fit, appropriate: ཁ་ལས་ཐོན་ཚོད་ལ་བ་ན་ཐུས་ཡོང་ངམ whether it will be appropriate if coming forth from the lips, *i.e.*, expressed in words (*Rdsa. 15*). v. འཐུ་བ *hthu-wa.*

ཐེ *the* 1. for ཐེ་མོ and ཐེ་ཚོམ. 2. num. 100.

ཐེ་ཁྱིམ *the-khyim*, v. ཐེ་སེ *the-se.*

ཐེ་ཆུང་ *the-chuñ* the smallest toe.

ཐེ་བ *the-wa* pf. ཐེས *thes* (*Sch.*) 1. to belong, appertain to; ཐེ་མཁན belonging to a thing; མ་ཐེ་བར=མ་གཏོགས་པར; ཐེ་རེག relation of owner-ship: ང་ལ་ཡབ་ཀྱི་ཐེ་རེག་མེད to this my father has no claims. 2. to occupy one's self with a thing, to meddle with, to interfere.

ཐེ་པ *the-pa* or ཐེབ་པ *theb-pa*=གཏོགས་པ pertaining to; to be applied to; to be of use: ཞབས་བསྐུལ་བྱ་བར་ཐེ་པ་ཚམ those who are fit to enter service (*Ya-sel. 31*).

ཐེ་བོ *The-bo* n. of a place in *Khams-Amdo* (*Loñ.* ཞ *14*).

ཐེ་མོ *the-mo* resp. ཕྱག་ཐེ (originally the thumb or thumb impression) a seal, signet, stamp. ཐེ་ཙེ *the-tse* id.

ཐེ་ཚོམ *the-tshom* संशय, वितर्क, विचिकित्सा, सन्दिग्ध, संदेहन, विमति, द्वापर, त्रुटि hesitation; doubt, uncertainty, perplexity: ཐེ་ཚོམ་སྐྱེས doubt arises, or ཐེ་ཚོམ་དུ་གྱུར I am doubtful. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཞིག་འདྲི་བ to utter a doubt. In Budh:—1. དོན་གྱུར་གྱི་ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt regarding alteration of signification. 2. དོན་མི་གྱུར་གྱི་ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt as to the meaning remaining unchanged. 3. ཆ་མཉམ་པའི་ཐེ་ཚོམ equal doubt in reference to both (*Loñ.* པ *15*). ཐེ་མི་ཚོམ *the mi-tshom* not doubting, also=དོགས་པ་མེད་པ without being afraid of, boldly: ལས་འབྲས་བདེན་རྫུན་ལ་ཐེ་མི་ཚོམ་པར་སྒྲུབ་པ་ཉམས་སུ་བླངས he practised (the rites) for the attainment of occult powers without being exercised by the thought of *karma*, retribution, truth and untruth (*Hbrom.* ཁ *3*).

Syn. སོམ་ཉི *som-ñi*; ནེམ་ནུར *nem-nur*; འཕྱང་མོ་ཉུག *hphyañ-mo ñug*; མ་ངེས *ma-ñes*; ཡིད་གཉིས *yid-gñis* (*Mñon.*).

ཐེ་རྟོག *the-rtog* scruple doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད *the-tshom med* unquestionable, certain=དོགས་པ་མེད་པ doubtless: ཕ་ནོར་བུ་ཡིས་འཛིན་པ་ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད that the son should inherit the father's property is undoubted.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ *the-tshom za-wa* to doubt, to suspect, to be suspicious, doubtful. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ་རྣམས *the-tshom za-wa rnams* scrupulous irresolute persons.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་ལོག་གེ *the-tshom log-ge* groundless doubt, false scruple, or suspicions: དཔྱང་ཐད་གཏོད་ཅིག་བྱེད་རང་བྱེད་དགོས་སྣམ་ཐེ་ཚོམ་ལོག་གེའི་བསྡད་ཡོད as groundless suspicions remain, make a further investigation should you think it necessary to be done (*Rdsa 12*).

ཐེ་ཧན *The-han* (Chinese)=གནམ heaven. ཐེ་ཧན་ནུ *The han-nu* or ཐེ་ཡན་ནུ (Chinese)=གནམ་མཁའི་བདག་པོ the lord of heaven (*Grub.* ཞ *16*).

ཐེ་རེ *the-re* col. straight, upright, firm, smooth, without folds or wrinkles: ཐེ་རེ་ཐིང་ *the-re thiñ* or ཐེ་རེ་ཐེན *the-re then* draw the (carpet) smooth (*Jä.*).

ཐེ་རང་ *The-rañ*, v. ཐེའུ་རང་ *thehu-rañ.*

ཐེ་རང་མིག་གཅིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས *the-rañ mig gcig-pahi rgyal-khams* the fabulous kingdom of one-eyed giants, of cyclops; ཐེར or ཐེ་རང་ a class of demons (*Yig.*).

ཐེ་རེལ *the-rel* in *W.* incomplete, defective, unfinished.

ཐེ་ལེ *the-le* तिलक black spots tatooed on the forehead of Hindu women of Bengal. ཐེ་ལེ་ལྟ་བུའི་རྒྱན *the-le lta-buhi rgyan* is rendered: ornament resembling the eye of a peacock's feather.

ཐེ་སེ *The-se* a king of the མ་བདག demi-gods residing in the nether regions. ཐེ་ཁྱིམ *The-khyim* n. of his principal wife. ཐེ་སེ་གྲུམ་བུ *The-se grum-bu* one of the minor chiefs of *Sa-bdag* demi-gods (*Rtsü.*).

ཐེ་ལེ་ལེ *the-le-le* evil-hearted, vicious: ལ་ལ་ན་རེ་ཀོང་ཙེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་མཐུ་ཅན་པོ་ཐེ་ལེ་ལེ་ཟེར some said that the miraculous king Kong-tse was blasphemous and vicious (*D.R.*).

ཐེག་པ *theg-pa* I 1. to support: དགེ་འདུན་རྟག་ཏུ་ཐེག always supports the clergy. 2. to lift, raise, hold up. 3. to endure, to be able to carry: ཇི་ཐེག་པ as much as you are able to carry; མིས་ཐེག་ཚད་གཅིག as much as one man is able to carry; མ་ཐེག he was not able to hold him up; མི་ཐེག་ཁུར་ཅན unportable, not to be carried; ཡ་ཐོག་འདི་ཁ་བ་མང་ཙམ་ཐེག་མ་ཡོང་ཐེན་ཅིག་གི་ཙེའི་བཞིན་དུ་ཐེག་མི་ཐུབ the roof will not bear so much snow; it cannot be supported for the space of a moment; ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནན་མ་ཐེག་པར not being able to stand their urgent demands; སྐྱིད་ཐེག་སྡུག་ཐེག to be able to bear good fortune and ill fortune, cf. འཐེགས་པ, འདེགས་པ. 4. यान, वाहन any vehicle for transit, carriage, conveyance, even riding-beast: རྟའི་ཐེག་པ་ལ་ཞོན་པ he mounted on a carriage drawn by horses; ཐེག་པ་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་བཉམས he procured or gathered five hundred conveyances (horses, elephants, chariots); ཐེག་པའི་བཞོན་པ one who mounts chariots. Not used in this sense in modern writings.

ཐེག་པ II: यान 1. a method of doctrinal religion and conduct, a vehicle whereby one may be conveyed to higher and higher stages of progress to Buddhistic perfection and so ultimately to Nirvāna Buddhism is supposed to be divided, primarily and also as a matter of history, into two great methods of observance and spiritual advance, these methods being designated ཐེག་པ (Sans. *yāna*) or vehicles to carry you onwards. The first or earliest was the ཐེག་པ་དམན་པ otherwise ཐེག་ཆུང་ the *Hīnayāna* school or following, now generally estimated as the meanest because the easiest vehicle to go by. This school may be taken to have been now long since extinct. The second and later development, said to have been first authoritatively promulgated by Kanishka at the council of Kusāna in Kashmir (about A.D. 78), is designated the ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ *theg-pa chen-po* or Great Vehicle, otherwise the Mahāyāna school. A leading feature in this system was the introduction of the series of Bodhisattwas (བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ), and eventually of Dhyāni Buddhas (ཡེ་ཤེས་སངས་རྒྱས) and Dhyāni Bodhisattwas (ཡེ་ཤེས་སེམས་དཔའ), into the curriculum of progress. As the Bodhisattwas are beings who have voluntarily and indefinitely delayed their own absorption into Nirvāna for the sake of helping forward others on the ཐར་པའི་ལམ or path of deliverance, so much the greater and more noble and beneficent is a system deemed which has included such principles as part of itself than that of the Hīnayāna or Lesser Vehicle which is destitute of the idea. The Mahāyāna in all other respects, likewise, is a more elaborate and intricate method of advance and therefore is, Buddhistically, considered the higher and better; while the Hīnayāna is held to be as crude and unsophisticated as it is

frankly selfish. Historically, the Lesser or Lower Vehicle may be taken as the primitive curriculum of Doctrine and Practice as taught in the early period in Magadha and transported thence into Ceylon and even to Kambodia. Nevertheless, Trans-Himalayan Buddhism, as propagated from North India into Tibet China, and Japan, has never known any other form than the Mahāyāna. Indeed all records of the prevalence of ཐེག་དམན or Hīnayāna are so vague that theories invalidating its existence altogether as a practised sphere of Buddhism have been propounded. One theory allows to it only a paper existence set forth to contrast the greater glory of the Mahāyāna system, in the works of which system alone all first references to it occur. Another theory lately expounded by Professor Satis Chandra Acharya of Calcutta (See Journal Royal Asiatic Soc., Jan. 1900) endeavours to classify Brahmanism and Jainism with the doctrine of heretical Buddhists as together comprising the Hīnayāna system as referred to in Mahāyāna writings; and it is urged that Buddhist authors would naturally speak scornfully of the Brahmanism, etc., which had gone before as being a Hīnayāna, a less or lower means of conveyance to salvation. However, Professor C. Bendall, in a note on the last proposition, points to the matter-of-fact reference of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang to the two systems as being both of them schools of solely Buddhist practice prevalent in his own day in the countries he visited, describing in particular some of the Ceylon Buddhists as of "the Little Vehicle." We may add, moreover, that ཉན་ཐོས the well-known term for a Buddhist hearer or Sr'āvaka is always defined in the *Mñon-brjod* and other similar Tibetan treatises as a ཐེག་ཆུང་སྨྲ་བ་ or ཐེག་ཆུང་ནམ་རྫོད, that is, a follower of the Hīnayana school. 2. the word seems to have a second or more general technical meaning, signifying: doctrine in overt action, the practice of any doctrine, whether particular or part of a system or the whole system itself; also conduct.

ཐེག་པ་གསུམ *theg-pa gsum* the Three Vehicles. Although the great primary division of Buddhism is ordinarily set forth as only two-fold, the trinitarian tendency arises here, as elsewhere, and we read, therefore, of a set of three doctrinal vehicles also. These are:—(1) ཐེག་དམན or ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ *Hinayāna* or *Çrāvaka yāna*; (2) རང་སངས་རྒྱས or རང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཐེག་པ *Pratyeka Buddha yána* or *Pradeçika yāna*; (3) བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཐེག་པ or ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ the *Bodhisattva yāna* or *Mahāyāna* or *Ekayāna*, "སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་ཕྱིར་རྫོགས་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཏུ་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཕྱིར for the good of all sentient beings so that they may imbibe faith in the doctrine of the all-perfect Buddhahood." Again, the Mahāyāna school has been further divided into departments which under Tantrik influence, have assumed the position of independent and even superseding systems, deemed preferable to the generating source from which they took origin. The principal derivative of *Mahāyāna* origin is the *Mantra yāna* (སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ) or *Vajra-yāna* (རྡོ་རྗེ་ཐེག་པ) which follows mysticism and deals in a measure with esoteric Buddhism. The *Mantra-yāna* is divided into two classes called རྒྱུའི་ཐེག་པ (*Hetu-yāna*) vehicle of Cause and འབྲས་བུའི་ཐེག་པ (*Phala-yāna*) the vehicle of Effect. Acc. to the Bon and also the *Rdsogs-chen-pa* sect of the *Ñiṅ-ma* school there are nine vehicles (ཐེག་པ་དགུ). Of these བཞི་རྒྱུའི་ཐེག་པ are the four subdivisions of the doctrine of Cause:—

ཕྱུག་ཐེག་པ, ང་ཐེག་པ, ནསྲིད་ཐེག་པ, འཕྲུལ་ཐེག་པ; while བཞི་འབྲས་བུའི་ཐེག་པ=four subdivisions of the doctrine of Effect:—དགེ་ཐེག་པ, དྲང་ཐེག་པ, ཨ་ཐེག་པ, ཡེ་ཐེག་པ; and lastly is བླ་མེད or བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་ཐེག་པ अनुत्तरयान which is common to both the series just mentioned.

ཐེག་པའི་སྟོབས *theg-pahi-stobs* यानबल one of the ten spiritual strengths of a *Bodhisattva* so called on account of the superiority of doctrine, v. སྟོབས་བཅུ *stobs-bcu.*

ཐེག་ཆེན་ཐུགས་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *theg-chen thugs-rje sems-dpah*=སེམས་ཙམ་པ a follower of the *Yogācārya* school of Buddhism an offshoot of the Mahāyāna School.

ཐེག་མཆོག་གླིང་ *Theg-mchog-gliṅ* n. of a monastery within the suburbs of Lhasa presided over by an incarnate Lama. Seems to be identical with the *Tshe-mchog* Ling.

ཐེང་ཀྭན *Theṅ-kwan*=དྲི་མེད་གཟིགས (*Vimala dṛṣṭi*) n. of a celebrated Chinese Buddhist scholar well-versed in Sanskṛt and who is said to have compiled 300 works. He lived during the reign of Emperor Ming hûang of the T'ang dynasty and was greatly revered both by the people and the Emperor (*Grub.* ད, *11*).

ཐེང་པོ *theṅ-po* or ཐེང་བུ *theṅ-bu* खञ्ज lame, maimed in the leg; in *W.* limping, hobbling.

ཐེངས *theṅs* बार time, times: ཐེངས་གཅིག एकवार one time, once; ཐེངས་ལྔ five times; དབུགས་ཐེངས་ཅིག་ལ in one drawing of breath; at a stretch, without intermission (*Jä.*).

ཐེན *then* 1. explained as ཚུར་འདོན་རྒྱུ *tshur hdon-rgyu* drawing out or pulling towards one: བཅད་ཁྲ་བཀོད་ལུགས་བཅས་ཐེན་འཁྱེར་མི་ཡོང་ *bcad-khra bkod-lugs bcas then-hkhyer mi-yoṅ* (*Rtsii.*). 2.=སྲིབ *srib* or ཧྲིབ་ཙམ *hrib-tsam* क्षण a little while, a moment: ཐུང་ཞིག་ཐེན་ཙམ་མཚོད་དང་ཚིག་གསུམ་བ pray do wait for a little while and I shall speak but three words (*Rdsa. 22*).

ཐེན་པ *then-pa* tax, duty, impost (*Sch.*).

ཐེན་མེད *then-med*=ཀ་ཙ་མེད་པ (*D. çel. 8*).

ཐེབ *theb* 1. for ཐེམ *them* full. 2. for ཐབས *thabs* (*Glr.*).

ཐེབ་མོ *theb-mo* or ཐེབ་ཆེན the thumb; ཐེབ་ཆུང་ *theb-chuṅ* the little finger, v. མཐེ་བོང.

ཐེབས I: *thebs* series, order, succession (*Sch.*). ཐེབས་རིམ་བྱེད་པ to do successively; ཐེབ་པ *thebs-pa*, v. འཐེབས་པ *hthebs-pa.*

ཐེབས II: 1. signifies ཡོང་བ *yoṅ-wa* coming out, issuing; thus ཀླུ་ཐེབས=ཀླུ་ས་སྟེང་དུ་ཡོང་བ the coming out of snakes or *nagas* from underneath the ground. 2.=ཁ་ལྟ་ཕྱོགས, སྒྲ་གཅན་ཐེབས: so *sgra-can thebs*=སྒྲ་གཅན་ཁ་ལྟ་ཕྱོགས *sgra-gcan kha-lta phyogs.*

ཐེབས་པ *thebs-pa* I: 1. to reach, arrive at: ད་རེས་ངའི་ལག་པ་ལ་ཐེབས་བྱུང་ it has come to my hand. རྣ་བ་ལ་ཐེབས་པ to reach the ear, to come to one's hearing: འགྲོན་དུ་མ་བཏེད་ན་ཡང་སྙན་དུ་ཐེབས་པར་མཛོད if you do not like to go, at least let it come to your hearing (give audience) (*A. 128*). 2.=འཛོམ་པ *hdsom-pa* to collect, assemble: སྡེ་བརྒྱད་ཐེབས=སྡེ་བརྒྱད་ཚོགས་པ assembling together of the eight classes of demons. 3. to be taken, be captured, to fall into; རྙི་ལ་ཐེབས་མ་ཐེབས whether an animal has fallen in the snare or not; རྙི་བཙུགས་ནས་ཐེབས་མ་ཐེབས having laid the trap, see if any fall in it or not.

ཐེབས་པ *thebs-pa* II: to adjust, to fit or cause to fit, to make appropriate, to make

suitable: ལན་ཐེབས་པ to give a suitable or appropriate reply; ལྕགས་གཟེར་ཐེབས་སོང་ *lcags-gzer thebs-soṅ* a rivet or nail has been fitted into it; ཟས་འཐུང་ཐེབས་སོང་ food and drink have been applied, fitted, distributed; སྒོ་ལྕགས་ཐེབས་མ་ཐེབས does the lock fit or not?

ཐེབས་རང་ *thebs-raṅ* = ཐེའུ་རང་ *theḥu-raṅ* or ཐེ་བྲང་ *the-braṅ* a class of demon.

ཐེམ་པ I: *them-pa* 1. सोपान, निःश्रेणि, आरोहण threshold; ཐེམ་པ་འགལ་བ to cross the threshold; སྒོ་ཐེམ *sgo-them* door-sill; ཡ་ཐེམ *ya-them* head piece of a door-frame, lintel; མ་ཐེམ *ma-them* sill, threshold. 2. rank, dignity. 3. series, set; ཐེམ་སྐས *them-skas* staircase, flight of steps, a ladder; ཐེམ་རིམ *them-rim* the several steps of a staircase; རྡོ་ཐེམ *rdo-them* stone-stair; འཁོར་ཐེམ *ḥkhor-them* winding stair (*Cs.*).

ཐེམ་དེབ *them-deb* registration or record of the thresholds of houses with a view to levy house-tax; མི་སེར་སྡེ་གྲོང་ཐེམ་དེབ་ནང་གསལ a statement or list of tenants, villages and towns is set forth herein (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེམ་པ II: 1. to be full, complete: ཟླ་དུས་ཐེམ་པ་དང་ when the (specified) space of months was fulfilled; ཞག་གཅིག་མ་ཐེམ་པ་ལ one day being still wanting; བརྒྱ་ཐེམ་པ one hundred being full or the limit of a hundred having been reached. 2. in *W.* to be sufficient, enough (from *Jä.*).

ཐེམ་བུ *them-bu* closing, shutting up (*Sch.*).

ཐེམ་རྩ *them-rtsa* = སྒོ་ཐེམ་གྱི་རྩ་བ (*Lo. 8*).

ཐེམ་མཚམས *them-tshams* stopping, a stoppage.

ཐེམས་ཡིག *thems-yig* memorial (*Sch.*).

ཐེའུ་རང་ *theḥu-raṅ*, ཐེ་རང་ a set of demons.

ཐེར *ther* bare, denuded; also ཐེར་ཐེར *ther-ther* unruffled, flat.

ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-ḥbum* (གྲངས) पद्म; ཐེར་འབུམ་ལ་གནས་བཅུ, *i.e.*, 1,000,000,000. ཐེར་འབུམ་ཆེན་པོ *ther-ḥbum chen-po* महापद्म; = 10,000,000,000.

ཐེར་མ *ther-ma* a kind of serge-cloth resembling flannel; རས་ཐེར *ras-ther* drill; བལ་ཐེར *bal-ther* shawl made of sheep's wool; རྣམ་ཐེར *rnam-ther* very thick serge resembling blanket; ལེ་ཐེར *le-ther* serge made of very soft goat's wool; ཐེར་སྦག *ther-sbag* (ཐེར་མཐུག་པ) a coarse kind of serge (*Rtsii.*); ཐེར་གཟན *ther-gzan* a wrapper made of serge which the lamas wrap round their body; ཐེར་གཟན་དམར་པོ *ther-gzan dmar-po* red plaid-shawl (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེར་ཟུག *ther-zug* = ཐེར་ཟུག་པ or འགྱུར་བ་མེད་པ *ḥgyur-wa med-pa* शाश्वत constant, enduring, unchangeable.

Syn. རྟག་པ *rtag-pa*; བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*, (*Mṅon.*).

ཐེལ་བ *thel-wa* in *W.* = སླེབ་པ *sleb-pa* to arrive, cf. ཐལ་བ *thal-wa*.

ཐེལ་མ *thel-ma* leather strap (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེལ་ཚེ *thel-tshe* (ཐམ་ཁ) seal, stamp; ཐེལ་སེ *thel-se* = ཐེ་ཚེ *the-tshe* seal, stamp (*Sch.*).

ཐེས་པ *thes-pa* pf. to ཐེ་བ *the-wa* (*Sch.*).

ཐོ *tho* 1. num. for 130. 2. register, list, catalogue, index, memorandum: འཛིན་ཐོ་བཏགས keeping memoranda. ཐོ་འབྲི་བ *tho ḥbri-wa* to register, to make out a list or catalogue (*Schtr.*); སླེབ་ཐོ *sleb-tho* or འབྱུང་ཐོ *ḥbyuṅ-tho* account of receipts; སོང་ཐོ *soṅ-tho*, བུད་ཐོ *bud-tho*, སྐྱག་ཐོ *skyag-tho* account of expenditures; བཏང་ཐོ *btaṅ-tho* account of money or goods lent or sent out; སྙོ་ཐོ *ño-tho*

bill, account of goods purchased; ལོ་ཐོ *lo-tho* or ཟླ་ཐོ *zla-tho* calendar, almanac; དེའི་ལག་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་ཐོར་ཐོ list of orders or directions given to one (lit. laid down on his hand); དེའི་རྒྱུད་ལ་ཐོབ་ཐོ a list of things which his relations shall receive, *i.e.*, inherit (*Jä.*); ཐོ་ཡིག་ལོགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *tho-yig logs-su bkod-pa* to make a separate list of things (*Yig.*). ཐོ་ཟུར *tho-zur* corner or marginal note; ཏག་པར་གནས་རྒྱུའི་ཐོ་ཡིག list, catalogue, for reference.

ཐོ་འཁོར *tho-hkhor* adj. and adv. near; sbst. neighbourhood.

Syn. ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa*; ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-hkhor* (*Mñon.*).

ཐོ་གར *Tho-gar* or ཐོ་དཀར *tho-dkar* n. of a kingdom situated N. and N.W. of Kashmir, including Kho-ten. Tukhara, n. of a place and people in the north-west of India; *Jä.* suggests it is the Togarmah of the Bible. ཐོ་དཀར་གྱི་དམག་མང་པོ་རམ་རྡར་དྲངས they brought Ramdar a large number of troops from *Tho-dkar* (*Grub* ཤ *15*).

ཐོ་ཅོ *tho-co* jocular talk, nonsense-chatter; ཐོ་ཅོ་བྱེད་པ *tho-co byed-pa* to speak nonsense, meaningless words. This word and ཐོ་ཚོ *tho-cho* are evidently identic.

ཐོ་ཚོ་སྙན་ཚིག་ཡ་སྒྲ་དང་ *tho-cho snen-tshig ya-sgra dañ* to speak with dissimulation; to speak gently by concealing one's anger (*D.R.*).

ཐོ་ཕྱི *tho-phyi* 1. in *Pth.* seems to signify the sky (*Jä.*); acc. to *Schr.* love. 2. dissimulation.

ཐོ་ཐོ *tho-tho* prob. a Chinese word, signifying boundary demarcation; thus རྒྱ་མི་ཐོ་ཐོ *rgya-mi tho-tho* is the designation of the boundary marks put by the Chinese between Nepal and Tibet.

ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན *Tho-tho-ri gñan-btsan* the first historical king of Tibet; during his reign Buddhism was first introduced in Tibet: ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན་གྱི་རིང་ལ་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབུ་བརྙེས་ཤིང་། the commencement of the holy doctrine occurred in the times of Tho-tho-ri nyan-tsan (*Deb.* ཀ *2*).

ཐོ་རྡོ *tho-rdo* stone boundary: རྡོའི་ཐོ་ཐོ་བརྩིག་པ putting boundary marks of piled stones.

ཐོ་བ *tho-wa*=མཐོ་བ a hammer; ཐོ་བ་མགར་བའི blacksmith's hammer; परिघ, मुद्गर; ཐོ་བས་རྡུང་བ to hammer, to forge; རྡོ་ཐོ *rdo-tho* a stone hammer; ཤིང་ཐོ *çiñ-tho* a wooden hammer, mallet; ཐོ་ཆུང་ *tho-chuñ* a small hammer, the cock of a gun; a soldering stick.

ཐོ་བཙམས་པ *tho btsams-pa* pf. of ཐོ་འཚམས་པ *tho htshams-pa* (*Ñag.*).

ཐོ་འཚམ་པ *tho-htsham-pa* विचेष्टना sbst. 1. contempt, scorn, a scoffer, also ཐོ་འཚམས་པ (བརྙས་བཅོས་ཐུས་སྐད) (*Ñag.*). 2. to scorn, scoff, jeer, sneer at, mock: ཐུན་ཆད་ཐོ་འཚམས་པ་བཟོད་པར་གསོལ pardon our having sneered at you before.

ཐོ་ཡོར *tho-yor* pyramid of stones heaped up as votive pile, a cairn.

ཐོ་རི་སྙན་ཤལ *Tho-ri snan-çal* another name of king *Tho tho-ri gñan-bisan* (*Loñ.* ཤ *8*).

ཐོ་རངས *tho-rañs* or ཐོ་རེངས *tho-reñs* प्रातः, उषा, प्रत्युष dawn, break of day, early morning; ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ early in the morning; chiefly used in *W.* 2. the following morning, also adverbially: དེ་དང་མཇལ་བའི་ཐོ་རངས on the morning after having met him (*J.*). ཐོ་རངས་སྣང་བ *tho-rañs snañ-ua* to-morrow. ཐོ་རེ *tho-re* acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* to-morrow;=སང་ *sañ*.

ཐོ་རེ་བ *tho-re-wa* 1. acc. to *Cs.*=ཐོ་ཚལ *tho-tsal.* 2. ཁག a few: པཎྜི་ཏའི་བཀའ་ལུགས་ཐོ་རེ་བ་ཞིག་གསུངས་པས according to the manner of speech of *paṇḍits*, he said a few words (*A. 104*). ཐོ་རེ་ཙམ *tho-re tsam* a little while, time (*J. Zañ.*).

ཐོ་ལུམ *tho-lum*=ཐུ་ལུམ *thu-lum* a kind of hammer with a knob at its head; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཐོ་ལུམ་མེ་འབར་བ a red-hot iron hammer (*Sorig*).

ཐོ་ལེ *tho-le* 1.=ནར་ནར་རིང་པོ a projection; defined also as ལག་མཐིལ་བརྡུང་བ clapping the palms of the hand (*D.R.*). ཐོ་ལེ་འདེབས་པ *tho-le hdebs-pa* to spit, c. ལ *la* at or on (cf. ཐུ *thu*). 2. a button. 3. ཐོ་ལེ་དཀར་པོ chalk (*Jä.*).

ཐོ་ལེ་རིང་ *tho-le riñ* ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འོད་དཀར་པོར་འཕྲོས་ནས་ཐོ་ལེ་རིང་གིས་སོང་ངོ་ being diffused as white light in the sky it was projected in a long column (*D.R.*).

ཐོ་ལོག *tho-log* hinny, offspring of a horse and she-ass; a flummel. ཐོ་འདྲེ་རྡེའུ་འགེམས་དང་ཐོ་ལོག་གཉིས two hinnies with the stupidest mule-colt of the lot (*Jig.*).

ཐོ་ཤོ་ལེགས *Tho-ço legs* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཐོ་ཧུན *tho-hun* a Chinese word, meaning pale-white or grey colour.

ཐོག I: *thog* (ནམ་མཁའི) অশনি, বজ্র thunder-bolt, lightning; ཐོག་དང་སེར་བ lightning and hail: ཐོག་སེར་གྱི་གནོད་པ damage done by lightning and hail. ཐོག་འབབ་པ lightning descending, falling of a thunderbolt; ཐོག་རྒྱབ་པ striking with lightning; ཐོག་བབས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to arrive, to approach quick or suddenly like lightning; ཐོག་གསད་དུས་པས་རུ་གཞིར་དམར་བཤལ་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད by the touch of a bone of an individual killed by lightning, colic and diarrhœa are cured. ཐོག་གིས་གསོད་པ or ཐོག་བབ་སྟེ་འཆི་བ dying from a thunderbolt; to be killed by lightning: ཐོག་ཆེན་པོ་དྲུག་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་ཆགས་འདུག་པ་མཐོང་ I saw six great lightnings burst asunder in the sky (*A. 16*).

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཆར་པ *rdo-rjehi char-pa*; ཆུ་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *chu-hdsin skyes*; མེ་ཆར་འཕྲོ་འཇོམས *me-char hphro hjoms*; ལྕེ་འབར་བ *lce hbar-wa*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་འོད་ཟེར *sprin-gyi hod-zer*; ཆུ་ལས་འབར *chu-las hbar* ནམ་མཁའི་ཐོ་བ *nam-mkhahi tho-wa*; ལྕེ་སྙིང་མེད *lce sñiñ-med*; ཆང་ཉམས *chañ-ñams*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་པོ་ཆེ *sprin-gyi me-po che*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཟེགས *rdo-rjehi zegs*; ཆུས་མི་ཉམས *chus mi-ñams*; གནམ་ལྕགས *gnam-lcags*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཟེར་འཕྲོ་བ *sprin-gyi zer hphro-wa*; རི་འཇོམས *ri-hjoms*; འབིགས་བྱེད *hbigs-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག་རྒྱག *thog-rgyag*=གློ་བུར or ཧུར་རྒྱག suddenly; also any sudden rattling noise; fig. sudden accident or mishap at a time when nothing was expected.

ཐོག་ལྕགས *thog-lcags* meteoric iron, a thunderbolt (*Mñon.*). ཐོག་རྡོ *thog-rdo* id. (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག་རི་འཇོམས *thog-ri hjoms* thunder, the chief weapon of Indra with which he strikes the mountains (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག II; (ཁང་པའི་ཐོག) a roof, a cover, top; ཐོག་འཕུབས་པ or ཐོག་འགེབ་བ to put a roof on a house; also fig. to finish an enterprise or task; ཐོག་ཏིམ་གཏིང་བ to roof, to finish a roof by beating and stamping down the earth or sods of which the covering consists; also fig. to impress (*Jä.*). ཐོག་དཀར *thog-dkar* opening for smoke in a roof; ཡ་ཐོག *ya-thog* ceiling; མ་ཐོག *ma-thog* floor of a room; དགུ་ཐོག *dgu-thog* having nine storeys or floors. The *ñi-zla* or crowning finial of a chait or chörten is also styled the *thog*; so, too, architecturally, the apex or culminating point of any structure. The following forty-

three terms are enumerated in connection with a storeyed house :—ཡང་ཐོག *yañ-thog*, ཆུ་སྐྱོབ་ཐོག *chu ṣkyob-thog*, དཀར་གསལ *ḏkar-gsal*, སྐས་ཀ *ṣkaṣ-ka*, སྐྱང་ནུལ *ṣkyañ-nul*, ཁོལ་མ *khol-ma*, གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྒོ *groñ-khyer ṣgo*, རྒྱ་ཕིབས *ṟgya-phibṣ*, སྒོ་ཁང་ *ṣgo-khañ*, སྒོ་གླེགས *ṣgo-glegṣ*, སྒོ་གཏན *ṣgo-ḡtan*, སྒོ་དྲུང་ *ṣgo-ḏruñ*, སྒོ་མདུན *ṣgo-ṃdun*, སྒོ་འཕར *ṣgo-ḥphar*, སྒོ་ཕིབས *ṣgo-phibṣ*, སྒོ་མོ་ཆེ *ṣgo-mo che*, སྒོ་ཡི་ཁྱིམས *ṣgo-yi khyims*, སྒོ་ཡི་ཁྱམས *ṣgo-yi khyamṣ*, གླང་རྒྱབ *glañ-ṟgyab*, གླང་པོའི་སེན *glañ-poḥi sen*, ཆབ་སྒོ *chab-ṣgo*, འཇུག་བྱེད *ḥjug-byeḏ*, རྟ་འབབ *ṟta-ḥbab*, གཏན་པ *gtan-pa*, ཐེམ་སྐས *them-ṣkaṣ*, དྲ་མིག *ḏra-mig*, མདའ་ཡབ *ṃdaḥ-yab*, སྣང་བའི་ཁུང་ *ṣnañ-waḥi khuñ*, པུ་ཤུ *pu-çu*, ཕྱི་རོལ་སྒོ *phyi-rol ṣgo*, ཕྲེད་གཏན *phreḏ-gtan*, བ་གླང་མིག *ba-glañ mig* गवाक्ष, བྱ་སྐྱིབས་ཅན *bya-ṣkyibṣ can*, འཛེག་སྐས *ḥdseg ṣkaṣ*, འཛེག་པའི་རྟེན *ḥdseg-paḥi ṟten*, ཞལ་ཞལ *shal-shal*, ཡ་གད *ya-gaḏ*, ཡ་ཕུབ *ya-phub*, ཡན་ལག་གཞི་མདོ *yan-lag gshi-ṃdo*, ལན་ཀན *lan-kan*, རླུང་སྒོ *ṟluñ-ṣgo*, ས་བཅིངས *sa-ḇciñṣ*, སྲང་མདའ *sraṉ-ṃdaḥ* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཐོག III: head, top, in a general sense: ཐོག་འདྲེན་པ *thog-ḥḏren-pa* to be at the head, to lead; ཐོག་ཁ or ཐོག་ཁར on, upon, ཁྱག་ཐོག་ཁར on the ice; དམག་ཐོག་ཏུ at head of the army.

ཐོག་ཏུ and ཐོག་ཐོག adv. up, up to, above; ཡང་ཐོག་ཏུ quite at the top. སེམས་ཐོག་ཏུ་ལྕི་བར་ཐུང་ནས lying heavy, weighing heavily, upon one's mind. Also postp. c. gen. 1. on, upon, *e.g.*, to lay on, to place upon: ངའི་ཐོག་ཏུ་བྱུང་ *ñaḥi thog-tu byuñ* it smote right upon me (*i.e.*, on my heart). 2. towards, in the direction of: མའི་ཐོག་ཏུ *maḥi thog-tu* towards (its) mother; བོན་ཆེན་དེ་གནམ་མཁའི་ཐོག་ཏུ་ཞིང་ལྡི the Bon priest soaring towards the skies. 3. postp. c. accus. during, as long as, throughout; whilst (ཐོག gen. without ཏུ) དགུན་ཐོག *ḏgun-thog* throughout the whole winter; བགྲོས་ཐོག *ḇgroṣ-thog* during the walk; སྔ་ཐོག *ṣña-thog*, ཕྱི་ཐོག *phi-thog* lit. during forenoon, during afternoon, as sbst. in *W*. morning, evening, or forenoon and after noon. 4. just upon, directly after: བཞོས་ཐོག་འོ་མ *ḇshoṣ-thog ḥo-ma* milk just after being milked (*Jä.*). ཐོག་ནས *thog-naṣ* above, more than; ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་ཐོག་ནས་མ་ལུས they remained, *e.g.*, lived, not more than fifty years (*Ld.*).

ཐོག IV: 1. fruit, produce; དཀར་ཐོག v. དཀར་བ; ཞིང་ཐོག *shiñ-thog* produce of the fields; ལོ་ཐོག *lo-thog* year's produce; ཤིང་ཐོག *çiñ-thog* fruit, produce of a tree or other plant; གསར་ཐོག *gsar-thog* new produce, the year's crop; ཐོག་ཕུད *thog-phuḏ* first fruit, as an offering. 2. in *W.* fortune, wealth, property; སྤྱི་ཐོག common property, property belonging to the community or congregation (*Jä.*). 3. रक्तफल lit. red fruit, n. of a plant and its fruit. Has these synonyms: གཟུགས་ཅན་མ *gzugṣ-can-ma*; པི་ལུའི་འདབ *pi-luḥi ḥdab* पिलुपत्र; འབྲས་བུ་དམར *ḥbraṣ-bu dmar*; འཛིན་བྱེད *ḥdsin-byeḏ*; བསིལ་བ་འཛིན *ḇsil-wa ḥdsin*; གཞན་རྒྱལ *gshan-ṟgyal*; ཐོག་གི་ལོ་མ *thog-gi lo-ma* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཐོག་གྲངས་པ *thog-grañṣ-pa* 1. to be the leader of, to lead against, to lead forward, to conduct: ཤཱཀྱ་མིང་ཆེན་དང་བཅས་པས་ཐོག་གྲངས་ཀྱིས and headed by Sākya together with Mahānāma (*Yig.*).

ཐོག་ཐག *thog-thag* 1. in the dialect of the *Dok-pa* herdsmen of Tibet = ཆོས religion. 2. or ཐག་ཐོག during, as long as, whilst, quite: ཉི་མ་གཅིག་གི་བར་དུ་ཐོག་ཐག during a whole day; ལམ་ཐོག་ཐག་གང་ངོ the road was quite full (of snow); བསྡུབས་པའི་ཐོག་ཐག་ལ whilst they began to fill up འདིའི་ཕན་ཡོན་རྟག་ཏུ་ཉིན་ཐོག་ཐག་སྐད་ཀྱུན་མི་འཆད་པར the; benefit of this will be permanent as long as the sun endures (*Surañ. 123*).

ཐོག་མཐའ་བར *thog ṃthaḥ-war* first and last, from beginning to end; at all times

continuously (*S. kar. 5*). ཐོག་མཐའི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་ *thog-mthahi rgyu-rkyen* the first and the last cause, the entire cause or origin.

ཐོག་མ་ *thog-ma* आदि, अग्र, प्रथम 1. what is uppermost, the upper end, the foremost place, the top; གྲལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མ་ལ་འདུག་གོ they sat down at the top of the row. 2. the first, earliest, ancient; also origin, beginning; ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས་ནས already at his birth, from his very birth; ཐོག་མ་ཚོ་རིགས་ མཐོ་བ of noble birth, as regards his birth very high; ཐོག་མ་ནས from the very beginning; of itself (*Jä.*); ཐོག་མ་མེད་པའི་དུས་ནས or དུས་ཐོག་མེད་ནས from eternity, from time immemorial. ཐོག་མར་དགེ་བ आदौ कल्याण blessing, good or prosperity at the beginning (of anything).

ཐོག་མའི་ལོ་མ *thog-mahi lo-ma* fresh shoots of leaves.

ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས I: *thog-ma-skyes* अग्रज the first born (of brothers and sisters); the eldest brother.

Syn. སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes*; ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo*; ཕུ་བོ *phu-wo*; ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས II: the first born (of Brahmā), *i.e.*, Brāhmaṇa caste of India.

ཐོག་མ་དང་མཐའ་མ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *thog-ma daṅ mthah-ma med-pahi stoṅ-pa-ṅid* अनवराग्रशून्यता one of the 18 kinds of emptiness (*M.V.*).

ཐོག་མའི་མགོན་པོ *thog-mahi mgon-po* = ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ or རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་། (*Yig. k. 26*) आदिनाथ epithet applied to the Adi-Buddha.

ཐོག་མའི་བྱེད་པ *thog-mahi byed-pa* आदिकरण first rites, duties, or business, to be done at the outset.

ཐོག་མར *thog-mar* 1. adv. at first, first. 2. postp. c. genit. before, at the beginning of

ཐོག་ཚད *thog-tshad* or ཐོག་སོ (ཁང་པའི) storey of a house.

ཐོག་ཚ་དཔའ་བོ *Thog-tsha dpah-bo* n. of a section of the *Sa-skya* ruling family (*Loṅ. ཞ 30*).

ཐོགས *thogs* v. འདོགས་པ *hdogs-pa* and འཐོགས་པ *hthogs-pa*.

ཐོགས་པ *thogs-pa* 1. धार, सङ्ग to bear aloft; ལག་ཏུ་བསྣམས་པ to hold up in the hand; ཉི་གདུགས་ཐོགས་པ छत्रधार a king; one over whose head an umbrella is held as a mark of honour. 2. प्रतिहत, प्रतिघ, क्षेप to strike, stumble, run against, to throw against or on, to be impeded, delayed: ཐོགས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ with obstruction or impediments. ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པ अप्रतिहत, अप्रतिघ unhindered, unobstructed; also two classes of devils, v. བདུད་བཞི. མི་ཁྱི་གང་ལ་འང་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་དུ without being hindered by men, dogs, or any thing else.

Syn. འཆང་བ *hchaṅ-wa*; འཛིན་པ *hdsin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོགས་པ་མེད *thogs-pa med* = ཐོགས་མེད, ཐོགས་བརྡུགས་མེད or ཐོགས་བརྡུག་མེད 1. असङ्ग; v. preceding para., also = all-searching, all-penetrating, all-pervading. 2. असङ्ग Āryāsaṅga the founder of the Yogācharya school of Buddhism. He was called the sage of Achinta-puri Vihār, now called Ajunta, the cave and temples of which still bear testimony to the glory of his time; and is said to have lived 150 years. Acc. to some Tibetan authors he was the brother of the celebrated Vasu Bandhu (*K. g.* ད, *450*).

ཐོང་ *thoṅ* 1. a plough. ཐོང་ལྕགས *thoṅ-lcags* फाल, फलक the iron of the plough share. 2. a trunk, box (*A. K. 1-14*); ཐོང་གོས *thoṅ-gos* clothes in a leather trunk,

also the lining of the inside of a leather trunk (*Ṛtsii.*).

+ ཐོང་ཀ *thoṅ-ka* or ཐོང་ག *thoṅ-ga* = བྲང་ or བྲང་ཁ the breast: ཐོང་ག་ནས་བཟུང་ཟུང་ they (fought) holding each other breast to breast.

+ ཐོང་ཁོར *tkoṅ-khor* = གར་བུ dense, thick; also sbst. density.

ཐོང་པ *thoṅ-pa* 1. ལུག་ཐོ་ལོ་གཉིས་འཁོར་གསུམ་ལ་ཁ་རྐྱས་པ a ram two years old just entering its third year. 2. acc. to *Cs.* a ram that is castrated, wether; ར་ཐོང་ *ra-thoṅ* a castrated he-goat; ཐོང་པའི་ལོ *thoṅ-pahi-lo* the years between childhood and manhood; juvenile years (*Sch.*). 3. हाल, हल also ཐོང་བོ *thoṅ-po* cf. ཐྲུག་ཐོང་ a plough. ཐོང་པའི་འཆང་བཟུང་ *thoṅ-pahi hchaṅ-bzuṅ* = ཐོང་པར་བྱེད हलीषा to plough, to hold the plough.

ཐོང་སྤུ *thoṅ-spu* mane of the camel (*Sch.*).

ཐོང་གཤོལ *thoṅ-gçol* लाङ्गल, हल the ploughshare: ཐོང་གཤོལ་ཅན *thoṅ-gçol can* one who ploughs, a tiller of the soil.

ཐོངས་འཛིན *thoṅs-hdsin* a receipt: འབུད་ཤིང་འཚམས་ལ་ཐོངས་འཛིན་ལྷུབ the fuel having been supplied take a receipt for it (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཐོད I: *thod* 1. postp. over or above; ཁ་ཐོད་ལ = ཁ་ཐོག་ལ up, upon; also as adj. higher, upper: བལ་པོའི་ལྷུབ་རོལ་ཐོད་ཁྲིལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ the windings of the higher ravines and gorges of Nepal are very considerable (*Jig.*). ཐོག་ཁེབས *thog-khebs* = སྟེང་ཁེབས *steṅ-khebs* cover, outside cover, anything to cover over. 2. = ཞྭ *shba* शेखर, शिरोवेष्ट, शिरोवेष्टन also བླ་ཐོད *bla-thod* or དབུ་ཐོད *dbu-thod* crown of the head, ornament or covering for the head. ཡ་ཐོད *ya-thod*, མ་ཐོད *ma-thod* a loft in the rafters of the upper and lower storey of a house.

ཐོད་རྒལ *thod-rgal* युक्तकर्मक, मात्सर्यक; ཐོད་རྒལ་ཆེ་བ *thod-rgal che-wa* angry, wrathful.

ཐོད་ཐོད *thod-thod*, v. སུ *su*.

ཐོད་པ *thod-pa* 1. कपाल skull; skull of dead person, death's head; ཐོད་སྐམ *thod-skam* a dry skull; ཐོད་རློན *thod-rlon* a fresh skull; ཐོད་ཁྲག *thod-khrag* a skull filled with blood; ཐོད་ཕོར *thod-phor* drinking cup made of a skull used by *Tantrik* lamas in propitiating spirits, ghosts, etc. 2. or ཐོད་དཀྲིས *thod-dkris* a turban, not however worn in Tibet. 3. मस्तक the forehead, brow: ཐོད་རྩ *thod-rtsa* vena frontalis. ཐོད་རྒྱན *thod-rgyan* शिरोभूषण the ornament for the head.

ཐོད་མོ་ཁོར *thod-mo-khor* = ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར a species of conch-shell which when burnt makes fine lime. ཐོད་མོ་ཁོར་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མ *thod-mo khor-gyi phye-ma* खटिका-प्रलेपक lime-wash for walls of buildings.

ཐོད་ལེ་ཀོར *thod-le kor* or ཐོད་ལེ་སྐོད *thod-le skod* said to mean alabaster (*Ña.*).

ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར *thod-le dkar* खटिका chalk; ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མ *thod-le dkar-gyi phye-ma* lime-wash or powder.

ཐོན *thon* 1. v. འཐོན་པ, འདོན་པ so; ཐོན་མཚམས་སུ at the time of, also time of coming out, at the time of his departure; ཁྱད་ཐོན *khyâd-thon* = ཁྱད་པར་བྱུང་བ turning out excellent, particularly good. 2. n. of a village at the foot of the Khambala ridge on the south side of the Yeru Tsangpo, famous for being the birth-place of Thon-mi Sambhota the father of Tibetan literature. ཐོན་པ *Thon-pa* a native of Thon, also a member of the family of Thon-mi Sambhota; བཀའ་བློན་ཐོན་པ n. of a Tibetan minister born of the family of Thon-mi Sambhota (*Loṅ.* 8). ཐོན་མི *Thon-mi* or ཐོན་མི་སམ་བྷོ་ཊ *Thon-mi Sam-bho-ṭa*, called also ཐུ་མི་སམ་བྷོ་ཊ, the minister of king *Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po* who resided for many years in

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India in order to study Sanskṛt and on his return to Tibet framed the Tibetan characters and laid the basis of Tibetan literature about the middle of the seventh century A.D.

•ཐོན་ཀ *thon-ka* greenish-blue: ལྗང་སྔོན་དངས་པ་ཐོན་ཀའི་མིང་དུ་འདོད (*Jig.*) bright green-blue bears the name of *thon-ka*. ཐོན་ཐི *thon-thi* n. of a kind of Chinese satin shot with green and blue (*S. kar. 179*).

ཐོབ *thob*, v. ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa*, an exhortation as in གསོལ་བ་ཐོབ། མ་ཐོན་ཐོབ, v. འདེབས་པ *hdebs-pa*.

ཐོབ་ཆུ *thob-chu* acc. to *Schr.* button (ཐོབ་ཅེ).

ཐོབ་པ I: *thob-pa* प्राप्य, लब्ध, यात, प्राप्त 1. vb. to find, to get, obtain; is practically synonymous with རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa*, which verb in the colloq. it has to a large extent superseded, though in certain parts of Central Tibet *rñed-pa* is often heard. In *W.* and Sikkim ཐོབ་པ only is in use both conversationally and in letters. In literature ཐོབ་པ occurs in the sense of "to get, obtain, procure, receive"; but not in the proper sense of "to find, discover" which is the special meaning belonging to རྙེད་པ. Thus in books a common phrase is དད་པ་ཐོབ་ཐོང་ they obtained or acquired faith; ད་དྲག་ཐོབ་མཐར་ at the end have got the ད་དྲག (in grammatical construction). ཐོབ་པ་དང་འབྲེལ प्राप्तानुबद्ध gaining [having a close adherence; closely connected; consequent on]*S.* 2. to become; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཐོབ་པ to become king; སངས་རྒྱས་ཐོབ་པ to become a Buddha, to attain to Buddhahood; ཆོས་ཐོབ་པ to be religious; སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཐོབ་པ to be miserable, to be unhappy; ཐར་པ་ཐོབ་པ to be saved, emancipated; བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པ to become happy, *i.e.*, to attain to *Nirvāṇa*.

ཐོབ་པ II: sbst. लाभ gain, profit, that which has been got or obtained; the sum, result, of gain. ཐོབ་ཐོར in *W.* adj. that which is to be got or received (*Jä.*); ཐོབ་ཀྱིས་འཇལ་བ = ཐབས་ཀྱིས་འཇལ་བ निष्पीड़कत्व to draw or acquire somehow or other another's property.

ཐོབ་ག *thob-ga*, v. ཐོབ་པོ.

ཐོབ་ཁ་མ *thob-kha-ma* = དེ་མ་ཐག also ཐོབ་ཐ་མག immediately, *e.g.*, ཕྱིན་གྱི་ཐོབ་ཁ་མ་ལ directly he had arrived (*Mñon.*).

ཐོབ་རྒྱུ *thob-rgyu* colloq. lit. anything to be got, as income, profit, gain.

ཐོབ་རྒྱལ *thob-rgyal* 1. ཐོབ་པ་དང་རྒྱལ་བ *thob-pa dañ rgyal-wa* to gain and win; this expression occurs in the passage རྩ་བ་རྡུང་རྒྱལ, རྩེ་མོ་ཐོབ་རྒྱལ, འབྲས་བུ་ཡོག་རྒྱལ where it signifies ལམ་ཐོབ་རྒྱུ, *i.e.*, acquiring, finding, the way (to *Nirvāṇa*), getting at the root or gaining the fruit in the phraseology of the *Ñiñ-ma* sect (*Khrid*). 2. n. of a district with a monastery in Tsang: གཙང་ཐོབ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ནད་ཀྱི་ཕ་རི་གཙང་ཆུའི་འགྲམ་དུ་གཙང་འགྲམ་བྱེ་མའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ the temple of the River-bank Sands is situated on a hill on the further bank of the Tsangpo in the direction of Thob-gyal in Tsang (*Loñ.* ༢ 6). In Thob-gyal was born པཎ་ཆེན་བསྟན་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག the Panchen Lama Tanpai Wangchug, who was the successor of the Tashi Lama Tan-pai Nyi-ma whom Capt. Samuel Turner had interviewed in 1786 A.D. 3. occurs in ཐོབ་རྒྱལ་བྱེད་པ *thob-rgyal byed-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to despoil, pillage, plunder.

ཐོབ་ཆ *tho-cha* a share, due; the share which one gets. Also ཐོབ་ཐོར.

ཐོབ་འདོད *thob-hdod* = ཆགས *chags* स्पृहा expectation, longing for.

ཐོབ་ཚིར *thob-tshir* lit. the turn of getting; may be taken as = claim, right, due: ཐོབ་ཚིར་ང་ལ་ཡོད *thob-tshir ña-la yod* I have a claim, a right to it (*Jä.*). ཐོབ་རིམ *thob-rim* the order or turn of getting.

ཐོབ་ཡིག *thob-yig* repertory, index.

ཐོབ་ལོ *thob-lo*=ཐོབ་ག *thob-ga* vanity, false show: ཁོ་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐོབ་ལོ he is conceited, he is not talented but he makes a show. བསྟན་པའི་སྒོར་ཞུགས་པ་ཉིད་ཡང་ཆོས་ཐུས་ལོ་ཐོབ་ལོ་ཙམ་གྱིས he who makes show of religion, of having acquired it, while just entered at the door of its exposition (*Khrid.*).

ཐོབ་སྲོལ *thob-srol* prob.=ཐོབ་ཚིར *thob-tshir* right of succession.

ཐོབ་ཤ *thob-ça* contest, scramble, *e.g.*, for money thrown among people.

ཐོམ་བུ *thom-bu*, v. ཐུམ་བུ (in the dialect of Amdo) a large wooden spoon or ladle ordinarily called གཟར་བུ: ཇོ་བོ་ལ་གཞན་དང་མ་སྨྲས་པར་མ་དེའི་ཞོ་ཐོམ་བུ་རེ་དང་ཀ་ར་འི་ཊང་མཛོ་རེ་བ་ལྷག་པར་འདྲེན regarding the Jowo as not like others he presented him with an additional spoonful of buffalo-cow's curds and a handful of crystaline sugar (*A. 35*); གཏུང་ཐོམ་བུ་གང་ཁྱེར brought one spoonful of drink (*A. 116*).

ཐོམས་པ *thoms-pa*, v. འཐོམས་པ *hthoms-pa*.

ཐོའུ་ཀྭན *Thohu-kwan* the last emperor of China of the Ta-yuan or Tartar dynasty: ཀརྨ་རང་བྱུང་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱ་ནག་ཐོའུ་ཀྭན་གྱིས་གདན་དྲངས *Karma Rañ-byuñ rdo-rje* was invited to China by (emperor) *Thohu kwan* (*Loñ.* འ *10*).

ཐོར *thor* anything gathered into a single point; what is in a tangle drawn out fine. ཐོར་ཅོག *thor-cog* or ཐོར་ཅོགས or ཐོར་ཚུགས (also ཏ་ཀེར) कबरी, शिखाबन्ध a plaited tuft of hair, toupet: ཐོར་ཅོག་དར་སྣ་ལྔ་བཅིངས he bound the tuft of hair with silk-string of five colours.

ཐོར་ཁོད *Thor-khod* or ཐོར་གོད *Thor-god* n. of a Mongol tribe. ཐོར་གོད་སྤྱི་ཁང་ *Thor-god spyi-khañ* n. of quarters in the monastery of Tashi-lhunpo where monks coming from ཐོར་གོད *Thor-god* generally reside. མཁས་པའི་དབང་པོ་ཐོར་གོད་ཤེས་རབ་སྦྱིན་པ (*Loñ. 15*) the most learned *Çes-rab sbyin-pa* of *Thor-god* &c.

ཐོར་མགོ *thor-mgo* 1. v. ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo*. 2. the commencement of the dawn, of the morning.

ཐོར་ཆགས *thor-chags*=ཐོ་ཡི་ནང་ལ་འཁོད་པ entered into the list; registered: རྫོང་སྡོད་བསམས་པ་ཆེ་བས་ཐོར་ཆགས the resident official of a *Jong* generously put into the list (*Rtsii.*).

ꡀ **ཐོར་ཏོ** *thor-to*=རྩེ་མོ the top point of hair, etc.

ཐོར་པ *thor-pa*, also འཐོར་པ, small-pox (*Sch.*), pimples, pustule; སྲིན་ཐོར *srin-thor* cutaneous disorders, pustules, pimples on the skin (*Jä.*).

ཐོར་བ *thor-wa* 1. v. འཐོར་བ *hthor-wa*. 2. ཐོར་པ *thor-pa*.

ཐོར་བུ I: *thor-bu* 1. acc. to *Jä.* denotes a whole class of diseases comprising dyspepsia as well as cutaneous disorders. དམར་ཐོར *dmar-thor* measles (*Sch.*); ཐོར་ནག *thor-nag* some kind of pimples or eruption on the skin (*Ya-sel. 28*). 2. single, separate (*Jä.*); ཕྲ་མོ་ཐོར་བུ་པ separate little things, works, books, etc. (*Schr.*).

ཐོར་མོ *thor-mo* the growing fat of cows, goats, etc., in consequence of sterility (*Sch.*).

ཐོར་གཙུག *thor-gtsug* उष्णीष;=གཙུག་ཐོར *gtsug-thor* or གཙུག་ཏོར *gtsug-tor* a turban.

ཐོར་ཚུགས *thor-tshugs* शिखाबन्ध, कबरी= plaited hair bound up on the head in a spiral.

ཐོར་རེ *thor-re* or ཐར་རེ་ཐོར་རེ, འཁྲུག་པ་བརྒྱད་བཞིན་དུ་ཐོར་རེ (*A. 119*).

ཐོར་རེ་བ *thor-re-wa*, v. ཐར་ཐོར.

ཐོལ་བ *thol-wa* 1. v. འཐོལ་བ *hthol-wa* pf. to རྟོལ་བ *rtol-wa* what has come forth, what

has been raised, elevated (*Sch.*); ཐོལ་བྱུང་ *thol-byuṅ* arisen, begun suddenly.

ཐོས *Thos* I: or ཐོས་རུས *Thos-rus* n. of a clan among the ancient Tibetans (*Yig.*).

ཐོས II: (in Sikk.) = གོ་བ understanding; ཐོས་ཆུང་ *thos-chuṅ* of less understanding; ཐོས་པར་བརྗོད to express intelligibly; ཐོས་པ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ श्रवणानुत्तर्यं absolute comprehension; fully understanding or hearing, one of the six བླ་ན་མེད་པ, v. བླ.

ཐོས་པ *thos-pa* 1. vb. to hear; now used in the ordinary sense of hearing anything with one's own ears just as is the verb ཉན་པ *ñan-pa*; but ཐོས་པ seems to have had originally the meaning of hearing something at second hand, *i.e.*, from others. This signification it still bears also. Hence we derive the further meaning: 2. to hear of, to have word of, to understand: གལ་བྲུ་ཏའི་ཕྱི་གླིང་གི་གཏམ་ཐོས་སམ have you heard of the English or Europeans of Calcutta? ཐོས་པ་བཞིན यथाश्रवण, यथाश्रुत as reported. 3. श्रुति one of the 18 sciences or विद्या; *Veda*, v. རིག་པའི་གནས.

ཐོས་གྲོལ *thos-grol* or ཐོས་པ་དང་གྲོལ श्रुतिमुक्ति set free (from the world as soon as he) heard (it); an abbreviated n. of a book called ཐོས་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་གྲོལ་བ་ཐོབ་པའི་ཆོས the work by the hearing of which one is instantly saved. It is read over deceased persons or to the soul of the deceased.

ཐོས་པ་ལེགས *thos-pa legs* श्रावक a follower of the Hīnayāna school (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་ཆུང་ *thos-chuṅ* of little experience; ignorant.

ཐོས་སྒྲོགས *thos-sgrogs* or ཐོས་སྒྲོག་པ 1. met. བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* the crow. 2. ཉན་ཐོས श्रावक a hearer; a follower of the Hīnayāna school (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་རྟུལ *thos-rtul* less read or imperfectly informed.

ཐོས་ལྡན *thos-ldan* पण्डित learned man.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; ཤེས་རབ་ཅན *çes-rab-can*; རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-pa can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་ལྡན་དབང་ *thos-ldan dwaṅ* the chief among the learned; complimentary address for a learned man.

ཐོས་པ་དགའ *thos-pa-dgaḥ* n. given to the Buddhist saint *Mi-la ras-pa*.

ཐོས་འཛིན *thos-ḥdsin* = རྣ་བ *rna-wa* श्रुतिधर hearing; also ཐོས་པའི་སྒོ the organ of hearing. ཐོས་འཛིན་རྒྱན *thos-ḥdsin rgyan* = རྣ་རྒྱན *rna rgyan* कर्णिक ear-ornament.

ཐོས་ལོ *thos-lo* hear-say; hearing (a thing) but not understanding: དེ་ལྟར་མ་ཡིན་པར་གོ་ལོ་དང་ཐོས་ལོར་བཞག་ནས་ཉམས་སུ་མ་བླངས་ན not being so, as if one pretended to have heard and to understand without really having taken into the mind (*Khrid. 40*).

མཐང་ *mthaṅ* जघनशरीर the lower part of the body; མཐང་གོས *mthaṅ-gos* जघनवास a vestment for it, a sort of petticoat (*Cs.*); acc. to others: a toga worn by the lamas. མཐང་སྤྲད་པ *mthaṅ sprad-pa* काय-संसर्ग mutual touching of the body, lying or sleeping together (as husband and wife): མཐང་སྤྲད་པ་ཙམ परिष्वजमान just on the point of embracing; མཐང་སྦྱར་བ आलिङ्गन embracing (for company).

མཐངས *mthaṅs* = ཀུན all: མཐངས་ཀྱིས་ཚོར་བ perceived by all, heard by all.

མཐའ *mthaḥ* (cf. ཐམ) 1. the end, whether relative to space or time; so = edge, margin, brink; termination, conclusion, limits: མཐའ་སྐོར་བ to go round the confines (of a place); མཐའ་འགྲིལ *mthaḥ-ḥgril* skirts or edge of a gown or vestment tied up; མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ exceeding all bounds, very great; རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞུགས་པའི་མཐའ་ལ་བསྐོར to walk

round him that sits on a throne (*Glr.*); ལས་མཐའ་ལ་མ་ལོག་པ not returning to former works; to the last *karma*; དེ་མཐའ *de-mthaḥ* round that (mountain); མཐའ་དབུས་ཀུན་ཏུ at the frontiers and in the interior, everywhere (*Jä.*); མཐའི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས border region; མཐའ་བཞི the four borders, *i.e.*, all the surrounding territory, frq. མཐའི་ནོར, the treasures of the border-country; མཐའ་འདུལ་བ *mthaḥ hdul-wa* to conquer or convert the people on the frontier; མཐའ་འདུལ་ཡང་འདུལ་གྱི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ the monasteries (founded) to convert the wild people of the borderland and also those beyond (*Rtsii.*); མཐའི་དམག *mthaḥi-dmag* border-war, *i.e.*, the invading armies (from China, India, Nepal or Khoten): དམའ་ས་བཟུང་ན་སྙོམས་ཆུང་མཐའ་ལ་འབྱུད if the lower lands are seized, tranquility will be reduced to a *minimum* (*Rdsa. 22*). 2. In grammar: terminal letters; ན *na*, མ *ma*, ར *ra*, ལ *la* ཉེས་རྣམས; མཐའ་ཅན *mthaḥ-can* words ending in n, m, r, l; ག་མཐའ *ga-mthaḥ* a final (ག *ga*). 3.= ཆ་ཤས *cha-çaş*. 4. apparently is sometimes used as adj.=the utmost, the last, *e.g.*, ངབ་མཐའ་ལས་སྡུ་ངན་ལས་འདས having been delivered from misery and from the utmost prosperity (*Khor-de*).

མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ *mthaḥ gcig-tu* 1. on the one hand; in part; in a certain degree and in some respects (*Jä.*). 2. keeping all on one side, or taking from one end or from one side (of a subject or question); བདག་ལྟ་བུས་མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བཤད་པར་སླ་བ་མ་ཡིན it is not easy for one like me to explain only one side (*Situ. 2*); མཐའ་གཅིག་པ *mthaḥ gcig-pa*= བསམ་བློ་མཚུངས་པ of one opinion, view or thought; unanimous.

མཐའ་གཅོད་པ *mthaḥ gcod-pa* 1. final sentence or judgment, a decision. 2. to adjudge, decide, come to a conclusion: མཐའ་གཅོད་པའི་ཕྱིར *mthaḥ gcod-paḥi phyir* in order to settle it definitely, to come to a conclusion, or decision. ཡང་དག་མཐའ *yañ-dag mthaḥ* पर्यन्त the true end, the farthest limit. 3. the rest, remainder: རེ་དོགས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་བཏང་ having given up the last remnant of hope and fear.

མཐའ་བཞིར་རྒྱས་པ *mthaḥ-bshir rgyaş-pa* चतुरन्त-विजेता one who expands even unto the four limits of the universe; an epithet of a *Cakravarti Rāja* (*M.V.*).

མཐའ་ཀླས *mthaḥ-klaş* = མཐའ་རྡེད་པ limitless, boundless.

མཐའ་སྐོར *mthaḥ-şkor* समन्तपरिक्षा all round; also as sbst. the whole circumference, the perimeter.

མཐའ་ཁོབ *mthaḥ-khob* or མཐའ་འཁོབ प्रान्त border, outskirts, etc. མཐའ་ཁོབ་མི་འམ་སྐྱེ་བ *mthaḥ-khob miḥam şkye-wa* प्रत्यन्तजनपद any border-land occupied by uncivilized people; also one of the eight unhappy states, v. མི་ཁོམ་པ. མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཡུལ *mthaḥ-ḥkhob yul* प्रान्त-भूमि barbarian's country; also any country where Buddhism has not penetrated.

མཐའ་གེབས་པ *mthaḥ gebş-pa* 1.= ལ་ཕུག་གི་ལོ་མ a raddish leaf. 2. नियम rule, regulation.

མཐའ་གྲུ *mthaḥ-gru* = རྒྱ་ཆེན་པ། वैपुल्य copiousness; spacious, extensive.

མཐའ་གྲོགས *mthaḥ-grogş* = ཕུགས་གྲོགས or གཏན་གྲོགས lit. friend to the limit of life, *i.e.*, spouse.

མཐའ་ངོས *mthaḥ-ños* लज्जा bashfulness, modesty.

མཐའ་ལྕགས *mthaḥ-lcagş* the form of a mirror, etc. (*Schr.*).

མཐའ་ཅན *mthaḥ-can* शाखा met. a branch.

མཐའ་ཆགས *mthaḥ-chagş* living at the border or edge; the border of a robe.

མཐའ་གཉིས *mthaḥ-gñiş* lit. the two extremes, namely, རྟག་པ་དང་ཆད་པ *rtag-pa dañ chad-pa*. In

ancient India the sages held that there was either immortality or total annihilation, Buddha discovering the golden mean or middle path. མཐའ་གཉིས་སྤངས་ *mthah-gñis spañs* = མ་ནིང་ *ma-niñ* a hermaphrodite, who is neither man nor woman (*Mñon.*). མཐའ་གཉིས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ = ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt.

མཐའ་ཉི *mthah-ñi* the sun at the end of summer and winter.

མཐའ་དག *mthah-dag* समस्त, निखिल, अमितः, सकल several, sundry, all ; = སོ་སོ.

མཐའ་དག་མིན *mthah-dag min* frq. མང་ཚིག་མཐའ་དག *mañ-tshig mthah-dag* the plural sign མཐའ་དག *mthah-dag* (gram.).

མཐའ་དམ *mthah-dam* or མཐའ་དམ་ཚིག *mthah-dam-tshig* = the difference separating ruler and subject (*Yig. k.*)

མཐའ་བརྡུལ *mthah-brdul* n. of a number (*Ya-sel.* 57). མཐའ་སྣང་ *mthah-snañ* तितिभ n. of number of twenty-eight figures ; མཐའ་སྣང་ཆེན་པོ *mthah-snañ chen-po* (གྲངས) महातितिभ n. of number of twenty-nine figures.

མཐའ་བེར *mthah-ber* कवचिका a kind of lasso with which the body of an enemy is entangled.

མཐའ་བྲལ *mthah-bral* 1. the sky, space. 2. boundless ; as with the ocean (*Mñon.*).

མཐའ་འབྱམས *mthah-hbyams* चरम n. of a very large number (*Ya-sel.* 57).

མཐའ་མ *mthah-ma* अन्त, निर्दम 1. the end ; the outermost or extreme side or thing. 2. border, hem, seam, of dresses. དེང་མཐོང་བ་མཐའ་མ to-day we see (him) for the last time.

མཐའ་མི *mthah-mi* प्रान्तवासी border people ; barbarians.

མཐའ་བརྟན་པ *mthah brtan-pa* = ཕུགས་བརྟན་པ *phugs brtan-pa* secure future, eventually for good.

མཐའ་བཞི *mthah-bshi* चतुरन्तं the four limits of the globe ; མཐའ་བཞིར་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བ चतुरन्तं विजितवान् one who has conquered everywhere.

མཐའ་ཡས *mthah-yas* 1. प्रतिहार्य्य, अनन्त, शेष infinite, endless. 2. n. of the king of Kashmir during whose reign Kshemendra wrote the Avadāna Kalpalata. N. of a king of *Nāga* demi-gods (*Mñon.*). 3. = ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* the world.

མཐའ་ཡས་མ *Mthah-yas-ma* अनन्त the ocean, a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo (*Mñon.*).

མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ *mthah-yas rtsa* अनन्तमूल n. of a vegetable medicine.

Syn. ཐལ་དྲེས་སྨན *thal dres-sman* ; ཨ་ཏ་པལ *a-ta-pal* (*Mñon.*).

མཐའ་རས *mthah-ras* piece-goods imported from border countries such as India, China, Kashmir or Nepal (*Rtsii.*).

མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *mthah-las hdas-pa stoñ-pa ñid* अत्यन्तशून्यता one of the eighteen kinds of emptiness (*M. V.*).

མཐའ་ལས་ཡས = རྒྱ་མཐའ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ (*Mñon.*).

མཐའ་གསལ *mthah-gsal* wholly clear, illuminated.

མཐའ་གསེབ *mthah-gseb* = མཐའ་ཕྱི་བར.

མཐར *mthar* 1. adv. at last, lastly, finally, in conclusion ; acc. to *Jä.* perh. also : to the very last, wholly, altogether. Also postp. after, behind ; རྒྱལ་རབས་སུམ་བརྒྱའི་མཐར *rgyal-rabs sum-brgyahi mthar* after three hundred royal generations ; ས་མཐར་ཤིང་ the progressive particle ཤིང་ *çiñ* is (to be written) after a final ས. 2. or མཐའ་རུ *mthah-ru* towards the end, at the end ; frq. ཚེའི་མཐར་ཐུག་པའི་གྲངས the number of those that reach the natural end of life ; མཐར་ཐུག་པ་མེད་པ *mthar thug-pa med-pa* not to be got through, inexhaustible ; མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ reached the extreme limit or མཐར་སོན་པ *mthar*

thon-pa fully crossed or passed over the limit; as a sbst. a perfect holy person, a saint who has acquired all virtues and has gone to the farthest limit of learning or has acquired all that is knowable. མཐར་བྱེད་པ *mthar byed-pa* to end a work, to destroy, to put an end to, to demolish. མཐར་ཕྱིན *mthar-phyin* or མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ पारगत, निष्ठागत the sky. མཐར་བྱེད *mthar-byed* कृतान्त, अन्तक the lord of death who puts an end to every thing. མཐར་འབྱིན *mthar-hbyin* अन्तग going to the limit.

མཐར་གྱིས་གནས་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ་དགུ *mthar-gyis gnas-pahi snoms-par hjug-pa dgu* the gradually-acquired nine stages of tranquil posture. They comprise the states of བསམ་གཏན་བཞི the four *Dhyana*; གཟུགས་མེད་པ་བཞི the four *Arûpa* and འགོག་པའི་སྙོམས་འཇུག.

མཐར་སྐྱེལ་བ *mthar-skyel-wa* to carry out fully; to depose without reserve, to dwell upon a subject exhaustively.

མཐར་གྱིས *mthar-gyis*= རིམ་གྱིས *rim-gyis* adv. by degrees, gradually, at length.

མཐར་ཐུག་པ *mthar thug-pa* and ཤིན་ཏུ་མཐར་ཐུག་པ, མི་རྟོག་པ་དང་ཉིང་མཚམས་སྤྱོད་པ་མེད་པ *mi rtog-pa dañ ñiñ-mtshams spyod-pa med-pa* are attributes of the gods of the highest heaven (*K. ko.* ཀ *237*).

མཐར་ཐུག་པ *mthar thug-pa*= མུར་ཐུག་པ *mur-thug-pa* touching or carried to the limit as regards quality, good or bad.

མཐས་ཀླས *mthas-klas*, v. མཐའ་ཀླས *mthah-klas*.

མཐས་གཏུགས་པ *Mthas gtugs-pa* n. of a place.

མཐིང་ *mthiñ* 1. नील sky-blue, azure. 2. n. of a flower, used as a medicine for eye-disease. 3. acc. to *Cs.*=indigo; མཐིང་ཤིང་ *mthiñ-çiñ* indigo-plant. 4. indigo colour (*Jä.*).

མཐིང་སྐྱ *mthiñ-skya* light blue. མཐིང་ཁ *mthiñ-kha* blue colour. མཐིང་ག *mthiñ-ga* n. of a bird of deep-blue colour (*G. Bon. 12*). མཐིང་ཁྲ *mtkiñ-khra* a kind of silk-scarf with white spots on a blue ground (*Rtsii.*). མཐིང་གི *mthiñ-gi* (སྔོན་གྱི་མི་རབས) n. of an ancient dynasty (*J. Zañ.*). མཐིང་རྒྱུས *mthiñ-rgyus* a kind of stone used medicinally. མཐིང་སྔོན *mthiñ-sñon* n. of a blue-stone used in medicine, lapis lazuli (*Med.*). མཐིང་རིལ *mthiñ-ril* acc. to *Sch.* wild duck. མཐིང་ཧྲིལ *mthiñ-hril* किरिटि a smaller bird (*Jä.*) [the fruit of the marshy date tree]*S.*; མཐིང་རྡོ *mthiñ-rdo*= ལྕགས་རྡོ *lcags-rdo* superior steel, of bluish-red colour, highly prized in Tibet (*Jig.*).

Syn. མིག་སྨན་སྔོན་པོ *mig-sman sñon-po*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་རྡོ *bya-khyuñ rdo*; གསལ་ལྡན *gsal-ldan*; གསལ་པ་ཅན *gsal-pa-can*; མེ་ཏོག་མིག་སྨན *me-tog mig-sman*; ཀུ་ཤུའི་ཁམས *ku-çuhi khams*; དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *dus-kyi me-tog*; མེ་ཏོག་ཟེ *me-tog ze* (*Mñon.*).

མཐིང་ཞུན *Mthiñ-shun* n. of a place on the Tibeto-Chinese frontier; མཐིང་ཞུན་གཡུའི་རྡོ་རིར on a hill of turquoise-stone (shone as it were) melted lapis lazuli (*Yig.*).

མཐིང་ཤིང་ *mthiñ-çiñ* राजमत monolyth of turquoise.

མཐིའུ *mthihu*, v. མཐེའུ *mthehu*.

མཐིལ *mthil* 1. तल, sbst. the bottom, the lowermost part, the depths: ཕྱི་ཁུང་གི་མཐིལ་ཟབ་མོ་ལ at the deep bottom of a marmot's burrow; གོས་རིམ་གྱི་མཐིལ the bottom or undermost of the pile of clothes. 2. the hollow part of anything, chiefly used of the hand or foot: ལག་མཐིལ the palm of the hand; རྐང་མཐིལ the sole of the foot; དཔེར་བབ་གྱིས་ན། ཐང་ལག་མཐིལ་ཙམ་ལ་སྲོག་ཆགས་གྲོག་སྦུར་ཇི་སྙེད་ཡོད་ལ for a hasty illustration, there might be so many ants clinging to life on the flat palm of the hand (or, on the

palm of the hand as on a plain) (*Khor-de*). 3. the centre, the principal or chief part, of a town; the principal place: གདན་ས་མཐིལ *Gdan-sa mthil* the capital or the central place of a country where the government is located; also n. of the chief monastery of Tibet in Yar-lung, three day's journey to the east of Sam-ye.

མཐུ *mthu* = प्रभाव, अनुभव, शक्ति, तेजस्, बल, वीर्य्य force or power of an inherent nature; innate energy; capacity, resource. Is a word chiefly used as denoting magic powers; but not invariably so. མཐུ་དང་ལྡན་པ strong, powerful, efficacious; ནག་ཕྱོགས་འཇོམས་པའི་མཐུ the capacity of suppressing the powers of darkness; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ་སྤངས་པས་དངོས་པོ་རྣམས་བཟང་ཞིང་མཐུ་ཆེ་བའི་སར་སྐྱེ་བར་འགྱུར་རོ because he has abandoned the taking of life, he shall be born in a land of great resources and fine natural productions. མཐུ་མེད *mthu-med* also འཐུད་མེད powerless, feeble, unable; མཐུས *mthus* by virtue of, frq. མཐུ་སྟོབས or མཐུ་དང་སྟོབས प्रभाव, magic, witchcraft; མཐུ་གཏོང་བ, མཐུ་འདེབས་པ to cast magic spells, to bewitch.

མཐུ་བསྒྱིངས *mthu-bsgyiṅs* विष्फूर्जित roaring expressive of one's might and prowess མཐུ་ཆེན་རྣམས *mthu-chen rnams* महानुभव; མཐུ་སེར་གཏད་གསུམ་པོ་རྫོགས་པར་བསླབས conjuring, raising tempests, exorcising ghosts, these three I have learned thoroughly.

མཐུ་བ *mthu-wa* ओझ (མཐུ་སྒྲུབ་མཁན) an exorcist, one who practises witchcraft. མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ *mthu-wo che* སྔགས་པ, སྔགས་ཆེན one versed in mysticism, in the *Tantrik* cult, an exorcist lama (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུ་མོ་ཆེ *mthu-mo che* n. of a *preta* (ཡི་དྭགས): *yi-dwags mthu-mo cher skyes* was born as a powerful female *preta* (*Khrid.*).

མཐུ་རྩལ *mthu-rtsal*=མཐུ་སྟོབས, *mthu-rtsa rmad-du byuṅ-wa rkaṅ-mgyogs rluṅ-daṅ mñam-pa gcig spyan-dṅaṅs* brought in one who in walking was swift as wind and wonderfully skilful in feats of arms, &c.

མཐུ་ཡོད་པ *mthu yod-pa*=ནུས་བརྩོད प्रतिबलोभवति efficacious.

མཐུག་པ *mthug-pa*, v. འཐུག་པ घन thick, denes.

མཐུང་བྱེད *mthuṅ-byed*, v. གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུད་པ *mthud*, v. འཐུད་པ *hthud-pa*.

མཐུད་མེད *mthud-med*, འཐུད་མེད *hthud-med*.

མཐུན་པ *mthun-pa* (ཆ་སྙོམས་འཛིན་པ་བློ་ལྟ་བུ) प्रदक्षिण, समादान, समान, अनुलोमी, अनुकूल, अनुरूप (*blo lta-bu*) साद्धं to agree with, to be accordant, to be on a par with: མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to make agree, to bring to agreement, reconcile; to be in sympathy with. ཁ་མཐུན་པ unanimous; བློས་མཐུན་པ, ཐུགས་མཐུན་པ to live in harmony, unanimous in judgment; ཆོས་ལུགས་མཐུན་པ accordant in form of religion. དོན་མཐུན་པ सार्थवाह merchants, men of one and the same avocation; ཕན་ཚུན་མཐུན་པ mutual agreement. བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ་མཐུན་པ similarity or agreement in acts and behaviour. མི་གཞན་དང་མཐུན་པར in harmony with other men; ཚིག་མཐུན་པ or ཚིག་དང་མཐུན་པར in conformity with one's words, expressions; ཡུལ་དུས་མཐུན་པ agreement in reference to time and place; ལུས་མཐུན་པ personal union as of husband and wife; ཟས་སྤྱོད་མཐུན་པ agreeing in the habits of life, in the manner of food and drink, etc.; རིགས་རུས་མཐུན་པ of equal birth and extraction; ལས་མཐུན་པ of the same or similar profession, also persons whose *karma* is similar; སེམས་མཐུན་པ mental unity, of the same thought or mind, agreement; མཐུན་པའི་སྡེ *mthun-pahi sde* समकुल same or equal rank

or class. མཐུན་པར་སྐྱེས་པ समनुजात similar extraction or birth. མཐུན་པར་སྣང་བ equal or similar culture or enlightenment. ཁྲིམས་དང་མཐུན་པར་ཁྲལ་འཇལ་བ paying taxes according to law; སྐད་ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པར་ཅི་བྱེད་པ་མི་ཤེས or ཅི་བྱེད་དམ་མི་ཤེས the news being contradictory I do not know what to do; མི་གཉིས་གཅིག་དང་གཅིག་མ་འཆམ་པས། ཁྲིམས་མ་ཞུས་ཏེ་གྲོགས་པོ་ཞིག་གིས་མཐུན་པར་བྱས་སོ the two men having disagreed, they did not go to law but a friend made them agree; ཡུལ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཐུན་མོང་གི་ནོར་གྱི་སྐོར་ལ་མཐུན་པར་མ་ཐུབ་པས་དཔོན་པོ་ཕེབས་ནས་མཐུན་བཅུག་གོ because the villagers could not agree on question concerning their common property, the headman of the village came causing them to agree. It will be noted from certain of the foregoing examples that མཐུན་པར may be used as a postp. coupled to the word it governs by the affix དང་

མཐུན་པར་རྩེ་བ *m̱thun-par ṟtse-wa* अनुक्रीड़ित playing without disagreement.

མཐུན་པའི་རྐྱེན *m̱thun-pa̱hi ṟkyen* or མཐུན་རྐྱེན *m̱thun-ṟkyen* necessary articles; also, as predicate, requisite, indispensable: ཟས་སྐོམ་སོགས་འཚོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན food and drink, &c., are the requisites of living; གོས་ལ་སོགས་མཁོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན clothes, etc., are the articles of necessity which one must have; ནད་མེད་པ་ནང་མཐུན་རྐྱེན, སེམས་བདེ་བ་གསང་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན health is a requisite of domestic happiness and a peaceful mind is necessary for inner enjoyment. གླང་པོ་ཆེ་གཉིས་ལ་མཐུན་པའི་རྐྱེན་རྣམས་བཀལ་ཏེ lading on the two elephants all the necessary articles (*A. 22*). བསྟན་འཛིན་སྐྱེས་བུའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བསྒྲུབ་པ *ḇstan ẖdsin ṣkyes-buhi m̱thun-ṟkyen ḇsgrub-pa* to have secured all things requisite for a religious man (*Yig.*). མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བྱེད *m̱thun-ṟkyen byed*= རོགས་རམ་བྱེད་པ to co-operate, to help, to be-friend (*M̱ñon.*).

མཐུན་ཅན *m̱thun-can* in *W.* gentle, peace (*Jä.*).

མཐུན་འཇུག་པ *m̱thun ẖjug-pa* or མཐུན་པར་འཇུག་པ to cause to agree, to fit in, to bring in accordant elements (*Yig.*).

མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས *m̱thun-pa̱hi grogs* friends of great mental affinity; མཐུན་འགྱུར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ letter of recommendation.

མཐུན་པའི་དངོས་གྲུབ *m̱thun-pa̱hi dṉos-grub* wished-for blessings.

མཐུན་པའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གནས་པ *m̱thun-pa̱hi yul-du g̱nas-pa* प्रतिरूप-देशवास residence in a country of congenial characteristics (*M.V.*).

མཐུན་པའི་རླུང *m̱thun-pa̱hi ṟluñ* favourable wind (for a vessel sailing).

མཐུན་སྦྱོར *m̱thun-ṣbyor* friendship, relationship, favourable coincidence of time, circumstances, etc., particularly when matrimonial relationship is formed.

Syn. མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *m̱thun-phyogs*; མཛའ་བྱེད *m̱dsa̱h-bye̱d*; ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར *ñe-war ṣbyor*; མཚམས་སྦྱོར *m̱tshams-ṣbyor* (*M̱ñon.*).

མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *m̱thun-phyogs* अनुपक्ष; = གཉེན་ཕྱོགས relations, friends (*M̱ñon.*).

མཐུན་མོང་པ *m̱thun moñ-pa* or མཐུན་མོངས सामान्य ordinary, usual; also = སྤྱི་པ *ṣpyi-pa* general, common; also common property.

མཐུན་རྩིས *m̱thun-ṟtsis* the astrological calculation to ascertain if a bride and bridegroom will live in harmony or not after marriage.

མཐུར *m̱thur* also མཐུར་མགོ = རྟའི་མཐུར straps or rope for a horse's head to which another rope is tied to fasten him. མཐུར་མདའ *m̱thur-m̱da̱h* or མཐུར་ཐག a halter, rope tied to the muzzle of a horse, &c.; མཐུར་མགོ reins: མཐུར་མདའ་མགོ་རྒྱན་ལ་ཡང་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱན་དུ་མ even on the halter and the head gear there were many precious gems (*A. 141*).

མཐུས *mthus* instr. of མཐུ, by magical power, by dint of (*A. K.* 111-16). མཐུས་བརྩིར་བ *mthus brtsir-wa* বলাৎ উপক্রান্ত to be subdued; gen. overpowered by witchcraft.

མཐེ་བོ *mthe-bo* অঙ্গুষ্ঠ; also col. མཐེ་ཆེན, མཐེབ་མོ or ཐེ་བོ *the-bo* the thumb. རྐང་པའི་མཐེ་བོ *rkañ-pahi mthe-bo* the big toe.

Syn. སོར་མོ་ཐེ་བོ *sor-mo the-bo*; མཐེ་བོང་ *mthe-boñ* (*Mñon.*).

མཐེ་ཆུང་ *mthe-chuñ*=མཐེའུ or སོར་མོ་ཆུང་བ অনামিকা the little finger; the little toe.

མཐེ་བོང་ *mthe-boñ*=མཐེ་བོ *mthe-bo*.

མཐེབ་སྐྱུ *mtheb-kyu* 1. button. 2. a symbol resembling a finger which is placed with the torma (offerings made to gods and demi-gods, &c.) (*Rtsii.*).

མཐེའུ *mthehu* or མཐེའུ a little hammer. Also, the little toe.

མཐོ *mtho* (ལག་པའི *lag-pahi*) বিতস্তি 1. a span, from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger when extended. མཐོ་རེ་ཁྲུ་རེ་ཙམ་དུ་འཕར་བ they increased each about a cubit and span measure (*Hbrom.* 163). མཐོ་སོང་ས=མཐོ་གང་སོང་ས་པ (*Jig.*). མཐོ་འཇལ་བ or མཐོ་གཞལ་བ to span, to measure by the hand with the fingers extended; མཐོ་གང་, མཐོ་རེ་ཙམ a span in length; མཐོ་གཉིས or མཐོ་དོ দ্বিবিতস্তি two spans. 2. v. མཐོ་བ.

མཐོ་གོང་ *mtho-goñ* a little triangular receptacle into which the effigy of an enemy is placed, to whom one wishes to do harm by witchcraft (*Jä.*).

མཐོ་རྒྱབ་པ *mtho rgyab-pa* to give earnest money in *W.* (*Jä.*).

མཐོ་ངག *mth-ñag*=མཐོ་བཤད *mtho-bçad* grandiloquence, high speech with little meaning. ཆོས་རྒྱལ་དེའི་དུས་ཀྱི་ལྟ་བ་མཐོ་ངག་ཡིན་ཏེ the doctrines of the time of that Buddhist king were only high-flown theories (*A.* 77).

མཐོ་བ *mthoo-wa*=སྔོང་ অভ্যু, তুঙ্গ, উচ্চ, উত 1. sbst. elevation, prominence; height; also adj. high, lofty, elevated, raised. *Jä.* makes it primarily a verb: to be high. རིགས་ཆེ་ཞིང་མཐོ་བ་སྐྱེ being of high and noble birth; དེ་ལས་མཐོ་བ higher than that; རྒྱལ་མཚན་དེ་དག་ཡ་ཐོག་གི་སྟེང་དུ་མཐོ་བ་ཡིན the sacred insignia are high up above the roof; པོ་ཏ་ལའི་མཐོ་བ་ནི་ཐོག་རིམ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ལ་འཐེབས the height of Potala reaches to eleven stories; ང་མཐོ་ན *ña-mtho-na* when I am high, when I rise in position. མཐོ་བ་གནོན་པ to lower what is high, to bring down, to humble, frq. ངས་མགོ་མཐོ་བྱས་པས་དམའ་དམའ་བྱུང་ the more I was aspiring, the more I was brought low (*Jä.*). 2. for ཐོ་བ hammer; མཐོ་བ་རྡོག stone used as a hammer (*Cs.*). མཐོ་ཁྱད *mtho-khyad* height, highness.

མཐོ་སྤྱོད *mtho-spyod* in *W.* haughty manner (*Jä.*). མཐོ་དཔང་ *mtho-dpañ* occurs in ཁང་པ་སོགས་དཔང་མཐོ་བ.

མཐོ་བར་བརྩེགས་པ *Mtho-war brtsegs-pa* n. of a lofty mountain in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru where there are trees with leaves of gold, lapiz lazuli, coral, diamond, ruby, etc., and trunks of silver. At night light is emitted from the leaves of trees, etc., to enable the gods and nymphs to make themselves merry and to revel, &c. (*K. d.* ར 309).

མཐོ་བར་སེམས་པ *mtho-war sems-pa* উৎক্ষিপ্ত to think highly of, to extol (one's own religion, doctrine, &c.). མཐོ་བར་བྱ་བ *mtho-war bya-wa* to eulogise, to flatter, to praise, to exalt;=ཆེས་བརྗོད་པ, བསྔགས་པ་བརྗོད་པ, also as sbst.=བསྟོད་ཚིག, བཀུར་ཚིག.

མཐོ་དམན *mtho-dman* height: མཐོ་དམན་མཉམ་པ of equal height; མཐོ་དམན་ཅན undulating; having high and low lands.

མཐོ་མཚམས *mtho-mtshams* evil design, mischievous mind or intention, brewing mischief. སྟོན་པ་ལ་མཐོ་མཚམས་ཞིང་། བར་དུ་གཅོད་པར་འདོད *ston-pa la mtho-mtshoms shiń, bar-du gcod-par hdod* designing mischief to the teacher in the meantime he wished to injure it (*Yig*). ས་ལྟོགས་བྱེད་དེ་དག་ནང་དུ་ཞུགས་ཏེ་ནང་པ་ལ་མཐོ་འཚམས (*Hbrom.* ཁ *31*).

Syn. མཐོ་འཚམས *mtho-htshams*; གནོད་སེམས *gnod-sems*; འཚེ་བྱེད *htshe-byed* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས *mtho-ris* I: स्वर्ग, त्रिदिव, नाक, देव, ख, गौः heaven, paradise, the abode of the gods: ངན་སོང་གསུམ་དུ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཆེ་མང་ཞིང་མཐོ་རིས་སུ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཉི་ཚུང་ persons gone to the three spheres of damnation being very many and persons gone into bliss being few (*Khor-de.*).

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid*; ལྷ་ཡི་ཡུལ *lha-yi yul*; ས་བླ *sa-bla*; སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན *steń-gi hjig-rten*; དལ་འཛིན་གནས་བཟང *dal-hdsin gnas-bzań*; རོལ་པའི་ས *rol-pahi sa*; བདེ་འགྲོ *bde-hgro*; སྐྱོ་མེད *skyo-med*; སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས *skabs-gsum gnas*; ལྷ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན *lha-yi hjig-rten*; ལྷ་ཡི་གྲོང *lka-yi groń*; སུམ་རྩེན *sum-rtsen*; འཆི་མེད *hchi-med*; གྲུབ་པའི་གནས *grub-pahi gnas*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱིམ *nam-mkkahi khyim*; བདེ་ལྡན *bde-ldan* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་བདུན *mtho-ris-kyi yon-tan bdun* the seven attributes or advantages of paradise are:—རིགས་ལྡན noble birth, གཟུགས་བཟང fine form, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཆེ great enjoyment, ཤེས་རབ་ཕུན་ཚོགས mental accomplishment and merit, དབང་ཕྱུག་ལྡན power and prosperity, ནད་མེད freedom from disease, ཤིན་ཏུ་ཚེ་རིང་བ extreme longevity (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་མཚོ *mtho-ris-kyi mtsho* the lake of heaven.

Syn. ཆུ་ཀླུང་མཚོ *chu-kluń mtsho*; རྩེ་བའི་མཚོ *rtse-wahi mtsho* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་ཀླུང་ *mtho-ris kluń*=ལྷའི་ཆུ་བོ the celestial river, the river of the Mandākini (or glacial streams).

མཐོ་རིས་དགེ་བ *mtho-ris dge-wa* worldly virtues, good, etc., (heaven being inside such world).

མཐོ་རིས་ཐོབ *mtho-ris thob* बृहस्पति the spiritual guide or teacher of the gods.

Syn. ཕུར་བུ *phur-bu*; སྒྲ་མཁན *sgra-mkhan*; སྒྲ་མཁས *sgra-mkhas*; ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *lha-yi bla-ma* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་རྣམས *mtho-ris rnams*=ལྷ་རྣམས the gods including the planet Rāhu.

མཐོ་རིས་སྨན་པ *mtho-ris sman-pa* अश्विनीकुमार the physician of the gods.

Syn. ཐ་སྐར་སྐྱེས *tha-skar skyes*; ལྷའི་སྨན་པ *lhahi sman-pa* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་སྨད་འཚོང་ *mtho-ris smad-htshoń*=ལྷའི་སྨད་འཚོང་མ celestial courtezan (*Mńon.*).

མཐོང་ཁ *mthoń-kha* or མཐོང་ག chest, breast; མཐོང་ག་ནས་འཛིན་པ to seize by the breast (*Jä.*).

མཐོང་བ I: *mthoń-wa* 1. to see, to view, in the broad sense of the term as an ordinary faculty; to look, to see, in a general way: མཐོང་ནས दृष्ट्वा having seen; མཐོང་བར་གྱུར अपश्यत् was seen; མཐོང་བར་བྱེད་པ to cause to see: མིག་གི་ཉེ་མཐོང་རིང་མི་མཐོང་། he sees only when the object is near, not when it is far (*Sch.*); མཚན་མོ་ན་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ཐག་རིང་པོ་ཐུག་ལ་མཐོང་ངམ can you see to a far distance at night time? 2. to perceive or behold any particular object; བོད་ཀྱི་རི་མཐོང་བའི་རི an eminence from whence one can see the mountains of Tibet; མི་གཞན་གྱིས་མཐོང་སར a place where one can be seen by others; དེ་བུ་མོས་མཐོང་བར་མཛད་དོ he made it visible to the girl, he made her see it; མཐོང་བ་ཞིག་ཡོད་ན if there is one that has seen it, if there exists a witness; དེ་མཐོང་སྟེ་ཤེས seeing this, I came to know, *i.e.*, from this I saw, I percieved; མཐོང་ཐོས་རེག་དྲན frq. seeing, hearing, touching, remembering; acc. to

Ja. thinking of (*e.g.*, a form of prayer, or magic formula); colloq. མཐོང་བ is usually coupled with མིག, the eye, quite pleonastically: ཡ་གི་ལ་ལྟོས་ཤིག་དགོ་བ་གསུམ་མིག་མཐོང་ནུས look up there, you can see three goa deer. 3. to witness, observe (mentally). ཀྱེ་མ་ཁ་ལ་ལ་འཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་དུ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་གཉིས་པ་ བསྐོར་བ་མཐོང་ངོ་ཞེས་ཅེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པས་སོ O capital, capital, for the second time have I witnessed the Doctrine preached in the metropolis! thus designedly he cried. 4. colloq. to experience, to endure: སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་མཐོང་བ་ཡིན has experienced many troubles.

མཐོང་བ II: slight; in Budh. མཐོང་བ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས་ཏེ *mthoṅ-wa la rnam-pa gñis-te* of two kinds: 1. མངོན་སུམ་མཐོང་བ perception by inference: རྒྱང་ནས་དུད་པ་མཐོང་བ་ནས་བྱ་སྟེ, ཡང་དག་པར་མེ་མ་མཐོང་སྟེ etc., by seeing smoke from a distance to hold that I have seen fire although really I have not seen fire, etc. 2. མངོན་སུམ་དུ་གསལ་བར་མཐོང་བ actual sight by personal observation (*K. my. 437*).

མཐོང་ཕྱོགས *mthoṅ-phyogs*=ལྟ་ཕྱོགས explained as དཔྱིབས་འདུ་ བར་མཐོང་ཕྱོགས object of sight; a view, scene, aspect (*Ya-sel. 41*).

མཐོང་དུག *mthoṅ-dug* दृष्टिविष ('sight-poison') evil eye (*Sch.*); envy, grudge, jealousy [a snake]*S.*

མཐོང་བྱེད *mthoṅ-byed*=མིག *mig* 1. that which sees, the eye (*Mṅon.*). 2. a species of kite.

མཐོང་ལམ *mthoṅ-lam* the true way 1. བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བའི་ལམ the state or stage of perfection in which one perceives the truth, *i.e.*, the reality of *Nirvāna*: དེ་ལྟར་ས་དང་པོ་རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བ་ནས, མཐོང་ལམ་ཆེ་བ་ཉིད་བདེན་པ་རྟོགས་ཏེ accordingly from the first stage of perfection or ecstasy he passes to the meditative stage called མཐོང་ལམ where he perceives the true state of *Dharma*. 2. acc. to *Was. (139)*: the path of obtaining the power of sight, a mystical state.

མཐོང་ལུགས *mthoṅ-lugs* the way of viewing a thing; notion, theory, opinion.

མཐོང་བ་དོན་ལྡན *Mthoṅ-wa don-ldan* n. of an image of Buddha, the sight of which brought merit to any one (*Yig. k. 21*).

མཐོང་ན་དགའ *mthoṅ-na dgah*=གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ very handsome, of beautiful form.

མཐོང་ཕུལ་ཆུང་བ *mthoṅ-phul chuṅ-wa*=མཐོང་རྒྱ་ཆུང་བ, as in མཐོང་ཕུལ་ཆུང་ངམ་སྙན་ཕྲང་ཞན tiniest thing visible or faintest thing audible (*D.R.*).

མཐོང་བ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ *mthoṅ-wa bla-na med-pa*= བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བ दर्शनानुत्तर्य perceiving the supreme truth v. བླ་ན་མེད་པ.

མཐོང་བ་མེད་པ *mthoṅ-wa med-pa* लकाटिक fatalist.

མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས *mthoṅ-wahi chos* दृष्टधर्म actions of present life. མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་མྱོང་བར་འགྱུར་བ *mthoṅ-wahi chos-la myoṅ-war hgyur-wa* दृष्टधर्मवेदनीयम् (Karma) manifesting itself in the actions of this life. མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་བདེ་བར་གནས་པ दृष्टधर्मविहार one of the stages in technical meditation.

མཐོང་བས་སྤང་བྱ *mthoṅs-was spaṅ-bya* that which is renounced when seen; མཐོང་བས་གྲོལ *mthoṅ-was sgrol* deliverance at sight.

མཐོང་ཚོར *mthoṅ-tshor* वत्सल explained by མའི་བོང་གིས་ནི་ཐིན་ལག་ལ་རེག་པ་འཚེ་བར་མི་འགྱུར་ར (*K. gu.* ང *90*).

མཐོངས *mthoṅs*=མིག་གིས་མཐོང་ས 1. चादर्श view, prospect, sphere; illuminated space: ནམ་མཁའི་མཐོངས་ནམས་འཇའ་ཚོན་གུར་གྱིས་གཏམས the expanses of sky were filled with rain-bow canopies. 2. opening in the wall or roof of a house for the entrance of light or for egress of smoke: ངའི་རྣམ་ཁར་མི་རེང་དཀར་པོ་ཞིག་སྨུག་ཁང་གི་མཐོངས་སྒོ་ནས་བྱུང་སྟེ on the side of my

pillow there came a solitary white man opening wide the cleft-holes of the bamboo house (*A. 129*). ཁྱམས་མཐོངས an opening to the sky in the middle of a building. སྐུ་མཐོངས=མཐོངས 3. མཐོངས་ཁ *mthoṅs-kha* platform on a flat-roof. མཐོངས་ཀ *mthoṅs-ka* silk ornaments, fringes on the borders of paintings (*Cs.*) མཐོངས་ཆེ་བ *mthoṅs-che-wa*= སྐུ་མཐོངས dome.

མཐོངས་པ *mthoṅs-pa* 1. to lose one's senses; one who has lost his senses. 2. acc. to *Jä.* perh.=འཐོམས་པ *hthoms-pa*.

མཐོན་ཀ། *mthon-ka* or མཐོན་ཀ also མཐོན་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *mthon-ka chen-po* 1. महानील blue gem of great value; acc. to *Jä.* one of the five celestial gems. 2. नील azure, sky-blue.

མཐོན་ཏེ *mthon-te* उत्तीर्ण coming out successfully, surmounted, climbed up.

མཐོན་པོ *mthon-po* high, elevated, exalted; deep, loud. Practically the same as མཐོ་བ and in colloq. much more frq.; occurs also as མཐོན་མོ *mthon-mo*.

Syn. མཐོ་བ *mtho-wa*; གཟེངས་མཐོ *gzeṅs-mtho*; རྔམས་ཆེ *rṅams-che*; དཔངས་མཐོ *dpaṅs-mtho*; རྩེ་མོ་རིང *rtse-mo riṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐོན་མཐིང *mthon-mthiṅ* 1. इन्द्रनील; sapphire. 2. the high blue colour (of things).

མཐོན་པོའི་ལྷ *mthon-pohi lha* an epithet of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

མཐོར་འཐུང *mthor-hthuṅ* आचमन washing the mouth with a potion of water.

མཐོལ་བ *mthol-wa* or འཐོལ་བ=བཤགས་པ to confess, confession; from the word ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo*; and is defined as ལག་པ་གཉིས་ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱོར་བའི་དོན it signifies joining the palms of the hands in contrition: ཉེས་ན་མཐོལ་བར་མཛོད if you are guilty make confession (*Hbrom.* ཁ *19*); མཐོལ་བར་འོས་པ་ནི་འཐོལ་ནས་ཉེས་པ་དང་ཞག་ཏུ་མི་འགྲོགས་པ one fit to confess not keeping company for a day with a sinner after he has confessed (*A. 52*). མཐོལ་བཤགས *mthol-çags* confession.

མཐོལ་ཚངས *mthol-tshaṅs* (cf. འགྱོད་ཚངས) confession, acknowledgment of guilt. མཐོལ་ཚངས་བྱེད་པ *mthol-tshaṅs byed-pa*=མཐོལ་བཤགས་པ to make confession, to confess, which acc. to Buddhism implies atonement and remission of sins (*Jä.*).

མཐོས *mthos* abbreviated form of མཐོ་རིས.

འཐག *hthag* a mill; mill-stone; colloq འཐག་གི *hthag-gi* anything pulverized in a mill; འཐག་གི་འདུག grinding or ground in a mill.

འཐག་པ *hthag-pa* pf. བཏགས *btags*, fut. གདག, imp. ཐོག 1. to grind, crush; རང་ཐག་གིས to grind in a mill; རྩམ་པ་འཐག་པ to make flour of roasted corn, barley, wheat, &c.; ཕྱེ་མར་འཐག་པ *phye-mar hthag-pa* to grind into flour, to pulverize. 2. to weave: སྣམ་བུ་འཐག་པ to weave woolen cloth; འཐག་པ་པོ a weaver; དར་འཐག་བུ་མོ the daughter of a silk-weaver (*Glr.*); འཐག་སྟན loom (*Sch.*); འཐག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ to cause cloth to be woven.

འཐང་གོས *hthaṅ-gos*=མཐང་གོས अन्तर्वास the under-garment or petticoat worn by the lamas called also ཤམ་ཐབས.

འཐང་སྤྲད་པ *hthaṅ sprad-pa* कायसंसर्ग bodily union as in conjugal relations.

འཐང་པོ *hthaṅ-po* lower parts of body: གཟུགས་པོ་འཐང་པོ a bodily defect or personal deformity.

འཐད *hthad* liking, pleasure; good will; joy (*Jä.*).

འཐད་པ I: *hthad-pa* (ཡིད་ལ་འདོད་པ) रम्य 1. to be delightful; pleasant, agreeable, well-

pleasing. མི་འཐད་པ=མི་འདོད་པ not agreeable, repulsive: གསུང་དེ་ཀུན་ཤིན་ཏུ་སེམས་ལ་འཐད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ all these sayings have pleased me very much. 2. (not governing a case) to please, to be acceptable, to be considered as good, to be (generally) admitted. མི་འཐད་པར་མཐོང་། I see that (this reading) is not generally accepted (*Zam.*); ཞེས་པའང་འཐད་དོ་ it occurs also in this form; མི་འཐད་དེ wrong (*Was. 294*); to be fit, proper, suitable (from *Jä.*). སེམས་ཟེར་བ་མི་འཐད་ལ as it is not proper to call it soul, as it cannot fitly be called soul. 3. འཐད is a familiar word very frq. in *W.* almost the only word for *dgaḥ-wa*: སེམས་འཐད་དེ cheerfully, joyfully; འཐད་ཀྱི་རེད་པ་ཙམ་ཞིག་ལ as it was not agreeable (to him); འཐད་འཐད་འདྲ་ཡང་། though apparently rejoicing. 4. at pleasure, at will: ལོག་པ་འཐད let us turn back; རང་ཉིད་འཐད་ལ voluntarily, spontaneously (*Jä.*).

འཐད་ལེགས *hthaḍ-legs* n. of a large numeral (*Ya-sel. 58*).

འཐད་པ II: acc. to *Sch.*=འཐན་པ *hthan-pa* འཐད་ལྡན *hthaḍ-ldan*=འཐན་པོ *hthan-po.*

འཐན *hthan*=ནན་ཏན *nan-tan* pressure; urging. འཐན་འདྲེ *hthan-hdre* a demon (*Sch.*).

འཐན་པོ *hthan-po* steady, persistent: མི་འཐན་པོ *mi hthan-po* a steady man, a resolute man (*Cs.*).

འཐབ་པ *hthab-pa* आजि, कलिङ्का, विवाद to fight; to quarrel, to dispute, to brawl. ཁ་ཚུབ་དང་འཐབ་པ to struggle with snow-storm (*Mil.*); འཐབ་པ་མེད་ཅིང་ཤི་བ to die peaceably without a struggle; also used when quarrelling persons are reconciled (*Jä.*); ཁ་འཐབ verbal altercation. As sbst. also འཐབ་མོ *hthab-mo* a fight, a battle; འཐབ་ཀྲོལ *hthab-krol* dispute, contest (*Lex.*) + འཐབ་ཀྲོལ་ཅན་ནི་གནོད་པའི་རྒྱུ་སྐྱེད་པ one who quarrels is one who produces cause for mischief. འཐབ་འཁྲུག *hthab-hkhrug* समर fighting, war.

འཐབ་ཡ *hthab-ya* antagonist: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ངའི་འཐབ་ཡ་བྱེད་དགོས you must be my rival in fight; བདུད་མོའི་འཐབ་ཡ a fighting cantankerous female; གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་འཐབ་ཡ occasional rival; a rival for the time being; acc. to *Jä.* the antagonists of life, *i.e.*, the family and relations a secular man has to struggle with.

འཐབ་རགས *hthab-rags* intrenchments, breast-work, ramparts.

འཐབ་བྲལ *hthab-bral* 1. thus explained: ལྷ་མིན་གྱི་འཐབ་རྩོད་དང་བྲལ་བས་ན་འཐབ་བྲལ་ཏེ if one is free from troubles with the *Asura*, it is *Thabḍal*—signifying that one of the heavens of the Buddhist theogony is free from strife. This region lies above the *Trayas triṁsa* heaven. 2. acc. to Bon= མཚེ་མ *mtshe-ma.*

འཐབ་འབུ *hthab-hbu* silk-worm.

འཐམ་པ I: *htham-pa* pf. འཐམས *hthams* ग्रासक 1. to seize, to lay hold of, to clutch, to attach oneself to, to realise mentally. 2. to join together, to enlock: གྲོགས་སུ་འཐམ་པ or གྲོགས་པུར་འཐམ་པ to unite in friendship; ཐུ་བར་འཐམ་པ to join in any undertaking (*Jä.*).

འཐམ་པ II:=སྤྱོ་བ *spyo-wa* परिभाषा blaming, scolding; to scold, to blame.

+ **འཐམས་པ** *hthams-pa* to clasp out of affection. གྲོགས་སུ་འཐམས་པ to seal friendship under a solemn oath.

འཐལ་བ *hthal-wa*, v. ཐལ་བ *thal-wa.*

འཐས་པ *hthas-pa* क्रूर 1. not straightforward, double-dealing. 2. hard, solid: སྲ་འཐས *sra-hthas* sinewy, strong, robust (*Sch.*).

འཐིག་པ *hthig-pa* 1. vb. n., pf. འཐིགས to drop, to fall in drops, to drip from:

ཁྲག་མ་འཐིགས་པར without any blood dropping out. 2. vb. a., pf. བཏིགས, fut. བཏིག to cause to fall in drops, to distil, etc. (*Jä.*).

+ **འཐིང་སླད** *hthiṅ-slad* = སྨོད་པ *smod-pa* slander, a term of blame or abuse (*Cs.*).

འཐིབས་པ *hthibs-pa*, pf. ཐིབས or གཏིབས *gtibs* to be covered, darkened: ནད་ཀྱིས་ལུས་སེམས་འཐིབས་པ the body and mind being covered with disease; ན་བུན་བཞིན་དུ་འཐིབས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ became darkened as with a fog; vb. n. ལྗོན་ཤིང་ཐམས་ཅད་དགའ་བའི་ཚལ་དུ་འཐིབས all the trees afford a delightful shade; གཉིད་འཐིབས drowsiness overcomes me; ཤེས་པ་འཐིབས *çes-pa hthibs* consciousness grows dim (*Jä.*).

འཐིབས་པོ *hthibs-po* dark, close, dense. འཐིབས sbst., a covering.

འཐིམ་པ *hthim-pa* fut. of ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa*: ས་ལ་འཐིམ་ཡོང་། it would vanish into the earth; also would be absorbed in the soil.

འཐུ་བ *hthu-wa* 1. adj. v. ཐུ་བ *thu-wa*. 2. vb., also འཐུན་པ, pf. འཐུས, བཏུས, fut. བཏུ, imp. ཐུས་བཏུ or to gather, collect, pick up: ཤིང་དང་བུར་རྩ་འཐུ་བ to collect wood and roots for fuel; ནོར་ཆ་འཐུ་བ to pick up things strewn about; ཐུས་མི an assemblage of men, council (*Cs.*).

འཐུག་པ *hthug-pa* = མཐུག་པ also འཐུག་པོ adj. and abstr. sbst. thick: པགས་པ་འཐུག་པོ a thick skin; ཀོ་བ་མཐུག་པོ a thick hide; ཕྱིང་འཐུག་པོ a thick rug. མཐའ་འཐུག thicker towards the margin or edge, gen. of woven stuffs, opp. to སྲབ་པ *srab-pa* (*Jä.*); སྲབ་འཐུག thickness in consistency, as of liquids; also adj. dense, strong: ནགས་འཐུག dense forest; གཉིད་འཐུག་པོ a sound sleep; བག་ཆགས་འཐུག་པོ a strong inclination (*Jä.*).

འཐུང་བ *hthuṅ-wa* pf. བཏུངས *btuṅs* or འཐུངས *hthuṅs* to drink, to imbibe fluid: ངོམས་པ་འཐུང་བ to drink one's fill; འཐུངས་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས immediately after drinking; ཆུ་འཐུང་བ་པོ one who will drink water; a water-drinker (*Situ. 84*); འཐུང་དུ་རུང་བ drinkable; allowable to drink; འཐུངས་སོ they were engaged in drinking; have drunk; བཏུང་བ sbst. drink; བཏུང་བ་འཐུང་ to drink (any) liquid: བཟའ་བ་དང་བཏུང་བ eating and drink; བཟའ་བཏུང་ food and drink; བཏུང་ཆུ *btuṅ chu* water for drinking; འཐུང་ཆུ་ཞིང་ཆུ་ལེགས་ན་ཆུ་ཡི་དཔལ if drinking water and irrigation water be good, there is water prosperity (*Jig.*).

འཐུང་བྱེད *hthuṅ-byed* སཱུརྱ met. the sun (he that drinks, *i.e.*, draws out moisture by his heat) (*Mṅon.*).

འཐུད་པ *hthud-pa* = མཐུད་པ to add on, make longer; to piece on, to prolong; ཐག་པ་ཆད་པ་མཐུད་པ to add a piece to a string when a part of it has broken off; སྐྱེ་བ་འཐུད་མི་དགོས he has no need of an additional re-birth.

འཐུད་མ *hthud-ma* 1. assistance, help in general. 2. an added piece; prolongation: ཁུར་ཙ་པ་འཐུད་མའི་ཆད་ཀ་ཟུང་དང་ make an agreement for, engage, more coolies! འཐུད་མེད *hthud-med* or འཐུད་སྣོར་མེད = ཆད་ལྷག་མེད་པ without any omission or addition, *i.e.*, to make or do a thing perfectly well.

འཐུན་པ 1. *hthun-pa*, v. མཐུན་པ. 2. a gatherer: ཤིང་འཐུན a gatherer of wood; རྩ་འཐུན a gatherer of grass.

འཐུབ་པ *hthub-pa* pf. འཐུབས *hthubs* or བཏུབ, fut. གཏུབ་པ, imp. འཐུབ to cut into pieces, to split: དུམ་བུར་འཐུབ་པ་པོ one who cuts into pieces, a splitter (*Situ. 84*); ཤ་གཏུབ་པ to cut meat into pieces, to mince; ཤིང་གཏུབ་པ to split wood in chips.

འཐུམ་པ *hthum-pa* a form of གཏུམ་པ, pf. འཐུམས or བཏུམས, fut. འཐུམ or བཏུམ, imp. འཐུམ or བཏུམ to cover or lay over, to put over, to

coat; to wrap up, to envelop. v. གཏུམ་པ; གོས་ཀྱིས་མགོ་འཐུམ་པ to cover or wrap up the head with clothes.

འཐུམས *hthums* barren, sterile; addled (eggs). བློ་འཐུམས stupid.

འཐུར *hthur* supine of འཐུ for འཐུ་བར in colloq. ཤིང་འཐུར་འགྲོ=ཤིང་འཐུ་བ་ལ་འགྲོ goes collecting wood.

འཐུལ་བ *hthul-wa* 1. adj. volatile. 2. sbst. the subtle particles that are carried by the wind to produce the sensation of smell. 3. to raise, to spread; to smell of: དུ་བ་འཐུལ་བ to raise smoke; དྲི་མ་བཟང་ངན་འཐུལ་བ to diffuse good or bad smell; ག་བུར་འཐུལ it smells of camphor; རྡུལ་མི་འཐུལ་བར་བྱས་པའི་རྗེས་སུ after having laid the dust; ལ་ལས་བདུག་སྤོས་འཐུལ some persons were spreading perfumes (*Jä.*).

འཐེགས་པ *hthegs-pa* 1. to prepare for a journey, to pack up. 2. to depart; it prob. signifies the same as ཐེག་པ, to lift, raise, take up; cf. གཞི་བཏག་ཅེས or འདེགས་པ to shift, to change (lodging), to remove; ཐེག་ཁུག carpet bag, knap-sack.

འཐེང *htheṅ* or འཐེང་བ ཁྱ adj. lame (person or animal); to be lame, to go lame, cf. ཐེང་པོ; རྐང་པ་ཞ་ནས་འཐེང་བར་གྱུར་པ became lame the leg being maimed.

འཐེན་པ *hthen-pa* 1. to draw, to pull: ཐག་པ་འཐེན་པ to pull a rope; གྱེན་ལ་འཐེན་པ to pull up, hoist; མདུན་དུ་འཐེན་པ to pull towards; ཕར་ཚུར་འཐེན་པ to pull this way and that way; ཕར་འཐེན་ཚུར་འཐེན they pulled to and fro; ཐུར་གྱིས་འཐེན་པ pulling by jerks, by little and little; ཡོལ་བ་འཐེན་པ to draw a curtain. 2. acc. to *Jä.* to stop, to stop short, to halt: འཐེན་པ་བཟང་ it will be advisable to stop. 3. in *W.* also=རྟེན་པ to lean, recline upon (*Jä.*).

འཐེན་པ II: acc. to Bon terminology is the line of a རྒྱལ་རྒྱུད or dynasty, the term being thus applied because each member was metaphorically drawn up towards heaven by his ancestors. The eleven dynasties of Bon kings or གནམ་གྱི་འཐེན་པ (lit. heavenly lines) were called (1) གནམ་འཐེན་རྫེ, (2) ཡེ་སྨ་ལ་འཐེན, (3) མ་སངས་ལ་འཐེན, (4) སྨ་ལ་སངས་གཡེན་ལ་འཐེན, (5) གཡེན་སངས་པྱ་ལ་འཐེན, (6) པྱ་སངས་རོལ་ལ་འཐེན, (7) རོལ་སངས་ཡུམ་ལ་འཐེན, (8) ཡུམ་སངས་རྗོད་ལ་འཐེན, (9) ཡུམ་སངས་འོད་ལ་འཐེན, (10) རླུང་སངས་འོད་ལ་འཐེན, (11) འོད་གསལ་སྣ་ལ་འཐེན which is also called དམུ་འཐེན (*G. Bon.* 23).

འཐེབ *htheb*=ལྷག་པ overplus, extra, supernumerary: གོས་འཐེབ a supernumerary dress; ཁྱོད་ལ་གོས་འཐེབ་ཡོད་ན་བདག་ལ་གཡར་རོགས་གྱིས if you have an extra dress please lend it to me; སལ་གོས་འཐེབ་ཀྱིས་འཐུམ་པ to wrap up in an extra blanket; ཞག་གཅིག་འཐེབ one day over, or too much. (*Jä.*). འཐེབ་པ *htheb-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to have too much (?).

འཐེབས་པ *hthebs-pa* pf. ཐེབས a pass. form of འདེབས་པ 1. to be thrown, overthrown; seized by or with: ནད་ཀྱིས་འཐེབས་པ seized with disease; འཐེབས་ཤིང instrument for holding fast cloth etc. in sewing. 2. to be opened out, be spread about: གསལ་འཐེབས་པ to be opened out clearly, made plain; ས་བོན་འདེབས་པ seed having been strewn; ལྕགས་ཐེར་གྱིས་ཐེབས་པའི་ས་སྲ hard soil which had been broken up with iron bars. 3. sometimes occurs as act. vb. instead of འདེབས་པ.

འཐེམས་པ *hthems-pa* 1. གྲངས་ཚང་བ the completion of a specified number; སྔགས་བགྲངས་ནས་འཐེམས completed counting the number of charms (*mantra*). 2. to shut

in, comprise, cover, include, v. འཐམས་པ. 3. to suffice=འགྲིད་པ or ལྡང་བ (*Jä.*).

འཐེར་པོ *hther-po* or འཐེར་བ smooth and glossy: དྲིལ་བུའི་དབྱིབས་འཐེར་འཐེར *dril-buhi dbyibs hther-hther* surface of the bell well polished (*Jig.*).

འཐོ *htho* sometimes written instead of མཐོ *mtho* a span.

འཐོག་པ I: *hthog-pa* acc. to *Cs.*=གཏོག་པ *gtog-pa* acc. to *Sch.* འཐག་པ *hthag-pa*.

འཐོག་པ II: pf. འཐོགས imp. लुम्पति 1. to take, bear away, carry: བྱ་སྐྱ་ཏ་མཆུ་ཡིས་འབུ་སྲིན་སོགས་འཐོགས་པ the magpie carries away worms, insects, etc., with its bill; ཤ་འཐོགས་པ་པོ one who places or carries the meat; རོལ་མོ་འཐོགས་པ one carrying cymbals (musical instruments, etc.) having cymbals in his hand (*Situ. 84*). 2. for ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa* to receive. 3. for འདོགས་པ as ཕན་འཐོགས་པ useful. 4. to name, to call (*Jä.*).

འཐོན་པ *hthon-pa* (pf. and imp. ཐོན་པ) 1. to go out, to come forth, depart; ནང་ནས་ཕྱིར་འཐོན་པ to come from within; ས་ནས་ཡར་འཐོན་པ to isuse forth from the ground: ཀུན་ཕྱིར་འཐོན་ཏེ all having come out; ཆུ་ཕ་ཁར་ཐོན་ནས when I emerged on the other side of the river. In *W.* colloq. is a common usage for འོང་བ to come, and འབྱུང་བ to arise. 2. acc. to *Jä.*= to occur, as in ཚོང་ཟས་ཕྱིར་ནས་འཐོན་འདུག (these goods) occur as imported, are imported: རིག་པ་ཅན་མིང་འཐོན་ཡིན་ཏེ his name occurs (*i.e.*, goes forth) as one who is knowing, *i.e.*, he is reputed sagacious.

འཐོན་མི་འབྲིང་པོ་རྒྱལ *Hthon-mi hbriṅ-po rgyal* n. of a descendant of king *Lde-phrin btsan* (*Yig.*).

འཐོབ་པ *hthob-pa* sometimes as a fut. of ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa*: འཐོབ་པ་དང་འབྲེལ་བ *hthob-pa daṅ hbrel-wa* प्राप्तानुबन्ध the accompaniment of what will be gained; result of gain or profit. འཐོབ་པ་མེད *hthob-pa med* अप्राप्ति not getting, not to be got.

འཐོམ་པ *hthom-pa*, pf. འཐོམས་པ also ཐོམས་པ to be confused, puzzled, to grope, to be stunned. མགོ་འཐོམས་པ=མགོ་འཁོར་བ: མགོ་འཐོམས་ནས his head being turned, puzzled; ཡེ་ཤེས་མིག་མེད་མུན་པར་འཐོམས being devoid of the eye of fore-knowledge he groped in darkness; མགོ་བོ་འཐོམ his head becomes dizzy, confounded (*Hbrom. 15*). Acc. to *Jä.* is now used in *W.* for to doze, slumber.

འཐོམ་ཡོར *hthom-yor* idiot, or dumb-confounded: གླེན་ལྐུགས་འོན་ལོང་འཐོམ་ཡོར་དང་གསུམ the three miseries of idiots, dumbness, deafness and blindness (*Khrid. 47*). In *C.* colloq. མི་འདི་འཐོམ་འཐོམ་རེད this man is very stupid or quite dazed.

འཐོར་བ *hthor-wa* pf. བཏོར *btor*, fut. གཏོར *gtor*, imp. འཐོར 1. prop. v. n. to be strewn or scattered, विकीरण, उपकर, प्रकीर्ण; ཆུ་འཐོར to sprinkle water; འབྲུ་འཐོར་བ to scatter grain: ཆར་པ་འཐོར་འཐོར་འབབ་པ་འདུག the rain comes drizzling down. 2. to be dispersed, dessicated, to burst (of a gun): ཆུ་འཐོར་བ་པོ one who throws or sprinkles water (*Situ. 84*).

འཐོར་བྱེད *hthor-byed* a parrot (*Mṅon.*).

འཐོར་འཐུང་ *hthor-hthuṅ* आचमन libation=ཆུ་གཏོར (*Cs.*; *Sch.*).

འཐོར་མཐོ *hthor-mtho* तुङ्गशृङ्ग lofty peak.

འཐོལ *hthol* མི་སྦེད་པ or བཤགས་པ revealing, giving out, confessing; same as མཐོལ་བ *mthol-wa* पतिदेश confession.

ད

ད *da* is the eleventh letter of the Tibetan alphabet and the third letter of the third group of consonants. It is equivalent to the Sanskrit द, being more dental in its pronunciation than the English *d*.

ད I: num. figure for 11.

ད II: द, दा 1. metaphorically it symbolises a gift: སྦྱིན་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱིན་པ་སྡེ། ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡིན་པར bestowing great charity is the Mahāyāna (personified) (*K. my.* ཀ *208*). 2. the signification and virtues of this letter according to the fancies of mystic authors may perhaps be gathered from such statements as these: ད་ནི་སྟོང་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྒོ, ལེན་པ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ the letter ད is a symbol of being deprived of nothing; it takes away nothing, hence it sets free everything, *i.e.*, gives salvation (*K. g.* ས *42*); also ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྟེ། ཆོས་རྣམས་དུལ་བ་དང་ཞི་བ་ཉིད་དུ་སྟོན་ནོ being the state of entrance to all *Dharma* (*i.e.*, source of knowledge), it explains all matter and phenomena both in their passive and regulated or active states (*K. d.* ན *114*); དུལ་བ་དང་དུལ་བའི་གནས་སུ་ཡོངས་སུ་ངེས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ as it fully makes sure the *Vinaya* (moral discipline) and the objects of *Vinaya*, it is called the entrance to all *Dharma* (*Ḫbum.* ཀ *282*).

ད III: 1. now, at present, just, esp. before the imp. mood: ད་ནང་ལ་སོང་ in *C.* just go home! in *W.* now go inside! In later works and especially in modern colloq. the ད *da*, now, is ད་ལྟ *da-lta*, usually heard in colloq. as "*tanda.*" Other combinations are ད་ལྟ་ལམ་སང་ "*tanda lamsang*" at once; ད་ལྟ་འཕྲལ་དུ "*tanda ṭ'eltu*" directly, immediately. 2. this time, the present: ད་ལོ this, the present year. ད *da* in ད་ཆོག་ལྟ་བུ *da-chog lta-bu* then, now, अद्य.

ད་ཀོ་ཤ *Da-ko-ça* n. of an island called the Sandal-wood island (*Kathañ. 121*).

ད་ཁ *da-kha* 1. now, just now, presently. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a horse-shoe: ད་ཁ་རྒྱབ་པ *da-kha rgyab-pa* to shoe a horse.

ད་སྒོས *da-sgoș*=ད་ལྟ *da-lta* or འདི་སྐབས *ḫdi-șkabș* now, this time, this occasion.

ད་ཅི *da-ci* 1. then what: ད་ཅི་བསམ then what do you think; བློ་ཉེས་པ་ཁོས *blọ ñeș-pa khoș.* ད་ཅི་ནས་འབྱུང་ཐེན་གྱིས་གསུངས་ནས་གསོལ་དུ་མ་འདོད (*Khriḏ. 78*). 2. what was, lately: ད་ཅི་ནས་ད་ལྟ་པན་ལ from lately until now. 3. sickle-hook for cutting briars (*Jä.*).

ད་ཆ *da-cha* in future, henceforward.

ད་ཉིད *da-ñiḏ* or ད་ལྟ་ཉིད the present time; but just now; ད་ལྟ་ཉིད་དུ *da-lta ñiḏ-du* instantly.

ད་ལྟ *da-lta*, v. ད III.

ད་ལྟ་བ *da-lta-wa* or ད་ལྟ་ཡང་ *da-lta-yañ* even now: ད་ལྟ་ཡང་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ even now he is very kind. ད་ལྟར *da-ltar* for the present, at the present time; ད་ལྟར་གྱི་བྱ་བ *da-ltar-gyi bya-wa* or དངོས་པོ *dños-po* a person's experience or actions during the present period of his life; ད་ལྟར་བ་ *da-ltar-wa* the present time, present; the present tense: ད་ལྟར་བྱུང་བ་ *da-ltar byuñ-wa* प्रत्युत्पन्न presence of mind; also, born or grown for the current age or current times.

ད་སྟེ *da-s̱te* henceforth, from this time forward. Also ད་ཕྱིས *da-phyis*.

ད་དུང་ *da-duṅ* or ད་རུང་ *da-ruṅ* still, still more; but in *C.* this latter form is in common use for དང་ and ད་རུང་ཞོང་ give still more: ད་རུང་ལེགས་པར་གསུང་བར་ཞུ please explain it once more; ད་རུང་ཡང་ again and again.

In colloq. ད་རེ often stands for *da-ruṅ*.

ད་དྲག *da-d̲rag* 1.=ད་དགའ་མོ་རེད *da d̲gaḫ-mo red̲* that is good. 2. a term used in grammar for the now obsolete ད *da* when second final after the letters ན, ར, ལ, *e.g.*, in ཀུནད or འབྱོརད, changing the terminative དུ into ཏུ, also ནོ, རོ or ལོ, into ཏོ. Thus in the place of ཀུན་ནོ was formerly in use ཀུནད་ཏོ *kund̲-to*, and for འབྱོར་རོ was written འབྱོརད་ཏོ *ḫbyord̲-to*; now, although the final *d* is no longer used, a relic of its former use survives in the concluding particle ཏོ *to*.

ད་གདོད *da-gdod̲*=ད་དུང་ still, still more (*Ṅag. 25*).

ད་ནང་ *da-naṅ* or ད་ནངས *da-naṅs̱* 1. presently. 2. this morning; lately this day; ད་ནང་ཀློགས *da-naṅ ḵlags̱* read just now.

ད་ཙུག *da-tsug*=ད་གང་ *da-gaṅ*: ད་ཙུག་བྱེད *da-tsug byed̲* now what to do, or what is to be done; ཨ་པ་ང་ཤི་བ་འདུག་ད་ཙུག་བྱེད་སྙམ་པའི་ཤེས་པ་སྐྱོ་ཞིང་སྐྱིད་སྐྱུང་ལྷུང་གི་འགྲོ.

ད་གཟོད *da-gzod̲*=ད་གཟོད་གོ་འབྱུང་ now (at last) I understand: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ད་གཟོད་དོན་ལྡན་དུ་ཁས་བླངས now (at last) you have understood and accepted the real doctrine (*Ḫbrom. 17*).

ད་ཧུར *da-hur*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* suddenly, instantly: མི་ཡི་བྲུ་ནས་ད་ཧུར་བབ fell suddenly from humanity (*D.R.*).

ད་རན *da-ran*=ད་ལན *da-lan* this time (in Sikk.).

ད་རངས *da-raṅs* this morning.

ད་རེ *da-re*=དེ་རིང་ this day, to-day: ད་རེ་ཐུག་འཚམས་དང་འཙུར་གྱི་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ཡོད་པ་ཅི་ཡིན། what is this terrible noise and confusion to-day (*Ṟdsa. 17*). ད་རེ or ད་རེས in *W.* means also: heretofore, sometime ago.

ད་ལམ *da-lam*=དེང་སང་ now-a-days: ད་ལམ་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་ཨུ་རྒྱན་གྱི་ཡུལ་དུ now-a-days in the country of Urgyen in the west (*Ya-sel. 11*).

† ད་དྲུ་འཇོམས *da-d̲ru-ḫjoms̱* दद्रुघ्न, ददघ्न the plant *Cassia alata*, the root of which cures ringworm; several synonyms for this bulbous root, called *ol* in Bengal, are mentioned: རབ་མཐོ *rab-m̲tho*; གླང་པོ་དཀར་པོ *g̱laṅ-po d̲kar-po*; འཁོར་ལོ་འཇོམས *ḫkhor-lo-ḫjoms̱*; སྦྱེད་འཇིགས *s̱byed̲-ḫjigs̱*; འདོར་ཁ་བ *ḫdor kha-ba*; ཤིན་ཤུན་ཅན *çin-çun-can*; ཕུག་རོན་རྐང་ *phug-ron ṟkaṅ*; པི་ཉྫ *pi-ṉya*; འོད་ལྡན་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *ḫod̲-ḻdan ḫkhri-çiṅ*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *d̲kaḫ-thub can*; ཏེ་ལ་སེར་ཅན *te-la seṟ-can*; ཕག་མོ་གདོང་ *phag-mo gdoṅ*; སྐྱོབ་བྱེད་མ *s̱kyob-byed̲-ma.* Another species of *Cassia* is called སྟོབས་བཟང་མ *s̱tobs̱-ḇzaṅ-ma.*

† ད་ནུ་ཀ་རི *da-nu ka-ri* or ད་ནུ་སྐ་རི *da-nu s̱ka-ri* दनुकरि, or दनुस्करि n. of a flower (*K. d.* * *368*).

ད་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Da-khri ḇtsan-po* the name of one of the sons of king *Mu-khri ḇtsan-po.*

ད་ཆུ *da-chu*=དངུལ་ཆུ *d̲ṅul-chu* mercury (*S̱man.*): ད་ཆུ་རུས་པ་ཆག་པ་སྦྱོར་བར་བྱེད *Da-chu* causes fractured bones to unite.

ད་ཏྲིག *da-ṯrig* 1. n. of a vegetable medicine (prob. tamarind): ད་ཏྲིག་ཚ་གྲང་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པ་བྱེད *da-ṯrig tsha-graṅ ḫkhru-ba gcod̲-pa byed̲ da-ṯrig* stops diarrhœa caused by heat or cold (*Ṟtsii.*). Syn. སོ་བརྩི་མ *so ḇṟtsi-ma*; སྐྱུར་མོ *s̱kyur-mo*; འདབ་མ་ཕྲ་མོ *ḫdab-*

ma phra-mo (*Mñon.*). 2. in Bon terminology = devil: ད་ཏྲིག་མ་སངས་གསལ་ཟེར་འབར *da-trig ma-saṅs gsal zer hbar* the devil Masang exhibited radiant light (*D.R.*).

ད་ཕྲུག *da-phrug* or དྭ་ཕྲུག *dwa-phrug* or ད་ཙེ *da-tse* an orphan.

ད་བྱིད *da-byid* गोधा a lizard of Ladak: ད་བྱིད་ཤ་ཡིས་རོ་ཚ་དང་ སྐྲན་ནད་བྱང་བ་ཅན་ལ་ཕན.

Syn. ས་འཛིན *sa-hdsin*; ས་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *sa-hdsin skyes*; ཏེཧུ་ལེ་བ *tehu le-wa*; བདག་སྐྱེས *bdag-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ད་བེར *da-ber*, v. ཏ་བེར *ta-ber*, མདའ་བེར *mdah-ber*.

ད་ཧུ *dahu* = རྒྱ་ཚད *rgya-tshad* Indian fever, typhus fever: དེ་དུས་ན་རྒྱ་མཚོན་སེང་ན་ལེན་དྲ་ན་ཚད་པ་དུག་ཟེའམ་ནས་ཡོད་པ། at that time Gyatson-seng was laid up with typhus fever at Nalendra (*A. 71*).

ད་ར *da-ra* 1. कबन्ध a class of headless ghosts. 2. = དར་བ तक्र buttermilk which is half or three-fourths water.

‡ ད་ར་ད *Da-ra-da* n. of a country to the N.W. of India. prob. the modern Dardistan (*K. d. 23*).

‡ ད་ལིས *da-lis* (prob. from तलिस) same as བ་ལུའི་མེ་ཏོག a species of dwarf rhododendron with fragrant leaves: ད་ལིས་བད་ཀན་བྱུང་བ་སེལ་ཞིང་ཚེ་བཟུང་ལེན *Dali* cures phlegm, gonorrhoea, and gives longevity.

དྭ་བ *dwa-wa* a plant yielding an acrid drug: དྭ་བའི་རྩ་བས་སྲིན་གསོད་རུས་འཛེར་འགོག *dwa-wahi rtsa-was sringsod rus-hdser hgog* the root of *da-wa* kills worms and checks bony excrescences (*Med.*). དྭ་ཚུར *dwa-tshur* vinegar of *dwa-wa* plant, which made into a gargle removes fetid smell from the mouth and heals diseases of the bone (*Med.*).

དྭའི་འཆིང་བཱ་དུར *Dwahi-hchiṅ bā-dur* a Mongolian king who reigned over Tibet for seven years (*Loṅ.* ར *12*).

དྭ་ལས་བཱ་དུར *Dwa-las bā-dur* the Mongol name of the son of king *Mi-waṅ Phola Bsodnams Stob-rgyas*. His real Tibetan name was *Hgyur-med Rnam-Rgyal*, and the Emperor of China conferred on him the title of Wang (*Loṅ.* ར *18*).

དག *dag* 1. sign of the plural, eleg. for རྣམས *rnams;* often added to the pronouns དེ and འདི and sometimes to numerals; also in the combination དག་རྣམས *dag-rnams*. 2. in translation of Sanskrt denotes the dual number: ང་དག we two; ཁྱེད་དག you two; acc. to *Jä.* often used for ང་སྤྱི་བུ་དག my equals. 3. in colloq.: certainly, it is true: ལགས་དག sir, it is so.

དག་ཁ *dag-kha* is said to be used in Tsang for དེ་ཁ (*Jä.*).

དག་ག་དོག་གེ *dag-ga dog-ge* 1. uneven, also adv. unevenly; anything placed not quite on a level. 2. acc. to *Jä.* = དོག་དོག *dog-dog*.

དག་གུ *dag-gu* = ཕྱེ་མ *phye-ma* powder.

དག་པ *dag-pa* I: (prop. pf. of འདག་པ *hdag-pa*) शुद्धि, शुद्ध, पूत, पवित्र, शोधित, अवदात 1. clean, pure; cleansed; དྲི་མ་དག་པ purified (of dirt, defilement, stain, etc.); སྡིག་པ་དག་པ purified of sin. 2. sublime, exalted, passionless. Also may occur as abstr. noun: purity: དག་པ་ཅན *dag-pa can* possessing purity. དག་ཐེར་བ *dag ther-wa* or དག་ཐེར་བྱེད་པ; acc. to *Sch.*: to make clean, cleanse; དག་སྦྱོར་(ཐེར)་མཛད་པ id. དག་པར་འབྱུར་བ to

become clean, purified; དག་པར་བྱེད་པ to make clean, to cleanse, to purify; དག་པར་འཁྲུ་བ to wash clean; དག་པར་བྱས पूत, उन्मृष्ट, पावनीय, शोधित made clean, cleansed; རིགས་མ་དག impure or defiled blood or caste; ལུས་དང་ངག་དང་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ། quite pure in the works of the mind, in word, and in body; དག་པར་འཚོ་བ to lead a pure virtuous life; སྨོན་ལམ་དག་པ a right and proper prayer; རྣམ་པར་དག་པ विशुद्धि, विशुद्ध quite pure, most holy, also the state of purity; མི་དག་པ impure; impurity, defilement; བཀྲུས་ན་མི་དག་པ་མེད་དོ *bkrus-na mi-dag-pa med-do* when they have bathed they are freed from impurity. 3. स्नात, मृष्ट, मार्जित bleached, bathed, washed clean, rubbed, dusted, swept out: གདོང་མཆི་མས་དག་པ his face washed with tears; དག་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག *dag-pa yoṅs-su dag* washed completely clean.

དག་འགྲེལ *dag-hgrel* = དག་ཆའི་འགྲེལ་པ a commentary on orthography.

དག་ཅི *dag-ci* mint, aromatic plant, *Mentha royliana* (*Jä.*).

དག་བརྗོད *dag-brjod* or དག་པ་བརྗོད་པ correct expression, right spelling.

ཡང་དག་པ *yaṅ-dag-pa* सम्यक्, v. ཡང *yaṅ*.

དག་པ་ཉིད *dag-pa ñid* शुद्धता, पावनी the state of being pure; purification.

དག་པ་རིག་པ *dag-pa rig-pa* संवित्; = དག་པ་ཤེས་པ pure consciousness.

དག་པ་གསུམ *dag-pa gsum* the three requirements of purity in religion as explained in Tsong-khapa's *Lam-rim Chenmo*, viz.:—(1) སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་ངག་དག་པ purity in the speech of a spiritual teacher; (2) སློབ་མའི་རྒྱུད་དག་པ purity in the innate nature of a pupil; (3) བཤད་བྱའི་ཆོས་དག་པ purity in the doctrine to be explained.

དག་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dag-pahi dkyil-hkhor* the disk of purity, the immaculate orb, *i.e.*, the moon: མཛེས་སྐུ་ཆུ་གཏེར་དག་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཆུ་འཛིན་ཀྱིས་དབེན་ཞིང་ the disk of purity, though like waters stored in a beauteous body, is yet deprived of all clouds (*Yig. k. 15*).

དག་པའི་ཁམས *dag-pahi khams* = शुद्धधातु met. for mercury, quick-silver (*Mñon.*).

དག་པའི་མཐའ *dag-pahi mthah* or དག་པའི་རབ = ཡང་དག་པའི་མཐའ.

དག་པའི་ཞིང་ *dag-pahi shiṅ* the region of purity, the pure mansion; hence Dewachan the heaven of Amitābha Buddha where there is no impurity.

དག་བྱེད I: *dag-byed* पावक, पवन 1. water, air, the wind-god, fire, and the sacrificial grass *kuçā*. 2. fair complexion (*Mñon.*).

དག་བྱེད II: also पावनी, पवित्र 1. holy. 2. a holy river (as a purifier of dirt and sin). དག་བྱེད་བཞི the four holy rivers, namely, Sindhu, Pukṣu, Sitā and Gaṅgā: ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ར་གུར་ནས་མི་དགུད་པའི་བཀའི་བདུད་རྩི་དག་བྱེད་བཞིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་སྤྱི་བོར་སྩོལ་བ་མཆིན pray bestow the nectar of your commands upon my head from the canopied enclosure of your compassion like the streams of the four holy rivers which are never diverted (*Yig. k. 6*). 3. विशद, धवल white, bleached 4. ཨ་རུ *a-ru Myrobolana arjuna.*

དག་བྱེད III: correct spelling (in a composition); also any revision, correction.

དག་སྦྱོར *dag-sbyor* or དག་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ *dag-pahi sbyor-wa* holy combination; also exact coincidence (*Çil. 6*).

དག་ར *dag-ra* गृञ्जन a species of garlic.

དག་ཡིག *dag-yig* orthography; རྙིང་གི་དག་ཡིག or བརྡ་དག the earlier (now obsolete) orthography.

དག་ལས་གཡོ *dag-las-gyo* = དག་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ not holy, profane.

དག་ཤིང་ *dag-çiṅ* त्वक् 1. small splinter of wood or bamboo for cleansing the teeth. 2. bark of a tree. 3. scale of a fish.

དྭགས *dwags* bright, *i.e.*, in reference to openness, cheerful appearance of a place: ས་དཔྱད་ཕོག་མར་མདུན་རྒྱབ་དྭགས་གྲིབ་བཞི in the selection of a site for building are four chief points, the frontage, back, openness and the shade (*Jig.*).

དྭགས་སྟོད *Dwags-stod* the upper or higher portion of the district of Dwag-po in Tibet. དྭགས་སྟོད་ལྕང་ར *Dwags-stod lcaṅ-ra* n. of a grove in the upper portion of the district of Dwag-po (*Rtsii.*).

དྭགས་པོ *Dwags-po* the district of Dwag-po, situated between the S. E. of the province of Ü and Koṅg-po, the birth place of the present Dalai Lama Lobzang Thubdan Gya-tsho. དྭགས་པོ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Dwags-po bkah-rgyud* a section of the School of the Kah-gyu-pa which was powerful in Tibet before the supremacy of the Dalai Lama was established in 1644 A.D. དྭགས་པོ་ཟླ་འོད་གཞོན་ནུ *Dwags-po zla-hod gshon-nu* n. of celebrated lama of this school (*Loṅ.* ཉ *9*). དྭགས་ཕོར *dwags-phor* wooden cups turned in Dwag-po. དྭགས་ཤོག *dwags-çog* *Daphne* paper manufactured in Dwag-po. དྭགས་སླེ *dwags-sle* the striped woollen wrapper cloth manufactured in Dwag-po.

དང་ I: *daṅ* is a peculiarly-used word taking the form and position of a conjunction but really being a postp. or commitative case-sign of the meaning "with च." Thus ལུག་དང་ར་མོ་དང་མཛོ is not properly "sheep and she-goats and yak," but "yak with she-goats with sheep." However, in such enumerations, the rendering "and" is legitimate, as well as in mere couplings, *e.g.*, སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ་འབྲེག་པ shaving the hair and moustache. Acc. to Thon-mi-Sambhota, the father of Tibetan literature, this word has the following five significations:—(1) ཚིག་ཕྲ་ཕྱི་ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྡུད་པ as a conj. for connecting a word with another following it. (2) སོ་སོར་འབྱེད་པ as an analytic term to separate one word from another:—དབང་པོ་རྣམས་ནི་མིག་དང་རྣ་བ་དང་སྣ་དང་ལྕེ་དང་ལུས་སོ the *Dwaṅ-po* or the organs of sense are the eye and ear and nose and tongue and the body. (3) རྒྱུ་མཚན་ཏེ་རྒྱུ་མཚན་དེའི་ཕྱིར་དོན because of, on account of, by reason of: སྨན་ཟོས་པ་དང་ནད་སོས་སོ because of having taken medicine the disease was cured; ཆོས་མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ་དང་ལྷག་མཐོང་འཕེལ་ལོ on account of hearing many religious discourses his perceptive faculty increased; དུ་བ་མཐོང་བ་དང་མེར་ཤེས་སོ by seeing smoke he could know (there was) fire. (4) དུས་བརྗོད་པ་ཚེ་སྐབས་ཀྱི་དོན when, as soon as, occasion, opportunity: རྒྱུ་སྐར་རྒྱལ་འཆར་བ་དང་ཡུལ་དུ་ཆས་སོ he proceeded to the country when the constellation Pusyā appeared; ཉི་མ་ལ་ལ་ཤར་བ་དང་ཆོས་སྟོན་དངས as soon as the sun rose on the mountain-pass he performed the religious service. (5) གདམས་ངག་བརྗོད་པའི་དོན་ལ་འདུག་གོ it is used to signify exhortation, advice or entreaty: ལེགས་པར་སློབ་དང་ do learn well; ཁ་ཏོན་གྱིས་དང་ and read loudly (*Situ.*). This last usage, namely, the annexation of *daṅ* to the imperative, has become common with certain verbs in the colloq. being then used almost as a sign of the imperative. Thus ལྟོས་དང་ "*toi tang*" look, see! ལྟོ་ཟོས་དང་ eat food. That "with" is the general signification is evident from many phraseological usages of *daṅ*:—in using མཉམ་དུ "in equality, on a level," *daṅ* connects that word with the consequent, *e.g.*, ཁོ་རང་ཁྱོད་དང་མཉམ་དུ་འགྲོ་དགོས he must go with you;

so with the formative ལྡན་པ *ldan-pa* signifying "possessed of," "provided with," *e.g*, ནོར་དང་ལྡན་པ provided with wealth, wealthy; བུ་ལྔ་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ a king possessed of (or with) five sons. More explicitly in its true sense does it occur with many verbs:—ཞི་སེར་དང་འཕྲད་པ to meet with the husbandman; ཇག་པ་དང་ཐུག་པ to fall in with robbers; རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་དང་མཇལ་བ to salute the king's person; གཞན་གྱི་ཡིད་དང་མཐུན་པ to agree with another's opinion; ཐམས་ཅད་དང་གྲུབས་མཐུན་པ to be in harmony with all; ས་བདག་དང་འགལ་བ to be in opposition to or with the local god; དགྲ་དང་འཐབ་བ to fight with an enemy; ཁ་ཚུབ་དང་འཐབ་པ to struggle with a snow-storm; མ་ཎི་འཁོར་ལོ་ལ་བླ་མ་དང་རྩོད་པ་བྱས made dispute with the lama about the prayer-wheel; ཡ་མཚན་ལ་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་དང་འགྲན་པ to contend in miracles with the saint; བུད་མེད་དང་ཉལ་བ to lie with a woman; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དང་ཉེ་བ near the town; དེ་དང་འདྲ་བ equal to that. Some particular ways of using དང་ *dañ* are the following:—གསེར་དང་དངུལ་དང་ལྕགས་ལ་སོགས་པ gold, and silver, and iron, and the other (metals); whence note that in enumerations དང་ is employed in different ways, arbitrarily, *e.g.*, after every single noun or pronoun except the last one, or also after the last; it is used or omitted just as the metre may require it; or when a sum is mentioned, in the following manner:—འབྱུང་བ་བཞི་ནི the four elements; ས་དང་ཆུ་དང་མེ་དང་རླུང་དང་བཞི་འོ *sa-dañ chu-dañ me-dañ rluñ-dañ bshiho* earth, and water, and fire, and air, or esp. in col. language, thus ས་དང་གཅིག, ཆུ་དང་གཉིས, etc.—དང་ is frequent also in the sense of "from," especially with certain verbs which cannot indeed be used apart from it. Of these are འབྲལ་བ to be separated དང་ from, *e. g.*, འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་ཡིན was separated from lust; also འཕྲལ་བ *hphral-wa* to divide དང་ from; again: ཁང་པ་དང་རིང་བ far from the house. In general, however, ལས or ནས is the sign of "from." A further employment of དང་ very habitual in the classical treatises is in the manner of a continuative particle at the end of subordinate and co-ordinate sentences; so it is annexed to the verbal participle which concludes the clause, but never in the older works to the root of a verb standing thus; it can often, of course, be rendered by "and" as if it belonged to the following clause, but not always so. One example of this very common usage will here suffice: དེའི་ཚེ་ན་སྦྲུལ་གྱིས་ཁྱིམ་བདག་དེ་དང་དང་བར་བྱེད་པ་དང་། མི་དེ་དང་ལྷན་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཁྱེའུ་གཉིས་སྐད་འདེབས་ཏེ་བྲོས་སོང་ thereupon the snake terrifying the householder, two boys together with that man, throwing up cries, escaped. Finally, the one conclusion derivable from the various usages of དང་ is that the word must be always technically regarded as belonging to the words or clause which may precede it and not to any word or clause subsequent; which thus negatives the notion that it is a true conjunction.

དང་ II: a meadow.

དང་ག *dañ-ga* (col.=དང་ཁ *dañ-kha*) appetite: ངའི་དང་ག་འགག my appetite is gone; དང་ག་མི་བདེ want of appetite (though wishing to eat, cannot eat); དང་ག་བདེ་བ *dañ-ga bde-wa* good appetite.

Syn. ལྟོ་ཆེ *lto-che*; གྲོད་པ་ཆེ *grod-che*; དང་ཁ་བདེ *dañ-kha bde*; ཚིམ་མེད *tshim-med*; ཆོག་པ་མེད་པ *chog-pa med-pa* (*Mñon.*).

དང་དུ་བླང་བ *dañ-du blañ-wa* or དང་ལེན་པ, to receive a command or missive with readiness, to do a work with earnestness: བཀའ་རྩལ་དང་དུ་བླངས་པས་ཚུལ་བཞིན *bkah-rtsal dañ-du blañs-pas tshul-bshin* the behest he received

as a work of first importance (*i.e.*, considering it as the first of duties). དང་དུ་མི་ལེན *dañ-du mi-len* does not accept; does not apprehend.

དང་པོ *dañ-po* आदि, पूर्व्व, उपक्रम, आदिम, प्राक्, पुरस्तात्, अग्रतः, पुरतस्, प्रमुख, प्रथम 1. the first, earliest, with respect to number, time, rank: དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས་ आदिबुद्ध the first or the earliest Buddha; དང་པོའི་གཏམ་དེ་སུས་ཟེར who spoke (raised) the first rumour? who was it that first got up the rumour? དང་པོའི་ཉིན་པར on the very first day; ན་ཚོད་དང་པོ་ལ་གནས་པ being still in the prime of life; དང་པོ་གཉིས the two first. 2. the first beginning, outset; also signifies aboriginal, fundamental: ཉིན་མོའི་དང་པོ་ལ at the beginning of the day; དང་པོ་ཉིད་དུ in the first place, above all, at the very commencement; དང་པོ་ནས from the beginning; ལས་དང་པོ་པ *las dañ-po-pa* a beginner; ལས་དང་པོ་པའི་དུས་སུ as long as he is only a beginner; དང་པོ་དང་ཐ་མ *dañ-po dañ tha-ma* the first and the last; དང་པོའི་རྒྱུ *dañ-pohi rgyu* निदान the original or primary cause; དང་པོའི་སྒྲ *dañ-pohi sgra* preceding word; དང་པོ་སྒྲ་ལ་བརྟེན་ས་རྗེས་མའི་དོན་ཤེས he knows the meaning from the context. 3. as adv. དང་པོར firstly, in the first place; at first; in the beginning; དང་པོར་བདེ happy from the beginning.

དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན *dañ-pohi dul-can* a bride (just passed out of virginhood) (*Mñon.*); དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན་མ a maiden; a girl at puberty. Syn. བུ་མོ་དར་མ *bu-mo dar-ma*; ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ *kheñs ldan-ma*; ལང་ཚོ་ཅན་མ *lañ-tsho can-ma* (*Mñon.*).

དང་པོའི་བདག *dañ-pohi bdag* महात्म [1. a noble man]*S.* 2. in Gram. प्रथम पुरुष the first person.

དང་བ *dañ-wa* शं, पव 1. to be pure; to be clear; gen. as adj. pure, clear; འབྲས་དང་བ cleaned or sifted rice. 2. sincere, single-hearted, guileless: སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་ལ་རབ་དང་བ truly sincere towards all creatures; དགེ་སེམས་དང་བ a pure, sincere disposition to virtue (S. o.). དང་བ་ཉིད *dañ-wa ñid* संसन devotion, purity of heart. དང་བའི་གསལ་བ *dañ-wahi gsal-wa* (ཁ་དོག་སྐྱ་བུ) प्रसन्न, श्वेत to be cheerful; of open countenance; of bright appearance.

དང་ཙེ *dañ-tse* 1. n. of a kind of Chinese satin. 2. in *W.* a field-terrace (*Jä.*).

དང་ཟས་མ་ཟ *dañ-zas ma-za* अविश्वासभोजिन् do not eat with a doubt; also do not entertain doubt [a suspicious man]*S.*

དང་ར *dañ-ra* stable for cattle, in *C.* and *W.* (*Jä.*).

✝ **དང་ལ** *Dañ-la* 1. ཆུ་ཡི་རྫིང་བུ a tank, a pond. 2. acc. to *Sch.* a tract of land abounding in springs. 3. n. of a long and lofty mountain range in N. E. Tibet, running from long. 90° to long. 96° E. and keeping mainly to the 33rd parallel of latitude. Travellers to Lhasa from the N. E. must cross this range. It is Father Huc's "Tant-la."

དངས *dwañs* or དངས་པ *dwañs-pa* 1. sbst. glare, lustre: དངས་མི་འདུག it has no brightness or glitter; དངས་ཆེན་པོ very glittering. 2. force of language; also pronunciation (colloq. ལབ་དངས); དངས་པོ་ཉིད *dwañs-po ñid* sbst. brightness, lustre, glare, clearness. 3. adj. sparkling, pure, clean, clear: ཆུ་དངས་པ sparkling water; སེམས་དངས unpolluted heart; ཁམས་དངས་པ (of the body) perfect health, looking bright; གནམ་དངས a clear sky, fine weather; དངས་ཤེལ་མེ་ལོང་ n. of a code called "the clear crystal mirror" or directions for the guidance of government officials.

དངས་མ *dwaṅs-ma* = ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* रस juice, gravy; fig. relish, taste: ཟས་ཀྱི་དངས་མ the relish of food (*Mṅon.*).

དད་པ *dad-pa* श्रद्धा, भक्ति, छन्द: 1. sbst. faith, devotion. 2. vb. to believe, to have faith; acc. to *Jä.* a secondary form of འདོད་པ to wish; hence in compounds: སྐོམ་དད thirst, etc. Referring to this word *Milaraspa* remarks: དད་པ་དང་འདོད་པ་གཉིས་ནོར་དོགས་ཡོད་པས, དེ་གཉིས་དང་དད་པ་བྱ་བའི་ཡུལ་ཡང་མ་ནོར་བ་གལ་ཆེ as it is to be feared that དད་པ may be mistaken for འདོད་པ, it is important that these two and the object of one's དད་པ or faith should not be confounded. The first is what may be called divine love, the second, *i.e.*, འདོད་པ, is love for one's wife, children, and worldly things. དད་པ་མེད་པའི་མི་རྣམས་ལ, དཀར་པོའི་ཆོས་རྣམས་མི་སྐྱེ་སྟེ། to men who are devoid of faith, holy thoughts (religious ideas) would not occur (*Lam-rim. 25*). དེ་ལ་དད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཞིག་པར་མི་འགྱུར་གྱི། མཐའ་མེད་པའི་སྲོག་ཐོབ་པར་འགྱུར all believing in him shall not be destroyed, but shall obtain everlasting life. There are three kinds of དད་པ *dad-pa*, viz:—(1) དང་བའི་དད་པ भक्ति sincere faith; (2) ཡིད་ཆེས་པའི་དད་པ trust, full confidence; (3 ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པའི་དད་པ unflagging devotion, unalterable belief. དད་པ་ཉིད *dad-pa ñid* sbst. श्रद्धा faith, love, devotion; དད་གུས *dad-gus* reverence and faith: ཁོང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐོས་པ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་དད་གུས་སྒོམ on hearing of his high virtues I meditated reverentially on faith (*Hbrom.* ཕ *2*). དད་པ་ལོག་པ *dad-pa log-pa* श्रद्धाविपन्न impaired faith, want of faith [also, the man who is wanting in faith]*S*; དད་པ་ཕྱིར་བསྒྱུར་བ *dad-pa phyir-bsgyur-wa* དད་པ་ཉམས་པ छन्द: प्रत्युद्धार change or modification of one's opinion, (regarding another person). དད་པ་བྱེད་པ *dad-pa byed-pa* to confide in, to believe; དད་བཞིན་དུ in faith; དད་པ་འབུལ་བ *dad-pa hbul-wa* offer of faith; དད་པ་མི་ཕྱེད་པ *dad-pa mi-phyed-pa* unflagging faith.

དད་གུས་ལྡན *dad-gus ldan* भक्त, श्रद्धावान्, श्रद्धायुक्त, श्रद्धालु faithful, loyal, devout, respectful.

Syn. གུས་པར་བྱེད *gus-par byed*; གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད *she-sa byed*; མངོན་པར་ལྡང་ *mṅon-par ldaṅ*; སྟེན་བྱེད *sten-byed*; ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྟེན *kun-tu bsten*; རབ་ཏུ་བསྟེན *rab-tu bsten*; མོས་ལྡན *mos-ldan*; དད་ལྡན *dad-ldan*; དད་ཆགས་ཅན *dad-chags-can*; དད་པ་ཅན *dad-pa can*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu sems*; དང་བ *daṅ-wa*; མོས་པ *mos-pa*; གུས་པ་ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *gus-pa phyag byed-pa*; བན་དྷེ་རུ *ban-dä-ru* वन्दारु (*Mṅon.*).

དད་དམ་འཕོ་མེད་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ *dad-dam hpho-med-kyi hdun-pa* love with unflagging faith and unflinching devotion; as in ས་ཐག་འགྱང་གིས་བཅད་པས་དད་དམ་འཕོ་མེད་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ་ཟད་མེད་ལ in a remote land though separated by distance his unfailing love and devotion remained undiminished.

དད་འདུན *dad-hdun* love, faith, devotion, reverence, veneration. དད་འདུན་མེད་པ *dad-hdun med-pa* faithless, irreverent, unbelieving.

དད་པ་གསུམ *dad-pa gsum* the three kinds of དད་པ *dad-pa* or faith acc. to Bon:—མངོན་འདོད་ཀྱི་དད་པ; དད་བའི་དདཔ; ཡིད་ཆེས་ཀྱི་དད་པ; but acc. to Buddhism, there are two kinds of དད་པ (1) འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་དད་པ faith in a worldly sense; (2) འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་དད་པ faith in a spiritual sense (*K. d.* ན *310*).

དད་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *dad-pahi rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* श्रद्धानुसारी one of the stages of a Buddhist monk who is a *Çrāvaka*. དད་པའི་གསོ་སྦྱོང་བྱ་བར་གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ छन्दस: पोषधमारोचयति to pray to perform the *uposatha* (religious fasting) in faith; དད་པས་མོས་པོ श्रद्धायुक्त one of the twenty stages which a Buddhist monk attains to in the order of *Çrāvaka*.

དན་གོང་ *dan-goṅ* balls made of wood, cloth, stone, or glass, with which children play (*K. du.* ད *146*).

དན་ཏ *dan-ta* n. of a fruit yielding a medicinal drug.

དན་ཉེག *dan-ñeg* in the dialect of Amdo: precious, important.

དན་ཐུ་ལི་ཀ *dan-thu li-ka* n. of a kind of grass which grows as quickly as it is cut (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

དན་ད *dan-da* n. of a medicinal herb.

དན་ད་ལི *dan-da-li* in *Ld.* a sieve, gen. consisting of perforated leather or a wooden frame; རས་དན་དལ *ras dan-dal* a sieve made of cloth (*Jä.*).

དན་འདྲ *dan-hdra* एरण्ड n. of a medicinal fruit. [the castor-oil plant]*S.*

དན་བག *Dan-bag* or དམ་བག *Dam-bag* n. of hamlet situated below the great monastery of འབྲས་སྤུངས *Hbras spuṅs* or Daipung near Lhasa, about 4 miles to the W. of that city (*Loṅ* ཙ *3*).

དན་རོག *dan-rog* जयपाल *Croton euphorbia;* or rather its medicinal fruit: དན་རོག་ནང་ནད་དྲག་པོ་སྦྱོང་བ་བྱེད *dan-rog naṅ-nad drag-po sbyoṅ-wa byed* croton heals serious internal maladies.

‡ དན་ཌ་ཨུ་ཏ་པ་ལ *Danḍa u-ta pa-la* दण्ड-उत्पल n. of a medicinal plant: དན་ཌ་ཨུ་ཏ་པ་ལ་རྩ་བ་དང་, བ་ཡི་མར་དང་བཏུང་བྱས, དུས་ལྡན་དུས་ལ་སྦྲུམ་པར་འགྱུར from the root of the plant called Danḍa Utpala taken with cow's butter a woman will in proper time become pregnant (*K. g.* ཙ *44*).

དམ *dam* bound fast: དམ་ཁས་བླངས་པར་འོས་པ fit or suitable to be bound by promise or under an oath, v. ཁས་བླངས *khas-blaṅs*; དམ་དུ་བཅིང་པ *dam-du bciṅ-pa* निबद्ध well bound; also bound tightly. དམ་དུ་བཟུང་བ *dam-du bzuṅ-wa* to hold tightly, hold fast; ཡི་དམ *yi-dam* or ཐུགས་དམ *thugs-dam* a solemn promise, vow, oath, confirmation by oath; དམ་ལ་གནས་པ *dam-la gnas-pa* to abide by one's own promise or words; དམ་ཉམས *dam-ñams* a violation of promise; a violator of promises; དམ་ཉམས་ཀྱི་ལས་རྣམས violations of duty. དམ་ལ་འདོགས་པ to exorcise demons, to bind them under solemn oath, etc.

དམ་ཁ *dam-kha* = ཐེའུ་ཙེ *thehu-tse* a seal; དམ་ཁ་རྒྱབ་པ to seal, stamp. དམ་ག *dam-ga* = ཐམ་ཁ *tham-kha* (*Cs.*).

དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-prhug* = ཕྱག་དམ or ཐེའུ་ཙེ *thehu-tse* a seal (*Mṅon.*).

དམ་བཅའ *dam-bcah* or དམ་བཅའ་བ *dam-bcah-wa* नियम, व्रत, संविद, संगर, बन्ध a promise, a vow; the act of promising; almost equivalent to what we might term a sacrament. དམ་བཅའ་འབུལ་བ *dam-bcah hbul-wa* to give assurance; to make a promise; མི་འབབ་པའི་དམ་བཅའ *mi-hbab-pahi dam-bcah* a promise from which one will not shrink.

དམ་ཅན་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལེགས་པ *Dam-can rdo-rje legs-pa* is a Tantrik deity introduced by Padma S'ambhawa and mentioned in *Pth.* He is of the དྲག་གཤེད or terrific class of deities and is usually portrayed riding either on the Tibetan imaginary form of lion or on a he-goat. He is known also as *Rdor-legs.* Probably the same as that in the next paragraph.

དམ་ཅན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Dam-chen chos-rgal* is the tutelary deity of the Grand Lama of Tashi-lhunpo, and is supposed to be

under a solemn oath to defend Buddhism against all infidels.

དམ་བཅས་པ་ *dam bcas-pa* a promise made; to make a promise; དམ་སྲུང་བ་ *dam sruṅ-wa* to keep one's word or vow; དམ་བཅས་པ་དང་མི་འགལ་བ་ not to violate one's promise.

དམ་དུམ *dam-dum* 1.=ཕྲན་བུ *phran-bu* or ཉུང་ཉུང་ *ñuṅ-ñuṅ* small; a little quantity or bit. 2. various (*Sch.*).

དམ་པ *dam-pa* उत्तम, परम, सत्, दृढ 1. excellent, superior, the best. 2. steady or firm, tight. 3. holy, sacred; which is the most frequent usage of the word: བླ་མ་དམ་པ་བྱོན་བྱུང་ a holy lama has come; དམ་པ་ནི་མཆོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་བ་ཡིན་ he is a holy one who has become the very best; དམ་པའི་བློ་གྲོས་ *dam-pahi blo-gros* holy intention, pious inclination. 4. seems to be also used as a term resp. for: the deceased, the late, *e.g.*, ཡབ་དམ་པ་དེ་ཉིད་ he my deceased father; སློབ་དཔོན་དམ་པ་དེ་ཉིད་ the late teacher himself, etc. 5. also sbst. the good, the holy, holiness: དམ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ of the holy ones.

དམ་པ་རྒྱལ་ *dam-pa rgyal* for སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་རྒྱལ

དམ་པ་ཏོག་དཀར་ *Dam-pa tog-dkar* n. of a Deva-puttra; acc. to some Gautama Buddha bore this name in the Gahdan heavens.

དམ་པ་མི་ལྡན་ *dam-pa mi-ldan*=དམ་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ.

དམ་པའི་གྲིབ་བསིལ་དང་ལྡན་པ་ *dam-pahi grib-bsil-daṅ ldan-pa* सच्छाय possessed of the grateful shade of sanctity.

དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ *dam-pahi chos* or དམ་ཆོས་ सद्धर्म holy religion, Buddhism: དམ་པའི་ཆོས་དང་ཚེ་འདིའི་འདུན་མ་གཉིས་ མཉམ་དུ་འགྲུབ་པ་སུ་ཡང་ཡོད་པ་མིན་ both holy religion and worldly wishes there is none that can accomplish these two together (*Lo.* 7). དམ་པའི་ཆོས་པད་མ་དཀར་པོའི་མདོ་ *Dam-pahi chos pad-ma dkar-pohi mdo* सद्धर्मपुण्डरीकसूत्र n. of one of the well-known scriptures of the *Mahāyāna* school.

དམ་པའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན་ *dam-pahi gzugs-brñan* the image of holiness.

དམ་པོ་ *dam-po* दृढ 1. strict, firm, strong, tight; adv. as in དམ་པོར་འཛིན་པ་ to hold firmly, to seize securely. 2. acc. to *Jä.* narrow. དམ་པོ་མ་ཡིན་ *dam-po ma-yin* शिथिल not strong-willed; not strict; relaxed; དམ་པོར་བྱེད་པ་ *dam-por byed-pa* or སྲ་བར་བྱེད་པ་ दृढीक्रियते making firm, tight, or strict.

དམ་འབྱར་ *dam-hbyar* 1. = ལུགས་སྲོལ་ custom, usage, official practice: ལོ་གསར་སོགས་གཞི་དམ་འབྱར་དང་སྐྱར་ the customary allowances of the new year, etc. (*Rtsii*). 2. the affixing a seal; also a letter to which a seal has been fixed.

དམ་ཚིག་ *dam-tshig* word of honour, a sacred or solemn vow; words or engagement made solemnly; དམ་ཚིག་ཉིད་ *dam-tshig ñid* promise solemnly undertaken.

དམ་རྫས་ *dam-rdsas* or དམ་ཚིག་གི་རྫས་ *dam-tshig-gi rdsas* objects or articles of religious utility which one carries about; for instance, the bell and the dorje are the དམ་རྫས་ of a *Tantrik* lama or a Buddhist exorcist which he always carries with him: རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ་ལ་ཐུགས་དམ་མཛད་པས་དེའི་རྫས་ཆང་གཅིག་སྦས་པས because he consulted the holy opinion of the *naljorma* (female ascetic of the *Tantrik* school); her desideratum (དམ་རྫས) which was beer was kept concealed (*A. 61*).

འདམ་བུའི་ཚལ་ *Hdam-buhi tshal* n. of a place beyond Suvarṇa-bhūmi (ancient Pegu); it is located: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒལ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་གསེར་གླིང་ནུབ་ཤིང་གི་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས soon after crossing the ocean to the west of the groves of Suvarṇa-bhūmi (*A. 20*).

དམ་སྲག་རྫོང་ *Dam-srag rdsoṅ* described as as being a district in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

དམ་སྲི *dam-sri* a species of gnome mentioned in *Pth.* as causing plague and cattle-disease.

དཧུ *dahu* a kind of fever (typhoid): ཚད་པ་དཧུམ་ཐེབས་ནས being laid up with typhoid fever. དཧུ་བུ་ཚ *dahu bu-tsha* = དྭཧུ་བུ་ཚ *dwahu bu-tsha* an orphan boy, orphan.

དར I: *dar* कौश, राग, पट्टक silk; also a flag: མཇལ་དར lit. meeting-scarf, is resp. for ཁ་བཏགས silk-scarf presented on meeting; presentation scarf; རྒྱ་དར Chinese or Indian silk; དར་དཀར white or plain silk scarf; དར་གོས silk stuff or dress. འཕྱར་དར *hphyar-dar* a hoisted flag; དར་ཆུང a small flag; མདུང་དར *mduṅ-dar* a silken strip attached to the top of a lance. དར་སྐུད *dar-skud* रागसूत्र silk-thread: གོས་མེད་དར་སྐུད་འདྲ without dress; naked like a silk thread (stark-naked). དར་ཁྲ *dar-khra* चित्रपट painted or coloured satin; satin with figures on it; དར་ཕོན *dar-phon* a coarse kind of silk; དར་ཁྲུ *dar-khru* small square or triangular flag (made originally of silk); དར་གྱི་ལྡ་ལྡིང་ *dar-gyi lda-ldiṅ* पट्टदाम silk-lace or fringes: དར་གྱི་ལྡ་ལྡིང་མང་པོ་བཏགས་པ *dar-gyi lda-ldiṅ maṅ-po btags-pa* पट्टदामकलाप decorated with a large number of silk fringes, lace, &c. དར་ཟབ *dar-zab* कौश the finest satin, silk-stuff; embroidered silk *kincob*; དར་ཟབ་སྣུམས་ལས་བྱུང་བ (དང་པོ་ལས་བྱུང་བ) कौशेय the finest satin: དར་ཟབ་གོས་ཤིངས (གོས་ཆེན་གྱི་གདན) ཟླ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་ཞོག (*A. 4*) let Chandragarbha sit on the satin-robe spread out. རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་དར་ཟབ་སོགས་ སྣུན་གཟིགས་མང་ཙམ a large present consisting of the finest embroidered satin, etc. (*Rtsii.*). དར་རི་མོ་ཅན *dar ri-mo-can* चित्रपट्टक figured satin imported from China.

དར་ལ *dar-la* पट, (གོས་ཤིག) अवश्यायपट्ट [a kind of satin cloth used for protection against frost] *S.*

དར་གྱི་འབུ *dar-gyi hbu* or དར་གྱི་སྲིན་བུ *dar-gyi srin-bu* कौशकीट silk-worm.

Syn. སྐུད་པའི་འབུ *skud-pahi hbu*; དར་གྱི་འབུ *dar-gyi hbu* (*Mṅon.*).

དར་ལྕོག *dar-lcog* a flag-staff about 10 or 12 feet high (with inscribed flag) fixed on house-tops, piles of stone, or on votive cairns.

Syn. དར་པོ་ཆེ *dar-po che.*

དར་བཏགས་པ *dar-btags-pa* to bind silk scarves to the neck or throw them on the necks of parties to be blessed.

དར་ཐོགས་པ *dar-thogs-pa* one with a scarf in his hand; དམག་དཔོན་དར་ཐོགས་པ the general (when given command of an army) being presented with a silk scarf as a token of office (*D.R.*).

དར་འཐག་མཁན *dar hthag-mkhan* silk-weaver; དར་འཐག་མཁན་གྱི་བུ་མོ daughter of a silk-weaver.

དར་བུ *dar-bu* a kind of red cloth made of either coarse silk or cotton, manufactured in Amdo (*S. kar. 174*).

དར་བུབས *dar-bubs* a whole piece of silk-stuff rolled together.

དར་དཔྱངས *dar-dpyaṅs* or དར་ཡུག *daryug* पट्टक a narrow ribbon-like piece of silk, a kind of silken ornament. 2. the silk scarves or coloured cotton cloth attached to a flag-staff (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. དར་བུ *dar-bu*; དར་ཆུང་ *dar-chuṅ* (*Jä.*).

དར II: ice, not glacial ice, but that on ponds, streams and lakes; དར་ཆགས *dar-chags* icy formation, ice in formation: མཚོ་ལ་དར་ཆགས་འདུག an incrustation of ice has formed on the lake. དར་ཟམ *dar-zam* ice-bridge.

དར III: यौवन youth; དར་བབས or དར་ལ་བབས་པ मध्यम; युवा youth; youthful age; also=སྐྱེས་ཕྲན *şkyeş-phran.* དར་ཕྱེད *dar-phyeḏ* or དར་ཡོལ *dar-yol* व्याजीर्ण, गतयौवन one past his youth, *i.e.*, after the middle age, *i.e.*, from the 49th to the 60th year in man.

དར་གཅིག *dar-gcig*=ཕུད་ཙམ or རེ་ཞིག a little while, a moment; དར་གཅིག་སོང་པ་ན after a while; adverbially: for a little while, for a moment, directly, instantly, in a moment; དར་ཙམ *dar-tsam* about a moment.

དར་བ *dar-wa* vb. 1. to be diffused, grown up; to spread, spreading; ཆེས་དར་བ to gain much ground, to increase exceedingly; དར་དུ་འཛུགས་པ to extend, enlarge; དར་རྒུད spreading and decaying; increase and decrease; ཡུལ་དར་བ a growing place or country. 2.=དར་ར (Beng.) घोल sbst. whey; milk from which butter has been churned out; དར་བའི་ཆང wine made of fermented whey.

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱ *chu-şkya*; ཆབ་སྐྱ *chab-şkya* (*M̱ńon.*).

དར་བབ་མ *dar bab-ma*=བུ་མོ་དར་མ तरुणी a maiden; a damsel.

དར་བབས *dar-babş*=དར་ལ་བབས་པ youthful.

དར་རྒྱས་གླིང་ *Dar-ṟgyaş gliń* n. of a Buddhist monastery in Upper Tibet. *Jä.* mentions this also as another n. for Darjeeling.

དར་སྒ *dar-şga* the walnut-tree.

དར་དིར *dar-dir* किलकिलायित humming or buzzing; wailing, lamenting (*Jä.*).

དར་རྡོ *dar-ṟdo*=དར་རྡོ *ṟdar-ṟdo*, གྲི་སོགས་དར་བྱེད a stone on which any steel implement is sharpened; grinding stone.

† **དར་དྷི** *dar-dhi*, v. ཀུ་ཤ *ku-ça* (*M̱ńon.*).

དར་པོ *dar-po* an adult.

དར་པོ་ཆེ *dar-po che*, v. དར་ལྕོག *dar-ḻcog* sail; large flag fastened to a flag-staff: རྫིངས་དེ་ཡང་དར་པོ་ཆེ་རླུང་གིས་བསྒྲོད་པ་བཞིན་དུ་འདར་བ་དང་ and that ship quivered like as a flag when moved by the wind (*A. 16*).

དར་མ I: *Dar-ma* n. of a district in the province of *H̱phan-yul*, with a small fort (*Ṟtsii.*).

དར་མ II: तारुण्य, संरूढ़, तरुण, also प्रौढ़, middle age (in man or woman) after the 40th year.

དར་མའི་སྟོབས་ *dar-maẖi ştobş* the strength of full-grown man, that of an adult.

དར་མའི་ལུས *dar-maẖi luş* उक्षशरीर the body of a bull; youthful body (like that of growing bull).

དར་མ་རིན་ཆེན *Dar-ma rin-chen* also called རྒྱལ་ཚབ་རྗེ the disciple and successor of Tsong-khapa; དར་མ་བསོད་ནམས *Dar-ma ḇsoḏ-namş* n. of a disciple of Tsong-khapa (*Loń.* ལ *11*).

དར་མོ *Dar-mo* an abbreviated n. of a Tibetan physician called དར་མོ་སྨན་རམས་པ; his work on medicine is still extant in Tibet.

དར་དམང་པ *dar ḏmań-pa* raw-silk (*Schtr.*).

དར་སྨན *dar-şman*=དར་ཚུར alum.

དར་ཙམ *dar-tsam*=རིབ་ཙམ or སྐིབ་ཙམ or དར་གཅིག a moment; very short time.

དར་བཙག *dar-ḇtsag*=རས་བཙག cloth used for sifting and filtering: གྲོ་ཞིབ་དར་བཙག་སྐུབ་པ་ནས་དང་འདྲ sifted wheat is like barley (in price) (*Ṟtsii.*).

དར་རྩེ་མདོ *Dar-ṟtse-m̱do* Darchendo, otherwise Ta-chien-lu, situated in the south-easternmost corner of Tibet and practically out of all Tibetan jurisdiction. It is the transport place from whence brick tea is brought into Tibet.

དར་ཚིལ *dar-tshil* 1. the fat of youthful growth. 2. acc. to *Sch.* grain.

དར་ཡ་ཀན *dar-ya kan* a medicinal herb growing in clefts of rocks: དར་ཡ་ཀན་གྱི་ཐང་ཁོག་ཆུ་སེར་སྐེམ་མགོ་བོའི་ནུམ་ཆག་སྦྱོར་ཞིང་ལྷ་བ་འཛིན།

དར་ཡབ *dar-yab* a silk-fan.

དར་ཤམ *dar-çam* 1. the lower border of a silk dress (*Jä.*). 2.=केरा n. of a plant, prob. the plantain.

དར་ཤིང་ *dar-çiñ* 1. a medicinal fruit. 2.= དར་ལྕོག་ཤིང་ flag-staff. 3. ཤིང་རྒྱུ་ལེགས་པ a very fine wood (*Jig.*), prob. the satin-wood.

དར་སར་བྱེད་པ *dar-sar byed-pa* to keep observances where religion flourishes.

དར་སང་ *dar-sañ* a thin satiny muslin used for door-curtains and screens by lamas and great personages to prevent the public gazing on any ceremony or entertainment.

དར་ཧན *dar-han* a Mongol word signifying a man who is exempt from the duty of furnishing labour, &c., to the State, and also from supplying ponies, &c., to those who travel under official authority.

དལ། मन्द adj slow, leisurely; དལ་རྐང་ *dal-rkañ* slowly walking; དལ་ཁོམ་མེད་པ *dal-khom med-pa*=ཁོང་མེད་པ without leisure or rest: ཕྱ་རོག་དང་བྱིའུ་སོགས་ཁ་དལ་ཁོམ་མེད་པར the mouths of crows and little birds, etc., have little rest (*Khrid.* 45). དལ་གྱིས *dal-gyis*= ག་ལེ slowly, softly, gently.

དལ་གྱིས་འབབ་པ *dal-gyis hbab-pa* मन्दाकिनी n. of the river Ganges in the Himalaya; any sluggish or glacial stream. Also *dal-babs*.

དལ་འགྲོ *dal-hgro* or དལ་གྱིས་འགྲོ मन्दाकिनी, प्रविलम्बित, शनैश्चर slowly or gradually moving; that moves in a prostrate position. Met. for the planet Saturn, the white swan, or a tortoise. དལ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན *dal-hgrohi rgyun-bshin* meandering, as great rivers of the plains which flow sluggishly: བཀའ་མཆིད་ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་དལ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཁྱེན (*Yig. k. 15*) pray permit your instructions (letters) to come to me uninterruptedly, like the flow of a river.

དལ་འགྲོས *dal-hgros* 1. a mode of dancing v. རྐང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད. 2. described as ག་ལེ་ག་ལེ་འགྲོ་བ to walk or move slowly.

དལ་རྒྱུ *dal-rgyu* slowly moving, sluggish stream.

དལ་ཅིག *dal-cig*=ལན་ཅིག *lan-cig* 1. once: དལ་ཅིག་ང་ཡོང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན I shall be coming over once. 2. क्षण a moment, cf. དར་གཅིག *dar-gcig* a little while.

དལ་རྟེན *dal-rten*=མི་ལུས the human body (which is very slowly evolved).

དལ་ཐོག་འཇུག་པ *dal-thog hjug-pa* to attack, disperse an enemy (*Sch.*).

དལ་དག *dal-dag* this term and དལ་རྐང་ and དལ་འགྲོས occur in astrological calculations of གཟའ་ལྔ the five planets (which term probably implies the planet Saturn).

དལ་དུ་ཕངས་པ *dal-du phañs-pa* fig. to work or to study assiduously; not to be lazy or indolent: འོ་ན་དལ་དུ་ཕངས་རིག་པ་སློབས་ཟེར he said: but then learn some science not to remain idle (*A. 32*).

དལ་པོ *dal-po* मन्दः=*dal* sluggish, slow, relaxed; weak, with but little energy.

Syn. ལྷོད་པོ *lhod-po*; ཤུགས་ཆུང་བ *çugs chuñ-wa*; བུལ་བ *bul-wa* (*Mñon.*).

དལ་བ *dal-wa*=ཁོམ་པ क्षण, शिथिल, विलम्बित languor, ease, quietude, leisure; also the state of *dalwa*, and so the being at ease or in state of leisurely comfort or repose: ཐུགས་དལ་དུས when at leisure, when the mind is disengaged or at ease, *dolce far niente.*

ཕྱིར་མི་ཁོམ་པའི་གནས་བརྒྱད་དུ་མ་སྐྱེས་པར་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་བསྒྲུབ་ཁོམ་པ་ནི་དལ་བ་ཞེས་བྱ generally, not being born in any of the eight states of restless existence, one who finds rest by religious practice is said to be *Dal-wa* (*Ṣñiṅ.*). དལ་བ་བརྒྱད the eight states in which living beings are at ease and happy as being possessed of many blessings; they are: (1) ཆོས་བྱེད་པའི་མི a religious person; (2) དབང་པོ་ཚང་བ one who is fully developed both physically and mentally; (3) ལྟ་བ་མ་ལོག not a heretic, *i.e.*, one who is a Buddhist; (4) as a ལྷ *lha* or god; (5) as a ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma yin* or *Asura* an antagonist of the gods; (6) an enlightened man (*i.e.*, not a savage or wildman); (7) and (8) those not born in space or in any animated nature outside humanity. These are also called ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད. The following are མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད *mi-khom-pa brgyad* अष्टावक्षणाः, *i.e.*, the states in which living beings have no ease or rest who suffer from continual work, and are therefore called restless ones or མི་ཁོམ་པ:—(1) དམྱལ་བ नरकोपपत्ति hell-beings; (2) ཡི་དྭགས प्रेतलोकोपपत्ति those born in the form of pretas; (3) དུད་འགྲོ तिर्य्यगुपपत्ति those in the animal kingdom (humanity excluded); (4) ལྷུལ་མཐའ་འཁོབ प्रत्यन्तजनपदोपपत्ति wild tribes living in the border countries, *i.e.*, outside the pale of civilization; (5) ཀླ་ཀློ *kla-klo* म्लेच्छ, or यवन lit. one of indistinct speech, *i.e.*, Moslems; (6) ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ दीर्घायुषदेवोपपत्ति the gods who on account of desire to live long are born in spheres of the heavens where there is no opportunity of entering the state of *Nirvāṇa*; (7) དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ इन्द्रियविकलता those who are defective in their internal or external organs; (8) ལྟ་བ་ལོག་པ मिथ्यादृष्टि those who are heretics or infidels, *i.e.*, not Buddhists. In Sanskrt and Pali works we find चित्तोत्पादविरागिता indifference with respect to the purification of heart, instead of (5).

དལ་བའི་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *dal-wahi lha-ldan-ma* रोहिणीनक्षत्र the lunar mansion in which there are five star-gods, a constellation appearing in the shape of a chariot.

Syn. བི་རྗི *bi-rji*; སྐར་མ་སྣར་མ *ṣkar-ma ṣnar-ma* (*Mñon.*).

དལ་བར་དགའ་བ *dal-war dgah-wa* to like doing things slowly, not rashly.

དལ་བུ *dal-bu*=དལ་བ *dalwa* मन्द slow: དལ་བུས་འགྲོ་མ मन्दगामिनी she who moves slowly. དལ་བུས=ཁྱད་ཀྱིས slowly; gently.

དལ་བོན *Dal-bon* a sect of the Bon: དལ་བོན་ལུ་གུ་གར་དལ་ཁམས་དང་ཚམས་པ་དང the Dal-Bon came from the soft regions where the lambs dwell (*D.R.*).

དལ་འབབ་རྣམ་བཞི *dal-hbab rnam-bshi* the four great rivers which have issued from the glaciers are:—(1) सिन्धु the Indus; (2) གང་གཱ गङ्गा the Ganges; (3) པཀྵུ पक्षु the Pakshu; acc. to some authors, the Yamunā; (4) སི་ཏ सिता the Oxus; acc. to some authors the Brahmaputtra: ཡིབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་དལ་འབབ་རྣམ་པ་བཞིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཆིས (*Yig. k. 28*) may your letters also be like the flowing streams of the four *Mandākinī* rivers.

དལ་འབྱོར *dal-hbyor* an abbr. of དལ་བ་བརྒྱད and འབྱོར་བ་བཅུ; and when these eighteen conditions are complete in a *Sattva*, *i.e.*, in an animate being, it becomes a human being: བདག་ནི་དལ་འབྱོར་མི་དབང་ལུས་ཐོབ་ཅིང I having obtained the noble body of a *dal-hbyor* man (*A. 3*). དལ་འབྱོར་རྙེད་པར་དཀའ་བ *dal-hbyor rñed-par dkah-wa* humanity, *i.e.*, the state in which the eighteen blessings are with difficulty acquired.

དལ་སྦྱིན་མ *dal ṣbyin-ma* क्षणदा 1. n. of a festival. [2. night, giving relaxation or rest]*S.*

དལ་མ *dal-ma*=གར་མཁན་མ a nautch-girl or dancing-woman (*Mnon.*).

དལ་མོ *dal-mo* quiet, calm; also the chine, loin (*Jä.*).

དལ་མོ *dal-mo*=ག་ལེ slowly: ཁྱོད་རང་དལ་མོ་འགྲོ you walk slowly, proceed slowly. དལ་མྱུར་མཐོ་དམན་གྱི་འགྲོས *dal-myur mtho-dman-gyi hgros* slow and quick, upward or downward movement (*B. ch.*).

དལ་བཙོང་ *dal-btsoñ* དལ་ཚོང་ 1. one selling articles at his own residence, who has not to move here and there for their disposal; བཙོང *btsoñ* is pf. of འཚོང་ *htshoñ*. 2. in *W.* the people of མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ are not seldom forced by their rulers to take goods from them at fixed prices. When this is done underlings appear before the tents or houses with a quantity of goods (which nobody else will buy) and throwing them down tell the owner of the house or tent that he now owes so much to the Government for things received. This is called དལ་ཚོང་ orthogr. of དལ not certain, but it appears to mean to spread, distribute—to spread trade by force.

དལ་འཛིན་ *dal-hdsin*=དལ་འབབ or དལ་འཛིན་ मन्दधार flowing in a low stream. དལ་འཛིན་ང་རྒྱལ *dal-hdsin ña-rgyal* मानमन्दार the pride of Mandhara; the pride that I am more happy than another person; དལ་འཛིན་ལྟོ་དགའ *dal-dsin lto-dgah* मन्दोदरीप्रिय the lover of Mandodari, Râvana; དལ་འཛིན་གནས་བཟང་ *dal-hdsin gnas-bzañ* the superb mansion of heaven.

དལ་ཡམས *dal-yams*=ནད་རིམས་ངན་པ a pestilence of the worst kind, with the following symptoms:—གཟེར་ཐུང་ *gzer-thuñ*; ཁྲག་ནད *khrag-nad*; ལྟག་འགྱེལ *ltag-hgyel*; ཅོག་འགྱེལ *cog-hgyel*; མཁྲིས་རིམས *mkhris-rims*; སྨྱོ་རིམས *smyo-rims*, etc. (*Sman. 119*).

དི *di* num. fig. 41.

དི་ཀི *di-ki* in mysticism=an assemblage: all or some brought in together (*K. g.* ཀ *215*).

དི་མར *di-mar* a certain worm or insect (*Sch.*).

དི་རི་རི *di-ri-ri* the howling noise of the wind, the rattle of thunder; also buzz, murmur, hum, low confused noise as of crowds, of number of praying people, of wailing prisoners, of birds on the wing. (*Glr.*, *Jä*).

དི་ཧི *di-hi*=ར་རོ་ཅན drunk (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ *215*).

དིག *dig* in ཁ་དིག or ཁ་དིག་པ, v. དིག་པ.

དིག་སྙན *dig-snan* कपोत a pigeon.

Syn. ཕུག་རོན *phug-ron*; ཅ་ཅོ་སྒྲོག *ca-co sgrog*; འཕྲུལ་བའི་མིག་ཅན *hphrul-wahi mig-can* (*Mñon.*).

དིག་པ *dig-pa* गद्गद 1. to stammer, also ཁ་དིག་པ a stammerer: སྨྲ་ཆ་བ་ཤད་དུས་ཁ་དིག་པ he at the time of speaking stammers (*Ya-sel, 35*); cf. འདིག་པ *hdig-pa*. 2. staggering, intoxicated (*Jä.*).

དིང་ *diñ* for དིང་སང་ *diñ-sañ*.

དིང་ཁྲི *diñ-khri* a descendant of *Gñah-khri btsan-po*, the first historical king of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

དིང་དིང *diñ-diñ* the sound of the drum; acc. to *Schr.* གད་མོ་དིང་དིང་=laughing aloud (*Tā. 158-4*).

དིང་ཕོན *diñ-phon* n. of a superior kind of Chinese satin embroidered and worked with needle: གནམ་ཡོལ་དིང་ཕོན་ཁོ་ན་ཡུམ་པ་རབ the canopy or ceiling made only of *Diñ-phon* satin is better (*Jig.*). Also དིང་གོས *diñ-gos* id. (*S. kar. 179*).

དིང་ཧུར *diñ-hur* नाद a sound, noise.

དིང་རི *Diñ-ri* n. of an extensive table-land situated N. E. of the confines of Nepal

in Tibet and where there is stationed a Chinese militia. It is commonly called Tingri Maidān. Is more than once mentioned by Milaras-pa in his Nam-thar.

དིང་སང་ *diṅ-saṅ* सम्प्रति, abbr. དེ་རིང་ and སང་ to-day and to-morrow, hence just now, now-a-days; also written as དེང་སང་.

དིང་གསལ་འོད་དཔག་སུ་ཏུམ་སྤང་ཁྲབ་ལམ this passage was explained as: སྟོན་པས་ཁྱིམ་སྤང་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་ལེའུ་ནི the stage wherein the teacher renouncing his home enters the religious life (*D.R.*).

དུ I: *du* 1. num. fig. 71. 2. terminative case-sign after final ང, ད, ན, མ, ར, ལ. 3. how many, how much: དུ་ ཡོད how much is there? ཟླ་བ་ནས་ཟླ་བ་དུ་སོན how many months ago was it that he came? སངས་རྒྱས་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ནས་ལོ་དུ་ཐལ་ལགས་ཞུས་པས (*A. 93*) he asked how many years have passed since the *Nirvāṇa* of Buddha.

Syn. ག་ཚམ *ga-tsam*; ཅི་ཚམ *ci-tsam*; ཇི་ཚམ *ji-tsam* (*Mṅon.*).

དུ་དུ *du-du* how much, how many each time?

དུ་མ *du-ma* अनेक, नाना many; also various, several; ཞག་དུ་མ many days: དུ་མར་ཕྱེ it divided itself into several (parts); ལན་དུ་མར many a time, often. Occurs for "many" in *Mil. Gurbum* 79*b*. 2 and 182*a*. 3.

དུ་ཤིག *du-shig* about how much?

དུ་རུ *du-ru* how much, what extent? ཀྱིས་མེད་ཡུལ་འདིར་མགོ་བོ་འཁོམ, དེ་ཕྱིར་བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་འདི་ན, ཡུལ་གྱི་ས་དཔྱད་དུ་རུ་སྨྲོད (*Loṅ.* ཀ *4*) I am confused being a stranger in this country; for that reason the nature and extent of this country of Tibet (pray describe).

དུ II: in mystic sense 1. = རོ taste (རོ also = dead body). 2. a woman of bad morals (*K. g.* ཁ *179*).

‡ དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་རས *du-ku-laḥi ras* or དུ་ཀཱུ་ལའི་རས दौकूलकं the finest kind of silk cloth manufactured in very early times in India

‡ དུ་པ་ཏྲི་ཡ *du-pa tri-ya* (mystic) a cloud (*K. g.* ཁ *28*).

དུ་བ *du-wa* धूम smoke; དུ་བ་མཐུལ *du-wa mthul* धूमायते it smokes; དུ་བ་ཕྱུར་བ་བྱེད *du-wa phyur-wa byed* smoke rises; ཧོར་དུ *hor-du* "Turk's smoke," signifying the Turkoman Lob-nor or nomad's tents each containing a stove from which smoke rises.

དུ་བ་འཇུག་རིང་ *du-wa mjug-riṅ* केतु comet.

Syn. ཕོད་ཅན *phod-can*; མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug-phod-can*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phud-can*; སྦྲུལ་ཅན *sbrul-can*; སྐག་ལས་སྐྱེས *skag-las-kges*; སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *skra-gñis-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དུ་བ་པ *du-wa-pa* acc. to *Jä.*: in *Spiti* very poor people that pay but a trifling tax; proletarians ('smoke people') that have nothing but the smoke of their fire.

དུ་བ་མི་ཟད་པ *du-wa-mi zad-pa* = དབྱལ་བ n. of a hell (in the Bon mythology).

དུ་བ་འཚུབས *du-wa htshubs* वरट the hornet.

དུ་བའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *du-waḥi skye-gnas* 1. धूमयोनि fire (as the source of smoke). 2. acc. to *Mṅon.* = སྤྲིན *sprin* cloud.

དུ་བའི་ཏོག *du-waḥi tog* धूमकेतु a comet.

དུ་ཤག *du-shag* acc. to *Jä.* the smoke or vapour hanging over towns and large villages in the morning.

‡ དུ་རུ་ཀ *du-ru-ka* 1. a kind of fir from the sap of which a resinous incense is produced; ཐང་ཆུ་ནི་སྦྱིན་སྲེག་ལ་བཟང་ (*K. g.* ད *338*) the resin is considered good for the sacrificial fire. 2. རྒྱ་དུ་རུ་ཀའི་ཡུལ *rgya duru-kaḥi yul* n. of a place in China inhabited by Musalmans (*Loṅ.* ཀ *12*).

‡ དུ་ཧཾ *du-ham* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞེས་སྨྲ་བའི་ལན་ནོ a reply saying "it is a town" (a phrase used in mysticism) (*K. g.* ཁ *27*).

དུ་ཧར་ནག་པོ *Du-har nag-po* n. of a celebrated Chinese astronomer and mathematician (*Ṟtsii.*).

‡ དྷཱུ་པ་ཀཱ་ཡ *dū-pa kā ya* धूपकाय 1.= མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་སྐུ an image either inscribed on or deposited in a *stūpa* or chaitya. 2. a name of the great temple in the Daipung monastery near Lhasa.

དུག *dug* poison, which is of several kinds, viz:—རང་བཞིན་གྱི་དུག *i.e.*, natural poison, such as snake venom, vegetable and also moral poisons; གྱུར་པའི་དུག substances that have been converted into poison; are སྦྱར་བའི་དུག poisons applied and also made by mixture; མཐོང་བའི་དུག sight-poison, poisons which are visible as such; རེག་པའི་དུག poisons of contagion and infection, those of fatal or ruinous consequences. The four figurative poisons in Budh. are:—རིག་སྔགས་ལོག་པར་ཤེས་པ་དུག a *mantra* or charm known in a wrong manner is poison; ནད་ལ་བཏང་སྙོམས་བྱས་པ་དུག indifference to an illness is poison; རྒན་པོས་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་བསྟེན་པ་དུག an old man's keeping company with a young woman is poison; དབུལ་པོ་ཉིན་པར་ཉལ་བ་དུག a poor man's sleep during the day-time is poison (*Ç. doñ.*). In medical works: ཉི་མ་ཚ་བ་པགས་པའི་དུག the hot sun acts as a poison to the skin; ཆང་ནི་ཤ་ཡི་དུག་ཡིན་ཏེ beer acts as poison to the flesh; ཚྭ་ནི་རུས་པའི་དུག་ཡིན་ལ table-salt acts as poison to the bones. Again, we read of དུག་གསུམ་ནི *dug-gsum-ni* the three poisons:—འདོད་ཆགས काम [lust]*S.* ཞེ་སྡང་ क्रोध [hatred]*S.* གཏི་མུག मोह [ignorance]*S.* (*A. K. 111-21*). Acc. to the Bon there are five moral poisons:—(1) ང་རྒྱལ pride originating from an inordinate sense of one's acquirements; (2) འདོད་ཆགས love and lust originated from objects that fascinate the mind; (3) ཞེ་སྡང་ anger as the poison of the mind which embitters everything that would otherwise be charming; (4) ཕྲག་དོག jealousy which does not allow the mind to bear the sight of another's prosperity; (5) གཏི་མུག= རྨོངས་པ darkness of the mind. The five gods who acc. to the Bon can suppress the above five poisons are:—(1) གཤེན་ལྷ་འོད་དཀར, (2) གསང་གསས་བཙན་པོ (3) དགོད་གསས་ཁམས་པ, (4) གསས་རྗེ་མང་པོ, (5) གནམ་གསས་དབྱིང་དུམ.

དུག་གིས་བྱུག་པ་ཅན *dug-giṣ byug-pa-cān* whatever has been poisoned or besmeared with poison (as an arrow point) (*Ṁṅon.*).

དུག་གི་མེ་ཏོག *dug-gi me-tog* 1. generally the plant *Vangueria spinosa*, the blue-lotus. 2. also अतसी *Linum usitatissimum.*

དུག་གི་སྨན *dug-gi ṣman* or དུག་སྨན aconite; poison used as medicine. དུག་གི་སྨན་པ *dug-gi ṣman-pa* जाङ्गुलवैद्य a physican or medicine-man using poisonous drugs in diseases.

དུག་སྔགས *dug-ṣṅags* poison charm; the following poison-charm is carried in amulet cases inscribed on cloth, paper, or birch-bark, as a protection against poison: ཨོཾ་ཧུམ་པེ་ལེ ཧུམ་པེ་ལེ ཕུ་ཧུམ་པེ ནད་ཏེ ཕུན་ཏ་ཏེ ཀེ་པ་ ཏ་ཏེ སུ་ན་ཡེ ས་མ་ཡེ ད་ན་ཏེ *da-na-te* དན་ཏེ་ལེ ཏི་ལེ ཏི་ལ་ཀེ་ལེ ཧུ་ལེ ཧུ་ལ་ཀོ་ལེ ཨོཾ་ལེ *o-le* ཧུང་ཀེ་ལེ་སྭཱ་ཧཱ (*K. du.* ཙ *116*).

དུག་ཅན *dug-can* poisonous; དུག་ཅན་པ *dug-can-pa* = ཐབས་རྡུགས་པ also = सागर the ocean; anything poisonous or mischievous; དུག་ཅན་མཚོ *dug-can ṃtsho* सागर the ocean (which is believed to contain poison).

དུག་བཅོམ *dug-bcom* हतविष an epithet of Buddha; one who has made poison ineffectual (*M.V.*).

དུག་ཆགས *dug-chagṣ* mischievous; colloq. མི་འདི་དུག་ཆགས་རེད "*mi di duk-chak re,*" that man is very mischievous.

དུག་འཇོམས *dug-hjomṣ* गुरुड, विषहा, विषघातिन् a kind of twining shrub used as an

antidote against poison, *Muispermum cordifolium.*

དུག་འཇོམས་ལྡན་ *dug hjoms-ldan* गरुड the golden eagle which Vishnu is said to ride.

དུག་གཉེན་ *dug-gñen* an antidote to poison.

དུག་ཏི་ *dug-ti* in Tsang: so, thus, in this manner=ཉུག་ཏི་ (*Jä.*).

དུག་པ་ *dug-pa* or དུག་པོ་ old coat or garment patched up and mended (*Mñon.*). Acc. to *Jä.* coat, garment, dress.

དུག་འཕྲོག་ *dag-hphrog* विषापहा poison-repelling, antidote against poison, n. of a species of tree, *Aristolochia Indica.*

དུག་དམར་ *dug-dmar*=མཚན་ལ་མི་སྨྲོན་པོ.

དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ *dug-mo ñuñ* or དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་ཤིང་ཏོག medicinal fruit akin to *Karaya*: ཀ་རུ་ཙྪ་ཡ དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གིས་མཁྲིས་སེལ་ཚ་འཁྲུ་གཅོད *Karaya* or *Dugma-ñuñ* stops dysentery and cures biliousness.

Syn. བཅད་སྐྱེ *bcad-skye*; སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can*; རི་ཡི་ཕྲེང་ *ri-yi-phreñ*; བེའུ་ཅན *behu-can*; ཤིང་སྐྱ *çiñ-skya.*

དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་འབྲུ *dug-mo ñuñ-gi hbru* कलिक described as ནས་འབྲས་བཟང་ *nas hbras-bzañ* fine-fruiting barley.

དུག་རྩ་ *dug-rtsa* (བོང་ནག) a species of aconite.

དུག་རབ་འཇོམས *dug rab-hjoms* 1. पद्म, विषप्रायुध the lotus; that which destroys the effect of poison. 2. शिरीष the poison-destroying, the tree *Mimosa sirissa.*

དུག་རྦ་ཅན *dug rba-can* विषशृङ्गिन् hornet or insect having a poison-sting.

དུག་ལོ *dug-lo* 1. poisonous leaf. 2. न्यग्रोध the banyan tree; *Ficus religiosa.* དུག་ལོ་ལྗོན་པའི་མདོ *Dug-lo ljon-pahi mdo* n. of a Bon religious work called 'the tree of poisonous leaves.'

དུག་ཤོག *dug-çog* poisonous paper, or *daphne* bark paper of Tibet arsenicated to prevent its being eaten up by moth.

དུག་སེལ *dug-sel* 1. श्रीकण्ठ that which neutralizes the effect of poison; an epithet of Mahādeva. 2. n. of a medical author of ancient India. 3. སྐྱུ་རུ the fruit of *Emblic myrobalan.*

‡ དུག་ཧ་ལཱ་ཧ་ལ *dug-ha-lā ha-la* हलाहल, or हलहल, कालकूट, a deadly poisonous drug.

དུགས I: *dugs* inflamation; in medical works of Tibet are named two kinds of དུགས, viz. :—བསིལ་དུགས inflamation from cold, and དྲོད་དུགས inflamation from heat.

དུགས II: 1. gentle warmth; acc. to *Schtr.* heat: ཚད་པའི་དུགས་ཀྱིས by the heat of fever; རྡོ་དུགས warmth from heated stone; ལྕམས་དུགས སྔངས་དུགས warmth from the fresh dung of animals; ཡོས་དུགས parched corn before it has lost its warmth. 2. revenge, grudge, rancour (*Jä.*).

དུགས་པ *dugs-pa* vb. 1. to make warm, to warm. 2. to light, to kindle (*Jä.*).

དུང་ *duñ* कम्बु, शङ्ख, जलज, कम्बोज any shell, the conch-shell (used as a vessel for offerings; or, when perforated at one end, for blowing as a horn); a horn, trumpet (to call the monks of a monastery to a service); དུང་འབུད་པ to blow a shell; ཁྲིམས་དུང་ trumpet used in courts of justice; ཆོས་དུང་ church-trumpet, trumpet used in religious services; དམག་དུང་ war-trumpet; ཤིངས་དུང་ hunting bugle; རྐང་དུང་ a trumpet made of a hollow thigh-bone; ཟངས་དུང་ a copper trumpet; རག་དུང་ a brass tube about eight feet long used as a trumpet; དབང་དུང་ a similar instrument but shorter and smaller in size; རྭ་དུང་ a horn trumpet; དུང་གི་ཚོགས *duñ-gi-tshogs* a series of

conch-shells. དུང་གི་ལག་འཁོར་=དུང་འཁོར the conch-shell ornament worn in Tibet on the wrist by the women; དུང་གི་ལག शङ्खकर an arm adorned with the conch-shell; དུང་སྐད *duṅ-ṣkad* the sound of the conch-shell trumpet; དུང་སྐད་ཡིན་ཕྱིར་རོལ་ཆ་ཀུན་ལས་མཐོ a conch-shell on account of its sound is higher than all musical instruments (*Loṅ.* ༥ *2*); དུང་ཆེན *duṅ-chen* large trumpets made of copper or brass used in religious services; the human skull; རྐང་དུང *ṛkaṅ-duṅ* the thigh-bone trumpet; དུང་ཆོས *duṅ-choṣ* शङ्ख religious service with the music of the church shell-trumpets; also the damning of religious faith or inclination in the mind.

Syn. ཤམ་ཀ *çamka*; ཆུ་སྲིན་གཤེད *chu-srin gçeḍ*.

དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཅོག་ཅན *Duṅ-gi thor-cog can* n. of a celebrated physician of Tibet who lived in the 4th century A. D: སྨན་པ་དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཅོག་ཅན་གྱི་ལྷ་ཐོ་རི་དང་དེའི་སྲས་ཁྲི་སྙན་གཟུགས་ཅན་གཉིས་ཀའི་བླ་སྨན་མཛད་དོ the physician Dungi-thor-chog-chan served as physician-lama to king Thori and his son Khri-ṣñan-gzugṣ-can (*Gyu. 33*).

དུང་གི་ལྡེམ་ཤིང་དཀར་པོ *duṅ-gi ldem-çiṅ dkar-po* white-wood tree to make images, the wood resembling a conch-shell in appearance; prob. birch-tree (*D.R.*). དུང་གི་སྒྲ་སེ་སེ་སེ་སེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ n. of a mythological ocean situated beyond the great mountain of *Ṛtseḍ-moḥi Phreṅ-waḥi ri* (*K. d.* ར *330*).

དུང་སྐྱོང *duṅ-ṣkyoṅ* n. of a Nāga Rājā who resides in the ocean and protects the shells (*Mṅon.*).

དུང་དཀར་རག་གཤོག་མ *duṅ-ḍkar rag-gçog-ma* lit. white conch with brass wings; a conch-shell trumpet or vessel mounted with brass, with brass-wings (*Ṛtsii.*).

དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duṅ-dkar gyaṣ-ḥkhyil* दक्षिणावर्त्तशङ्ख a conch-shell with its coil reverting to the right instead of to the left: གཡས་འཁྱིལ་གསུང་སྐད་ཐོས་པས་ནད་རིགས་སེལ། ཁྱིམ་དུ་བཅང་ན་འཐབ་རྩོད་མེད་ཅིང་མཐུན། the sound of the *Dakṣiṇā vartta* conch-shell cures various diseases and if one is kept in the house it removes quarrels, strife, and brings in harmony (*Loṅ.* ༥ *2*).

Syn. དུང་མཆོག *duṅ-mchog*; རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ *ṛgyal-po ḥkhyil-wa*; བཀྲ་ཤིས་དུང *ḅkraçiṣ duṅ*; སྐྱེ་བ་ལྔ་པ *ṣkye-wa lṅa-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དུང་གཡོན་འཁྱིལ *duṅ gyon-ḥkhyil* the ordinary conch-shell of which the coil is from left to right; དུང་དམར *duṅ-ḍmar* रक्तशङ्ख = དོག་ཅན red conch-shell; conch-shell vermilion dyed; དུང་ཚེར་མ་ཅན *duṅ tsher-ma can* कण्टकशङ्ख; དུང་རུ་བ་ཅན horned conch-shell or one with bristle-like excrescences.

དུང་མཁན *duṅ-ṃkhan*, v. དུང་བཟོ་བ

དུང་མཆོག *duṅ-ṃchog*, v. དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duṅ-ḍkar gyaṣ-ḥkhyil*.

དུང་རྡོ *duṅ-ṛdo* fossil-shell.

དུང་མདོག་ཅན *duṅ-ṃdog-can* possessed of conch-shell colour, conch-like colour; = མི་ཐོད་པ the human skull (*Ṣman. 348*).

དུང་འབྲས *duṅ-ḥbraṣ* शङ्खफल a kind of stone which joins fracture: དུང་འབྲས་རུས་སྦྱོར་དངུལ་ཆུ་འཛིན་པར་བྱེད.

དུང་མཚོ་དཀར་མོ *duṅ-ṃtsho ḍkar-mo* n. of a great white ocean abounding in conch-shells (*J. Zaṅ.*).

དུང་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duṅ gyaṣ-ḥkyil*, v. དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ.

དུང་ངེ *duṅ-ñe* defined as འདོད་པ or དད་པ་མངོན་སུམ་སྐྱེས་པ the growth of real attachment or regard; also སེམས་དུང་ངེ or ཡིད་དུང་ངེ id. དུང་ངེ་བ *duṅ-ñe-wa* constant, continual (*Jä.*).

དང་ཅན་མ *Duṅ-can-ma* शङ्खिनी n. of a Khadoma sprite.

དང་དང་ *duṅ-duṅ*=ཟྭམས་ཟྭམས 1. with ཞེད་པ=to yearn: ཀགས་ལྟོགས་ཀྱང་དང་དང་མ་ཞེད even if you starve, do not yearn after a thing; གཉེན་ལ་སེམས་དང་དང་ཞེད་པ he yearns for his relations. 2. staggering, reeling, loitering, wavering (*Sch.*).

དང་པན *duṅ-pan* a Chinese word Tibetanized=a washing bowl, basin.

དང་ཕྱུར *duṅ-phyur* (གྲངས) शङ्कु, अर्बुद, मध्य acc. to *Sch.* and *Jä.* 100 millions.

དང་ལུང་ *Duṅ-luṅ* n. of a sacred place in Tibet (*Deb. 43*): དང་ལུང་དུ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའི་སྒྲ་ཐོས at Dunlung he heard the voice of a *Dākini*.

དང་ལོ་ལྗོན་པའི་མདོ *Duṅ-lo ljon-paḥi mdo* n. of a Bon religious work (*B. Nam.*).

དང་སེམས *duṅ-semṣ* lit. white heart, sincerity, candidness: ཁྱོ་བོ་ཡང་དང་སེམས་ཀྱི་རྫེའི་ངོས་ནས་མི་འདོར་བའི་ཚོལ་ནས་ཡང་ཀྱང་ཡང་ཞེད། (*Yig. k. 88*) I shall again and again sincerely hold intercourse with you on appropriate subjects so as not to be discarded.

དངས་པ *duṅṣ-pa* a secondary form of གདུངས་པ love, དད་པ་དང་དངས་པ་ཞིག་སྐྱེས་ཏེ some faith and love having grown. ཡིད་དངས=སྙིང་འཇེ་བ loving, affectionate.

དུད་པ I: *dud-pa* 1.=ཀུས་པ नम्र adj. humble, sbst. mildness, humility, also respect, homage. 2. vb. to lie, to knit, v. འདུད་པ. 3. pf. of འདུད་པ to stoop, bend, to bow down.

དུད་འགྲོ *dud-hgro* पशु that which walks bending; opposite to man who walks upright; a quadruped, beast, and sometimes used as a general name for all animals except man. Dudo are of two kinds:—(1) ཕྱིངས་ན་གནས་པ those that live hidden, such as in the sea, underground, &c. 2. ཁ་འཐོར་བ those that live scattered in the abodes of men and gods. དམྱལ་བ་དང་ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གནས་སུ་ཡང་དུད་འགྲོ་ཡོད it is said that there are Dudo also in hell and in the region of the *Preta* (ghosts) (*K. d.* ཀ *2*).

དུད་པ II: (སྐེ་ཡི་དུ་བ) धूम 1. smoke. 2. कज्जल soot mixed with butter which is applied to the eye-lashes in the East. དུད་ཁ *dud-kha* acc. to *Sch.*: (1) having the colour of smoke. (2) a family; household, as smoke-emitters. (3) chimney; དུད་གྲངས *dud-graṅṣ* number of houses counted by the smoke coming out from each: ཁྲི་བསྐོར་རྣམས་ཀྱི་དུད་གྲངས the number of households or families of *Ū* and Tsang under the *Khri-bṣkor* rule. (*Yig.*). དུད་པ་སྔོན *dud-pa ṣṅon* the smoke preceding the flames; དུད་བལ *dud-bal* soot; དུད་རྩི *dud-rtsi* id.

དུད་དམག *dud-dmag* 1. fight or dispute among householders. 2. soldiers recruited from among villagers.

དུད་ཚང *dud-tshaṅ*=མི་ཚང་ a family, a household; དུད་འཚོ *dud-ḥtsho*=གྲོང་ཚོ a village, hamlet; དུད་འཚོ་ཁག་བཅུ་གཉིས twelve villages or hamlets.

དུན་པ *dun-pa* (for འདུན་པ) great diligence, assiduity; འདུན་པ་དག་པོ very diligent; in *W.* (cf. འདུན་པ and རྟུན).

དུབ་པ *dub-pa* क्लिष्ट or ཐུམ་དུབ་པ vb., pf. དུབ་པ to be fatigued, to be tired; ལུས་སེམས་དུབ་པར་མ་གྱུར་ཏམ have you not become fatigued in mind and body (*A. 23.*); adj. tired, fatigued; also དུབ་ཅན; sbst. fatigue; མི་དུབ་པོ untired ones; ངལ་ཞིང་དུབ་ནས being fatigued: ལུས་དང་ངག་ཡིད་དུབ he is tired in body, speech, and mind.

དུམ *dum* 1. a small plate or vessel: དུམ་གཅིག་གཏོར་མས་བཀང་བ་ཐོགས་ནས carrying one plate filled with torma offerings (*A. 29*). 2. a small quantity, a little, a bit: དུམ་ཙམ་སྡོད wait just a short while.

དུམ་པ *dum-pa* 1. किञ्चित् some: དུམ་པ་སྟེ it being a little, somewhat. 2. a division, or volume, in the dialect of Amdo: འབུམ་དུམ་པ་བཅུ་གཉིས the twelve volumes of the Bum (scriptures).

དུམ་པོ *dum-po* a large piece, a fragment.

དུམ་བུ *dum-bu* = དུམ་དུམ खण्ड a fraction, small piece, a part, a quantity. དུམ་བུར་གཅོག་པ, གཅོད་པ or བྱེད་པ to break, to cut to pieces: ནོར་རྫས་གང་ཡོད་ཐམས་ཅད་དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་ལ་བཅང་ནས་དུམ་བུ་གཉིས་པ་མ་ལ་ཐོབ, དུམ་བུ་གཅིག་བུ་ལ་ཐོབ all properties and effects whatever there may be should be divided into three parts—the parents will get two parts and the son one part. དུམ་བུ་ཅན *dum-bu can* fractional; དུམ་བུ་མིན *dum-bu min* दलं, अखण्ड entire. དུམ་བུ་གསུམ *dum-bu gsum* त्रिखण्डक three parts, triple division; དུམ་བུར་གྱུར་པ *dum-bur gyur-pa* divided into parts; དུམ་བུར་བྱེད་པ *dum-bur byed-pa* छिदा to divide.

དུམ་བྲག *Dum-brag* n. of a rock-cavern (*Deb.* ཀ *21*).

དུམ་ཡང་ *dum-yañ* in Sikk. = ལས་དཔོན head workman, one who supervises work.

དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་པ *dum-bu gsum-pa*, v. དུར་བྱེད.

དུར་བ *dur-wa* vb. 1. to dispose of the dead, to keep a dead body. 2. དུར *dur* or དུར་ས tomb, grave; དུར་དུ་འཇུག་པ to bury, to inter, to put in the grave; དུར་ཀོ་བ to dig a grave; དུར་ཁུང་ *dur-khuñ* a grave, tomb.

དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* श्मशान a cemetery or any place where the dead are disposed of (being buried, cremated, or else cut into pieces for distribution to birds, dogs, etc.). In the N. E. and E. suburbs of Lhasa are two large "dur-t'oi" or cemeteries, attended to by the notorious Rogya-pa or scavengers of the city, whose huts built of bones and horns stand in rows hard by. The different systems of dealing with the dead in East Tibet on the Chinese border, which in the main are identical with the methods in vogue at Lhasa, are fully described by Mr. W. W. Rockhill in his interesting work "The Land of the Lamas."

Syn. འཇིགས་གནས *hjigs-gnas*; སྲེག་གནས *sreg-gnas*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi gnas*; ཞི་བའི་གནས *shi-wahi gnas*; ཕ་མེས་ནགས *pha-mes nags*; གཤིན་གྱི་ནགས *gçin-gyi nags* (*Mñon.*).

དུར་ཁྲོད་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒྱད *dur-khrod chen-po brgyad* the eight great historical cemeteries of Magadha mentioned in Mahāyāna works: (1) གཏུམ་དྲག lies in a forest where the fragrant sandal tree abounded; (2) ཙང་ཚིང་འཁྲིགས་པ in a forest of *Bodhi* trees where the sacred fig-tree abounded; (3) འབར་འཁྲིགས་པ in a forest where *Jonesia asoka* abounded; 4. གིང་དུམ་ཅན in a forest where the བ་རུ་ར myrobalan abounded. 5. བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཚལ or བསིལ་བའི་ཚལ (*Çitavana*) where the species of sandal tree *kasañja* abounded; (6) ནུན་པ་ནག་པོ the forest where the glomerous fig-tree abounded; (7) ཀི་ལི་ཀི་ལིར་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པ *ki-li ki-lir sgra sgrog-pa* where the *Arjuna* tree abounded; (8) ཧ་ཧ་རྒོད་པ where the banyan tree abounded.

དུར་ཁྲོད་པ *dur-khrod-pa* श्माशानिक a *Tantrik* lama, one who resides in a cemetery for propitiating spirits.

དུར་ཁྲོད་མ *dur-khrod-ma* श्माशानिका an epithet of the goddess Paldan Lhamo.

དུར་རྒྱས *dur-rgyas* श्मशानाद्य the food which is given to a dying man.

དུར་སྒམ *dur-sgam* or དུར་སྒྲོམ coffin.

དུར་རྡོ *dur-rdo* stones piled over one's grave or place of cremation.

དུར་སྤྱང *dur-spyañ* lit. "grave-wolf"; perhaps a species of hyena that digs out dead bodies to devour them.

✝ **དུར་བ** *dur-wa* 1. to hurry, hasten; དུར་ཏེ་རྒྱུག་པ to run towards a place or object;. in colloq. to hasten to : ཟས་ལ་དུར་བ to hasten to dinner; ལས་ལ་དུར་བ to hasten to work; cf. ངམ་དུར་ཅན. 2. दूर्वा, रमाला a kind of grass with syn. ནུས་པ་སྟོང་ལྡན *nus-pa stoñ-ldan*; ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས *ñan spoñ-skyes*; སྐྱེས་ལྡན *skyes-ldan*; མཐའ་ཡས *mthah-yas*; ཚིག་བརྒྱ་བ *tshig brgya-wa*; ས་ཡི་འདབ *sa-yi hdab*; ལྗང་སེར་ཅན *ljañ-ser can*; ཚེ་འཕེལ་རྫས *tshe-hphel-rdsas* (*Mñon.*).

དུར་བ་དཀར་པོ *dur-wa dkar-po* 1. भार्गवी the blue or white flowering *dūrwā*; *Panicum dactylon*. 2. मण्डाली, सिता दूर्वा other white species of *durwā*.

Syn. བརྟོན་འགྲུས་བརྒྱ་བ *brston-hgrus brgya-wa*; གླང་སྤུ་སྐྱེས *glañ-spu skyes*; བྱ་ཡི་མིག *bya-yi mig*.

དུར་བས་འཆི *dur-was hchi* a scorpion.

Syn. སྡིག་པ་རྦ་ཅན *sdig-pa rba-can* (*Mñon.*).

དུར་བོན *Dur-bon* (lit. the Bon of the cemeteries) one of the earlier sects of Bon-pa which originating in Shang-Shung and Brutsha at last spread into the Tibetan central provinces during the reign of king གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ, the son of སྲིབ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *srib-khri btsan-po*; Loñam his minister under the instigation of the Dur-bon priests assassinated the king with a sword, whence he was called by the historians of Tibet གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ the sword-assasinated king. (*J. Zañ.*).

དུར་བྱ *dur-bya* कङ्क 1. also དུར་བྱ་རྒྱབ་དཀར Brahminy kite with white back (*Mñon.*). 2. acc. to *Sch.* a paring-axe, a hoe.

དུར་བྱིད *dur-byid*, (སྨན) त्रिपुटा, कुम्भ 1. the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. དུར་བྱིད་ཙ་གྲང་ནད་ཀུན་སྟོང་བར་བྱེད the root of *dur-byid* ejects all diseases arising from heat or cold. 2. (acc. to *Vai. sñ.*) त्रिवृता *Ipomoea turpethum* [a plant of valuable purgative properties, commonly called Tĉori, and distinguished into two species, white and black (*Convulculus turpethum*)]*S.*

Syn. མདའ་འཇོམས *mdah-hjoms*; ཚངས་གསུམ *tshañs-gsum*; དོར་བྱེད་མ *dor byed-ma*; ཕུར་མ་གསུམ་པ *phur-ma gsum-pa*; ཀུན་རྗེས་འབྱུང *kun-rjes-hbyuñ*; རྡུལ་ཅན *rdul-can*; ལོ་མ་གསུམ་པ *lo-ma gsum-pa*; དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་པ *dum-bu gsum-pa* (*Mñon.*).

དུར་བྱེད *dur-byed* रेचनी, विषघ्न, निकुम्भ, काल the plant *Croton polyandrum*.

དུར་བྱང *dur-byañ* an inscription placed on a tomb.

དུར་ཚུན *dur-tshun*, དུར་ཚོད *dur-tshod* food offered to the dead (*Cs.*).

དུར་མཚེད *dur-mtshed* a place for burying dead bodies (*Sch.*).

དུར་ཡུ *dur-yu*=ཕྱི་རོལ out side, beyond, foreign (mystic) (*K. g.* ཊ *26*).

དུར་ལེན *dur-len* (lit. that takes away from the cemetery) a sort of vampire.

དུལ *dul* is perf. root of the trs. vb. འདུལ་བ *hdul-wa* to tame, *q. v.*

དུལ་གནས *dul-gnas* or དུལ་བའི་གནས place of conversion or of one's discipline.

དུལ་བ दम discipline; དུལ་བ་ལེགས सायुदम [good discipline]*S.*

དུལ་བ་པ *dul-wa-pa* दमक a tamer, discipliner. དུལ་བ་ལྷ विनीत देव one of the early Buddhist sages and authors of India.

དུལ་བ་འཛིན *dul-wa hdsin*=བསྒོ་བ་ལ་ཉན་པ obedient, holding to discipline; one who observes the rules of *Vinaya* (*Mñon.*).

འདུལ་བར་འདོད་ *dul-war ḥdod* साहस courage.

དུལ་མ་ *dul-ma* 1. powdered or pulverized by burning, grinding, pounding, etc.; གསེར་དུལ་མ་ gold-dust, also oxidized powder of gold; སྨན་དུལ་མ་ medicinal powders. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a kind of water-colour made of pulverized gold and silver, for painting and writing. Really an erroneous form of རྡུལ་ *rdul.*

དུལ་མོ་ *dul-mo* tender-mouthed, tame, manageable, tractable (*Jä.*).

དུས *dus* काल, समय, वेला, युग 1. time in general, season. 2. =རན་ a certain time, the time or occasion for a thing to happen; right time, proper season: དུས་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ཚེས་བཅུ་ནས་ཕྱུང་བའི་ནུབ་མོ་སྲོད་ཀྱི་དང་པོ་ལ་སྐུ་ལ་དར་ནག་གོས་ཐེར་གསོལ taking the 10th day of the month as the most appropriate time, when night came on, in the first hour of dusk he would equip himself with a black silk robe and a staff (*Pth. 129*). དུས *dus* adv. for a while, sometimes; དེའི་དུས་སུ at the time; དུས་དེ་ཙ་ན at that time; དེ་དུས, དུས་དེར then, at this time; དུས་དེ་ཉིད་དུ in that very time; དང་པོའི་དུས་ཉིད་དུ in the very first time; དུས་སུ or དུས་དུས་སུ at times; དུས་འགའ་རེ sometimes, now and then; དེ་དང་དུས་མཉམ་དུ simultaneously with that; དེ་ནས་དུས་རེ་ཞིག་གི་ཚེ then on occasion; དུས་གཅིག་ན on a certain time, once; དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ or དུས་གཅིག་ལ at one and the same time, together; དུས་ཕྱིས་ཞིག་ན some future day. The statement that the time had arrived for anything is always phrased: it came down to the time དུས་ལ་བབ་སོང་; the time will arrive: དུས་ལ་འབབ་ཡོང་ it will descend to the time. དུས or དུས་ན after a genit. inf. or verbal root = when, after: ཞག་གཉིས་སོང་དུས when two days had, or will have passed; ང་བུ་མོའི་དུས་ན་ཡིན་ཏེ when I was still a girl; མགུ་དུས་མེད the time of merriment never arrives; བཙའ་དུས་ཏེ being the time of giving birth; འགྲོ་བའི་དུས་འདེབས་པ to fix a time for going; དུས་ད་ནས henceforth, from this time forward; དུས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར *dus-kyi khyad-par* कालविशेष special time, special occasion.

དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *Dus-kyi ḥkhor-lo* कालचक्र 1. the famous Kala-chakra system of Buddhism which introduced the worship of a Supreme Deity under the designation of Adi-buddha or ཐོག་མའི་སངས་རྒྱས. It arose in the 11th century A.D. in Shambala, a city said to have been located near the river Oxus in Central Asia; and both Atis′a and the historian Buston belonged to this cult. Under the appellation *Tsakun Kürden* it is popular with the Mongols. Varieties of the cult in India gave to S′iva or to Gaṇes′a the position of Adi-Buddha. 2. ནང་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ = སེམས་ཅན animated nature or living beings; གཞན་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ = ནང་གི་བསྒོམ meditation. 3. v. དུས་འཁོར *dus-ḥkhor*.

དུས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤས *dus-kyi cha-ças* the divisions of time—such as ལོ year; ཟླ་ར་བ season; ཟླ month; ordinarily the year ལོ is divided into four seasons, each of three months; but according to the *Vinaya* school the seasons are six, divided in reference to the *Uposatha* observances, and are:—དཔྱིད་ཀ་གཉིས two spring months, སོས་ཀ་གཉིས two summer months, དབྱར་གཉིས two rainy months, སྟོན་གཉིས two autumn or harvesting months, དགུན་གཉིས two winter months, དགུན་སྨད་གཉིས two deep-winter months. Tibetans also divide the year into three seasons, counting དཔྱིད་སོས spring and summer together, དབྱར་སྟོན rains and autumn together, and དགུན་སྟོད and དགུན་སྨད anterior winter and posterior winter together.

དུས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *dus-kyi chos-ñid* कालधर्म met. death (*Mñon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *dus-kyi rjes-su hgro-wa* कालानुसारि one who behaves or changes according to the occasion; a wind-cock. [also, it is a phrase signifying benzoin or benjamin]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བའི་ཙན་དན *dus-kyi rjes-su hbran-wahi tsan-dan* कालानुसारिचन्दन yellow sandal.

དུས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *dus-kyi bdag-po* met. the sun, the lord of time (*Mñon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་གནས *dus-kyi gnas* ऋतुवृत्ति [revolution of the seasons; a year]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་དབྱིད་པ *dus-kyi dbyid-pa* कालदण्ड [the staff of time, death]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *dus-kyi byed-po* कालकृत, सूर्य the sun; the maker of time.

དུས་ཀྱི་བར *dus-kyi-bar* during; क्षाकालिक [momentary]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *dus-kyi me-tog*, v. མཐིང་ *mthiñ* deep blue (*Mñon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་བརྩི་ཚུལ *dus-kyi brtsi-tshul* the manner of counting time:—120 of དུས་མཐའི་སྐད་ཅིག་པ *dus-mthahi skad-cig-pa* (the smallest conceivable division of time) make one བྱ་རྫོགས་ཀྱི་སྐད་ཅིག་མ *bya rdsogs-kyi skad-cig-ma* (སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་པ *se-gol gtogs-pa*); 60 of this latter make one ཐང་ *thañ*; 30 ཐང་ *thañ* make a ཡུད་ཙམ་ *yud-tsam*; and 30 ཡུད *yud* make one ཞག *shag* or day. Acc. to the system of counting adopted by Tibetan astronomers (སྐར་རྩིས་པ *skar rtsis-pa*) four drawings of breath in an adult make one ཆུ་སྲང་ *chu-srañ*, 60 ཆུ་སྲང་ *chu-srañ* make one ཆུ་ཚོད *chu-tshod*, 60 ཆུ་ཚོད *chu-tshod* make one ཞག་ *shag* (day and night); sixty years make one རབ་བྱུང་ *rab-byuñ* or cycle.

དུས་ཀྱི་ཚིགས *dus-kyi-tshigs* कालसन्ध [a summons by the angel of death]*S.*

དུས་བཀག་པ *dus bkag-pa* explained as ཡོད་པ་ལག་དང་མེད་པ་དུས *yodpa-lag dañ med-pa dus.*

དུས་སྐབས *dus-skabs* v. སྐབས *skabs.*

དུས་སྐྱེས *dus-skyes* कालज, कुसुम = སྐྱེར་ཤིང་ *skyer-çiñ* prob. *Berberis vulgaris* called སྐྱེར་པ *skyer-pa* or ཤིང་སེར *çiñ-ser* the yellow plant.

དུས་འཁོར *dus-hkhor* कालचक्र [the wheel of time]*S.*

Syn. མཆོག་གི་དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས *mchog-gi dañ-pohi sañs-rgyas*; ཐབས་ཤེས་བདག་ཉིད *thabs-çes bdag-ñid*; རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *rdo-rje sems-dpah*; ཨེ་ཝཾ་ཡི་གེ་རིགས་མེད་པ *e-wam yi-ge rigs med-pa*; ཤེས་དང་ཤེས་བྱའི་བདག་ཉིད་མཆོག *çes-dañ çes-byahi bdag-ñid mchog*; ཞི་བ་སྡོམས་ལ་འདུས་པ *shi-wa sdoms-la hdus-pa*; འཕོ་མེད *hpho-med*; ཐོག་མེད *thog-med*; ཐ་མ་མེད *tha-ma med*; རིགས་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་དག *rigs-kun khyab-dag*; བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས *byañ-chub sems*; རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྣམ་པ *rnal-hbyor rnam-pa*; རྣམ་ཀུན་མཆོག་ལྡན *rnam-kun mchog-ldan*; ཐོག་མའི་མགོན་པོ *thog-mahi mgon-po*; གཉིས་སུ་མེད *gñis-su med*; ཁམས་གསུམ་འཁོར་ལོས་བསྒྱུར་བ *khams-gsum hkhor-los bsgyur-wa.* (*Mñon.*).

དུས་འཁོར་པཎྜི་ཏ *Dus-hkhor pandita* n. of a celebrated lama born in Mongolia who was recognised as an incarnation by the Emperor of China. He founded the monastery of *Pad-dkar cho-gliñ* now harbouring three thousand monks.

དུས་འགྱུར *dus-hgyur* ऋतुपरिवर्त; change of season.

དུས་ཅན *dus-can* कालिक; n. of a flower, དུས་ཅན་ཆེན་པོ महाकालिक n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

དུས་གཅིག་སྐྱེས་པའི་མ་བུ *dus-gcig skyes-pahi ma-bu* = མཐོན་བུ་བུ་མ (mystic) (*Miñ-rda. 4*).

དུས་ཆད་པ་མེད་པ *dus chad-pa med-pa* कालिक in proper time, timely; time without interruption, continually.

དུས་ཆེན་དགེ་བ་འབུམ་འགྱུར *dus-chen dge-wa hbum hgyur* the days when one work of merit

done produces one hundred thousand merits; they are: the 8th lunar day of the month of *Vaiçakha* when Gautama Buddha renounced the world; the 15th or full moon of the same month when he was conceived; the day when he became a Buddha; the day he entered *Nirvāṇa*; the day of his preaching the *Dharma*; the day when he descended from among the gods. དུས་ཆེན་བཞི *dus-chen bshi* or དུས་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི the great periods of time or *Yuga*.

དུས་མཆོད *dus-mchod* ऋत्विक्, ब्राह्मण religious service observed at certain prescribed periods [a priest for performing a sacrifice]*S*.

དུས་སྟོན *dus-ston* or དགའ་སྟོན उत्सव a festival (*Mñon.*). དུས་སྟོན་དགུ the nine festivals observed by Buddhists:—དུས་སྟོན་ཆེན་པོ *dus-ston chen-po* महोत्सव great festival; བཙས་སྟོན जातकर्म birth festival; རལ་བ་འབྲེག་པའི་དུས་སྟོན गोदान the festival of cutting the hair; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཀྱི་དུས་སྟོན चूडाकरण-उत्सव festival of forming the crest; ལོ་ལྔའི་དུས་སྟོན festival at the fifth year of child; ལོ་དྲུག་གི་དུས་སྟོན the sixth year festival; གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གི་དུས་སྟོན the monastic or *vihāra* festival; དགའ་སྟོན आनन्द-उत्सव festive rejoicing. དུས་སྟོན་བྱེད་པ *dus-ston byed-pa* to keep a festival.

དུས་བཏབ་པ *dus btab-pa* to fix time (for meeting, etc.). དུས་བཏབ་མ *dus btab-ma*=བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a passionate woman (*Mñon.*).

དུས་མཐའི་རླུང་ *dus-mthahi rluṅ*=བསྐལ་པ་འཇིག་པའི་རླུང་ प्रलयवायु the wind that will destroy the world.

དུས་དང་མི་སྦྱོར་བར་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ असमय-विमुक्त one of the 20 stages a monk of the *Çrāvaka* school reaches [delivered at a wrong time]*S*.

དུས་དུས་སུ **dus-dus-su at times, occasionally.**

དུས་འདས *dus-hdas* गत, अतीत, कालातीत; past time, past tense; time elapsed.

དུས་ལྡན *Dus-ldan* कालिक n. of one of the 16 *sthavira* or གནས་བརྟན; also: goddess; sandal-wood.

དུས་ལྡན་མ *dus-ldan-ma* a woman in menstruation (*Mñon.*).

དུས་ན་དགའ་བ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་རི *Dus-na dgah-wa shes bya-wahi ri* a mountain in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར *315*).

དུས་རྣམ་པ་ཀུན *dus rnam-pa kun* all times; with ལ, as adv. always, at all times (*Mñon.*).

དུས་བབས *dus-babs* appointed time; the natural course of events.

དུས་སྦྱོར *dus-sbyor* लग्न, विलग्न [the particular time in which a man is born]*S*. དུས་སྦྱོར་པ *dus-sbyor-pa* an astrologer. དུས་སྦྱོར་བྱེད་པ *dus-sbyor byed-pa* होरा [the hour in which a man is born]*S*. དུས་འབྱོར་པ *dus-sbyor-pa* लग्न junction of periods, time, &c. [the particular sign of the zodiac under which a man is born]*S*.

དུས་མ་ཡིན་པར་ཟ་བ *dus ma-yin-par za-wa* अकाल-भोजन taking food untimely, *i.e.*, not at the fixed or prescribed time or hour; དུས་མིན་ཤེས་པ *dus-min çes-pa* समयज्ञ one who knows the fixed times or seasons; a cock; an astrologer.

དུས་མེ *dus-me* कालाग्नि lately said to= universal conflagration at the end of time.

དུས་ཚིགས *dus-tshigs* धातु season. དུས་ཚིགས་ཀུན་འགྲོ=བྱ་འཇོལ་མོ the jolmo bird (*Mñon.*). དུས་ཚིགས་གསར་བ *dus-tshigs gsar-wa*=དུས་འགྱུར་བ change of time, season; also fresh provision, produce of the year, etc.

དུས་ཚོད *dus-tshod* 1. a division of time equal to two English hours: ཉིན་རེ་ལ་དུས་ཚོད་བཅུ་གཉིས in each day are twelve *dus-tshod*. Acc. to the Chinese method each of these

has a separate name attached to it, viz:—(1) ནམ་ལངས day-break, called ཡོས *yoṣ* rabbit; (2) ཉི་ཤར sun-rise, called *ḫbrug* (*ḍuk*) dragon; (3) ཉི་དྲོས morning, called *ṣbrul* (*ḍul*) serpent; (4) ཉི་ཕྱེད *ñi-phyeḏ* noon called, *ṟta* horse; (5) ཕྱེད་ཡོལ afternoon, called *lug* sheep; (6) evening, called *ṣprel* monkey; (7) ཉི་ནུབ sunset, called *bya* bird; (8) ས་སྲོས dusk, called *khyi* dog; (9) སྲོད་འཁོར fore-night, called *phag* pig; (10) ནམ་ཕྱེད mid-night, called *byi-wa* mouse; (11) ཕྱེད་ཡོལ after-night, called གླང་ *glañ* ox; (12) ཐོ་རངས dawn, called *ṣtag* tiger. These twelve names are also given to the succeeding years of the 60 years cycle in various combinations with the names of five so-called elements, viz., earth, fire, water, wood, iron, v. ལོ *lo*.

དུས་ཚོད་ཉེས་པ *duṣ-tshoḏ ñeṣ-pa* evil-hour, bad time=དུས་ཚོད་ནོར་བ wrong or inauspicious time or hour.

དུས་མཚན *duṣ-ṃtshan*: कलिङ्गराज the king of Kalinga, a descendant of Chakravarti raja.

དུས་མཚམས *duṣ-ṃtshamṣ* सन्ध्या, सन्ध्यावेला junction of day and night; period, epoch.

དུས་བཞི *duṣ-ḇshi* the four seasons, viz:–དབྱར the summer; དགུན the winter; སྟོན the autumn; དཔྱིད the spring time; also ནང་ morning or day; ནུབ evening or night; ཉིན day-time, and མཚན night.

དུས་བཞིའི་ཕང་ལོ *duṣ-ḇshiḫi phañ-lo*=འཁོར་ལོ the four times wheel; a cycle of years.

དུས་བཞིའི་ལྷ་མོ *Duṣ-ḇshiḫi lha-mo* or རྒྱལ་མོ the goddesses presiding over the four seasons:—དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་སྐྱ་མདོག་དཀར the white fair queen of spring; དབྱར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་སྔོན་མོ the blue queen of the summer season; སྟོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་མདོག་སེར་མོ the yellow queen of the autumn; དགུན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་སྐྱ་མདོག་ ནག the black queen of the winter season (*B. ch.*).

དུས་ཟིང་ *duṣ-ziñ* time of depravity (*Sch.*).

དུས་ཡོལ་བ *duṣ yol-wa* पर्य्यनुप्राप्त lit. time passed; too late.

དུས་རིང་པོ *duṣ riñ-po* चिरान्तर long delayed.

དུས་རླབས *duṣ-ṟlabṣ* वेला wave of time, *i.e.*, ebb and flow of time.

དུས་ལ་དགའ་བ *duṣ-la ḏgaḫ-wa* सूर्य्य, कालप्रिय that delights in time; an epithet of the sun (*Ṃṅon.*).

དུས་ལོག *duṣ-log* a year yielding no crops; a sterile year (*Jä.*).

དུས་ཤེས་པ *duṣ-çeṣ-pa* कालज्ञ an astronomer or astrologer; རྩིས་པ *ṟtsiṣ-pa* (*Ṃñon.*).

དུས་སུ་སྐྱེ་བ *duṣ-su ṣkye-wa* mature; born or grown at the proper time.

དུས་སུ་ཐོབ་པ *duṣ-su thob-pa* to get at the opportune time or hour.

དུས་སུ་འོས་པ *duṣ-su ḫoṣ-pa* कालसदृश suiting the occasion, opportune; དེ་དུས་སུ་འོས་པ तत्कालसदृश as suited the occasion.

དུས་སུ་རུང་བ *duṣ-su ruñ-wa* कालिक timely.

དུས་གསུམ *duṣ-gsum* त्रिकाल the three times, viz:—(1) སྔ་ཕྱི་ད early, after and now, described as མ་འོངས་པ future, འདས་པ the past, and ད་ལྟ་བ the present. དུས་གསུམ་མཁྱེན་པ *duṣ-gsum ṃkhyen-pa* त्रिकालज्ञ a general epithet of a Buddha. དུས་གསུམ་མཚམས *duṣ-gsum ṃtshamṣ* त्रिसन्धि the three junctions of time.

དེ I: *de* तत्, सः: 1. that, that one; he, she, it; དེ་བཞིན like that; གང་ཡིན་པ་དེ that which is; དེ་ལས་གཞན་ other than that; དེའི་ཕྱིར for that; དེའི་འོག་ཏུ under that, after that; དེའི་དུས་སུ at that time; སྔོན་ལ་སོང་བ་དེ he that has gone before. 2. དེ frq. stands in the place of the definite article—the: ལུག་འདི་ཁྲིད་འོངས་པའི་ཤན་པ་དེ་ངའི་ལྷམ་ཅག་རྐུ་སོང་ *lug-ḫdi khriḏ-ḫoṅṣ-paḫi çan-pa de ṅaḫi lham-cag ṟku-soñ* the butcher who brought the sheep stole my boots; གཞོན་ནུ་དེ་ན་རེ the younger

one said, or the youth replied; also sometimes in the plural: དེ་ཁྱེད་ཅག་ཡིན་ནམ་ཞེས་སྨྲས་པས he said—were you they or those ones (*Ḥbrom. 55*).

དེ II: (in mystic) a term for she; དེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བུད་མེད་ཡིན the term 'de' is a woman (*K. g.* ཕ *179*).

དེ་ཀ *de-ka* or དེ་ཁ *de-kha* that, the very same; གང་ཟག་དེ་ཀ་ང་ཡིན that very person was I myself; དེ་ཀ་ལྟར just so; དེ་ཀ་ཡོད (in answer to a question) indeed! that is so; དེ་ཀ་ལགས just that.

དེ་ཁ *de-kha* = དེ་ཀ: དེ་ཁ་ཚུན་ཚོང་ནས from those same public bodies.

དེ་ཁུལ *de-khul* = དེ་ཁོངས or དེ་འོག that jurisdiction; also under that, included in that.

དེ་ཁོ་ན *de kho-na* तत्, एवं; cf. ཁོ་ན; = the col. དེ་རང་ the very same, that itself. དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད *de kho-na ñid* तत्त्व; = སྟོང་ཉིད *Sūnyatā*, essence, nature; སེམས་ཀྱི་དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད the essence of the soul. དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་བཏུས་པ *de kho-na ñid btus-pa* तत्त्वार्थसम्मोह n. of a Buddhist metaphysical work: ཞི་བ་འཚོའི་བརྟན་བཅོས་དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་བཏུས་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བོད་དུ་བསྣམས་ནས་བྱོན he proceeded in the direction of Tibet carrying with him the religious work called *Tattva-samuccaya* by Santi-jīva (*A. 33*). དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པ *de kho-na ñid rtogs-pa* तत्त्वभूत to meditate on the real *tattva* or secrets of religion.

དེ་ག *de-ga* colloq. that, that one; precisely so, just so; དེ་གར *de-gar* = དེ་རུ or དེར there, in that place.

དེ་ཉིད *de-ñid* तदेव, सएव that itself; དེ་ཉིད་སྨྲ་བ *de-ñid smra-wa* तत्त्ववादिन् one who expounds the truth.

དེ་སྙེད *de-sñed* = དེ་སྲིད तावत् so many: མི་ཇི་སྙེད་ཡོད་པ་དེ་སྙེད་ཀྱི་སྐལ་བ་དགོས so many men as there are so many shares are required.

དེ་ལྟ *de-lta* like that; so; is fig. in books, but in colloq. དེ་འདྲ is used instead: ཕ་ནི་དེ་ལྟ་མ་ཡིན་ཏེ not being so with the father; དེ་ལྟ་འདུ་ཤེས་པས *de lta-hdu çes-pas* तत्सञ्ज्ञाया: being known as that; དེ་ལྟ་ན *de-lta-na* like this; དེ་ལྟ་བུ *de-lta-bu* एवंरूप of that kind, quality, or manner; such; དེ་ལྟ་བུ་བྱུང་བར་བརྗོད་པ इतिहास history, oral account, narration of accounts; དེ་ལྟ་མོད་ཀྱི *de-lta mod-kyi* तथापि, किन्तर्हि yet, notwithstanding that; དེ་ལྟ་ཡང་ *de-lta-yañ* चयथच and yet; དེ་ལྟ་ལ *de-lta-la* = འོན་ཀྱང although.

དེ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེ་ན *de-ciḥi-phyir-she-na* is a curious paraphrase, used chiefly in the older classical writings, but not quite disused still, to express the conjunctions "for" and "because" at the beginning of a consequent clause or sentence. It is sometimes varied to དེ་ཅིའི་སླད་དུ་ཞེ་ན *de-ciḥi-slad-du she-na* (*K.* ང *3, etc.*), both meaning lit. "if asked, because of what is that." Curiously enough the Mongols have adopted in their sacred writings a similar phrase for the same conjunctions: *tere dzagun-u tula kemebessu.*

དེ་ལྟར *de-ltar* = དེ་སྐད इति, एवं, तथा, तादृक् like that, accordingly; དེ་ལྟར་གྱིས་ཤིག *de-ltar gyis-çig* एवं कुरु do accordingly; དེ་ལྟར་ན *de-ltar-na* एवं हि thus indeed; དེ་ལྟར་ཡང་ *de-ltar-yañ* चयथच yet.

དེ་ཐད *de-thad* = དེ་ཕྱིར for that; also therefore: དེ་ཐད་རིམ་པར་བརྗེ་བའི་ཚིག therefore, the words to be put together or in order (*Ya-sel. 34*).

དེ་དང་ *de-dañ* तेनैव by that very (thing) དེ་དང་འདྲ་བ *de-dañ hdra-wa* तत्सदृश like that.

དེ་དུས *de-dus* तत्काल that time; དེ་དུས་སུ་རུང་བ तत्कालसदृश fit for that time.

དེ་དེ *de-de* exactly that; that (emphatically); དེ་དེ་བཞིན་ནོ་ तद्, तथेति just according to that; yes, so it is.

དེ་དོན *de-don* तदर्थं for that.

དེ་ལྡན *de-ldan* सत्य truth.

དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra* is the modern and colloq. usage in place of དེ་ལྟ *de-lta* or དེ་ལྟ་བུ *de-lta-bu* like that, similar, similarly; དེ་འདྲ་མཐོང་ seen like that, seen so; དེ་འདྲ་ཕངས *de-hdra-phañs* विगर्ह an interj.: such a loss! so great a damage! དེ་འདྲ་མ *de-hdra-ma* तादृशी like that (applied to fem.).

དེ་ན *de-na* or དེ་ནས=ཇི་ཀྲེ अथो, अथ therein, in that place; also thereafter, after that.

དེ་ནས་འདི་སྐད *de-nas hdi-skad* अथ एवं then for instance, then like this, then so.

དེ་ནི *de-ni* that, that one, it, those indeed: དེ་ནི་གནས་མ་ཡིན it is not the proper place.

དེ་པ *de-pa* one of that place; but in *C.* colloq.=there, thither; དེ་བས *de-was* ततः 1. than that, gen. after a comparative. 2. also for དེ་བས་ན therefore, consequently, now then.

དེ་པོ *de-po*=རབ་ཏུ, ཤིན་ཏུ well, excellent (*Yig. k. 88*).

དེ་ཕོ *de-pho* a cock.

དེ་འཕྲལ *de-hphral* तत्क्षणः immediately, at once. In colloq. in *C.* we hear ད་ལྟ་འཕྲལ་དུ "*tanta t'el-tu*" immediately.

དེ་འཕྲོས *de-hphros*=དེ་ལྷག the remainder, excess thereof (*Ya-sel. 48*), the excess portion.

དེ་བས *de-was* than that; དེ་བས་ཀྱང *de-was kyañ* ततोऽपि more than that.

དེ་མ *de-ma* one of that place, sect, religion, etc. (*Cs.*); དེ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ *de-ma-thag-tu* सद्य at once, freshly, instantly; དེ་མ་ཐག་པ *de-ma-thag-pa* समनन्तर fresh, immediate; དེ་མ་ལགས *de-ma-lags*=དེ་མ་ཉིད *de-ma-ñid* not that, not the same; དེ་མ་ཐག་པའི་རྐྱེན समनन्तर प्रत्यय immediate cause or dependence, v. རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་བཞི (*M.V.*).

✚ **དེ་མོ** *de-mo*=དགོས་པ necessity.

དེ་ཙམ *de-tsam* तन्मात्र, एतावान्, इयान्, तत्तिः, एतावत् so much, about that; དེ་ཙམ་ན=དེ་ཙ་ན then, at that time, at about that time; དེ་ཚུག *de-tsug* so, thus: དེ་ཚུག་ལགས=དེ་ག་འདྲ་རེད how is it? how is that? what is it like? (*Deb.* ཀ *38*).

དེ་ཚོ *de-tso*=དེ་དག or དེ་རྣམས those: དེ་ཚོ་ལ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ་མངའ་བས they possessed perfect contemplative skill (*A. 124*).

དེ་མཚུངས *de-mtshuñs*=དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra* सदृश like that, its match, equal.

དེ་འཛིན *de-hdsin* प्रतिग्रह=acceptance.

དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད *de-bshin ñid* तथता, एवं, तत्त्व identity, essence (*Was.*), lit. that-ness; དེ་བཞིན་དུ *de-bshin-du* एवमेव according to that, thus, so; acc. to *Jä.*=for it: དེ་བཞིན་དུ་གནང་ངོ་ he allowed it accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་ངོ་ཤེས་ནས *de-bshin ño-çes-nas* perceiving it as such; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ *de-bshin-du sbyar-wa*=གོང་མ་བཞིན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ to apply as before, to adjust accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ *de-bshin byed-pa* एवं कुरु to do accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་མིན *de-bshin min* अन्यथा not accordingly, differently.

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ *de-bshin gçegs-pa* तथागत lit. he who is gone or passed away like as did that other one—like as did his predecessor; in other words, a Tathagata or evangelistic teaching Buddha. The Mongol synonym for the Tibetan term is *Tegün chilen ireksen* "came like him." Shakya-thubpa or Gautama together with the six preceding terrestrial Buddhas

form the seven pre-eminent Tathagatas. But we read of "thousands of Tathagatas" in the later Mahāyana writings. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་བསྟན་པ तथागत महाकरुणा निर्देश n. of a religious work. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་སྐྱེ་བ་འབྱུང་བ་བསྟན་པ तथागतोत्पत्ति स्वभाव निर्देश n. of a religious work. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ सर्वतथागतज्ञानमुद्रा-समाधि n. of a religious work (*M.V.*).

དེ་ཟུག *de-zug*=དེ་ཚུག in *W.*

དེའི་ཆོས་ཅན་ *dehi chos-can* तद्धर्मा, तद्धर्मक possessed of that virtue; its attributes; of that quality.

དེའི་རྗེས་སུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *dehi rjes-su phyogs-pa* तद-नुवर्तक imitating (considered as an inexcusible sin in a Budh. monk); following that; its follower.

དེའི་མོད་ལ *dehi mod-la*=དེའི་དུས་ལ or དེའི་ངང་ལ or དེའི་ཚེ at that time, during that time: དེའི་མོད་ལ་ནམ་ལངས་སོང་བས in the meantime the night was over (*Rdsa. 10*).

དེ་ཧོག *de-hog* ततः then, thereafter.

དེ་ཧང་ *de han*=དེ་ཡང་.

དེ་ཡང་ *de-yan* च 1. this also, or that too; he also. 2. namely, to wit, viz.; is used before any specification or detailed statement.

དེ་ཡན *de-yan* for དེ་ཡན་ཆད also that, preceding it (*Ya-sel. 35*).

དེ་རག *de-rag* directly, immediately (*Sch.*)

དེ་རང་ *de-ran*=དེ་ཁོ་ན, དེ་རང་ཡིན that is just the thing! exactly! to be sure (*Jä.*).

དེ་རིང་ *de-rin*=དེ་ནྟའི་ཉི་མ अद्य colloq. today, this day. In *W. T.* འདི་རིང་ *hdi-ring* is more frq. དེ་རིང་བྱུང་བ *de-rin byun-wa* अद्यतन a fresh occurrence; to day's outcome, produce, experience.

དེ་རུ *de-ru*=དེར, into that, there, into that place, thither, that way.

དེ་ལ་རག་ལུས་པ་ཤེས *de-la rag-lus-pa shes* तद्विधेयवान् (བསྒོས་པ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ) to do as directed, or as per design.

དེ་ལས *de-las* ततः, तस्मात् from; out of; from that; after a comparative: and, other than that: དེ་ལས་སྐྱེས *de-las skyes* grown or born from or out of that; དེ་ལས་ཅི་འབྱུང་ཤེས what results from that? དེ་ལས་རྩོགས་པ *de-las stsogs-pa* एवंप्रमुखाः [having these as their mouth-pieces, *i.e.*, like these]*S.*

དེ་སོ *De-ço* n. of a tribe in Tibet. དེ་སོ་ལེགས n. of a king of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

དེ་སྲིད *de-srid* तावतिक, तावत् as much as that; thus far; also that is possible.

+ དེག་གོ *deg-go* or ནོན་ནོ *non-no* used in ཡར་དེག་གོ keep it above, put it up.

དེང་ *deñ* also དེང་ to-day; དེང་ནས from this day forward; དེང་ཕྱིན་ཆད henceforth; དེང་གི་དུས=ད་ལྟ the present time or age. དེང་གསལ་ནོར་དཔག་ཏུ་སྣར་ཐུབ་ལམ=རྣོན་པས་ཁྱིམ་ནང་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་ལེ་བ. དེང་གི་ཆར་ཡང་ *deñ-gi char-yañ*=དེང་སང་གི་དུས་ནའང་ even at the present time, even now-a-days (*Yig. k. 14*). དེང་ཕན *deñ-phan* =དེ་ནས་ཕན་ཆད henceforth, henceforward.

དེངས་པ *deñs-pa* 1. or དེང་བ *deñ-wa*, pf. of འདེང་བ *hdeñ-wa* to go, to go away; མི་སོའི་གནས་སུ་དེངས went to their respective places; རང་སར་དེངས་སོ went each to his own place; ནམ་མཁར་དེང་ melted away into space, dissolved into air. 2. old, stale, worn.

དེང་སང་ *deñ-sañ* at present; for the present; now-a-days: དེང་སང་ལྷ་རྗེ *deñ-sañ lha-rje* the physician of the present day.

དེར *der*=དེ་རུ *de-ru* तत्र there; also as an adv.: then, at that time: དེར་ཟད་དེར་ཟད that is all, there is nothing more (*Cs.*); དེར་གསལ *der-gsal* as mentioned, as stated

therein; acc. to that. དེས *deṣ* तेन, तथा 1. instrum. of དེ; by that. དེས་ཆོག *deṣ-chog* = དེ་ཡིས་ཆོག that is enough; that will do *Sch.* 2. for དེ་བས, v. དེ: ང་དེས་ཆོག that is enough for me (*A. 128*). དེས་ན་དེའི་ཕྱིར *deṣ-na deḥi-phyir* अतः, एतस्मात् कारणात् that then, on that very account then.

དེ་བ *de-wa* a medicinal herb: དེ་བས་རིམས་སེལ་རྒྱ་མཁྲིས་མཁྲིས་ནད་སེལ the *dewa*, removing the communicating cause, dispels biliousness.

དེ་བ་ས་རཱ *De-wa sa-rā* n. of a learned Singhalese nun who with ten companion-nuns visited China and preached Buddhism there (*Grub.* ཀ *6*).

དེ་བི་ཀོ་ཊ *De-bi ko-ṭa* an ancient city in India, probably near the cave temples of Ellora and Ajanta.

+ **དེཧུ** *deḥu* = ཆུང་བ small; adv. almost; ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱའི་འགྲམ་ན་བྲག་དེཧུ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པའི་སྟེང་དུ (*A. 59*) on a small rock standing on the bank of the river Gangā; རྟ་ཆུར་མཆོངས་ཏེ་ཁུ་སྟོན་དེཧུ་ཤི་སྐད the horse having leaped into the water, Khu-ston nearly died; དེཧུ་མིན་ན *deḥu-min-na* = ཉིག་ཅིག་མིན་ན but for a little; དེཧུ་མིན་ན་ཐོག did hit (him) almost; དེཧུ་ཚིག་ཙམ *deḥu-tshig tsam* = དེཧུ་མིན་ན་ལྷུང་ཙམ but for that, he had almost fallen down (*D.R.*); དེཧུ་གཡེངས་ཙམ *deḥu gyeṅs-tsam* = དེཧུ་མིན་ན་གཡེང་བ (*D.R.*).

དེཧུ་ར *deḥu-ra* (vulg.) ཅུང་ཟད 1. a little, almost: ང་དེཧུ་ར་མིན་ན་ཐོག་ཁ་ནས་ལྷུང་བ་ཡོད were it not for a little, I had fallen down from the roof. 2. acc. to *Jä.* one day, some future time.

དེད་འདྲེན *ded-ḥdren* वाहन (ग्रहस) n. of a large numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 57*). དེད་འདྲེན་ཆེན་པོ महावाहन n. of a still larger number than the above (*Ya-sel. 57*).

དེད་པ *ded-pa* driven, carried, moved, pursued; pf. of འདེད་པ *q. v.*

དེད་དཔོན *ded-dpon* सार्थवाह foreign-trader, master, captain of a ship. དེད་དཔོན་ཁང་པ = ཚོང་ཁང merchant's place, commercial building, shop (*Mṅon.*). དེད་དཔོན་ཆེན་པོ सुसार्थवाह merchant; དེད་དཔོན་དབྱངས་ལྡན = འདོད་ལྷའི་བུ an epithet of the son of Kāma (*Mṅon.*).

དེབ *deb* पत्र, कोष or ཡི་གེའི་མཛོད. library, archives, records; དངོས་པོའི་དཀར་ཆག a list or register of articles, &c.; དེབ་ཁང *deb-khaṅ* chancery, government office (*Schtr.*); དེབ་ཐེར *deb-ther* or དེབ་ཡིག register; documents, catalogues, anything recorded or put into writing or stitched together; ཐོ་རྒྱུས་རྩིས་གཅིག་ཏུ་དེབ་པ to register all accounts or put them together in one book; དེབ་ཐེར་མཁན *deb-ther mkhan* keeper of the archives or librarian (*Cs.*).

དེབ་ཐེར་སྔོན་པོ *Deb-ther ṡṅon-po* the n. of a historical work by *Gshon-nu dpal.*

དེབ་པ *deb-pa* 1. accounts cast into one place or shape; ཐོ་རྒྱུས་རྩིས་གཅིག་ཏུ་དེབ་པ to cast all accounts or records into one place. 2. acc. to *Sch.*: poultice, cataplasm, applied to sores and inflamed parts of the body.

དེམ་ཙི *dem-tsi* a small, narrow bridge; foot-bridge (*Jä.*).

དེཧུ *deḥu*, or དེཧུར on any day, at some future time (*Mil.*).

+ **དེས་པ** *deṣ-pa* सुरत पेशल 1. fine, brave, noble, chaste (*Cs.*); 2. = ངང་རྒྱུད་བཟང་བ or གཤིས་བཟང་བ of good nature; (*K. d.* ཤ *166*). དེས་པ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *deṣ-pa phun-sum tshogs-pa* consummate.

དོ *do* 1. num. fig.: 131. 2. a pair or couple—used only in counting, weighing, measuring, etc.: ཞོ་དོ་རེ of *sho* two each.

3. this; དོ་ནུབ this evening, to-night: བདག་དོ་ནུབ་སང་གི་མི I, a man only for to-day and to-morrow (*Jä.*); དོ་ཞག དོ་མོད to-day. 4. also དོ་མཉམ an equal, a match; དོ་བསྡོ་བ *do bsdo-wa* adversaries, rivals; དོ་བསྡོ་བ་རྣམས་ལ་དམག་གིས་ཚར་བཅད he exterminated his antagonists by war (*Sorig.*). དོ་ནོན་པ *do non-pa* the equalizing of the load, by increasing or lessening it on one of the sides (*Jä.*). དོ་མ་ཡིན *do ma-yin* or དོ་མེད=འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད་པ match-less, unequalled: མི་ལུས་རིན་ཆེན་རྙེད་པ་འདི, ནོར་བུ་རྙེད་པའི་དོ་མ་ཡིན (*Khrid.*) the possession of this precious human body is not equalled by the gain of any gem.

+ དོ་ཀེར *do-ker*=ཐོར་ཚུགས or ཐོར་གཙུག also written as ཐོར་ཅོག luxuriant locks dressed neatly on the crown of the head, sometimes in fanciful designs as among the Burmese; Tibetan high officials of the lay-class also dress their hair in a prescribed form.

དོ་གར་ཁ *do-gar kha* in *W.* light-blue (*Jä.*).

དོ་གལ *do-gal* importance, weight; important: རང་ལ་དོ་མ་གལ་གྱི་རྣམ་པའི་འགོར་བ་དང matters that are important to yourself should not be delayed (*Ya-sel. 4*). དོ་གལ་ཅན गौणी important; of weighty consequence (*Cs.*); དོ་གལ་ཆེ་བ=ཁག་ཆེ་བ very important.

དོ་ཆོད *do-chod*=གོ་ཆོད intelligent and useful.

དོ་དམ *do-dam* commission, charge, superintendence, care; དོ་དམ་པ an overseer, authorized person; དོ་དམ་བྱེད་པ to supervise, superintend.

དོ་པོ *do-po* 1. or ཕག་དོ an assistant, a servant. 2. a load, for a beast of burden, cf. དོས (*Jä.*).

དོ་ཕྲུག *do-phrug* an orphan.

དོ་བ་རྫོང *Do-wa rdsoṅ* n. of a district in the province of *Lho-brag* in Tibet.

དོ་བའི་ཏོག་མ *do-wahi tog-ma* पिण्डालु; root of artichoke; also potatoe.

དོ་བོ *do-wo*=*doṣ-po* a load (*Rtsii.*).

དོ་མོད *do-mod*=འཕྲལ་དུ 1. quickly; དོ་མོད་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གསལ་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་དམ་པ་རུ (place) quickly in the holy *maṇḍala* of unsullied contemplation. 2. to-day, this day (*Cs.*).

དོ་ཞག *do-shag* this day, presently: ཁྱད་པར་དུ་དང་དོ་ཞག་བློན་པོ་འདི་དག་སྔར་བས་དལ་བ and particularly to-day the ministers are more lazy than before (*Hbrom. 41*).

དོ་ཟླ *do-zla*=འགྲན་ཟླ *hgran-zla* 1. comrade, consort, fellow. 2. party in a law-suit. དོ་ཟླ་ཕན་ཚུན་ཞིབ་བྱེད་པ carefully to investigate (the right of) both parties (*Cs*). དོ་ཡ་གཅིག *do-ya-gcig* lit. one of the two or of a pair; half a load.

དོ་ར *do-ra* 1. a stage; a courtyard where dancing is performed=འཆམས་ར, ཟློ་འཁྲབ་ས. 2. an enclosed pasture land; a lawn.

དོ་ལོ *do-lo* or དོ་ལ: དོ་ལོ་བཙུ་ཤེལ་རྫོན་མོས་ཐུམ་པ a necklace, a string made of pearls or precious stones (worn hanging down from the neck); an ornament hanging down from the shoulders (*Jig.*).

དོ་ལོག *Do-log* a kind of worm: ཕྱིས་མ་སྐྱེན་དུ་དོ་ལོག་ཏུ་སྐྱེར in future life (he) would be born as the worm *Dolog* (*Ya-sel 7*).

དོ་ཤལ *do-çal* हार, अवहार, कण्ठ necklace. Syn. ཕྱང་ཕྲུལ *phyaṅ-phrul*; སེ་མོ་དོ *se-mo do*; བྲང་གི་རྒྱན *braṅ-gi rgyan* (*Mṅon.*). དོ་ཤལ་ཅན *do-çal-can* 1. one wearing a necklace. 2. n. of the residence of *Vaijayanta*. དོ་ཤལ་ཕྱེད་པ *do-çal phyed-pa* अर्द्धहार half-length string of pearls, &c., or half sizo necklace.

དོག *dog* 1. clod, clump, lump, loaf: ཀ་ར་དོག་གཅིག a lump of sugar. 2. capsule; ཤར་ཏེ་ཀའི་དོག་གཅིག capsule of the cotton plant (*Jä.*). 3. for དོག་པ *dog-pa* narrow.

དོག་པ I: *dog-pa* 1. स्तबक capsule: མེ་ཏོག་གི་འབྲས་བུ capsule of flower, *i.e.*, flower seed in one pod. 2. དོག bundle, skein, *i.e.*, of wool, as much as one can hold with the hand; ལག་དོག handful. 3. མགུལ་བརྒྱན་ལྷ་བུ as a neck ornament. 4. ear of corn དོག་པའི་སྙེ་མ; མེ་ཏོག་གི་དོག་པ पुष्पमञ्जरी flower shoots or buds; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་དོག་པ मधुमञ्जरी buds containing honey in their capsules.

དོག་པ II: also དོག་པོ or དོག་མོ 1. narrow, narrowness: དོག་པོ་མི་འདུག it is not narrow: དོག་པའི་གནས་ལ་ཐར་བ to get out of a narrow place; ཤིན་ཏུ་དོག་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ fig. they were kept within narrow bounds (*Glr.*, *Jä.*). 2. strict: ཁྲིམས་དོག་པོ *khrims dog-po* strict justice, also hard punishment. དོག་པོ་མེད not narrow, wide; ཁང་པ་དོག small narrow house; ས་ཆ་དོག narrow-place; གོས་དོག a robe that does not fit being narrow in dimensions. དོག་པོ *dog-po* or དོག་མོ adj. dense, thick; དོག་པོར densely, thickly: ཞིང་ཁམས་མཐའ་དག་དོག་པོར་ཁྱབ་པ all the regions were thickly filled up, *i.e.*, thickly inhabited (*Yig.*).

དོན་པ *don-pa*, v. འདོན་པ to bring out; ཁ་ནས་དོན་པ ejaculated; སྒོ་ནས་དོན་པ brought out by the door.

+ དོག་མ *dog-ma* = མདུན front, fore; also, resp. for ས (*Lex.*).

+ དོག་ལེ *dog-le* = ཆུ་བསྲོ་བའི་སྣོད *chu-bsro-wahi snod* acc. to *Jä.* an iron pan with a handle.

དོགས་པ I: *dogs-pa* for འདོགས་པ 1. प्रयोजन necessity, usefulness: ཕན་འདོགས usefulness; ཕན་འདོགས་མེད་པ useless, without usefulness. 2. fear, apprehension; ཅང་དོགས what fear! do not be afraid of; དོགས་པ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ fear having arisen; དོགས་གསལ་བ or དོགས་གཅོད་པ = ཐེ་ཚོམ་གཅོད་པ to remove doubt or clear misapprehension: དོན་ལྡན་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་ཕྲིས་ཀྱི་ཤོག་གང་འགའ་དོགས་གཅོད་དགོས་པའི་རིགས་རྣམས་ཟིན་བྲིས་བྱེད in a draft containing matters of some importance the points should be written carefully to avoid all that may be misapprehended (*D. çel. 20*). དོགས་པ་མེད or དོགས་མེད अशङ्क, निःशङ्क; without fear, fearlessly; རེ་དོགས hope and fear; དོགས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ संबाध, सशङ्क with apprehension: དོགས་པའི་ཉམ་ང་བ dread of suspicion. 3. = ཐེ་ཚོམ scruple, doubt; དོགས་འགས in colloq. scrupulously, doubtfully; དོགས་མཐའ the limit of doubt (*A. 50*); དོགས་ཟོན scrupulous, also to take care, take heed, to be cautious: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡིན་ཀྱང་དོགས་ཟོན་དགོས being a king he should be cautious. དོགས་སློངས་པ *dogs-sloñs-pa* to raise scruple, doubt; also to make another apprehensive, doubtful (*D. çel.* ང 20).

དོགས་པ II: vb. to fear, not in the violent sense in which འཇིགས་པ is used, but to apprehend or dread anything happening: སེར་བ་འབྱུང་དོགས་པའི་དུས་སུ at a time when he was apprehending that hail would come on; རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མ་ཟིན་གྱིས་དོགས་ཏེ being afraid (the prince) might not be able to govern; ལུམ་དེ་མ་མཐོང་དོགས་པས fearing lest he should not see the *sakti*; བུ་མིའི་མཐོང་གིས་དོགས་ནས dreading that his son might meet the view of the people; ཞེ་སྡང་ལངས་དོགས་ཧུར་རེ་གྱིས be on your guard lest anger should arise; take care not to grow angry! (*Jä.*).

དོང *doñ* = ཁུང *khuñ* खनि, कुण्ड 1. a deep hole, pit, trench: དོང་བརྐོས་ལ་ས་དེ་ཉིད་དུ་བླུགས་ན་མི་མཉམ་མོ in refilling the earth into the hole excavated, it will not be even with the surface (*K. du.* ད *113*). མེ་དོང = अग्निकुण्ड a firepit; acc. to *Sch.* crater; ས་དོང a hole

in the ground; ཆུ་དོང་ a well, a deep cistern; དོང་ཉལ=a snake. 2. depth, deepness, profundity (*Jä.*). དོང་ཅན deep, full of trenches; དོང་མེད not deep, shallow (*Cs.*). 3. v. འདོང་བ.

དོང་ཀ *doṅ-ka* कर्णिकार the tree *Pterospermum acerifolium*. དོང་ཀའི་མེ་ཏོག कर्णिकार पुष्प flower of *Karnikāra*. དོང་ཀས་མཆིན་ནད་སེལ་ཞིང་འཇམ་པོར་འཁྲུ the fruit of *doṅka* is a cure for liver disease and is a mild purgative.

Syn. མེ་ཏོག་འཕྲེང་བ *me-tog phreṅ-wa;* ལོ་མ་བཟང་ *lo-ma-bzaṅ;* ནད་འཇོམས *nad-hjoms;* འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ *hkhor-lo hdra;* ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed;* སོར་མོ་བཞི་པ *sor-mo bshi-pa;* རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཤིང *rgyal-pohi çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

དོང་ཁ *doṅ-kha* पाटीर [a kind of radish] *S.* དོང་ཁའི་འབྲུ पाटीरफल medicinal fruit.

+ དོང་སྟེ *doṅ-ste* = སོང་སྟེ *soṅ-ste.*

དོང་པ *doṅ-pa* padlock; དོང་པ་འཛུགས་པ to put a padlock on (*Jä.*).

དོང་པོ *doṅ-po* = 1. སྦོང་པོ tube, any hollow cylindrical vessel. 2. སྨྱུག་དོང་ a bamboo tube used as water or milk vessel in Sikkim, Bhutan, etc. མདའ་དོང་ a quiver (generally made of bamboo). ལྕགས་དོང་ iron tube; ཤིང་དོང་ wooden tube.

དོང་བ *doṅ-wa* = འགྲོ་བ, རྒྱུ་བ 1. to proceed, to go (*Mṅon.*), v. འདོང་བ. 2. तूणि a quiver.

དོང་མོ *doṅ-mo* or མདོང་མོ a small churn for tea-making = ཕུར་ཕུར (*Jä*).

དོང་ཙེ *doṅ-tse* or དོང་རྩེ *doṅ-rtse* कपर्दक 1. a copper coin in China. 2. piece of money of small value either in silver, gold, or copper; གསེར་གྱི་དོང་ཙེ gold coin. དོང་ཞལ in *W. Corydalis meïfolia* (*Jä.*).

དོང་ཟེ *doṅ-ze* wasp, acc. to *Cs.*

དོད *dod* 1. definite; མ་དོད indefinite. 2. a substitute; an equivalent: དེའི་དོད་ཅི་འདུ་ཡོད what is the equivalent, what shall we get for it? བུ་དོད adopted son: ངེད་ཀྱི་བུའི་དོད་མཛོད pray, suffer yourself to be adopted by us. སྐད་དོད verbal equivalent, the original of a translation, a synonym; དོད་དུ as an equivalent, as payment for, instead of, at, *e.g.*, at a moderate price (*Jä.*); དོད་པོ *dod-po* one in the place of, a substitute, a representative; དོད་པོར་བྱས=ཚབ་བྱས represented, acted as a representative: མ་བུ་གཉིས་དགའ་ནས་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་དོད་པོར་བྱས་ཏེ་དེ་བ་གླང་རྫི་དངོས་མ་ཡིན་ཡང་དོད་པོ་ཡིན་པས both the mother and son being pleased, substituted the *yogi*, though he was not really the cow-herd, but one representing him (*A. 60*). དོད་པོར་བྱས་ཏེ *dod-por byas-te* acting as a substitute (*A. 59*).

དོད་པ *dod-pa* = བསྙེལ་བ *bsñel-wa* or དབྱེར་བ 1. to project, to be prominent. Often with འབུར་དུ; འབུར་དུ་དོད་པ elongated. གཟུགས་སུ་དོད་པ come out in relief; *skye-mched dod-pa* a child in the womb just when its nose and ears are being formed. 2. ཐོན་པ to come out, float up: ཆུས་གང་བའི་བར་བར་དུ་གླིང་རྣམས་དོད་པ (*Ya-sel. 36*) there arose islets in the midst of the flooded place.

དོན *don* 1. particle signifying: more than, over; བདུན་བཅུ་དོན་གཅིག one over seventy; བདུན་ཅུ་དོན་གཉིས two over seventy, etc.

དོན II: अर्थ, संज्ञा, उद्देश, मूल 1. the sense or signification of anything; དོན་གོ་བ to understand the meaning; བརྗོད་བྱའི་དོན the meaning to be expressed; དོན་འགྲེལ་བ to elucidate, explain the meaning; དོན་རྟོགས་པར་དཀའ་བའི་ཡིག་འབྲུ individual letter, the meaning of which is not easily understood; དོན་མི་འདུག it has no sense; འདིའི་དོན་ཅི་ཡིན what does this mean? དོན་དང་ལྡན་པ full of meaning; also one who is a sensible man; དོན་བྲལ་ཚིག meaningless words, ravings;

དོན་དེ་ལ་སོམས do think over the meaning of this (*Mil.*); དོན་ལ་ལྟ་ན col. in truth, in fact, really, surely, indeed! 2. reason, purpose, profit, advantage; object: སོང་སོང་བའི་དོན་མེད going on is to no purpose; འགྲོ་བའི་རང་གི་དོན་ལབ *hgro-wahi raṅ-gi don lab* tell me your reason for going; ཡོང་གི་དོན་གང་བྱེད་བྱུང་ངམ what has been his object in coming? དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don sgrub-pa* to gain one's object; དོན་གནད་རྣམས *don gnad-rnams* real reasons. 3. in a general sense: affair, concern, business; རང་གི་དོན one's own affairs, one's own interest; གཞན་གྱི་དོན interest of others; དོན་མང་བས on account of much business (*Dzl.*). 4. welfare, advantage, the good of a person; མིའི་དོན་བྱེད་པ to promote a man's welfare; འགྲོ་བའི་དོན་བྱེད་པ to work for the welfare of all living beings; ཕན་པའི་དོན a useful thing; བདེ་བའི་དོན a gift of fortune (*Jä.*). དངོས་གྲུབ་མཆོག་གི་དོན the substantial benefit of the highest perfection.

དོན III: a document: ཆད་དོན 1. a special request or object (in writing a letter to a subordinate or one in subordinate position). 2. a written contract, agreement; also a letter to an inferior person. ངེས་དོན the certain or real meaning, also positive order or instruction. དྲང་དོན the proper or plain meaning; distinct order or instruction. ཞུ་དོན application, petition, request. ཚིག་དོན literal meaning, grammatical signification.

དོན་ལ་གཡེང་བ *don-la gyeṅ-wa* to change or divert the thoughts from the three causes which disturb the mind.

དོན་ཀུན *don-kun* सर्वार्थ the interest or well-being of all; public good, cause, object, etc. དོན་ཀུན་གྲུབ་པ *don-kun grub-pa* सर्वार्थसिद्ध 1. to accomplish or fulfil all objects, purposes; one who has done them. 2. the early name of Buddha S'ākya-Muni which was given him by his father. དོན་ཀུན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don-kun sgrub-pa* सर्वार्थ-साधक one who performs service for the good of the public, *i.e.*, does public good.

དོན་གྱི་ཁོག་ཕུབ་པ *don-gyi khog-phub-pa* as in སྙིང་འབྱུལ་གྱི་བང་མཛོད་ཀྱིས་དོན་གྱི་ཁོག་ཕུབ (*G. Bon.*) to penetrate into the real import.

དོན་གྱི་སྤྱི *don-gyi spyi* अर्थसामान्य general sense, ordinary meaning, common object.

དོན་གྲུབ *Don-grub* = དོན་ཀུན་གྲུབ *don kun-grub* 1. Amoghasiddha, v. དོན་ཡོད་གྲུབ་པ post. 2. कदम्ब assemblage. 3. common personal name in use in Tibet and Sikkim.

དོན་འགལ *don-hgal* = དོན་མི་མཐུན་པ *don-mi-mthun-pa* contrary sense, opposite meaning, going against the purpose or interest of (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་ལྔ *don-lṅa* in anatomy the five functionaries of the human body: (1) སྙིང *sñiṅ* the heart; (2) གློ *glo* lungs; (3) མཆིན་པ *mchin-pa* liver; (4) མཆེར་བ *mcher-wa* spleen; (5) མཁལ་མ *mkhal-ma* kidney.

དོན་ཅན *don-can* = དོན་ལྡན *don-ldan* अर्थिक 1. useful, meaningful, profitable, expedient. 2. enjoying an advantage. 3. having a certain sense.

དོན་གཅོད *don-gcod* or དོན་གཅོད་པ *don gcod-pa* (དོན་ཐག་གཅོད་མཁན *don-thag gcod-mkhan*) one commissioned, a commissioner; one specially appointed for the performance of a certain object: དོན་གཅོད་དམིགས་གསལ་འགྲོ་དགོས་བྱུང it necessitated the going of a commissioner (*Rtsii.*).

དོན་ཉམས་པ *don ñams-pa* = དོན་དུ་ཆུང་འགྲོ་བ failure, ill-success; also the decrease of interest or importance (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་གཉེར *don-gñer* (ཚིག་ལྟ་བུ) प्रार्थन, अर्थन 1. prayer. 2. the care-taker of a place, the custodian of the property in a temple.

དོན་གཉིས *don-gñis* in Budh. རང་གི་དོན **आत्मार्थ** for one's self, one's own affair; གཞན་གྱི་དོན **परार्थ** another's business: དེ་ངའི་དོན་མི་འདུག་གཞན་གྱི་དོན་ཡིན that is not my but another's business. Acc. to the Bon *don* is of two kinds: (1) བདག་དོན self-interest which is ལྷན་སྐྱེས inherent, and (2) དོན་གཞན interest for others. མཐར་དོན the final interest for self emancipation.

དོན་སྙིང་ *don-sñiṅ* or དོན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ the real object, the chief object of a petition or prayer, etc.

དོན་རྟོགས་པ *don rtogs-pa*=དོན་གོ་བ to comprehend the meaning; also to reflect on the sense of a term or passage, or on any subject.

དོན་སྟོང་གི་ཚིག *don stoṅ-gi tshig* a word of empty meaning, nonsense; a meaningless expression.

དོན་སྟོང་པ *don stoṅ-pa*=དོན་མེད་པ or དོན་མ་གྲུབ་པ **निरर्थक** objectless; unfulfilled purpose; void of meaning; for nothing (*Mñon.*).

དོན་མེད་བཞིན་དུ *don-med bshin-du* without seeing the use of it, without understanding the purpose (with the genit. of the noun).

དོན་མཐུན *don-mthun* lit. one having common interest or purpose to serve; originally a number of traders who would make a voyage to Ceylon for buying pearls, &c. གླིང་ནང་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོ **सार्थवाह** merchant (generally those who make sea voyages), hence a boat passenger (*Mñon.*). དོན་མཐུན་པ *don mthun-pa*=དོན་དང་མཐུན་པ 1. (ཚོགས) **समानार्थ** an assembly having a common interest. 2. **वणिक्** business men.

དོན་དག *don-dag* lit. good or pure intention = purpose, object, interest; commission, business, affairs.

དོན་དམ *don-dam* 1. the true sense; subjectively: good, earnest; col. in *W.* ཡང་ན་མན་དོན་དམ་ཡིན it is not said in jest but in right earnest; objectively; དོན་དམ་པར་དབྱེར་མེད in truth, after all, upon the whole. 2.=ཐར་པ emancipation, liberation (from worldly troubles) (*Mñon.*). But དོན་དམ་བདེན་པ *don-dam bden-pa* or དོན་དམ་པའི་བདེན་པ **परमार्थसत्य** =absolute truth, *i.e.*, སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *stoṅ-pa ñid* **शून्यता** emptiness, voidity.

དོན་དམ་པ *don dam-pa* **परमार्थ** [the highest truth]*S.* 1. དེ་ཁོ་ན, **तत्त्वम्** [essence, the very truth]*S.* 2. ཡང་དག་པའི་མཐའ, **भूतकोटि** [the culminating point for all beings; voidness, vacuity, absolute nonentity)]*S.* 3. དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, **तथता**; [that-ness, true essence]*S.* 4. མ་ནོར་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, **अवितततथता** [unmistakable truth]*S.* 5. གཞན་མ་ཡིན་པ་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, **अनन्यतथता** [non-alternate truth]*S.* 6. སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, **शून्यता** [emptiness itself]*S.* 7. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས, **धर्मधातु** [the essence of existence]*S.* 8. ཆོས་མི་འགྱུར་བ་ཉིད, **धर्मान्यमयता** [unalterable entity]*S.* 9. བསམ་གྱི་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་དབྱིངས, **अचिन्त्यधातु** [unthinkable entity]*S.* 10. ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, **अविपर्यासतथता** irreversible truth]*S.*; 11. གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ, **अद्वय** [non-separable]*S.* 12. གཉིས་སུ་བྱར་མེད་པ, **अद्वैधीकार** [non-divisible]*S.* 13. ཆོས་གནས་པ་ཉིད, **धर्मस्थिति** [substratum of existence]*S.* 14. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་ཚུལ་ནི་གནས་པ་ཉིད་དོ. 15. དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད་འདི་ནི་གཅིག་པ་ཉིད་དོ. 16. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ འདུས་པ་མེད་པས་དབྱེར་མེད་པ, **धर्मधातु असम्भेद** [indestructible essence of existence]*S.* 17. འདི་ནི་གཉིས་སུ་མེད་དེ་གཉིས་སུ་དབྱེར་མེད་ཅེང་ཐ་མི་དད་དེ་བཅད་དུ་མེད.

དོན་དུ *don-du* postp. c. genit. 1. for, for the good of. 2. for the sake of, on account of; c. genit. of inf. in order to, that. 3. rarely, in the place of, instead of, for.

དོན་འདོད་པ *don dod-pa* (སྤྲང་པོ) a needy person, a beggar (*Mñon.*).

དོན་ལྡན་ *don-ldan* with some object or design; in Budh. abbr. of དོན་ཆོས་དགེ་བ་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of religion and piety; མི་ལུས་དོན་ལྡན་སྒྲུབ་པ་སྙིང་པོ་མཛོད make it essential to acquire while you are a human being (*Rdsa. 23*).

དོན་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ *don rnam-pa gsum* the three kinds of *don*, *i.e.* of significations: (1) ཚིག་འབྲུའི་དོན the literal meaning or signification of a word; (2) དོན་གྱི་དོན the meaning of a meaning, real import; (3) ཁམས་ཀྱི་དོན this includes དེ་ཁོ་ནའི་མཚན་ཉིད, ཡོངས་སུ་ཤེས་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད, etc., the meaning of the root and also that of physical things and spirit, also ཁམས་ཀྱི་དོན་ལ་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས, སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཁམས, etc. (*K. d.* ཙ *47*).

དོན་དཔྱོད་སྔོན་གནང་ *don-dpyod snon-gnan* the pioneer investigator; the first man who inquires into any subject or case; དོན་དཔྱོད་པ *don dpyod-pa* an investigator, inquirer. = ཨ་རྫུ་ན फरितकी *Arjuna.*

དོན་མེད *don-med* निरर्थक; useless, in vain, for no purpose, silly manner: ཉིན་པར་མར་མེ་སྦུལ་བ་དོན་མེད་དོ it is useless to light lamps in the day time; འགྲངས་ལ་སྟོན་མོ་བྱིན་པ་དོན་མེད་དོ to entertain one who has eaten to the full is useless; སྐྱེས་བུ་ངན་པ་བསྟེན་པ་དོན་མེད་དོ it is useless to stick to a bad man or mean person (*K. du.* ད *200*). དོན་མེད་དཀྲོག་རྐྱེན *don med-dkrog-rkyen* quarrel for nothing or without any cause.

དོན་མེད་གཏམ *don-med gtam* विप्रलाप vain, idle talk.

Syn. ངག་འཆལ་གཏམ *ñag-hchal gtam;* དོན་སྟོང་ཚིག *don ston-tshig;* དོན་བྲལ་ཚིག *don bral-tshig.*

དོན་རྩ *don-rtsa* (དོན་གྱི་རྩ་བ) the real meaning, reason; also result.

དོན་ཞགས *Don-shags* seems to be a Tantrik manifestation of Avalokites'vara.

དོན་བཟང་ཡེ་ཤེས་སྙིང་པོའི་རྒྱུད *don-bzan ye-çes snin-pohi rgyud* n. of a Bon work on mysticism.

དོན་ཡོད་གྲུབ་པ *Don-yod grub-pa* अमोघसिद्ध lit. one who does a real work successfully; n. of the fifth Dhyani Buddha, the ruler of the heaven situated to the north. In Tantrik ceremonial he is generally painted green and is often represented with a Khadoma fairy as his *Sakti* (Tib. ཀུམ་མ). Is styled དོན་གྲུབ *Don-grub* for short.

དོབ་དོབ *dob-dob* 1. one who dresses tying his breeches above the knees, in the manner of a Bhutanese. 2. stuff, nonsense (*Sch.*).

དོམ *dom* भल्लूक, ऋक्ष the tawny bear, *Ursus pruinosus* of Blyth, found near Lhasa and elsewhere: དོམ་གྱི་མཆེ་བས་ཁྲག་ཤོར་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད the teeth of the bear (made into paste) stops bleeding; དོམ་གྱི་ཀླད་པས་མགོ་རྨ་གསོ the bear's brains heal sores on the head; དོམ་གྱི་ཤ་ཡིས་གདོན་གྱི་ནད་ལ་ཕན the flesh of the bear is useful in the diseases caused by evil spirits. དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile (it is used as a medicine).

Syn. ཕུག་ཉལ *phug-ñal;* མིག་སྨན་ལུས་ཅན *mig-sman lus-can;* རབ་དཀར་སྙིང *rab dkar-snin;* གཏུམ་དྲག་ཞེ་སྡང་ཅན *gtum-drag she-sdan-can;* སྡིག་པའི་ལྟོ་ཅན *sdig-pahi lto-can* (*Mñon.*).

དོར *dor* a pair of draught cattle; གླང་དོར *glan-dor* a yoke of oxen (*Ja.*).

དོར་བ *dor-wa* pf. and imp. of འདོར་བ *hdor-wa* to throw out, cast out; བྱ་བ་ངན་པ་དོར give up bad actions or behaviour; དོར་བར་གྱུར *dor-war gyur* विरराम left, cast out (*A. K. 1*).

དོར་བྱེད་མ *dor byed-ma* = དུར་བྱིད་སྨན *dur-byid-sman.*

དོར་མ *dor-ma* breeches, trowsers; དོར་ཐུང་ short breeches; དོར་རིང་ long drawers; སྣམ་དོར breeches made of thick serge cloth; དོར་རྟ *dor-rta* that part of the breeches which covers the privy parts.

དོལ I: *dol* 1. ཉ་རྒྱ fishing-net (*Mñon.*); ཉ་དོལ་པ a fisherman, cf. གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa.* 2. *W.* stew-pan (*Jä.*). 3. in དོལ་གཅོད་པ to split, to cleave (*Sch.*).

དོལ II: n. of a place in the province of Lhokha in Tibet: དེ་ནས་དོལ་དུ་ཕྱིན་ཏེ་སྣ་བོ་ལ་ཁ་ནས་དུང་ བུས then arriving at Dol from *Snabola kha* he blew the conch-shell (trumpet) (*A. 90*). དོལ་གྱི་གདོང་སྣ *Dol-gyi doñ-sna* n. of a village in Dol (*Deb.* ཀ *34.*). དོལ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་རྫོང་ *Dol-rnam rgyal-dsoñ* the head-quarters of Dol (*Rtsii*). དོལ་པ *Dol-pa* a native or resident of Dol; དོལ་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *dol-pa rin-po-che* n. of a celebrated lama of this place (*Loñ.* *2*); དོལ་བུ་བ *Dol-bu-wa* the name by which that lama was usually called (*Ya-sel. 37*).

དོལ་བོན *dol-bon* a sect of the Bon (*J. Zañ.*).

དོས *dos* or དོས་པོ=ཁུར་པོ a load that is carried by man or beast; *khal-dos* ཁལ་དོས load carried by a beast of burden; ཇ་དོས a load of tea carried in this manner; དོས་འགེལ་བ to load, to pack; དོས་འབོགས་པ to unload. དོས་སྐྱབ a guard in charge of loads, one in charge of loads carried by beasts of burden and walking behind; ཁམས་སོགས་ཐག་རིང་པོའི་ དོས་སྐྱབ caravan-guard coming from Khams and other distant places (*Rtsii.*).

དོས་ཆེ *dos-che*=འབོར་ཆེ་བ *hbor che-wa* or ཐངས་ཆེ་བ (*Jig.*).

དོས་དྲག *dos-drag*=ཚ་དྲག *tsha-drag* (*D.R.*) =ཧ་ཅང་བྲེལ་ཚ་བོ *ha-cañ brel tsha-wo* urgent, impatient; calling for inquiry.

དོས་དྲག་པ *dos drag-pa* 1. hard compulsory service. 2. severe in exacting it, *e.g.*, a feudal lord (*Jä.*).

དོས་པ *dos-pa* one who carries loads, a coolie; དོས་པོ *dos-po*=ཁུར་པོ a load; དོས་དཔོན the leader of a caravan of such loads. དོས་ཚད=དོས་ཀྱི་ཚད the weight that can becarried by a man or beast. In Tibet 12 *khal* is the usual *dos-po* or load for a cooly (*Rtsii.*).

དྲ *dra* signifies (mystically) སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes bu* a person, a personage (*K. g.* ཕ *179*).

དྲ་ཅི *dra-ci* or དྲང་ཅི *drañ-ci* in *Pur.* a flat basket (*Jä.*); དྲ་ཆུང *dra-chuñ* a small bag made of net cloth (*Cs.*); དྲ་ཕད *dra-phad* a bag of net-cloth.

དྲ་ཕྱེད *dra-phyed* 1. अर्धहार half-necklace, half-chain. 2. half-lattice-work; a kind of silk ornament.

དྲ་བ I: *dra-wa* 1. a tailor who cuts robes, shirts, etc. 2. to cut, clip, lop, dress, prune, pare with knife or scissors; also fig. ཕའི་མིང་ནས་དྲས་ཏེ borrowing (a syllable) from the father's name; གོས་དྲས cloth cut out for a garment (*Cs.*): བཟོ་རིག་པ་ནི, དྲ་བ་དང་ ཚེམ་པ་དང in handicraft (he knew) tailoring, cutting and sewing (*A. 34*); དྲ་གྲིད scissors (*Sch.*). 3. a small copper coin used in the Western Himalaya; called also *Dabu.*

དྲ་བ II: sbst. 1. हार necklace (of pearls, gold etc.), chain worn as an ornament. 2. जाल web, net, lattice, grate, net-work: ལུས་ལ་དྲ་བར་འབྲེལ (the veins) are spread throughout the body like net-work (*S.g.*). དྲ་བའི་ཐག་པ *dra-wahi thag-pa* rope or string of a net or trap. དྲ་བའི་རྐང་ལྡན *dra-wahi rkañ-ldan* web-footed; a goose,

duck, swan. རུས་པའི་དྲ་བ the frame-work of bones, the skeleton; ལྕགས་དྲ iron lattice; ཤིང་དྲ wooden rails, fencing; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་དྲ་མིག iron trellis; gridiron; འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་དྲ lattice-work of rays. 3. लकुट [a club]*S.*

དྲ་བ་འཁྲོལ་བ *dra-wa hkhrol-wa*=དྲ་མིག་གྲོལ་བ.

དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can* 1. जालक latticed, grated. 2. met. a spider. 3.=གོ་ཁྲབ a coat of mail (*Mṅon.*). 4.=ཀུ་བ a gourd (*Mṅon.*). དྲ་བ་ཅན་མ *dra-wa can-ma* (བུད་མེད་སྒོ་ལྡན་མ) a clever and skilful woman (*Mṅon.*).

དྲ་བ་དྲ་ཕྱེད *dra-wa dra-phyed* laced curtains or ornamental silken frills, hangings embroidered and with pendant strings: ཨ་ཏིག་གི་དྲ་བ་དྲ་ཕྱེད་དེ་རྣམས་བཏགས་ནས having put on certain ornaments with pearls and pendant tassels (*A. 141*).

དྲ་བ་འཛིན *dra-wa-hdsin* met. a fisherman, one who holds or uses fishing-net (*Mṅon.*).

དྲ་མ *dra-ma* 1.=ཡ་རབས nobility, generally applied to the लिच्छवी Licchabi race of Vais'ali. 2. experienced, practised, learned. 3.=རྩི་ཤིང *rtsi-çiṅ* a board or slate for counting and writing figures upon.

དྲ་མ་སྤྲུལ་པའི་གླིང *Dra-ma sprul-pahi gliṅ* n. of a fancied continent or island.

དྲ་མིག *dra-mig* or དྲ་བའི་མིག the openings or "eyes" in a net-work or lattice.

དྲག *drag* seems to be a root with two distinct significations: 1. advisable, better, best; where two or more courses offer, that which is the more or most expedient: འགྲོ་ན་དྲག *hgro-na drag* it is better to go; སྡོད་ན་དྲག *sdod-na drag* better to sit, to stay (*Mṅon.*); ང་ཅི་ལྟར་བྱས་ན་དྲག what course would be expedient? Also any improvement may be expressed by *drag*: དྲག་སོང has improved, become better; ཁྱོད་ཆོས་ལྡན་དུ་གཤེགས་པ་དྲག your entering into a religious life is better (*A. 127*); དྲག་སྐྱེས *drag-skyes* growing better, is improving; is in the way of improvement (*Yig.*); colloq. better, that is better, well done. 2. vehement, forcible; and so, fierce, violent. In this sense is gen. applied to the powerful and violent aspect of certain Tantrik deities; other compounds of this root, however, are being more frequently employed.

དྲག་གིས *drag-gis* firmly; དྲག་གིས་དད to believe firmly.

དྲག་སྔགས་འདུས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཐ་བའི་རྒྱུད n. of a *Tantra* used by the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect (*K. g.* ཞ *349*).

དྲག་ཅན *drag-can* तीव्र, उग्र strong, vehement. Term applied to terrifying deities.

དྲག་ཆར *drag-char* शीकर heavy rain, heavy rain or downpour.

དྲག་འཛིང *drag-hjiṅ* n. of Indra's horse (*Sorig.*).

དྲག་ཏུ *drag-tu*=ཤུགས་ཆེ་བ or ལྷག་པར་དུ adv. strongly, earnestly, vehemently, violently; moreover: གནས་འདི་ཉིད་དུ་བཞུགས་སུ་ཉེས་གསོལ་དྲག་ཏུ་བཏབ་པས he implored him to stay in that place (*Hbrom. 106*). དྲག་ཏུ་འཐེན་པ *drag-tu hthen-pa* to pull violently, with great force.

དྲག་སྡེབས *drag-sdebs*=མི་དྲག་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་གྲས rank or class of better people; higher class or order: ལས་བྱེད་ནང་མ་དྲག་སྡེབས་ལ་ཟླ་ཆོས་ཐོག་རྩིས account of monthly allowance to the better or higher class of domestic servants and workmen (*Rtsii.*).

དྲག་ནད *drag-nad* a serious illness, gen.=དྲེག་ནད *dreg-nad* gout.

དྲག་པ *drag-pa* 1. from the root *drag* and thus signifying: the better sort of persons, and so: noble, of noble birth, superior, respectable, of superior quality

or order; མི་དྲག་པ a nobleman, gentleman, respectable man; རྫས་ལ་དྲག་པ articles of superior quality; དྲག་རིགས nobility, gentry; དྲག་པར་བྱེད་པ to raise to nobility; དྲག་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become a nobleman. 2. vehement, powerful, severe; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་དྲག་པ་འབད་པ to exert with assiduity; དྲག་པ་འདུད་པ unbending, unwearied application; སྐད་དྲག་པ a powerful voice; ཁྲིམས་དྲག་པ a severe punishment; སྙིང་རྗེ་དྲག་པ yearning compassion. *Drag-pa* implies in fact possessing any quality in a high degree; དུག་དྲག་པ very poisonous, virulent poison.

དྲག་པའི་ཆོས་པ *drag-pahi chos-pa* a performer of *Tantrik* rites and religious observances, in which fierce deities are either coerced or propitiated.

དྲག་པའི་ཐོད *drag-pahi thod* described as ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱའི་མིང उग्रशेखरी an epithet of the river Ganges (*Mñon.*).

དྲག་པོ *drag-po* also དྲགས་པོ *drags-po* (*A. K. 1-34*), तीव्र, घोर, उग्र; चण्ड, रौद्र 1. fierce, terrible, fearful, violent; and is the term specially attached to deities in their aspect of anger as defenders of Buddhism; is thus synonymous with ཁྲོ་བོ as used in that sense. 2. sbst. any terrific deity; a *Bhairava*.

དྲག་པོ་དབལ་སློག་ཅན *drag-po dwal-slog-can* n. of a Bon deity (*D.R.*).

དྲག་པོའི་མིག *drag-pohi mig* रुद्राक्ष 1. n. of a fabulous animal. 2. species of tree, *Elæocarpus ganitrus;* the berry of this tree used for rosaries.

དྲག་པོའི་གཙུག་རྒྱན *drag-pohi gtsug-rgyan* an epithet of the moon (*Mñon.*).

དྲག་པོའི་ཤུགས་འགྲོ *drag-pohi çugs-hgro* उग्रगति that which moves with vehement speed, like a shooting arrow.

དྲག་མོ *drag-mo* 1. उग्रा a fearful woman. an amazon (*Mñon.*). 2. रुद्राणी Rudra's wife, an epithet of the goddess Durgā.

དྲག་རྩལ་ཅན *drag rtsal-can* = དྲག་པོ acc. to the Bon, possessing the terrific attitude and powers of deities.

དྲག་རྩུབ་བསྐལ་པ *drag-rtsub bskal-pa* the rough or rude age, a name of this present period of time which is called སྙིགས་དུས་བསྐལ་པ.

དྲག་ཚང་ཚོང་ཅན *drag-tshañ choñ-can* acc. to the Bon: in whom are all manner of perfections, good qualities.

དྲག་ཞན *drag-shan* strong and weak, *i.e.*, the relative force of sound; also with respect to rank, superior and inferior or good and bad.

དྲག་ཤུལ *drag-çul* fierce, also frightfulness; དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན *drag-çul can* उग्र, रौद्र frightful, terrible, powerful, cruel; also one of the ten tones of music (*M.V.*). དྲག་ཤུལ་ཆེ *drag-çul che*, དཔའ་བོ་ལྟ་བ *dpah-bo lta-wa* fierce, terrible; also like a hero, chivalrous, heroic: ཁྱོད་ནི་གཏུམ་ཆེ་ལ་དྲག་ཤུལ་ཆེ thou art heroic and fearful (*Rtsii. 30*). དྲག་ཤུལ་སྤྱོད *drag-çul spyod* a mystical practice = སྤྱོད་པ་རྩུབ་པ आभिचारक।

དྲག་གཤེད *Drag-gçed* is not, as *Jä* has it, a single deity but indicates a group of fierce and redoubtable gods, of which there are said to be eight. See Grünwedel's *Mythologie des Buddhismus, 164.* The Mongols style the Drag-shed group *Dokshit;* and a special robe and hat are worn by exorcists who deal with the group. Each Dhyani Buddha, moreover, is held to have a *drag-shed* in his retinue.

དྲག་གསུམ *Drag-gsum* the three fierce ones (the Bon trinity).

དྲགས *drags* = ཆེས་པ, ལྷག་པ or ཐལ་པ *thal-pa* = excess: ཟ་མ་དྲགས་ན་མ་ཞུ་བའི་ནད་ཡོང eating in

excess will cause the illness of indigestion; མང་དྲགས་ *mañ-drags* very much, in excess; as adj much, strong, intense. དྲགས་བྱེད་ *drags-byed* दर्पक a bragadacio, one who brags much.

དྲང་ *drañ* 1. a kind of beer (*Sch.*). 2. सरल honest, straightforward, upright. དྲང་འགྲོ་ *drañ-hgro* = མདའ, शर an arrow, a shot (lit. that which goes straight) (*Mñon.*); དྲང་གཏམ་ plain language; དྲང་པོ་ *drañ-po* ऋजु, सरल, समिति right, truthful, straight (མ་ཁྱོག་པ་ not crooked or bent), sincere, honest. དྲང་ལམ་ *drañ-lam* short road, straight-road, straightforward, not deviating from the direct course; upright; ལས་དྲང་པོ་ good actions, righteous deeds; ཁྲིམས་དྲང་པོ་ righteous judgment, justice. དྲང་བཞག་གི་བཟོས་སྒོ་ *drañ bshag-gi bzos-sgo* settlement, good arrangement—also described as བཟོས་སྒོ་ནི་སྔར་ཕན་ཐོགས་པ་དང་དྲིན་ཆེ་བ་ལ་བཟང་ལན་བྱེད་པ to return good to one who has done kindness or good service before (*Yig.*).

དྲང་དོན་ *drañ-don* ordinary signification; དྲང་དོན་དང་ངེས་དོན་གྱི་ཁྱད་པར་ the difference between the general and real significations; ངེས་དོན་ (भावार्थ) the sense or spirit of an expression or word: ཀུན་རྫོབ་ཀྱི་ཆ་ནས་དྲངས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དྲང་དོན་དུ་འདོད་པ་ཡིན་ significations drawn from unrealities or phenomena are to come within the term *drañ-don*; དོན་དམ་པའི་ཆ་ནས་དྲངས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ངེས་དོན་ a meaning derived from the spirit or spiritual sense is ངེས་དོན, *i.e.*, the certain or absolute meaning. (*Behu. 37*).

དྲང་པོར་ *drañ-por* adv. straight; དྲང་པོར་འཇོག་པ་ *drañ-por hjog-pa* to place, put straight; དྲང་པོར་འདོད་པ་ *drañ-por hdod-pa* wishing frankly; དྲང་པོར་སྨྲ་བ་ *drañ-por smra-wa* to speak plainly, to be candid, to speak the truth.

དྲང་བ་ *drañ-wa* आकर्षण, नेय 1. abstract noun to དྲང་པོ་ *drañ-po*. 2. pf. to འདྲེན་པ.

དྲང་སྲོང་ *drañ-sroñ* ऋषि, मुनि, गुणिकर; རིག་བྱེད་སྒྲོག་པ a reciter of sacred hymns, an inspired sage; originally the authors or rather seers of the Vedic hymns; a saint; an anchorite. *Jä.* says: at present the lama that offers *sbyin-sreg* is stated to bear this name, and whilst he is attending to the sacred rites he is not allowed to eat anything but དཀར་ཟས white food, *i.e.*, milk, curds and cheese. The terms cognate to དྲང་སྲོང *drañ-sroñ* but not exactly synonymous with it are the following: ཐུབ་པ, བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན, དབང་པོ་ཐུལ་བ, རྩོམ་བརྩོན, ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ, དགེ་བར་སྲོང, ཞ་རོལ་འདོད་པ, སྨྲ་བ་བཅད་པ, ངག་བསྡམས་པ, མི་སྨྲ་བ, ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན, གཙང་བར་གནས་པ, དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་པ, ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ, ཉོན་མོངས་ཐུལ, བདེན་སྨྲ (*Mñon.*).

དྲང་སྲོང་བདུན *drañ-sroñ bdun* सप्तर्षि the seven sages; also the constellation of the Great-Bear. Acc. to Bon the seven are:—(1) དྲང་སྲོང་ཁྲི་ཞི་འོད; (2) ལྷང་ལྷང་བཙུག; (3) ཐག་ཡིད་རིང; (4) ཐུགས་དཀར་ཡེ་ཤེས; (5) དཔུང་རུམ་ཡེ་ཤེས; (6) འོད་གསལ་འབར; (7) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་ཡེ་ཤེས (*G. Bon.*). དྲང་སྲོང་རིགས་བཅུ *drañ-sroñ rigs-bcu* ten kinds of Rishi, acc. to Budh.: (1) ས་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that move on earth; (2) འཕུར་འཕྱོའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ flying Rishi; (3) རྣམ་པར་རོལ་ཤིང་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ the Rishi that walk in a dancing mode; (4) མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that travel in the sky; (5) ལྷ་ཡུལ་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that travel to the celestial regions; (6) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi who move miraculously; (7) དངོས་ཁྱབ་གྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that can take an enchanted form; (8) སྣང་བས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་, Rishi that can vanish in light; (9) བཅུད་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that can move as embodied forms of anything; (10) གྲུབ་པར་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi who have attained to excellence.

དྲང་སྲོང་ལྷུང་བ *draṅ-sroṅ lhuṅ-wa* ऋषिपतन one of the 36 sacred places of Buddhists in ancient India, the site of modern Sarnath, near Benares, where Buddha first preached the *Saddharma*.

དྲངས *draṅs* v. འདྲེན་པ

དྲན་པ *dran-pa* I: 1. in Budh. དམིགས་པ་མངོན་པར་བརྗོད་པ་ཉིད་དེ, སེམས་མྱོངས་པ་མེད་པའོ (*K. d.* ར *355*) the state of the expression of अवलम्ब, *i.e.*, dependence of a thing upon another, indicating that the mind is free from darkness. 2. स्मृति, संज्ञा recollection, remembrance, memory: དྲན་པ་གསལ་པོ clear recollection; རྒྱུགས་དྲན་མེད་དུ་ཤེས་པ to lose one's memory or senses; དྲན་མེད་དུ་འགྱེལ་བ to swoon, to fall down unconscious; དྲན་འཛིན་མེད་པ being out of one's senses (with joy) (*Jä.*). 3. self-recollection, consideration: སེམས་ཅན་སྨྱོན་པ་དག་དྲན་པ་སོ་སོར་རྙེད insane persons regained the respective faculties of their minds; དྲན་པ་གཞུངས་པ quickness of apprehension, good capacity (*Jä.*). 4. स्मर an epithet of Kāmadeva.

དྲན་པ II: 1. vb. to think of, ponder; gen. to remember, recollect with ཡིད་ལ: དཀོན་མཆོག་དྲན་པ to think of, to remember Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha: སྡུག་པོ་ཡོང་བ་དེ་མ་དྲན་པ་ཡིན do not think of, do not trouble yourself about, future evils; བསྐྱིས་པར་མི་དྲན་ནོ I do not recollect having taken anything on credit (*Jä.*); དྲན་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས as soon one thinks of it; quick as thought; རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པར་བྱེད་པ *rjes-su dran-par byed-pa* = དྲན་དུ་འཇུག་པ, *dran-du hjug-pa* also to be reminded of, to put in mind of; དྲན་སྐུལ་བྱེད་པ to recall to the mind. 2. to become conscious; དྲན་པར་འགྱུར་པ to recover one's senses, to be one's self again; དྲན་མེད་པ unconscious; མི་དྲན་པའི་རྗེས་སུ after they had become insensible (*Jä.*). 3. to think of with love or affection, to be attached to, to long for.

དྲན་མཆོག་རྗེ *dran-mchog rje* dearest sir (*Jä.*).

དྲན་ཉམས་པ *dran ñams-pa* निःसंज्ञा 1. unconscious, senseless. 2. = དྲན་པ་གསལ་པོ་མེད་པ faint recollection; weak-minded.

དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ་བཞི *dran-pa ñe-war bshag-pa bshi* चत्वारि स्मृत्युपस्थानानि the four essential recollections, which are—(1) ལུས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ कायस्मृत्युपस्थान [the body is impermanent]*S.*; (2) ཚོར་བ་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ वेदनास्मृत्युपस्थान [the evils of sensation]*S.*; (3) སེམས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ चित्तस्मृत्युपस्थान [the evanescence of thought]*S.*; (4) ཆོས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ धर्मस्मृत्युपस्थान [the conditions of existence]*S.*

དྲན་ཐོ *dran-tho* a memo, a note for refreshing the memory.

དྲན་དྲི *dran-dri* abbr. of དྲན་པ་དང་དྲི་བ.

དྲན་པའི་ཀ་བ *dran-pahi ka-wa* = ཕོ་དབང་ or ཕོ་མཚན the glans penis, the male organ.

དྲན་པ་བཅུ *dran-pa bcu* or རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the ten remembrances, viz.:—(1) སངས་རྒྱས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ; (2) ཆོས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ; (3) དགེ་འདུན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the constant remembrance of Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the bearing in mind monastic vows of morality; (5) གཏོང་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ remembrance to give away in charity; (6) ལྷ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ remembrance of one's tutelary deity; (7) དབུགས་ཕྱི་ནང་དུ་རྒྱུ་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ recollection of breathing in and out in the practice of *yoga*; (8) ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the remembrance of the various constituents of the body; (9) སྐྱེ་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *skye-wa rjes-su dran-pa* bearing in mind that one has to be reborn (in any of the six states of existence); (10) འཆི་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the remembrance of death (as a certain and unavoidable fact) (*Hbum.* ག *93*).

དྲན་པ་འཇོམས *Dran-pa hjoms* स्मर-ध्वंसी the subduer of Dod-lha, *i.e.*, of the desire of procreation, an epithet of Buddha; also n. of an Arhat, &c.

དྲན་པའི་ཁྲོན་པ *dran-pahi khron-pa* स्मरकूपक the female organ of generation.

དྲན་པའི་དབང་པོ *dran-pahi dwaṅ-po* 1.=མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* a learned man (*Mṅon.*). 2. स्मृतीन्द्रिय the faculty of recollection; memory as one of the five faculities, v. དབང་པོ་ལྔ་.

དྲན་པའི་གཟུགས *dran-pahi gzugs* a handsome woman, a beauty (*Mṅon.*).

དྲན་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ *dran-pahi çiṅ-rta* स्मररथ an epithet of Kamadeva or Dod-lha.

དྲན་པོ *dran-po* स्मर, चेतन awake, one in his senses, conscious.

དྲན་མ *dran-ma* the mind, memory: དྲན་མ་བཟང་ good memory; དྲན་ལས *dran-las* स्मरणतः from memory, from consciousness; conscious state; དྲན་ཧད་ཀྱི་ཟིན་པ *dran had-kyi zin-pa* sudden recollection; remembering all on a sudden.

དྲན་ཤ *dran-ça* the meat of an animal that was slaughtered three days ago; the flesh of an animal after the third day of its death (consciousness is said to linger in the body until life has been extinct for three days; it is therefore that the human body is not disposed of until after the third day of death in Tibet).

དྲན་སེམས *dran-sems* in *W.* love, affection, attachment (*Jä.*).

དྲལ *dral* 1. v. ཟླུམ་མོ. 2. v. འདྲལ་བ. 3. for གྲལ *gral.*

དྲལ་པོ *dral-po* (སྣན་མ་སོགས་དམ་བུ་ཁ་ཤས་ལ་བཏང་བ་ཧྲལ་ཧྲལ) (*Rtsii.*) grain or peas that have been split by beating.

དྲལ་བ *dral-wa* भेद्य, विदार्यन्ते to split with a blow; ཕན་རྩུན་དྲལ་བ to split assunder, splitting, rending; བསླབ་པ་དྲལ་བ one whose observance (of a religious study or vow) has been broken; དྲལ་གྱིས་ཤུས་པའི་རྗེས་བཞིན་ཁོ་ན་རུ *dral-gyis shus-pahi rjes-bshin kho-na ru* scar or mark left on human body by striking (*D.R.*).

དྲལ་ཙེ *dral-tse* a kind of courier or messenger (*Cs.*).

དྲས *dras* གོས་སོགས་དྲས་ཚར་བ cloth cut out for making a robe or coat, etc., v. དྲ་བ *dra-wa.*

དྲི *dri* 1. आमोद, गन्ध, घ्राण odour, smell, scent; དྲི་ཅན sweet-smelling; དྲི་ངན་པ *dri ṅan-pa* दुर्गन्ध bad smell, stench, offensive smell; དྲི་མེད *dri-med* निर्गन्ध without smell; odourless; bright (*A. K. 1-2*); དྲི་མེད་ཆུ=ཆུ་གཙང་མ water (*Mṅon.*). 2. मल ordure, for དྲི་མ. དྲི་མེད་རྣམ་དག་ལྷ་ཁང་ n. of a sacred shrine at Lhar-tse in Tsang (*Jig.*). དྲི་མེད་འོད་རྒྱན n. of a work (*Ya-sel. 34*). དྲི་མེད་གཤེས་གཉེན विमलमित्र n. of an Indian pandit who worked in the Buddhist propaganda in Tibet in the 8th century, A.D. དྲི་མེད་ལྡན་པོ n. of a *Rñiṅ-ma* lama (*S. kar. 182*).

དྲི་སྐྱེ་མ *dri skye-ma* गन्ध-जननी produced of smell, a kind of insect come into existence from dirt or གཤེར་དྲོད་ moisture and warmth.

དྲི་འཁོར *dri-hkhor* changing or fading of colour of a dress by use or age: གོས་གསར་བབས་དང་དྲི་འཁོར་བཅས་རིམ་པ་གཉིས་པ (*Rtsii.*).

དྲི་མགྱོགས *dri-mgyogs*=སྤོས་དྲི *spos-dri* आघ्र-गन्ध strong scent; incense; དྲི་ང་བ *dri-ña-wa* bad smell; དྲི་ང་བ་མེད་པ निरामगन्ध odourless, free from bad smell.

དྲི་ངད *dri-ṅad* vapour, exhalations; དྲི་ངད་འཇམ་པ *dri-ṅad hjam-pa* सुगन्धिक very agree-

able scent; fig. virtue, laudable merit, qualification: ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་དྲི་ངད་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བི་ཀྲ་མ་ཤཱི་ལ the monastery of Vikrama'sila was so called, (its monks) being possessed of purity in morals (*A. 61*).

དྲི་ངའི་འདབ་ཆགས *dri-ṅahi hdab-chags* met. the hoopoe (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ལྔ *dri-lṅa* the five perfumes used in offerings to saints and gods.

དྲི་ཅན་ལྟེ་བ *dri-can lte-wa*=གླ་རྩི a pod of musk (mystic) (*Miṅ-rda. 3*).

དྲི་ཆབ *dri-chab* scented water; scent, perfumery.

དྲི་ཆུ *dri-chu*=གཅིན मूत्र urine, also abbr. དྲི་མ *dri-ma* ordure and ཆུ urine; ཆུ water when written with དྲི conveys the meaning of urine.

དྲི་ཆུ་གསིལ་བ *dri-chu gsil-wa*=ཆབ་གསིལ or གཅིན་གཏོང་བ to make water, to piss (*Ṅag. 68*).

དྲི་ཆེན *dri-chen*=སྐྱག་པ पुरीष ordure, filth, dung (*Sman.*).

དྲི་མཆོག *dri-mchog*, དྲི་རབ सौगन्ध excellent smell, sweet scent, fragrance (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་མཉམ་པ *dri mñam-pa* समगन्ध of uniform smell as of incense-sticks of China.

དྲི་བཏུལ *dri-btul*=དྲི་ངན་པ་དུལ་བ suppression of stench.

དྲི་དང་འཕྲེང་བས་མཆོད་པ *dri-daṅ hphreṅ-was mchod-pa* गन्धमाल्येन महीयते worshipping with offerings of garlands and frankincense.

དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan* 1. गन्धिक having the smell of. 2. राजहंस a gander or ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ལྡན་པ *dri ldan-pa* there are acc. to the Bon cult seven classes of scent:—(1) ས་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་མུ་ཟི་ལྟ་བུ earthy smell such as sulphur; (2) ཆུ་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་འཁྲ་ཏི་གཟིང་ལྟ་བུ; (3) མེའི་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་གསུར་དུད་ལྟ་བུ; (4) ཤ་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་གླ་རྩི་ལྟ་བུ fleshy musky smell; (5) འབྲུ་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་འབྲས་ཏི་སེ་ལྟ་བུ; (6) ཁྲག་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་སྦྲང་ཆེན་གྱི་ཁྲག་ལྟ་བུ; (7) ག་བུར་ལྟ་བུ (*D.R.*).

དྲི་ལྡན་མ *Dri ldan-ma* (ས་ཆ) गन्धवती n. of a place in ancient India.

དྲི་སྣོམ་པ *dri snom-pa* pf. བསྣམས *bsnams* =དབུགས་ལེན་པ to smell, to inhale an odour (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ཕོག *dri-phog* gen. དྲི་ངན་ཕོག་པ clothes soiled with spots and bad smell (*Rtsii.*).

དྲི་བྲལ *dri-bral* or དྲི་མ་བྲལ *dri-ma-bral* निर्मल free from bad smell; that which is not soiled; fig.= སྐྱོན་མེད་པ *skyon-med-pa* blameless, without any defect (*A. K. 1-2*). དྲི་བྲལ་ལྷག་བསམ་གྱི་སྤྱན་ཟླ = སྐྱོན་བྲལ་སེམས་དཀར་པོའི་ཁ་བཏགས a white scarf presented as a token of pure heart and good wishes.

དྲི་མ *dri-ma* व्यालक, मल, पुरीष filth, excrement, manure; སྣ་དྲི *sna-dri* nose-mucus; དྲི་མ་ཀུན་ཟད་ནས *dri-ma kun-zad-nas* after all impurities have been put off; དྲི་མ་དཀུ *dri-ma dku* or དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ कटुक bad or offensive smell; དྲི་མ་འགགས་པའི་ནད *dri-ma hgags-pahi nad* the disease of obstruction of the bowels. དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma-can* 1. dirty, sluttish (as to dress). དྲི་མ་དང་བཅས་པ *dri-ma daṅ bcas-pa* समल with smell, stain or defilement. དྲི་མ་དང་བྲལ་བ *dri-ma daṅ bral-wa* (དྲི་བྲལ.) washed, bleached, cleansed—དྲི་མ་མེད་པར་བྱས and དྲི་མ་སྤུན་སྤུང་བ signify the same 2. मलमास interlocutary month in the lunar calendar (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་མ་དྲུག *dri-ma drug* in Budh.. the six sorts of defilement, namely:—(1) the feeling that I am superior to my spiritual teacher; (2) want of regard for religion and one's spiritual guide; (3) ཆོས་ལ་དོན་གཉེར་མེད་པ neglect of religious observances; (4) སེམས་ཕྱི་རོལ་གྱི་ཡུལ་ལ་རྣམ་པར་གཡེང་བ the mind wandering over external objects, in

deviation from the observance of religious duties; (5) དབང་པོའི་སྒོ་ལྔ་ནང་དུ་སྡུད་པ concentrating attention upon the working of the five senses; (6) ཆོས་ལྡན་རིང་དུ་གསུམ་པ་ཐོགས་ཀྱིས་སྐྱོ་བ tiring of continued application to religion (*Khrid. 6*).

དྲི་མ་ལྡན་མ *dri-ma ldan-ma*=བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a voluptuous woman (*Mñon.*).

དྲི་མ་འཕྱི་བའི་མ་མ *dri-ma hphyi-wahi ma-ma* मलधात्री a child's wet-nurse; a woman who attends to infants' cleanliness.

དྲི་མ་མི་མངའ *dri-ma mi-mñah* चमल not touched or affected by filth; unblemished, throughly pure.

དྲི་མ་མེད་པ *dri-ma med-pa* विमल 1. the third stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection or མེ་ཏོག་གི་དྲི་ལྟ་བུ pure as smell of flowers; निर्मल without defilement, an epithet of Buddha (*M.V.*). 2. शिव pure, holy, all-good; clean, cleanly.

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་དྲིས་ལན་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕྲེང་བ a treatise by Achārya Amogha (*Tan. d.* གོ *117*).

དྲི་མ་མེད་པར་གྲགས་པས་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ विमलकीर्त्तिनिर्देश n. of a Sutra (*K. d.* ཕ *224*).

དྲི་མ་གསུམ *dri-ma-gsum* the three impurities or filths:—བཤང་ ordure, གཅི urine, རྔུལ *rñul* sweat (*Sman.*); fig. ཉེས་པའི་དྲི་མ also ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་དྲི་མ and ཤེས་བྱ་མ་རིག་པའི་དྲི་མ.

དྲི་མས་ནོགས་པ *dri-mas nogs-pa* blemished, stained, spoiled.

Syn. ནག་ནོག *nag-nog;* དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan* དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma can;* དྲི་མས་སུན་ཕྱུང་ *dri-mas sun-phyuñ;* དྲི་མ་གོས *dri-ma gos* (*Mñon.*).

དྲི་གཙང་ཁང་ *dri-gtsañ khañ* गन्धकुटीर, गन्धोल prob. गन्धालय a sacred place, the principal chapel in a monastery.

Syn. གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ *gtsug-lag khañ* (*Mñon.*).

+ དྲི་བཙུང་ *dri-brtsuñ*=དྲི་བསུང་ good smell, fragrance.

དྲི་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *dri-hdsin skyes*=སྣའི་རྣམ་ཤེས

དྲི་ཞིབ་དཀར *dri-shib dkar* clear and definite instruction or direction.

དྲི་ཞིམ་པ *dri shim-pa* or དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ 1. an agreeable smell, sweet fragrance; adj. fragrant. 2.=གུར་གུམ कुङ्कुम saffron.

Syn. of 1. རྣམ་ཉིད་སྦྱར་སྤོས *rnam-ñid sbyar-spos;* སྙིང་འབབ་དྲི *sñiñ-hbab dri;* ཀུན་མོས་དྲི་བཟང་ *kun-mos dri-bzañ;* བཤོན་པ་ཅན *bshon-pa can;* ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡིད་འཕྲོག *çin-tu yid-hphrog;* རིང་ནས་འགུགས *riñ-nas hgugs;* འདོད་པའི་དྲི *hdod-pahi dri;* སྣ་ཚིམ་བྱེད *sna-tshim byed;* འབོད་བྱེད *hbod-byed;* ངད་བཟང་ *ñad-bzañ;* རིང་དུ་ཁྱབ *riñ-du khyab;* ལེགས་པར་འཐུལ *legs-par hthul* (*Mñon.*).

དྲི་ཞིམ་བྱས *dri-shim byas* वासित perfumed, scented.

དྲི་ཤོན *dri-shon* गन्धवह met. for wind (*Mñon.*).

དྲི་ཟ *dri-za* गन्धर्व lit. eaters of smells, a class of demi-gods supposed to originate from the zone of scents in Gandhamādna in the Himalayas; are also celestial musicians. Acc. to *Jä.*: "the *Dri-za* are not only supposed to be fond of flowers and other fragrant objects, but also to visit dung-hills, flaying places, shambles, etc. The insects swarming about such place, the Tibetan believes, to be incarnated *Dri-za.*" དྲི་ཟ་ག་བུར་ནུ་ཤོ་ཅན *dri-za ga-bur nu-sho-can* དབྱི་མོང་རིགས་གཉིས *dbyi-moñ rigs-gñis* names of two species of vegetable medicine black and white (*Sman. 109*).

དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *dri-zahi groñ-khyer* a mirage; explained as མེད་པ་གསལ་སྣང་ཅན་དུ་ཤར་བ an illusory phenomenon appearing as a reality: ཇི་ལྟར་རྨི་ལམ་ཇི་བཞིན་སྒྱུ་མ་བཞིན, དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཇི་བཞིན་དུ, དེ་བཞིན་སྐྱེ་དང་དེ་བཞིན་གནས, དེ་བཞིན་དུ་ཡང་འཇིག་པ་གསུངས (Buddha) has said that like as a dream or illusion or in the manner of a mirage are we born, live, and die (*Theg. 44*).

དྲི་ཟའི་གླུ་དབྱངས་ *dri-zahi glu-dbyaṅs* गन्धर्व, संगीति melodies of the dri-za musicians.

དྲི་བཟང་སྐྱེས་ *dri-bzaṅ skyes* lit. born of fragrance; an insect; the rose-bug.

དྲི་བཟང་དྭང་པོ་ *dri-bzaṅ dwaṅ-po* musk-deer.

Syn. གླ་བ་ *gla-wa*; གླ་རྩི་ཅན་ *gla-rtsi-can* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་བཟང་ཁང་པ་ *dri-bzaṅ khaṅ-pa* पद्म lotus flower (*Mṅon.*).

དྲིའི་སྲས་པོ་ *drihi sras-po* a kind of insect believed to grow from smell.

Syn. སྤང་སྤོས་ *spaṅ-spos*; འབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་པ་ *hbyuṅ-pohi ral-pa*; སྤུ་ཅན་ *spu-can* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲིའི་བཅུད་ *drihi bcud* flower, lotus; the virtue or nutriment of དྲི་ scent, smell; substances like camphor, assafœtida, &c.

དྲི་བླང་བ་ *dri-blaṅ-wa* घ्राण to smell.

དྲི་ལ་འཁོར་ *kri-la hkhor* a bee, that which roves round or is attracted by fragrance.

དྲི་བ་ *dri-wa* for འདྲི་བ་ pf. དྲིས་ *dris*; =དྲིས་སྐད་ཆ་དྲི་བ་ to ask, to make inquiry, to interrogate; also sbst. प्रश्न, पृच्छा question, inquiry. +དྲི་བ་རྣ་ལ་གཟོན་པ་ *dri-wa rna-la gzon-pa* =དྲི་བ་དངོས་སུ་དང་པོར་མི་བཀོད་པ་ not asking to the point but in an artful manner; དྲི་བ་ལོག་པ་ *dri-wa log-pa* to ask irrelevantly; wrong or contrary questions; དྲི་བ་འདྲི་བ་ *dri-wa hdri-wa* to ask a question.

དྲིང་ *driṅ* 1. looking to; care, regard; dependance upon; =བལྟོས་པ་ or རག་ལུས་པ་: གཞན་དྲིང་མི་འཇོག་ཅེ་ན་ if you place no regard in others, if (you) do not care for others. 2. acc. to *Cs.* =དྲིན.

དྲིན་ *drin* resp. བཀའ་དྲིན་ rarely སྐུ་དྲིན་ kindness, favour, grace; དྲིན་ཅན་ *drin-can* kind, gracious, benevolent; also benefactor; དྲིན་ཅན་ཕ་མ་ the parents, the benefactors (*Jä.*); དྲིན་དྲན་པ་ vb., to acknowledge a kindness, to feel obliged: དྲིན་དྲན་པས་ as I shall always feel greatly obliged to you; དེང་བཀའ་དྲིན་དྲན་ཅིང་ being now full of thankfulness to him; དྲིན་བརྗེད་པ་ to forget kindness received, unmindful of obligations.

དྲིན་ཆེ་བ་ *drin che-wa* or དྲིན་ཆེན་ very kind, great boon, the great or greatest benefactor. བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ *bkah-drin-che* is a very frequent phrase of thanks equivalent to our "most kind of you," "many thanks"; it is often repeated twice and is a common expression of ceremonious thanks in letters. བཙུན་པ་ཚེ་འདི་ལ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཤོས་རང་གི་མ་ཡིན་ the greatest benefactress for this life is one's own mother; བོད་ལ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་བ་ལགས་སོ་ this turned out the greatest benefit for Tibet; ཨ་མ་དྲིན་ཆེན་ kindest mother.

དྲིན་གཟོ་བ་ *drin gzo-wa* or དྲིན་དུ་གཟོ་བ་ to show one's self grateful; དྲིན་གཟོ་ཞིང་ལས་བྱུར་ you shall not have done it for nothing.

དྲིན་ལན་ *drin-lan* gratitude; དྲིན་ལན་པ་ to be grateful; དྲིན་ལན་དུ་ in return for kindness received; དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ་ ingratitude, ungratefulness: ནམ་ཞིག་དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ་ཡིས་, ཐ་མ་སྒོམ་ཆེན་ཁྲིམས་ལ་སྦྱར་ one night because of his ungratefulness, the hermit was punished at last (*Rdsa. 19*); དྲིན་ལན་བསམས་པ་ to be grateful.

དྲིན་ལོག་པ་ *drin log-pa* or དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ་ lit. to reverse a favour, to return evil for good or for kindness; ingratitude: ད་ནི་དྲིན་ལོག་པར་འཕྲལ་ནས་ང་ལ་ངན་བྱས་པ་ now, having met with ingratitude, he did me wrong (*Rdsa. 10*).

དྲིབ་ཤིལ་ *drib-çil* acc. to *Jä.* a corrupt form for དྲིལ་བུ་གཤིལ་ in *Ld.* =གསེར་ཁ.

དྲིམ་ *drim* stump, trunk of a tree or plant; pollarded (in *Ld.*).

དྲིའུ་ *drihu* v. དྲེ་ *dre*; prob. for དྲེལ་ཕྲུག་ a young mule.

དྲིལ *dril* 1. roll or rounded thing: ཤོག་དྲིལ a roll of paper. 2. for དྲིལ་བུ a bell.

དྲིལ་བུ *dril-bu* घण्टा a bell; དྲིལ་བུ་པ one who rings the bell. དྲིལ་བུ་སྒྲ a member of the S'ākya race whose daughter was married to Siddhartha (*Yig.*). དྲིལ་བུ་གཡེར་ཁའི་འདྲ་བ་འཁྲོལ་བ किङ्किणी, जालसुखरा sounding like a small bell.

དྲིལ་ཁང་ *dril-khañ* bell-tower, belfry; དྲིལ་སྒྲ the sound of a bell. དྲིལ་སྒྲ་ལས་བསྒྲགས་པ *dril-sgra las bsgrags-pa* घण्टाघोषण proclamation by ringing the bell; དྲིལ་སྒྲོག་པ *dril sgrog-pa* to ring the bell; to publish by ringing a bell; དྲིལ་སྒྲོགས=ཁྲིམས་ཁང་ a place of justice (*Mñon.*). དྲིལ་ལྕེ *dril-lce* the tongue of a bell, the clapper; དྲིལ་ཆུང་ *dril-chuñ* घर्घरिका a small bell; དྲིལ་སྟེགས *dril-stegs* a bell stand, or a piece of cloth on which bells stand; the frame of timber in which bells are suspended.

དྲིལ་བ *dril-wa*, v. འདྲིལ་བ *hdril-wa.*

དྲིས་པ *dris-pa*, v. འདྲི་བ *hdri-wa.* དྲིས *dris* पृष्ट, प्रश्न asked, an interrogation. དྲིས་ནས परिपृच्छा having asked; ཡང་དག་དྲིས समपृष्ट well asked; asked carefully.

དྲིས་པ་གཏན་ལ་ཕབ *dris-pa gtan-la phab* [प्रश्न-निर्णय decision of questions]*S.*

དྲིས་པའི་ཐོ *dris-pahi tho* बुद्ध;=སྨད་ཆ་དྲིས་པའི་ཐོ.

དྲི་བོ *dri-bo* an enchanter, sorcerer, magician; དྲི་མོ *dri-mo* enchantress, witch (*Jä.*).

དྲིས་མ *dris-ma* पृष्टवान् one who has asked; having asked.

དྲིས་ལན *dris-lan* प्रश्नोत्तर answer to a question.

དྲུ་གུ *dru-gu* a ball or skein of thread.

དྲུ་བུ *dru-bu* a clew or ball; སྐུད་པའི་དྲུ་བུ a ball of thread or of wool; དྲུ་བུ་འཛིངས་པ་ལྟ་བུ गुडगुन्दिकभूता like the clew of a thread mixed up or confused.

དྲུག *drug* 1. षट् num. six. 2.=བཟང་པོ good. 3. symbolic of རོ་བ the kinds of taste which are six, also of the six quarters (མཚམས), *i.e.*, the four cardinal points besides above and below; also that of the six ornaments or རྒྱན (*Rtsii.*). དྲུག་དཀར *drug-dkar* a superior kind of turquoise. དྲུག་བརྒྱ *drug-brgya* six hundred (600). དྲུག་སྒྲ *drug-sgra* in Gram. the so-called article presenting itself in the following six forms; པ, བ, མ, པོ, བོ, མོ. དྲུག་ཅུ *drug-cu* or དྲུག་ཅུ་ཐམ་པ षष्टि the num. sixty (60); དྲུག་ཅུ་རེ་གཅིག एकषष्टि num. sixty-one (61). དྲུག་ཅུ་སྐོར *drug-cu skor* the Vṛhaspati cycle or the cycle of sixty years. དྲུག་ཆ *drug-cha* one-sixth, one-sixth part; དྲུག་སྟོང་ *drug-stoñ* six thousand (6,000). དྲུག་ལྡན་མ *drug ldan-ma* षष्ठी an epithet of the goddess Gaurī (*Mñon.*). དྲུག་པ *drug-pa* or དྲུག་པོ *drug-po* षष्ठ the sixth one. དྲུག་དམར *drug-dmar* a very fine kind of turquoise supposed to be one-sixth part red in tint. དྲུག་ཞོ *drug-sho* six *khal* (mule load) of barley grain for one *sho* (*Rtsii.*).

དྲུག་སྡེ *drug-sde* षड्वर्गिक 1. the early disciples of Buddha:—དགའ་བོ नन्द; ཉེ་དགའ उपनन्द; ནབས་སོ पुनर्वसु; འདུན་པ छन्दः; འགྲོ་མགྱོགས अश्वक; འཆར་ཀ उदायी. 2. a class of dissenting monks who being of a discordant disposition often brought troubles to the early congregation of S'ākya Muni.

དྲུག་མདོ *drug-mdo* back joint, spinal joint; hence དྲུག་མདོ་བ=རྒྱབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད་འཛིན a follower. (*Mñon.*).

དྲུང་ *druñ* resp. 1. निकट, सन्निधान, समीप adv. and postp. near to, beside, at, to; དྲུང་ནས་འབྱིན *druñ-nas hbyin* आक्षेपण: drawn from near; ཕོ་བྲང་གི་དྲུང་གང་ན་བ་དེར་འདུག་ནས having alighted on the place before the palace. But the ordinary form in which the word is found is as the postp. and adv. དྲུང་དུ नैकटिक

at, near to, in front of, before; རྒྱལ་པོའི་དྲུང་དུ to the king, before the king; དྲུང་དུ་རྟོག་པ to examine personally, face to face; དྲུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to go near or up to; ཤིང་གི་དྲུང་དུ near or under the tree. 2. a title or address of honour generally intended for the sons of noblemen; སྐུ་ཞབས་དྲུང་ your honour; ཨ་ནེ་དྲུང་ honourable miss. 3. civil officer, official; དྲུང་ཆེན, དྲུང་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ high official; དྲུང་ཡིག *druñ-yig* private secretary; དྲུང་དཀྱུས་མ *druñ dkyus-ma* an inferior official, a common clerk (*Rtsii.*); དྲུང་འཁོར *druñ-ḫkhor* gen. lay-officials under the government of Tibet; དྲུང་གནས་པ *druñ gnas-pa* a companion, an associate; དྲུང་འབྲིང་བ *druñ ḫbriñ-wa* or དྲུང་འཁོར་འབྲིང་པ a middle-class official (*Rtsii.*); དྲུང་སྤྱི *druñ-spyi* civil officers in general.

དྲུང་གྲགས་པ *druñ grags-pa* names of officials under Phag-mo Grub hierarchy.

དྲུང་དྲག *druñ-drag* superior rank of officials: དྲུང་དྲག་ལན་རྒྱུར་གལ་ཆེ་བ་དང་སྙིང་དུ་བཀའ་དྲིན་བསྐྱངས་རིགས those superior officials who are of much importance for public service and are especially favoured, etc. (*D. çel. 11*).

དྲུང་ཉེ་མོ *druñ ne-mo* आसन्न imminent, very near, close to, impending.

Syn. ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa;* ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḫkhor* (*Mñon.*).

དྲུང་ནམ་མཁའ་བཟང་པོ *Druñ Nam-mkaḫ bzañ-po* (*Loñ.* ཀ *15*) n. of a Government secretary of Lhasa.

+ **དྲུང་པ** *druñ-pa* or སྐུ་དྲུང་པ=སྐུ་མདུན་པ secretary, lit. one standing near, waiting in the presence of a great man, an aide-de-camp.

དྲུང་པོ *druñ-po*=1. ཧྲང་པོ or ཧྲུང་པོ चतुर clever, skilful. Acc. to *Jä.* prudent, wise, judicious, sensible. 2. sincere, candid.

དྲུང་འཚོ་བ *druñ ḫtsho-wa* private physician, physician in ordinary (*Cs.*).

དྲུང་ཡིག་པ *druñ-yig-pa* कायस्थ a clerk, specially the clerk of a superior officer, a writer.

དྲུངས *druñs* root (of misery, sin, disease, etc., also that of a tree, etc.). དྲུངས་ནས་ཕྱུང་ उन्मूल exterminated or destroyed from the root; radically cured.

དྲུངས་པ *druñs-pa* 1.=དྭངས་པོ bright, sparkling. 2. acc. to *Cs.* clarified, clear. 3. beer, resp. བཞེས་དྲུངས beer for the use of a great man.

དྲུད *drud* v. འདྲུད་པ निर्धर्षित 1. divested: ཕ་ཡིས་སྟག་བསད, བུ་ཡིས་སྟག་གི་དྲུད་ the father killed a tiger, the son pulled off its skin. 2. དྲུད་དྲུད *drud-drud* a pelican (*Sch.*).

+ **དྲུབ་པ** *drub-pa* or དྲུབས་པ v. འདྲུབ་པ=བཙེམས་པ (anything) sewn.

དྲུམ་པ *drum-pa* or ཆགས་དྲུམ passion; acc. to *Sch.* to have a strong desire, to long, languish, pine for.

དྲུས་མ *drus-ma* 1. in foal, as བ་དྲུས་མ a cow about to bring forth. 2. millet (*Sch.*).

དྲེ *dre* acc. to *Jä.* a mule; prob. col. of དྲེལ. དྲེ་མོ, མོ་དྲེ she-mule; དྲེ་ཕོ, ཕོ་དྲེ mule.

དྲེ་བོ *dre-wo* in *W.* the elbow (*Jä.*).

དྲེག་པ *dreg-pa* grime, incrusted dirt, soot: སྒྲོན་དྲེག *sgron-dreg* lamp-black; སླང་དྲེག *slañ-dreg* soot on the frying-pan; དྲེག་ནད or དྲེག་གྲུམ *dreg-grum* gout; དྲེག་ལྡན *dreg-ldan* मललेप coating of dirt on anything; དྲེག་བྱེད་རྡོ་བ *dreg-byed rdo-wa* (?).

དྲེགས *dregs* or དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* दर्प मदकल, आडम्बर, उद्धत pride, haughtiness, arrogance; ཁེངས་དྲེགས id. དྲེགས་ཚིག *dregs-tshig*= ཁེངས་གཏམ haughty expressions or words;

boasting (*Mñon.*). དྲེགས་ལྡན་མ *dregs ldan-ma*=ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ a youthful female, a damsel who on account of the charms of her youth is proud. In Budh. fifteen kinds of pride are mentioned:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ the pride of moral purity; (2) ཐོས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride from much hearing; (3) སྤོབས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of courage; (4) རྙེད་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of acquirements; (5) བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of honours; (6) རིག་གནས་མཁས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of intellect; (7) དབེན་གནས་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of residence in solitude; (8) སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride in attainments; (9) ཡོ་བྱད་ཉུང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of having few necessaries of life; (10) གཟུགས་བཟང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of personal appearance; (11) ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of wealth; (12) དབང་ཆེ་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of power; (13) འཁོར་གཡོག་མང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride in possessing many servants and retainers; (14) བསམ་གཏན་མངོན་ཤེས་ཀྱིས་ of dhyāna and fore-knowledge; (15) ལྷ་ཀླུ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་བསྟོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride from the praises of gods and nāga. (*K. d.* ན 78 and *Loñ.*).

དྲེགས་བྱེད *dregs-byed* met. for a devil.

དྲད *dred*, generally དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo*, indicates the red or snow bear (*Ursus isabellinus*); but is often indiscriminately applied to other species found in Tibet.

དྲེད་པོ *dred-po* 1. a wild-man, a savage; one who is brute-like and irreligious. མི་རུ་སྐྱེས་ཀྱང་དགེ་མེད་དྲེད་པོར་སྐྱེས though born as a human being, he has grown an impious savage (*D.R.*); acc. to *Sch.*: evasive, lazy; he quotes the passage: ཆོས་མེད་དྲེད་པོ་ཟོལ་ཟོག་གཡོ་སྒྱུ་ཅན a savage without religion, full of deceit and cunning. 2. a yellow male-bear; དྲེད་ཚང *dred-tshañ* a bear's den.

དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo* 1. one who has gone astray from a religious life; one who has abandoned a righteous life. 2. a yellow bear.

དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo* species of bear peculiar to the mountainous plains of Amdo and the Kökö Nor region, the *Ursus lagomyarius* of Prejevalski. It preys upon *lagomys* and marmots, as described by "A. K." in his *Report on a Journey in Tibet and Mongolia.*

དྲེའུ *drehu* खच्चर, वेसर a young or small mule.

+ དྲེའུ་རྔོག *drehu-rṅog*; དྲེའུའི་རྔོག་མ 1. the mane of a mule. 2.=སྟན་ཁྲ་བོ a spotted seat, or cushion. 3. a kind of long-haired cloth.

དྲེལ *drel* a full grown mule. དྲེལ་གདང = དྲེལ་ར *drel-ra* stall for mule, the rope for tethering mules (*Rtsii.*).

དྲེས་མ *dres-ma* a kind of grass, of which ropes and shoe-soles are made in Tibet. དྲེས་མ་གེ་སར the filaments of དྲེས་མ; དྲེས་འབྲུ *dres-hbru* or དྲེས་འབྲུམ *dres-hbrum* the seeds of དྲེས་མ grass; དྲེས་ཤུན *dres-çun* rope made of དྲེས་མ grass (*Rtsii.*).

དྲོ *dro* 1. the hot time of the day. སྔ་དྲོ *sña-dro* the morning from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. ཕྱི་དྲོ *phyi-dro* afternoon from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. in India and Tibet. 2. acc. to *Jä.*, lunch, a meal taken about noon; དྲོ་བཏབ་པ to lunch. དྲོ has also the general meaning of any meal: ཉི་མ་གཅིག་ལ་དྲོ་གསུམ in one day three meals; ང་ཉི་མ་གཅིག་ལ་དྲོ་ལྔ་གཏོང་འདུག "give to (the labourers) five meals a day" (said a rich man who was building a house).

དྲོ་འཇམ *dro-hjam* (col. *tonjam*) tepid.

དྲོ་དོད *dro-dod*=comfortable accommodation (of travellers) under road-bill.

དྲོ་བ *dro-wa* 1. vb. and adj. to be warm; warm, as distinguished from hot. 2.= བྲོ་བ *bro-wa* of which it is an incorrect form.

དྲོ་བ་རྣོན་པོ *dro-wa rnon-po* तीक्ष्णरस very acrid taste; pungent.

དྲོ་ལུག *dro-lug* a sheep intended for food; དྲོ་ཤ *dro-ça* meat intended for such a purpose.

དྲོགས *drogs* (*Sch.*) packed up, made up into a pack or parcel.

དྲོང་ *droṅ* or དྲོངས *droṅs* v. འདྲེན་པ *hdren-pa*.

དྲོང་མ *droṅ-ma* a large basket or dosser provided with a lid and carried on the back.

དྲོད *drod* उष्मा 1. sbst. warmth; གོས་ཀྱི་དྲོད warmth (derived from clothes); མེ་དྲོད warmth from fire. 2. animal heat. ཁ་དྲོད་ཟུང་གཅིག a small piece of food=ཁ་ཟས, prob. for ཁ་དྲོད enjoyment of the mouth. (*Jä.*); དྲོད་ཅན *drod-can* उष्मक possessed of warmth, warm.

+དྲོད་ཉུལ *drod-ñul*=བློ་འི་གཏིང་ཚད matching one's desires, in accordance with design, &c.

དྲོད་ཕེབས་དུས *drod phebs-dus*=དཔྱིད་ཀ *dpyid-ka*, the warm season, *i.e.*, the spring (*Mñon.*).

དྲོད་སྨན *drod-sman*=དྲོད་སྐྱེད་བྱེད stimulant; དྲོད་སྨན་བཟང་པོ་གསུམ the three stimulant medicines are *Piper longum*, cardamom, and a smaller species of cardamom (*Miṅ-rda. 3*).

དྲོད་འོངས *drod-hoṅs* उष्मागम the coming of the hot season, the summer. དྲོད་ཡལ་བ *drod yal-wa* the vanishing or diminishing of warmth or heat.

དྲོད་རིག་པ *drod rig-pa* मन्त्रज्ञान the science of mysticism, occultism, charms. *Jä.* has: well-versed in measures.

དྲོད་གཤེར *drod-gçer* संस्वेद 1. sweat, perspiration. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: warmth and moisture. དྲོད་གཤེར་ལས་སྐྱེས་པ संस्वेदजा vermin, insect, etc., produced by heat and moisture.

དྲོན་པོ *dron-po* col. for དྲོ་བོ *dro-wo*.

དྲོན་མ *dron-ma* or དྲོན་མོ gentle warmth, gen. equalling དྲོ་འཇམ *dro-hjam* ཟན་དྲོན warm food; ཁྲག་དྲོན་མོ *khrag dron-mo* warm blood. (*Hbrom. 41*).

དྲོལ *drol* v. འདྲོལ་བ *hdrol-wa*.

དྲོས I: *dros* (*Sch.*)=དྲོ *dro*, དྲོས་ཆེན noon, midday; དྲོས་ན when it is getting warm.

དྲོས II: sometimes written for གྲོས.

དྲོས་པ *dros-pa* 1. अवतप्त heated, grown warm, esp. of the ground by the heat of the sun or of men by warm clothing. མ་དྲོས་པ *Ma dros-pa* अनवतप्त is the n. of a lake, *i.e.*, of Tsho Mapham, the eastern one of the two Manasarowar lakes in S. W. Tibet; also a Naga king. 2. (གོས་ཀྲ་བ) cutting cloth to make a dress.

གདག *gdag* or གདགས *gdags* 1. fut. of འདོགས་པ, प्रज्ञप्ति; མིང་གདགས་པ to attach or give a name; གདགས་གཞི the man about to be given the name; གདགས་ཆོས the doctrine that one should be attached to (*Rdo. 46*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* day-light, opp. to སྲིབས. 3. in *Stg.* གདགས་པ occurs frq. as a translation of प्रज्ञा wisdom (*Jä.*).

གདང *gdaṅ* or གདང་བུ (གོས་འགེལ་བའི་གདང་) आरम्भणक clothes-horse, rack; the rail on which a bird perches is called བྱ་གདང་. 2. a peg or nail for clothing. 3. སྐས་ཀྱི་གདང་བུ the rail of a ladder; but acc. to *Jä.*, the step of a ladder. གསེར་གྱི་གདང་བུ་ལ་ར་ལྤགས་ནག་པོ་བཀལ་ནས་ཡོད། on a golden rack there was placed a black goat-skin (*Hbrom. 142*).

གདང་བ *gdaṅ-wa* pf. གདངས་པ *gdaṅs-pa* संवृत; ཁ་གདང་བ to gape, to open wide (the mouth and nostrils), to stretch; ལག་པ་གདངས stretched apart the arms; བསྙུང་གཞི་གདངས *bsñuṅ gshi gdaṅs* cured of disease.

གདང་ཡས *gdañ-yas* n. of a numerical figure (གྲངས): གཡོ་ཆེམ་ཕན་ཕུན་གདང་ཡས་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གདངས *gdañs* prob.=དྭངས *dwañs* (སྐད་དབྱངས་ལྟ་བུ as of the voice), or ང་རོ 1. the tone or pitch of one's voice (*Situ. 54*). 2.= གདངས་སྙན *gdañs-sñan* music, harmony, melody; གདངས་བྱེད་པ to make music (*Jä.*) 3. resp.= དཔྲལ་བ the forehead (*Cs.*).

གདངས་པ *gdañs-pa* 1. v. གདང་བ *gdañ-wa.* 2.=སོས་པ *sos-pa* or སངས་པ *sañs-pa*, also resp. for དྲག་པ *drag-pa* to recover (from an illness); བསྐྱང་གཞི་གདངས་པ one recovering from illness, convalescent.

གདན *gdan*=སྟན *stan* आसन, resp. བཞུགས་གདན a low seat, a divan, cushion, a bolster. གདན་ཁྲི *gdan-khri* a throne, a high seat (*Rtsii.*); གདན་ལྕོག *gdan-lcog* abbr. of གདན་དང་ལྕོག་ཙེ a cushion and a small table. གདན་ཆ *gdan-cha* a suite of cushions; seats (for the use of a party including a great man, his attendants, etc.): ཐབ་གདན་ཆ་སོགས་སྤྲོད *thab-gdan-cha sogs sprod* supply seats, fireplace, etc. (*Rtsii.*); གདན་འཇག *gdan-hjag* cushion-seat and small table, tea, etc. (*Rtsii.*); གདན་སྟག་འཇབ *gdan-stag hjab* a tiger-skin rug lined with satin placed on a stuffed cushion for the use of great men or respectable lamas; གྲལ་དང་པོར་གདན་སྟག་འཇབ་ཆང་སྣོད་དངུལ་ཕོར་ཆེ་བ། on the first row of seats spread tiger-skin rugs lined with satin and (place) wine-glasses and large silver cups (*Rtsii.*). གདན་འདེགས་པ *gdan hdegs-pa* to take leave, to withdraw, to depart; གདན་འདྲེན་པ *gdan hdren-pa*=སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ to invite, to go to meet.

གདན་པ *gdan-pa* आसनिक one seated on a cushion, one occupying a seat, a chairman.

གདན་རབས *gdan-rabs* a succession of abbots in a Buddhist monastery.

གདན་ས *gdan-sa* 1. place of residence; བླ་མའི་གདན་ས the seat of a chief lama; དགའ་སྟོན་གྱི་གདན་ས a place of festival. 2. situation, position, rank; གདན་ས་མཐིལ the chief or central residence of a head or ruler; n. of the capital of the Phagmo-gru head-lama in Lhokha, the province to the south-east of Lhasa and east of Sam-ye.

གདབ་པ *gdab-pa*, fut. of འདེབས་པ, but apparently is often considered as the pres. 1. to put, sow; ས་བོན་གདབ་པ to plant seeds, grain (*Rdo. 46*). སྡེ་སྣོད་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ལག་ལེན་ལ་གདབ་ཏུ་བཏུབ་པར་མཛད། he was enabled to put into practical use all the religious instructions of the *Pitaka* classes (*A. 10*). 2.=འབུལ or སྦྱིར་བ to give, offer: ན་ལེནྡྲའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོས་ཀྱང་, ནོར་རྫས་མང་པོ་བདག་ལ་གདབ་བྱས་ཏེ even the Mahārājā of Nalendra (the king of Magadha) having offered me a good deal of property and effects (*A. 10*).

གདབ་ཡས *gdab-yas* (གྲངས་གནས) रग a numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གདམ་ཀ *gdam-ka* or གདམ་ང་=འདམ་ག choice, election (*Ñag.*).

གདམ་ངག *gdam-ñag* अवदान, आदेश, उपदेश advice, counsel.

Syn. མན་ངག *man-ñag*; གདམས་པ *gdams-pa* (*Mñon.*).

གདམས་པ *gdams-pa* 1. technically fut. of འདོམས་པ to advise; but occurs as present: ང་འདི་གདམས་པ་ཡིན I advised this; རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་གདམས་པའི་མདོ the sūtra which will advise sovereigns. 2. or གདམས་ངག sbst. उपदेश, अवदान, सम्प्रदाय advice, counsel, directions: གདམས་པ་ཞིག་ཞུ we pray give advice; གདམས་ངག་སྟོན་པ=ངེས་པར་བསྟན་པ to give sound advice; གདམས་པ་སྨྲ་བ *gdams-pa smra-wa* अववाद to give advice, to counsel, to make suggestion.

Syn. བཀའ་ལུང་ *ḇkaḥ-luñ*; མན་ངག *man-ñag*; གདམས་ངག *gdamṣ-ñag* (*Mñon.* and *Ñag.*).

གདའ་བ *gdaḥ-wa* is the elegant form of འདུག་པ 1. to be, to be there; འདི་ན་གདའ་ལགས or འདི་ན་བཞུགས་གདའ་ལགས (sir) here it is. རྟོག་ཏུ་གདའ it may be discerned, distinguished; ཕྱིན་ནས་གདའ he had arrived (*Jä.*); གདའ་ ཞབས་མཐིལ་ལ་ཆུ་རེག་ཙམ་ལས་མི་གདའ། the water did not reach above the soles of the shoes (*Mil.*, *Jä.*). 2. it is also equivalent to the expression ཤེས་གསུང་ན *sheṣ gsuñ-na* to say, cf. མཆི་བ *mchi-wa*. 3. with the termin. inf. of another verb expresses possibility of being or of doing.

གདའ་གུང་ *gdaḥ-guñ* = གདའ་ཞི *gdaḥ-shi* and གུང་ཚིགས *guñ-tshigṣ* the congregating of monks for midday meal or dinner.

གདལ་བ *gdal-wa* encompassing, diffusing (*Yig. 25*).

+ **གདས་པ** *gdaṣ-pa* = སྨྲས་པ *ṣmraṣ-pa* said, stated.

གདིང་བ *gdiñ-wa* संस्तर, प्रत्यास्तरण 1. the rug or carpet which a monk sits upon and which he carries on his shoulders: ཆུ་བོ་གངྒཱ་ལ་གདིང་བ་བཏིང་ནས་བྱོན spreading (floating) his rug upon the river Gaṅgā he proceeded (*A. 28*). 2. as vb. another form of འདིང་བ *hdiñ-wa*.

གདུ་བ *gdu-wa* pf. གདུས *gduṣ* क्वथ 1. to stir up together, to mingle, mix up, to mix up drugs; ཐུག་པ་གདུ་བ to make up into a broth. 2. to covet, to hanker after; རྙེད་ལ་གདུ *rñed-la gdu* love of gain (*Zam.*).

གདུ་བུ *gdu-bu* sometimes གདུ་བུ, कम्बु, वलय, परिहाटक, परिहारक ring for the wrist or the ankle; དཔུང་བའི་གདུ་བུ = དཔུང་པའི་རྒྱན chain-straps for the shoulder, shoulder ornament; གདུ་བུ་བརྒྱན་ཅན *gdu-bu ḇrgyan-can* ornamented with bangles.

གདུག་པ *gdug-pa* or གདུག་པོ = ཁམ་དྲངས་པ दुष्ट 1. vicious, mischievous, deleterious, poisonous: གཅན་གཟན་གདུག་པ mischievous wild animals; གདུག་པའི་བསམ་པ propensity to mischief; གདུག་པའི་ང་རོ *gdug-paḥi ña-ro* wild, hideous screams; གདུག་པའི་དྲི་མ deleterious smell; གདུག་པའི་བདག་ཉིད दुरात्मा a mischievous spirit; གདུག་སྤྱོད *gdug-ṣpyoḏ* མ་དྲངས་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ bad behaviour. གདུག་མ *gdug-ma* = ཟད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ a fierce, venomous woman (*Mñon.*); གདུག་པའི་ལྷ *gdug-paḥi lha* mischievous god. གདུག་རྩུབ *gdug-rtsub* ferocity, malice, spite. 2. used for དུག poison.

གདུགས *gdugṣ* = ཉི་གདུགས छत्र, resp. དབུ་གདུགས 1. parasol, umbrella: གདུགས་དང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དང་བ་དན་བསྒྲེང་ समुच्छ्रितछत्रध्वजपताक; umbrellas, royal ensign, and flags were hoisted. Syn. ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshaḏ-ṣkyob*; ཚ་བ་སྒྲིབ *tsha-wa ṣgrib*; ཐུར་མ་བརྒྱ་པ *thur-ma ḇrgya-pa*; འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས *ḥkhor-loḥi luṣ*; ཆར་སྐྱོབ *char-ṣkyob* (*Mñon.*). གདུགས་ཀྱི་གུད *gdugṣ-kyi-guḏ* शलाका the ribs of an umbrella. 2. any canopy or awning (*Jä.*). 3. eleg. midday, noon; གདུགས་ཚོད *gdugṣ-tshoḏ* = ཉིན་གུང་ or དགུང་ཚིགས noon-tide, also noon-tide meal; དགེ་འདུན་ཐམས་ཅད་གདུགས་ཚོད་ལ་འདུ་བའི་གྲལ་དུ in the row in which the clergy had congregated for the purpose of taking their midday meal (*A. 133*).

གདུགས་དཀར *gdugṣ-dkar* सितछत्र white umbrella: གདུགས་དཀར་ཕྱིར་བཟློག་ཅན་མོ། གདུགས་དཀར་མཆོག་གྲུབ་མ, གདུགས་དཀར་ལྷ་ལྔ་མ་གསུམ། are the names of charms, which when recited keep off evils, diseases, etc., they are resorted to also to bring immunity from war, etc. (*K. g.* པ *212*).

གདུགས་ཁེབས *gdugṣ-khebṣ* = ཤིང་སྟག་པ *çiñ ṣtag-pa* the birch tree (*Mñon.*).

གདུང་ *gduñ* honorific term. 1. bones or remains of a deceased person; སྐུ་གདུང་ the

remains of a lama, or those of a king; also a tomb wherein the remains of the dead are deposited. 2. वंश family, descendants: གདུང་འཛིན་པའི་སྲས *gduṅ-ḥdsin-paḥi sras* वंशधरपुत्र the son who will continue the family; གདུང་རུས *gduṅ-rus* lineage, family, blood or seed. Also གདུང་པ *gduṅ-pa* and གདུང་མ *gduṅ-ma* स्थिति beam, piece of timber; མ་གདུང་ principal beam; ཐུ་གདུང་ cross-beam; གདུང་ཁེབས beams projecting over the capital of a column (*Glr.*); གདུང་འདེབས pedestal; གདུང་ཟམ a bridge of beams or of poles; གདུང་ཤིང་ in Sikk. the silver-fir *Abies Webbiana.* གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud*=རྒྱུད་པ or རིགས་རྒྱུད or རིགས་རུས progeny, descendants: གདུང་རྒྱུད་ཡོད his descendants still exist.

གདུང་སྐྱོབ *gduṅ-skyob* umbrella.

གདུང་རྟེན *gduṅ-rten* funeral pyramid containing relics, cf. མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten.*

གདུང་ལྡན *gduṅ-ldan* दयालु kind, merciful, compassionate.

གདུང་བ I: *gduṅ-wa* vb., pf. གདུངས *gduṅs* तप्, तपति, बाधन; to be pained by physical causes, to be tormented, to be scorched: ཉི་མའམ་ཉིན་པར་ཚ་བས་གདུངས he was scorched by the sun or by the burning heat of the day (*Ńag.*); མེ་ཡི་དྲོད་ཀྱིས་གདུང་བ was scorched by the heat of fire; འགྲུམ་སྐོམ་དབུལ་འཕོངས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ནད་རིགས་ཀྱིས་གདུང་བ། to be distressed by disease, misfortunes, destitution, poverty, thirst, hunger, etc.

གདུང་བ II: 1. to desire, to long for; ཟས་ལ་གདུང་བ *zas-la gduṅ-wa* to long for food; འདོད་པས་གདུངས་པ་ལ་འཇིགས་མེད་ངོ་ཚ་མེད one who is consumed with desire has neither fear nor shame (*Tsā-na-ka.*). ཤིན་ཏུ་གདུང་བའི་མ་གཅིག acc. to *Jä.*: my own dearly beloved mother.

གདུང་བ III: अतिरतिप्रियता 1. sbst. excessive desire, passion (for any enjoyment); lust; གདུང་བ་ཞི (sensual) desire subsides. 2. love; མོས་གུས་གདུང་བ་དཔག་མེད་སྐྱེ immense veneration and love arises (*Jä.*). 3. yearning grief, distress, torment, pangs: གདུང་བའི་སྐད a plaintive voice, doleful cry; གདུང་དབྱངས *gduṅ-dbyaṅs* a song of longing grief; གདུང་བ་མེད་པ *gduṅ-wa med-pa* अतापं, निरुद्वेग, अनवतप्त unafflicted, without troubles or anxiety; གདུང་བ་མེད་པར་གྱུར दुःखात् विगच्छति became free from sufferings. གདུང་བར་བྱེད *gduṅ-war byed* causes pain, afflicts; གདུང་བར་བྱེད་པ to make sad, to distress, *e.g.,* གཞན་གྱི་སེམས་ལ the mind of others.

གདུང་བྱེད *gduṅ-byed* 1. as met. the sun, also=ཉི་མའི་འོད the sun's rays. 2. ཐན་པ drought (*Mṅon.*). 3. དཀར་བྱེད་ཤིང་ n. of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

གདུང་བྱེད་མ *gduṅ byed-ma* यमुना an epithet of the river Yamunā.

གདུང་མ *gduṅ-ma* v. གདུང་བ.

གདུབ་པ *gdub-pa* 1. གདུབ་པ. 2. adj. frugal, temperate (*Jä.*).

གདུབ་བུ *gdub-bu* v. གདུ་བུ कुण्डल, वलक ring, bracelet; ལག་གདུབ or ཕྱག་གདུབ bracelet; རྐང་གདུབ मञ्जिरा an ornament for the toes of the feet, foot-ring; སོར་གདུབ also གདུབ་སོར finger ring; གསེར་གདུབ golden bangle.

གདུམ་པོ *gdum-po* 1.=གཏུམ་པོ. 2. a piece =དུམ *dum.*

གདུལ་བ *gdul-wa* v. འདུལ་བ *hdul-wa.* གདུལ་བའི་དངོས་པོ *gdul-waḥi dṅos-po*=སྨད་པའི་དངོས་པོ the objects that are to be suppressed, which are five:—བརྡིགས་པ threat, སྨད་པ curse, བསྙད་པ, སྐུར་བསྙམས་པ, and སྨང་བ (*K. du.* པ *44*). གདུལ་བྱ *bya*=ཆོས་ཀྱིས་གདུལ་བྱ to be disciplined by religion. གདུལ་དཀའ་བ *gdul dkaḥ-wa* दुर्दमन, दुर्दान्त, दुष्ट difficult to subdue, restrain, or tame.

གདེག *gdeg* v. འདེགས་པ: གདེགས་པ་མེད་པ अनुत्-प्रचेपा (*Ńag. 38*).

གདེང་ *gdeń*, also གདེང་ཚོད विश्वास confidence, assurance, cheerfulness (*Ńag. 38*). གདེང་ཁེལ་བ *gdeń-khel-wa* to repose confidence; adj. confident, certain; གདེང་ཐོབ་པ *gdeń thob-pa* to become confident, to take courage, to be reassured; འཆི་ཚེ་གདེང་ཅི་ཡང་མེད when dying he has nothing to rely upon; མི་འཇིགས་པའི་གདེང་ a strong or fearless confidence; འཆི་བློད་གདེང་ཚོད་མེད no joy at dying without steadfast assurance; བློ་གདེང་ implicit confidence, trust.

གདེང་བ *gdeń-wa* pf. གདེངས *gdeńs* =འཕྱར་བ to raise, lift: ལག་གདེང་བ to raise one's hand; བྱ་གཤོག་གདེང་པ a bird with its wings raised and spread (*Ma.*). མཚོན་ཆ་གདེང་བ to brandish a weapon, to flourish it (*Ńag. 37*).

གདེངས་ཀ *gdeńs-ka* फला, फलक, भोग the expanded hood or neck of the cobra; གདེངས་ཀ་བྱེད་པ resting on its lifted neck, standing in a proud posture; གདེངས་ཀ་ཅན *gdeńs-ka-can* ऐरावत, शरभ the fabulous hooded dragon with eight legs inhabiting the snowy mountains; a hooded snake; གདེངས་ཀ་འཛིན फणधर hooded snake, cobra da capello; གདེངས་ཀ་ལྡན भोगिन् hooded snake, any hooded object.

གདེངས་ཅན་དབང་ *Gdeńs-can dbań* भोगीन्द्र Ananta Nāga, the king of the serpents.

གདེངས་ཅན་ལྷ་མོ *gdeńs-can lha-mo* 1. Vāsuki, chieftainess of the snakes. 2. the goddess with the dragon's tail=अश्लेषा नक्षत्र སྐར་མ་སྐག the ninth lunar mansion; constellation of *Scorpio*.

གདོང་ *gdoń* or གདོང་ཁ *doń-kha* the resp. form is ཞལ་གདོང་ आस्य, मुख, the face, the front: སེང་གེའི་གདོང་པ་ཅན सिंहमुखी one with the lion's face, n. of a goddess; ཁྱིའི་གདོང་ཅན=ཁྱིའི་མགོ་ཅན a Bon god, one with a dog's face or head; ཕག་གི་གདོང་པ the pig-faced—such are names of Buddhist and Bon deities of Tibet; གདོང་སྐྱ a pale face; གདོང་དམར redface, is the n. of a cannibal hobgoblin with red face; གདོང་དམར་བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ the country of red-faced demons, *i.e.*, Tibet. གདོང་ཟླུམ་པ་ཆོས་དང་ལྡན་པ a round face indicates possession of religious nature; གདོང་སྐམ་མང་ཛ་སྨྲ་བ་དང་རྐུ་སེམས a dry hollow face indicates garrulousness and thievishness (*Mi.*): གདོང་ཁྱིའི་ལྟ་བུ *gdoń khyiḥi lta-bu* his face is like that of a dog. གདོང་གི་ཕྱོགས *gdoń-gi phyogs* the cheek. གདོང་གི་རྩེ the snout (of a pig), the pointed part of the face. གདོང་སྒྱུར *gdoń-sgyur* changing of complexion of the face out of shame or anger.

གདོང་ལྔ་པ *gdoń lńa-pa*=གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ पञ्चानन, सिंह or "the five-tufted one," an epithet of Mahādeva.

གདོང་ཆེན་ཅན *gdoń-chen-can*=ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ, *i.e.*, a shameless person (*Mńon.*).

གདོང་དྲུག *gdoń-drug* गङ्गा 1. the river Ganges which is said to have issued through six heads, *i.e.*, has six sources. 2. षड़ानन an epithet of Kārtika, the son of Mahādeva.

གདོང་ཆུང་ *gdoń-chuń* dejected, disheartened; ཁྲེལ་མེད་གདོང་ཆུང་མི་བྱེད་པར not being impudent and saucy.

གདོང་ལ *gdoń-la* adv. in front, in advance; གདོང་སྟད *gdoń-stad* just opposite.

གདོང་ཡིག *gdoń-yig*=སྤྱན་ཁྲིར that which attracts the eye, *e.g.*, address on the cover of a letter, front inscription, sign-board.

གདོང་རིང་ *gdoń-riń* दीर्घमुख long-face explained as གང་ཞིག་མི་ཡི་རིགས་ཕྱུར་པ, གདོང་རིང་གྱེན་དུ་མཇེར་མ་ཅན (*Tań. d.* གོ *220*).

གདོང་ལ་དེད་པ *gdoṅ-la ded-pa* to push or press forward, to urge on, to haul a culprit before the judge; རྐང་པ་གདོང་དེད་པ to pursue one's course regardless of others (both in good and in bad sense) (*Jä.*).

གདོད *gdod* or གདོད་མ=དང་པོ in early time; also आदि the first; and གཟོད་མ the beginning; གདོད་མའི་དུས in the beginning, at first; གདོད་མའི་སངས་རྒྱས आदिबुद्ध the earliest Buddha. རྩ་བ་གདོད་མ་ནས་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ=རྩ་བ་ནས་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ pure from the very root, *i.e.*, in origin. གདོད་ནས་མ་སྐྱེས་པ *gdod-nas ma-skyes-pa* आद्यनुत्पन्न not born from the first; གདོད་ནས་དག་པ pure from the beginning, primitive purity. As an adv. གདོད་ཀྱི first, at first, previously, before; also ད་གདོད=ད་གཟོད at the start.

གདོན I: *gdon* or གདོན་བགེགས ग्रह, ञवग्रह; an evil spirit, a demon causing disease. There are 360 kinds of spirits which do mischief to living beings; out of which eighteen are very powerful and dangerous; fifteen kinds are said to attack children of either sex. The names of some of the chief evil-spirits are: (1) ལྷའི་གདོན देवग्रह, (2) ཀླུའི་གདོན नागग्रह, (3) ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་གྱི་གདོན दानवग्रह, (4) རླུང་ལྷའི་གདོན पवनग्रह, (5) ནམ་མཁའ་ལྡིང་གི་གདོན गरुडग्रह, (6) དྲི་ཟའི་གདོན गन्धर्वग्रह, (7) མི་འམ་ཅི་ཡི་གདོན किन्नरग्रह, (8) ལྟོ་འཕྱེ་ཆེན་པོའི་གདོན उरगग्रह, (9) གནོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་གདོན यक्षग्रह, (10) སྲིན་པོའི་གདོན राक्षसग्रह, (11) འབྱུང་པོའི་གདོན भूतग्रह, (12) ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གདོན प्रेतग्रह; (13) ཤ་ཟའི་གདོན, (14) གྲུལ་བུམ་གྱི་གདོན कबन्धग्रह, (15) སྨྱོ་བའི་གདོན, (16) ལུས་སྨྱོ་བའི་གདོན, (17) རྨི་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (18) བརྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (19) གྲིབ་གནོན་གྱི་གདོན, (20) སྐྲོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (21) གནོན་པོའི་གདོན, (22) མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའི་གདོན, (23) ནམ་གྲུའི་གདོན, (24) གཤིན་རྗེའི་གདོན, (25) བྱིའི་གདོན, (26) མ་མོ་དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པའི་གདོན, (27) ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བའི་གདོན, (28) ཚེར་མ་གདོན་པའི་གདོན, &c. Generally, all *gdon* are divided into three great groups, viz., སྟེང་གདོན evil-spirits of upper regions, འོག་གདོན *hog-gdon* those of the nether world, and བར་གདོན *bar-gdon* those of the intermediate regions. Again སྟེང་འོག་གི་གདོན *steṅ-hog-gi gdon* the evil spirits of the higher and nether regions are called ལྷའི་གདོན *lhahi-gdon*. ཀླུའི་གདོན་སྟེང་གདོན་གྱིས་འཆི་བ=གཟའ་ཐོག་པ death by epilepsy, which is believed to be the malignant influence of the evil spirits of the upper region; གདོན་གྱིས་བརླམས་པ *gdon-gyis brlams-pa* or བརླབས་པ *brlabs-pa* infatuated or possessed by evil spirits (*Sch.*); གདོན་འཇུག་པ *gdon hjug-pa* the entering of a demon into a person's body.

གདོན II: 1. fut. of འདོན་པ (*Ṅag. 37*). 2. གདོན་མི་ཟ་བ=ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད་པ निश्चय certainty, surety (*Ṅag. 38*) as in དེ་བྱུང་བར་གདོན་མི་ཟ there is no doubt of such a thing having happened. As adv. གདོན་མི་ཟ་བར=གདོན་མི་འཚལ་བར undoubtedly, indubitably. གདོན་བྱ *gdon-bya*=གདོན་བྱའི་འདོན་པ (*Situ. 74*).

གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa* चण्डाल, मातङ्ग 1. a Tartar; the fierce, impetuous. Among the Mongols there is a tradition to the effect that India was the original home of the Mongol tribes. 2. the lowest and most despised class, a fisherman; in *W. Tib.* *nya gdol-pa.*

Syn. given in *Mnoṅ.*:—གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa*; གདོལ་བ *gdol-wa*; མི་དགེ་སྤྱོད *mi-dge spyod*; ཉེ་ཚེ *ñe-tshe*; ཆོས་མེད *chos-med*; སྡིག་པ་ཅན *sdig-pa-can*; རླངས་པོ *rlaṅs-po*; མི་བསྲུན་སྐྱེ་བོ *mi-bsrun skye-wo*; མ་རུངས་པ *ma-ruṅs-pa*; ཐུབ་ཆོད་ཅན; *thub-chod-can*; གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po* (मातङ्ग).

གདོས *gdos*=གདོས་བུ་གཟུགས་ཅན anything having material form; གདོས་བཅས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ the aggregate of material forms, *i.e.*, of matter; གདོས་བཅས material, corporeal: གདོས་བཅས་སུ་གྲུབ་པ་མེད these things are nothing material, they have no substance (*Jä.*).

གདོས་པ *gdos-pa*=མཉན་པ 1. a boat, a ship; གདོས་ཐག *gdos-thag* a boat-rope. 2. a mast.

Syn. རླུང་གཡོར་ཐོགས་པ *rluṅ-gyor thogs-pa*; གྲུའི་དར་པོ་འཛིན་པ *gruḥi dar-po ḥdsin-pa* (*Ṅag. 38*).

གདོས་པ་འཛིན་པ *gdos-pa ḥdsin-pa* = གྲུའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ कर्णधार lit. the holder of the boat, the steersman of a vessel.

+ གདོས་བུ *gdos-bu* 1. གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཀྱི་འཕྱུར་དར་ or རླུང་གཡོར་ *rluṅ-gyor* the sail of a boat or ship; གདོས་བུ་བཙུག་པ to set sail, to fix the sail on the mast. 2. balls made of tough or soft materials such as cotton or wool with which monks keep off sleep during the time of study or meditation. 3. acc. to *Sch.* an oar.

གདོས་མེད *gdos-med* or གདོས་བྲལ *gdos-bral* immaterial, unsubstantial.

བདག *bdag* **आत्मन्** 1. self, one's self; བདག་དང་གཞན་ལ་ཕན་གདགས་ཕྱིར for the good of one's self and others (*S. o.*). 2. = ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo* I, I myself: བདག་གིས་གཏམ་གྱི་འཕྲོ་བཤད་ཀྱིས *bdag-gis gtam-gyi ḥphro-bçad-kyis* let me relate the remainder of my story, *i.e.*, I will relate the remaining portion of my story (*Ḥbrom. 116*). Common in polite talk; also in personal narrative. བདག་གི *bdag-gi* मम mine, one's own, my; བདག་གི་སེམས་ལ་སྨད reproving one's own self; བདག་གི་ལུས་ནི་ནོར་བུ་དང་ decorated my own body with gems (*K. du. 221*). 3. the sbst. 4. the I, the ego = གང་ཟག (*Was. 269*). 5. for བདག་པོ master. 6. in natural philosophy, the element of solid matter; also met. for air. བདག་ཏུ་རྨོངས་པ *bdag-tu rmoṅs-pa* **आत्ममोह** self-illusion; བདག་ཏུ་ལྟ་བ **आत्मदृष्टि** insight into self. བདག་ཏུ་ང་རྒྱལ **आत्ममान** egotism. བདག་བསྟོད *bdag-bstod* self-praise: བདག་ལ་བསྟོད་ཅིང་གཞན་ལ་སྨད་བྱེད. praising his own self and slandering others. བདག་ཐོབ *bdag-thob* one's own share of property.

Syn. བདག་ཉིད *bdag-ñid*; ཤིང་ *shiṅ*; སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu*; གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag*; རང་ *raṅ*; སྐྱེ་བ་པོ *skye-wa-po*; ཤེད་བདག *çed-bdag*; ཤེད་བུ *çed-bu*; ཤེད་ལས་སྐྱེས *çed-las-skyes*; ཉེར་བསྐྲུན *ñer-bskrun*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྦྱར *mchod-sbyin sbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་རྐྱེན *bdag-rkyen* recognition of one's services by one's superior, with promotion, etc.; appreciation of merit by an official superior (*Rtsii.*).

བདག་སྐྱེས *bdag-skyes* **आत्मज** 1. an epithet of Brahmā. 2. born of one's self, *i.e.*, a son.

Syn. ལྷ་ཆེན་ཚངས་པ *lha-chen tshaṅs-pa*; རང་ལས་སྐྱེས *raṅ-las skyes*; ཕྲུ་གུ *phru-gu* or བུ་ཚ *bu-tsha* (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་གི་བ་མེད་པ निर्मम: without egoism, an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*). བདག་གི་མ मामकी n. of a goddess.

བདག་གིར་བྱས་པ *bdag-gir byas-pa* = ཁས་བླངས་པ 1. promised, undertaken; བདག་གིར་བྱེད་པ to undertake, to promise. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: བདག་དང་བདག་གིར་འཛིན་པ attachment to the I and mine.

བདག་རྒྱུད *bdag-rgyud* = རང་གི་སེམས *raṅ-gi-sems* one's own mind or self: རྗེ་བཙུན་ཨ་ཝ་དྷཱུ་ཏིའི་དྲུང་དུ་འགྲོ, བསྙེན་བཀུར་བྱེད་ཅིང་བདག་རྒྱུད་འདུལ་དུ་འགྲོ go to the venerable Avadhutī and, propitiating him, enter into the disciplining of the mind (*A. 13*).

བདག་ཆེན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Bdag-chen rin-po-che* (ས་སྐྱ་གོང་མ the title of the head of the Sakya-pa school (*Yig. k. 12-14*).

བདག་ཉིད *bdag-ñid* = བདག 1. I myself, thou thyself, he himself; བདག་ཉིད་ལ་གསོན་ཅིག listen to me! རྒྱལ་པོ་བདག་ཉིད the king himself; ཁ་ཅིག་ནི་བདག་ཉིད་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བར་གསོལ some ask for the permission of becoming priests themselves; བདག་ཉིད་འབའ་ཞིག only for their own persons. 2. sbst. the thing itself, the substance, the essence: བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་ཀྱི་བདག་ཉིད་ཡིན I am the

essence of *Bodhi* enlightenment; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་བདག་ཉིད་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ the precious ones constitute the divine mercy itself; སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དགོངས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད the sum and substance of all the thoughts of all the Buddhas concentrated in one expression (that is *om mani padme hūm*).

+ བདག་ཉིད་སྒྲོག *bdag-ñid sgrog* 1. extolling of one's own self, advertising one's own doings, self-laudation. 2. met. the crow (*Mñon.*).

བདག་ཉིད་ཆེ *bdag-ñid che*=བློ་ཁོག་ཡངས་པ *blo-khog yañs-pa* or བློ་ཆེ་བ *blo-che-wa* magnanimous, generous; one with broad views and principles (*Mñon.*).

བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོ *bdog-ñid chen-po* महात्मन् a general epithet of all the Buddhas, a title of address for a king=རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ your majesty! བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོའི་སྐུ་ཚེ་བསྐལ་པ་ཁྲི་ཕྲག་གི་བར་དུ་བརྟན་པར་ཤོག let his majesty's life remain fixed through myriads of ages (*Yig. k. 59*).

+ བདག་ཉིད་ལ་བརྙས་པ *bdag-ñid-la brñas-pa* one weeping at heart for failing to practise religion, self mortification.

བདག་པོ *bdag-po* पति 1. lord, master, owner, proprietor; ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-bdag* गृहपति a house-holder; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་བདག་པོ *thugs-rjehi bdag-po* the lord of grace. 2. in grammar: an agent; བདག་པོའི་སྒྲ the word denoting the agent. 3. spouse, husband, companion for life. བདག་པོ་བྱེད་པ *dag-po byed-pa* to take possession of, reign over; བདག་ཏུ་བྱས་པའི་བུད་མེད a married woman. བདག་པོའི་རྐྱེན *bdag-pohi-rkyen* अधिपतिप्रत्यय [dominant or defining cause]*S.*

བདག་མེད *bdag-med* अनात्मक 1. *Çūnyatā*; voidity, emptiness, that which is not absolute, the quality of being not absolute. 2. unowned, forlorn, friendless, a vagabond.

བདག་མེད་ནོར *bdag-med nor* unclaimed property: ནོར་བདག་མེད་བྱང་ཁའི་འབྲོང་, ཟས་བདག་མེད་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བང་མཛོད་ the *Dong*, *i.e.*, the wild yak, of Chañ-kha (northern deserts of Tibet) is unclaimed property; the king's treasury (granary) is also public property. བདག་མེད་མ *bdag-med-ma* a woman who has obtained perfection; a woman that is not married; also a public woman.

བདག་མོ་ཆེན་མོ *Bdag-mo chen-mo* महाविषयकी n. of a Buddhist goddess.

བདག་འཛིན *bdag-hdsin* आत्म-ग्रह 1. selfishness; in Buddhism there are two kinds of བདག་འཛིན *ātmagraha*:—གང་ཟག་གི་བདག་འཛིན the conviction that a living being which in its nature is perishable is not so; and ཆོས་ཀྱི་བདག་འཛིན to believe that everything, *i.e.*, matter, is permanent and enduring (which in fact is not so). 2. the clinging to the I; the clinging to one's own self; egotism. Syn. དངོས་འཛིན *dños-hdin*; ང་ཡིར་འཛིན *ña-yir-hdsin*; ངར་འཛིན *ñar-hdsin* (*Mñon.*).

བདག་བཟུང་ *bdag-bzuñ* claimed property, property of which there is an owner or claimant; བདག་བཟུང་ཡོད་པའི་བུད་མེད a woman that is married, *i.e.*, who is claimed for the wife of somebody; བདག་ལ་ཆགས་པ आत्म ग्रह self-attachment (*Rtsii.*).

བདག་ལས་བྱུང་ *bdag-las byuñ* lit. the self-born one; an epithet of Kāmadeva the god of sensuality (*Mñon.*).

བདག་སྲུང་ *bdag-sruñ* or བདག་སྲུང་བ *bdag-sruñ-wa*, 1. a hermit, one who watches his own actions, *i.e.*, his self. 2. self-defence, self-preservation.

བདའ་བ *bdah-wa* स्वादु 1. adj. delicious, savoury, well-tasting. 2. vb. to drive, to drive out=སྐྲོགས་སྒྲུར་དེད་པ to chase, to put to flight; ལས་ཀྱི་རླུང་གིས་བདས་ནས *las-kyi rluñ-gis bdas-nas* being impelled by the

wind of *karma, i.e.*, in consequence of one's works or certain actions. 3. to bear away, along, or off, to hurry off; ཆུ་བོས་བདས་པའི་ཞིང་ land carried away by water (*Cs.*). 4. to call in, collect, recover; བུ་ལོན་བདས་པ to recover money lent, to sue for the recovery of a loan.

བདར *bdar* 1. for བདའ་བར *bdah-war*. 2.=བླ *gla*; thus སྐྱེལ་བདར=སྐྱེལ་བླ fee or reward given to an escort, the charge of conveying a thing or person.

+ **བདར་བ** *bdar-wa* or རྡར་བ *rdar-wa* 1. to adjust exactly or in a very accurate manner; བདེན་པ་བདར་བ=དྲང་པོར་བཤད་པ to depose the truth. 2. to pray earnestly (in casting lots and in divination). 3. to grind, to polish, rub, file; ལྕགས་བདར a file; ས་བདར a rasp, also sandalwood; ཕྱེ་མ་ཕྱེ་མར་བདར་བ to grind to fine powder (*Ñag. 38*); ཕྱེ་མ་བདར་རྫོ=ཞིབ་བརྡུངས reduced to powder (*Situ. 75*); སོ་བདར་བ to brush the teeth; to grind the teeth; སྦྱོང་བདར *sbyoṅ-bdar* exercise, practice. 4. to inspect; to examine closely: རང་གི་སེམས་བདར་ཤ་ཆོད examine minutely the working of your own mind; take it seriously to heart.

འདལ་བ བདལ་བ *bdal-wa* 1. to spread forth, to expend; ནོར་བདལ་བ to give away riches, to lavish money, to scatter plenty (*Situ. 75*). 2. v. རྡལ་བ *rdal-wa*. བདལ་འབུམ n. of a Bon religious work ཤེས་པ་ཚིམ་བདལ་འབུམ་ལ་བསྟུས་ཏེ་ཕྱོགས་བཅུའི་སངས་རྒྱས་སོ (*G. Bon.*).

བདས *bdas*, pf. of བདའ་བ *bdah-wa*, རྒྱལ་པོས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དེར་བ་གླང་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་བདས་ནས་འདི་རྣམས་ལ་རྩ་ཕྱིན to the suburbs of that city the king drove five hundred oxen and gave them grass (*K. du. 261-306*).

བདུག་པ *bdug-pa* 1. vb. pf. བདུགས *bdugs* to fumigate, to burn incense, to swing the censer; ལྷ་ལ་སྤོས་ཀྱིས་བདུག་པ *lha-la spos-kyis bdug-pa* to burn incense before a god; འདྲེ་ལ་གུ་གུལ་གྱིས་བདུག་པ *hdre-la gu-gul-gyis bdug-pa* to fumigate demons with the incense of *gugul*. 2. sbst. the burning of incense; frankincense: བདུག་སྤོས་འཐུལ *bdug-spos hthul* odours of incense arise (*Jä.*).

བདུག་ཤིང་ *bdug-çiṅ*=ཤུག་པ *çug-pa*; *Juniperus excelsa*, called by the Hindus देवदार or the *deodar* tree.

བདུང་བ *bduṅ-wa* 1. pf. བདུངས *bduṅs*=བཀུག་པ. གཞུ་བདུངས *gshu-bduṅs*=གཞུ་བཀུག་པ bent the bow by pulling the string to shoot an arrow (*Ñag. 38*). 2. vb.=རྡུང་བ *rduṅ-wa*.

བདུད *bdud* मार the chief devil or antagonist of religion; the personified evil principle; the evil one. There are four *bdud* devils:—(1) ཕུང་པོའི་བདུད སྐन्धमार the devil originated from the aggregates, *i.e.*, the constituents of the living being; (2) ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་བདུད क्लेशमार the devil ruling over sufferings and diseases; (3) འཆི་བདག་གི་བདུད मृत्युपतिमार the devil of death, the messenger of the lord of death; (4) ལྷའི་བུའི་བདུད देवपुत्रमार, (कामदेव) the lustful god or Cupid. The first two are classed under རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་གི་བདུད as devils of imagination or *Vikalpanā*, the last two are figuratively called མི་མ་ཡིན་པའི་བདུད the demons that are not human beings. There is a second classification of the satanic principle:—(1) ཐོགས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདུད the avoidable devil; (2) ཐོགས་མེད་ཀྱི་བདུད the unavoidable devil; (3) དགའ་བྲོ་ཡི་བདུད the demon of merriment; (4) སྙེམས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བདུད the demon of pride.

བདུད་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འཇོམས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ सर्वमारमण्डल विध्वंसज्ञान मुद्रा n. of a mystical symbolic rite; བདུད་ཀྱི་དགའ་མ रति the concubine of Kāmadeva.

བདུད་ཀྱི་སྡེ *bdud-kyi-sde* मारचमू, मारसेना the troops of the Devil.

བདུད་ཀྱི་བདག *bdud-kyi-bdag* the arch demon.

བདུད་ཀྱི་བུ *bdud-kyi-bu*=འདོད་ལྷའི་བུ the son of the god of sensuality (*Mṅon.*).

བདུད་ཀྱི་བུ་མོ *bdud-kyi bu mo* the damsels of Māra who are:—སྲེད་མ *sred-ma* तृषा, དགའ་བྱེད་མ *dgah byed-ma* रति, and དགའ་སྤྱོད་མ *dgah spyod-ma* अरति or प्रीति (*K. d.* ཞ *72*).

བདུད་རྒྱལ *bdug-rgyal* माररराज; मारजित् the conqueror of Māra, the archdemon. བདུད་འཐུལ *bdud-hthul* or བདུད་འདུལ *bdud-hdul* मारजित् he who has subdued the evil one; an epithet of Buddha. བདུད་འདུལ་གདན *dud bhdul-gdan* कुश the grass Kus'a (*Mṅon.*); a seat made of Kus'a, grass sitting on which Buddha vanquished Māra.

བདུད་སྡིག་ཅན *bdud sdig-can*=དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *dgah-rab dwaṅ-phyug* काम, मार Māra the sinner; also Kāmadeva.

བདུད་ནག་འབར་བ *bdud-nag hbar-wa* a god of the Bon pantheon resembling in his attributes སྨྲ་བ་མགོན་པོ Mañju S'rī.

བདུད་རྩི *bdud-rtsi* पीयूष, अमृत, सुधा 1. the food of the gods, nectar, the potion that confers immortality; ཆོས་ཀྱི་བདུད་རྩི the nectar of *dharma*, *i.e.*, of the doctrine of Buddha. 2. a laudatory epithet of medicines; བདུད་རྩི་ལྔ་ལུམས་ the fragrant juniper; an elixir prepared of a decoction of five holy plants, viz., བ་ལུ *ba-lu* a fragrant dwarf species of rhododendron, མཚེ་མ *mtshe-ma*, ཁམ་པ *kham-pa*, and ཧོམ་བུ *hom-bu*. *N.B.*—Really only four, but according to the absurd method of numbering in Tibetan styled "five," because the whole taken together makes five. 3. *Myrobalan*, *Terminalia*, *Citrina*. 4. a polite word for wine. བདུད་རྩི་རིལ་བུ *bdud-rtsi ril-bu* अमृतगुटिका elixir-pill, nectar-pills. བདུད་རྩིའི་ཁང་པ *bdud-rtsihi khaṅ-pa*=རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khrod* a hermitage; a retreat in the solitudes of hills (*Mṅon.*). བདུད་རྩིའི་སྒོ *bdud-rtsihi sgo*=ཁ or སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ *smra-wahi sgo* the mouth (*Mṅon.*).

བདུད་རྩི་སྐྱེས अमृतज *bdud-rltsi-skyes* producing nectar [the yellow Myrobalan plant] *S.*

བདུད་རྩི་གངས་ཤམ *bdud-rtsi gaṅs-çam* vegetable medicine growing on the snow-line in the Himalaya or in Tibet. བདུད་རྩི་ཆོས་སྨན *bdud-rtsi chos-sman* vegetable elixir used as an antidote against the attack of evil spirits.

བདུད་རྩི་སྙིང་པོ *bdud-stsi sñiṅ-po* yeast.

Syn. ཆང་རྩི *chaṅ-rtsi*, ཉིང་ཁུ *ñiṅ-khu*, སྙིང་ཁུ *sñiṅ-khu* (*Mṅon.*).

བདུད་རྩི་ཐབ་སྦྱོར *Bdud-rtsi thab-sbyor* अमृतकुण्डली n. of a goddess.

བདུད་རྩི་བུམ་པ་མ *Bdud-rtsi bum-pa ma* n. of a goddess in the Bon pantheon who resembles in her attributes the Buddhist goddess of the ocean.

བདུད་རྩི་དམར་པོ *bdud-rtsi dmar-po* n. of a demon.

བདུད་རྩི་སྨུག་པོ *bdud-rtsi smug-po* a cure for congestion of the brain.

བདུད་རྩི་ཆར་ལྡན *bdud-rtsi char-ldan* सुधावर्षी raining nectar, a. met. for the moon.

བདུད་རྩི་འཛག *bdud-rtsi hdsag*=ལྕེ *lce* रसना the tongue, the organ of taste (*Mṅon.*). བདུད་རྩི་འཛག་པ *bdud-rtsi hdsag-pa* सुधास्रवा pouring nectar; also satire; sweet mellifluous tongue or language.

བདུད་རྩི་ཟ *bdud-rtsi za* अमृतभुज the gods who subsist on nectar. བདུད་རྩི་ཟས *bdud-rtsi zas* अमृत अन्न 1. ambrosial food. 2. अमृतोदन n. of an uncle of Buddha Gautama.

བདུད་རྩིའི་འོད *bdud-rtsihi hod* (ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*) सुधांशु met. the moon.

བདུད་ལ་སྐྱེངས་པ་སྟེར་མཛད་མ *bdud-la skyeṅs-pa ster mdsad-ma*=མ་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ (*Mṅon.*) the

goddess of earth called *Ḇṣtan-ma* who keeps certain demons under terror.

བདུན *ḇdun* सप्त the number seven; བདུན་བརྒྱ seven hundred; བདུན་སྟོང་ seven thousand; བདུན་ཅུ सप्तति seventy, 70; བདུན་ཅུ་དོན་གཅིག seventy-one; བདུན་ཅུ་པ सप्ततिक the seventieth; བདུན་གྱི་བདུན་པ *ḇdun-gyi ḇdun-pa* सप्ताश्व, सूर्य the sun, who has seven horses before him harnessed to his chariot (*M̱ñon.*).

བདུན་ལྡན *ḇdun-ḻdan* n. of a perfumery, prob. a preparation consisting of seven ingredients.

Syn. བསིལ་འཛིན *ḇsil-ẖdsin*; དབུ་བ་མ *ḏḇu-ba-ma*; ལྤགས་པ *ḻpagṣ-pa*; གསལ *gsal*; དྲི་མ་མེད *dṟi-ma meḏ* (*M̱ñon.*).

བདུན་པ *ḇdun-pa*=སྣ་གོས or ཆོས་གོས the religious robe of the Buddhist clergy.

བདུན་པ *ḇdun-pa* सप्तम, सप्तमी the seventh.

བདུན་པོ *ḇdun-po* of seven parts: ལུས་ཀྱི་བདུན་པོ the seven principal parts of the body; viz., hands, feet, shoulders, and neck.

བདུན་ཕྲག *ḇdun-phrag* सप्ताह a week, seven days.

བདུན་བཙས *ḇdun-ḇtsaṣ* born in the seventh month, a seven-months' child.

བདེ *ḇde* or བདེ་བ *ḇde-wa* सु, शं, सुख, शुभ, कुशल 1. happiness, welfare, safety, piety, enjoyment, joy, bliss, prosperity. In Budh. there are two kinds of happiness: ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ the happiness or bliss that terminates or becomes exhausted, and ཟག་མེད་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ the happiness that is eternal and cannot be exhausted; the first being mixed up with the miseries of transmigratory existence, the latter remaining unaffected by any cause. བདེ་བའི་རྗེས་ལ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཞིང་, སྡུག་བསྔལ་རྗེས་ལ་བདེ་བ་སྐྱེ happiness is followed by misery and after misery comes happiness, the two revolving like as a wheel (*Tsā-na-ka*). A Tib. proverb is:—བདེ་བ་འདོད་ནས་ སྡུག་བསྔལ་ འབའ་ཞིག་སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད longing for happiness, one only brings on misery. བདེ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་དང་ལྡན་པ सर्वसुख-समन्वित possessed of all happiness; བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པ सर्वसुखप्राप्त to gain happiness; བདེ་བར་བྱེད सुखकर that which makes happiness; བདེ་བའི་སྦྱོར་བ सुखोपधान the requisites of happiness; བདེ་བ་སྤྱོད་པར་བྱེད what causes to enjoy happiness. བདེ་བའི་ཁྲུས *ḇde-waẖi khruṣ*=कु; བདེ་བའི་དགའ་སྟོན सुखोत्सव a merry festival; བདེ་བའི་མཆོག शंवर the god S'ambara [a demon of drought represented as an enemy of Indra the god of cloud]*S.* བདེ་བའི་ལུས सौम्यशरीर the human body; བདེ་བའི་འཚོ་ཆས or ཡོ་བྱད सुखोपधान [resting upon comfortably, a comfortable pillow]*S.* བདེ་བའི་གཞི सुखस्याधार [basis or seat of happiness]*S.* 2. བདེ་བ *ḇḏe-wa* to be happy or well; also adj. happy, pleasant, blessed, and even beautiful; also easy: ང་བདེ་སྙི as I am quite happy; བདེར he is happy; བདེ་བར་ཕྱིན་པ gone to be happy or to a place of safety; བདེ་བར་གནས་པ to live happily, in prosperity; བདེ་བར་གཏོང་བ to let another be happy; ཁྱོད་བདེ་བར་བཏང་མི་ཡོང་ we shall not allow you to be quiet; བདེ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས the source of becoming happy, the state of bliss, paradise; བདེ་ལེགས=peace and joy (*M̱ñon.*). བདེ་བར་གྱུར་ཅིག or བདེ་བར་བཞུགས་ཤིག be happy! farewell! ལུས་དང་སེམས་མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be bodily and spiritually afflicted; མི་བདེ་བའི་བག་མེད་ན fearless of adversity; མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to ache (of parts of the body); མངལ་མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be unhappy in the womb, *i.e.*, in travail, to suffer the pangs of child-birth; སེམས་བདེ or བློ་བདེ or སྙིང་བདེ cheerful, merry, glad; དགའ་བདེ peace, a state of peace; བདེ་བའི་ཚེས་ལ་གནས་པ enjoying the quality of peace or peaceful happiness; ཞི་བའི་བདེ་བ the happiness

of rest, a happy tranquility; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བདེ་བ་ལ་ཆགས་ཏེ loving the pleasures of the world; གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ a happy situation; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའི་བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པ to attain to the happiness of *Nirvāṇa*. གོ་བདེ་བ་ཡོང་ it will be easy to understand; བདེ་མོ་ཡོད he is well; མགོ་བདེ་བ easy-going person; also well-qualified, well adapted; ཁ་སྐྱེ་བདེ་བ with good organs of speech; ལག་བདེ་བ one who has practice in working with his hands, skilled, clever; སྨྲ་བདེ་ཤེད་ knowing to speak well, being eloquent, well-spoken; ཉམས་རྟོགས་ཀྱི་སྨྲ་ལྕེ་བདེ a tongue skilled in speaking wisdom; ལམ་བདེ་མོ the road is easy, may be passed without risk. As adv. བདེ་བར happily, merrily; བདེ་བར་འཚོ to live happily, *i.e.*, without illness. 3. good order, durability, strength; བདེ་བའི་རྟགས་དགུ acc. to Bon the nine signs of བདེ་བ durability:—མནན་ན་འཕོས elasticity, if pressed it springs up; བཏེག་ན་ཡངས་པ when weighed it is found light; བསྐོར་ན་འཁོར་བ when turned it revolves; བགུག་ན་མཉེན་པ when bending it, it is pliable; བཞག་ན་སྡོད་པ *bshag-na sdod-pa* where placed it remains; བཤིག་ན་ཉེལ་པ if broken it crumbles away; གཏོར་ན་འཐོར་བ if scattered it diffuses; བསྡུས་ན་འདྲེལ་པ if amassed or collected it mixes up, *i.e.*, agglomerates; རེག་ན་འཇམས་པ it is soft to the touch.

བདེ་སྐྱིད *bde-skyid* सुख happiness, felicity.

བདེ་འགྲོ *bde-hgro* or བདེ་བར་འགྲོ स्वर्ग, सुगति state of happiness, going to happiness; the kingdom of heaven. Opp. to ངན་འགྲོ *ñan-hgro* the state of unhappiness. བདེ་འགྲོ་ཅན *bde-hgro-can* स्वर्गिन् heavenly, celestial བདེ་འགྲོ་མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་ལུས་ཐོབ་པ to receive a heavenly or glorified body.

བདེ་ཅན *bde-can* सुखी happy.

བདེ་ཆེན *bde-chen* abbr. of བདེ་བ་ཆེན་པོ felicity, consummate bliss. བདེ་ཆེན་པ *bde-chen-pa* महासुख great happiness; one in great happiness. བདེ་ཆམ་མེ *bde-cham-me* or བདེ་སེང་ངེ n. of a sect.

བདེ་མཆོག *Bde-mchog* संवर is a most important *yidam* or *Tantrik* deity of the Buddhists. He is the equivalent of S'ambara or Samvara; and in Tibet is usually represented with three faces and eleven arms, standing on two crushed bodies and wearing armour and a necklace of skulls. This is his form as དཔལ་འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ Pal-khor-lo Dom-pa; but he has several other forms and phases. The Chief Lama resident at Peking is held to be an incarnation of one aspect of *Bde-mchog* (Dem chog).

Syn. འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ *hkhor-lo sdom-pa*; རི་ཁྲོད་པ *ri-khrod-pa*; དཔའ་བོ་རྡོ་རྗེ *dpah-wo rdo-rje*; ཐོད་པ་ཅན *thod-pa can*; ཟླ་བའི་ཅོད་པན *zla-wahi chod-pan*; མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ *mkhah-hgrohi dwañ*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཁོར་ལོ *rdo-rje hkhor-lo* (*Mñon.*).

བདེ་ལེགས *bde-legs* 1.=དགེ་ལེགས *dge-legs* or མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris gnas* paradise. 2. स्वस्ति, कल्याण well-being, auspiciousness, blessedness; blessing.

བདེ་ལེགས་ཅན *bde legs-can* 1. स्वस्तिक auspicious. 2.=ཁྱིམ་བྱ domestic fowl (*Mñon.*).

བདེ་ལེགས་བརྗོད་པ *bde legs-brjod-pa* benediction, expression of blessing: བདེ་ལེགས་སུ་གྱུར་ཅིག *bde legs-su gyur-cig* स्वस्ति स्यात् blessings be to him. བདེ་ལེགས་སུ་གྱུར་པ *bde legs-su gyur-pa* has become blest; स्वस्त्ययन performance of religious ceremonies to bring blessings.

བདེ་འཇགས *bde-hjags* prosperity, welfare.

བདེ་བརྗོད *bde-brjod* felicitous expression.

བདེ་སྟོང *bde-stoñ* abbr. of བདེ་བ་དང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, happiness and *Nirvāna*.

བདེ་འཐུང་ *bde-hthuñ* met. for གློག lightning (*Mñon.*).

བདེ་ཐབས *bde-thabs* abbr. of བདེ་བའི་ཐབས.

བདེ་ལྡན *bde-ldan* the heavens.

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris-gnas*; མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid* (*Mñon.*).

བདེ་ལྡན་དབང་ཕྱུག *Bde-ldan dwaṅ-phyug* सुखावतीश्वर the lord of the *Sukhāvati* heaven.

བདེ་ལྡན་འབྲས་འབྱུང་ *bde-ldan hbras-hbyuṅ* सुखावतीफलोदय the happiness of heaven.

བདེ་ལྡན་མ་ལུང་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ *bde-ldan-ma luṅ bstan-pahi mdo*, the *Sūtra* delivered at the request of *Bde-ldan-ma* queen of king Bimbisara (*K. d.* བ *395*).

བདེ་སྤྱོད *bde-spyod* sensual enjoyment; also a privy (*Jä.*).

བདེ་བ་ཅན *Bde-wa-can* सुखावती Dewachan, the paradise of the Northern Buddhists which is said to be situated in the west and presided over by Buddha Amitābha. It is never mentioned in works of the pre-Christian era of Buddhism. བདེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ཞིང་བཀོད་པ सुखावतीव्यूह "the plan or design of the Sukhâvatī" (*K. d.* ᠌ *306*) is a work describing this heaven as being full of terraces, lotos-lakes, and players of music, together with swans, cuckoos and peacocks. The Tibetan version as given in the Kah-gyur is longer than the Sanskrit text which Cowell, under the title of "the smaller Sukhavati-vyuha," has translated for Max Müller's *Sacred Books of the East*. The whole work is one of the latest Māhayāna productions, probably as late as the 5th century A.D., and in some respects bears a curious analogy to the description of Heaven in the Revelation of St. John, of which the writer may have certainly had knowledge.

བདེ་བར་འཐབ *bde-war hthab* सुयोधन the son of Dhṛtarâṣtra; the chief adversary of the Pāṇḍava brothers in the great war of *Kuru-ksetra*.

བདེ་བར་འབྱར་པ *bde-war hbyar-pa* सुश्री well-made, elegant, handsome.

བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ *bde-war gçegs-pa* or བདེ་གཤེགས सुगत a general epithet of the Buddhas, one who has passed to *Nirvāṇa*.

བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པའི་དབང་པོ = ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ the goddess of Earth (*Mṅon.*)

བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed* 1. शङ्कर, क्षेमङ्कर, पिनाकी an epithet of Mahādeva; also कम्दर्प saffron; a physician; the glans penis; thunder-bolt; the spring season; a crocodile. 2. n. of a Buddhist author who wrote certain religious works (*Grub.* ཀ *15*).

Syn. for saffron: གུར་གུམ *gur-gum*; ཨ་རུ་ར *a-ru-ra*; སྨན་ཧོང་ལེན *sman hoṅ-len*; སྨན་པ *sman-pa*; ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མཚོན་ཆ *brgya-byin mtshon-cha*; དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug*; ཀླུ་སྤྱི *klu-spyi*; སོས་ཀའི་དུས *sos-kahi dus*; ཧུ་སྲིན *hu-srin* (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་བྱེད་ཚོགས *bde-byed tshogs* प्रमथ [a class of fiends attending on S'iva]*S*.

བདེ་བྱེད་གཞི་ཐོགས *Bde-hyed gshi-thogs* शङ्कर, पिनाकी n. of a deity mentioned in *M. V.*

བདེ་བྱེད་སྲས *Bde-byed sras* षडानन the youngest son of Mahes'vara.

བདེ་འབྱུང་ *bde-hbyuṅ* शम्भु 1. source of happiness; an epithet of Mahes'vara and of the city of S'ambhala. 2. as a symbol: 11.

བདེ་འབྱུང་དལ་བའི་ཚོགས *bde-hbyuṅ dal-wahi tshogs* कपर्द a cowry; also the followers of Mahādeva.

བདེ་བླག *bde-blag* सुख felicity, ease, contentment; བདེ་བླག་ཏུ in happiness, happily.

བདེ་གཟར *bde-gzar* the time of war or internal dissension, disturbed state of a country (*Shal-lce ch. 1*).

བདེ་ཤེས *bde-çes* संज्ञा or सं-ज्ञान felicitous knowledge.

བདེ་གཤེགས *bde-gçegs* सुगत an epithet of Buddha, one who has passed to eternal happiness.

བདེ་སོགས་བདག ḅde-sogṣ-ḅdag an epithet of Indra (*Mṅon.*); བདེ་སོགས་མ ḅde sogṣ-ma the celestial queen, the wife of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

བདེའ་བ ḥdeḥ-wa an antiquated form of བདེ་བ ḅde-wa.

བདེར ḅder abbr. of བདེ་བར ḅde-war.

བདེན་པ I: *ḅden-pa* सत्य, ऋत, सत् true, sincere = བསླུ་བ་མེད་པ *ḅslu-wa med-pa* guileless, not false or deceptive. Also as a vb. to be true: ཁྱོད་ཟེར་བ་བདེན་ནོ *khyoḍ zer-wa ḅden-no* what you say is true, *i.e.*, you are right; བདག་གིས་ཉེས་པ་བདེན་གྱིས *ḅdag-giṣ ñeṣ-pa ḅden-gyiṣ* it being true that I committed a fault; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བདེན་སྲིད *de-shin-du ḅden-sriḍ* it might be true after all; ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡང་བདེན that is indeed true! དེ་བདེན་པར་ངེས་སམ is it quite certain that this is true?

བདེན་པ II: 1. truth, right, in the abstract; but usually something true; true words, etc.

བདེན་པ་གཉིས *ḅden-pa gñiṣ* सत्यद्वय the two truths: (1) ཀུན་རྫོབ་བདེན་པ *kun-rdsob ḅden-pa* सम्वृतिसत्य the ordinary truth which concerns all things or phenomena; (2) དོན་དམ་པའི་བདེན་པ परमार्थसत्य the sublime truth. བདེན་གཉིས་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ सत्यद्वयावतारसूत्र the Sūtra on the two-fold truth (*K. d.* ཆ *370*).

བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བ *ḅden-pa mthoṅ-wa* सत्य-दर्शन the perception of the truth; to discern, to know the truth; a degree of Buddhist perfection.

བདེན་པ་བཞི *ḅden-pa ḅshi* or འཕགས་པའི་བདེན་པ་བཞི चत्वारिआर्यसत्यानि the four noble truths; the four apparent realities: (1) སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ दुःख misery; (2) (སྡུག་བསྔལ) ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ (ཉོན་མོངས) समुदय the cause or origin of misery; (3) (སྡུག་བསྔལ) འགོག་པ निरोध cessation or prevention of misery; (4) སྡུག་བསྔལ་འགོག་པར་འགྲོ་བའི་ལམ मार्ग the path of salvation, *i.e.*, the deliverance from misery.

བདེན་པར་འཛིན་པ *ḅden-par ḥdsin-pa* to believe to be true, to take for granted; བདེན་འཛིན་ཞིག་ན *ḅden-ḥdsin shig-na* if the illusion is destroyed; "*den-den*" བདེན་བདེན very true indeed! certainly.

བདེན་པ་ཉིད *ḅden-pa-ñiḍ* truth, also སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *Çūnyatā*.

བདེན་པ་སྨྲ་བ *ḅden-pa ṣmra-wa* to tell or speak the truth; as an adj. veracious.

བདེན་པའི་ངག *ḅden-paḥi-ṅag* सत्यवाक् 1. truthful speech. 2. as met. བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* the crow (*Mṅon.*).

བདེན་པོ *ḅden-po* a true, a just man (*Cs.*).

བདེན་བྲལ *ḅden-bral* 1. निरृति south-west direction; བདེན་བྲལ་ཕྱོགས *ḅden-bral-phyogṣ* नैरृतदिश् the south-west quarter. 2. void of truth, unjust (*Cs.*).

བདེན་སྨྲ *ḅden-ṣmra* ऋषि, श्रमण 1. an ascetic, a hermit (*Mṅon.*). 2. one who speaks the truth or preaches the truth.

བདེན་པའི་ཁྲིམས *ḅden-paḥi khrimṣ* strict justice; discipline of the truth.

བདེན་ཚིག *ḅden-tshig* or བདེན་པའི་ཚིག = དྲང་པོའི་གཏམ सत्यकथा 1. truthful expression, true words. 2. a solemn asseveration, often combined with a prayer. བདེན་ཚིག་གྲུབ one who has spoken nothing but truth during several births, and thereby has acquired the power of exhibiting miracles.

བདོག་པ *ḅdog-pa* 1. attainments, effects, possessions, wealth: བདོག་པ་རིག་པས་ཉེར་བསྒྲུབ་ཤིང *ḅdog-pa rig-paṣ ñer-ḅsgrub-çiṅ* having acquired all attainments by intelligence (*Ç. doṅ.*); བདོག་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་བཏང་ནས having wholly renounced all his possessions. 2. vb. to get or take possession of, to be possessed of, gen. with ལ, as in དེ་ལ་རས་ཡུག་གཅིག་བདོག he is in possession of only one piece of cloth; ཁྱོད་ལ་འདི་འདྲ་བའི་སློབ་མ་བདོག་གམ have you such scholars? ནོར་མི་བདོག་པ poor, having no property (*Jä*).

3. to be; to be situated: དགོན་པ་ཁྱེ་གང་དུ་བདོག where is your monastery; བདག་ལ་ཕུག་པ་བདོག *bdag-la phug-pa bdog* I have a cavern; ཐབས་བདོག་གམ་མི་བདོག *thabş bdog-gam mi-bdog* are there any means or not?

བདོ་བ *bdo-wa* 1. = དར་བ *dar-wa* to increase, to spread, diffuse; applied chiefly in reference to sin and evil. སྙིགས་མ་ལྔ་བདོ་བ *sñigş-ma lña bdo-wa* the increase in the five kinds of कषाय degenerations; = རྒྱས་པ *rgyaş-pa* abundance, exuberance. 2. acc. to *Zam.* तीव्र acute, keen. 3. with ལ, to hurt, to injure a person: དགྲ་ལ་བདོ་བ to hurt an enemy. བདོ་འཕྲོ *bdo-hphro* = རྒྱས་པའི་སྐང་ལ *rgyaş-pahi sgañ-la* on the increase, in the course of increasing, copious or full: དེ་ལྟའི་བདེ་སྐྱིད་རྨི་ལམ་བདོ་འཕྲོ་ལ་སད་པ་ལྟ་བུ་འདི་ལ in such ways as this, awakening only to go on again, the dreams of present happiness are augmented (*Khrid.*).

བདལ *bdral* pf. of འདལ་བ *hdral-wa* and signifies: disregarded, broken, not observed.

མདག་པ *mdag-pa* or མདག་མ 1. = མེ་མདག glowing embers, cinders. 2. a sort of large unburnt brick of mud or clay (*Cs.*); མདག་མའི་དོང་ *mdag-mahi doñ* a pit for keeping live coals (for the purpose of melting metals).

མདང་ *mdañ* or མདང་དགོང་ yesterday evening; མདང་སང་ *mdañ-sañ* गतकल्य yesterday: མདང་སང་རང་ཡོང་བ་ཡིན came only yesterday (*Ñag. 39*). མདང་སུམ *mdañ-sum* last night: མདང་སུམ་བདག་གི་རྨི་ལམ་ན *mdañ-sum bdag-gi rmi-lam-na* last night in my dream, etc.

མདང་བ *mdañ-wa* or མདང་བའི་གནས place of cremation, the place where the burning of the dead takes place (*Sch.*).

མདངས *mdañş* तेजः, ओजः: 1. colour of the face, fresh looks, healthy complexion; དམར་བའི་མདངས *dmar-wahi mdañş* ruddy complexion; མདངས་ཅན of fresh appearance; མདངས་ངན bad-looking, dull complexion. 2. brightness, lustre, splendour. 3. resp. for དཔྲལ་བ *dpral-wa* the forehead.

མདངས་འཕྲོག་པ *mdañş hphrog-pa* ओजोहारिणी or तेजोहारिणी faded lustre, the brightness destroyed.

མདངས་མེད *mdañş-med* dull appearance, not bright, ugly.

Syn. མདོག་ངན *mdog-ñan*; བཀྲག་མེད *bkrag-med* (*Mñon.*).

མདངས་བཟང་ *mdañş-bzañ* 1. bright colour, good and cheerful complexion. 2. a hypothetical fluid, the most subtle part of the semen.

མདན་ཁང་ *mdan-khañ* or མདན་བཀོད་པ (སྨན) मण्डपविष a kind of poison used in medicine.

མདའ *mdaḥ* इषु, शर, सायक, वाण, शिलीमुख 1. an arrow: མདའ་རྒྱབ་པ to shoot an arrow. སྨྱུག་མདའ *myug-mdaḥ* an arrow of reed or bamboo; ལྕགས་མདའ *lcagş-mdaḥ* an iron arrow; དུག་མདའ *dug-mdaḥ* a poisoned arrow; དཔྲལ་བའི་མདའ *dpral-wahi mdaḥ* an arrow lodged in the fore-head; མེ་མདའ *me-mdaḥ* a gun, fire-lock. 2. any straight and thin pole or piece of wood, *e.g.*, the tube of a tobacco-pipe; ལྕགས་མདའ *lcagş-mdaḥ* iron rod, a ramrod, etc.; ཆུ་མདའ *chu-mdaḥ* a jet or shoot of water; སྐར་མདའ *skar-mdaḥ* a shooting star or meteor. 3. sym. num. 5. 4. ལུང་པའི་མདའ *luñ-pahi mdaḥ* the lower terrace of a plateau, also མདའ་ཆུ *mdaḥ-chu* the river or stream running through it. (*Jä.* in part.) མདའ་ཤུབས *mdaḥ-çubş* a case or cover for keeping arrows; a quiver.

Syn. ཉག་ཕྲན *ñag-phran*; དྲང་འགྲོ *drañ-hgro*; མི་འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *mi-hkhyog-hgro*; ཤ་ར་འདེགས་བྱེད *ça-*

ra hbigs-byed; འདབ་ལྡན་མཚོན *hdab-ldan-mtshon*; སྒྲོ་ལྡན *sgro-ldan*; སྟོང་ཅན *ston-can*; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *rtse-mo-can*; འབེན་བསྣུན *hben-bsnun*; མདའ་མོ *mdah-mo*; ལྕགས་མདའ་སྒྲ་ཅན *lcags-mdah sgra-can*; ལྕགས་སྦུབས་ཅན *lcags-sbubs-can*; ཧུར་སྒྲ་ཅན *hur-sgra-can*; མཚོན་ཆའི་གཙོ *mtshon-chahi-gtso*; དུག་མདའ *dug-mdah*; དུག་གི་བྱུག་པ་ཅན *dug-gi byug-pa-can*; ལོ་སྟ་ཀ *lo-sta-ka*. (*Mñon.*).

མདའ་གྲོང་ *mdah-groñ* शरधि, निषंग [a quiver]*S.*

མདའ་རྒྱལ *mdah-rgyal*=མདའ་ཚ་ཞན་བསྡུར་ནས་རྒྱལ་ང *mdah-tsha-shan bsdur-nas rgyal-wa* (*Rtsii.*).

མདའ་རྒྱུག *mdah-rgyug*=མདའ་ཚ་ཞན་གྱི་རྒྱུག་ཞེན་པ (*Rtsii.*).

མདའ་ཆེ *mdah-che* or མདའ་བོ་ཆེ *mdah-bo-che* तोमर a very powerful effective arrow [a lance]*S.*

མདའ་གནམ་རྒྱུད་དུ་འཕངས་པ = མདའ་རྩེ་མོ་གྱེན་དུ་བསྟན་ཏེ་འཕངས་པ to shoot an arrow upwards, *i.e.*, to the sky.

མདའ་ཁུང་ *mdah-khuñ* loop-hole, embrasure.

མདའ་མཁན *mdah-mkhan* 1. इषुकार n. of a low caste in ancient India who used to live by hunting. 2. an archer, an arrow-maker.

མདའ་རྒྱང *mdah-rgyañ* the range of an arrow shot.

མདའ་རྒྱུད *mdah-rgyud* 1. the bowstring. 2. n. of a medicinal drug: མདའ་རྒྱུད་ཟ་འབྱེད་ཕུ་འཕྱིན་མ་ནད་འཇོམས (*Med.*).

མདའ་སྒྲོ *mdah-sgro* the feathers attached to an arrow.

མདའ་ལྔ *mdah-lña* are (1) སྨྱོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *smyo-byed-kyi mdah*; (2) སྲེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *sred-byed-kyi mdah*; (3) ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *kuhn-tu rmoñs-byed-kyi mdah*; (4) སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *skem-byed-kyi mdah*; (5) འཆི་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *hchi-byed-kyi mdah*.

མདའ་ལྔ་པ *Mdah-lña-pa* पञ्चबाण an epithet of Cupid, lit. the holder of five arrows.

མདའ་འཇོམས *Mdah-hjoms* 1. शरहा the great Tantrik Buddhist Sage who was abbot of Nālendra and from whom Nāgarjuna derived his mystical knowledge of Buddhism. 2. n. of a medicinal root=དུར་བྱིད་སྨན *dur-byid-sman*.

མདའ་སྟོང་ *mdah-stoñ* the notch at the end of an arrow which is placed against the bow-string.

མདའ་བསྟན *mdah-bstan* शारंग [a deer]*S.*

མདའ་དར *mdah-dar* a lance; a little flag fastened to an arrow with silk ribbons of five different colours, by hooking which arrow into the collar of a bride the match-maker draws her forth from among her maiden companions. Also an arrow wrapped in a scarf, with which the head of the bride is touched during marriage ceremony.

མདའ་དོང་ *mdah-doñ* तूणीर, कलाप quiver. མདའ་སྣོད *mdah-snod* id.

མདའ་དཔོན *mdah-dpon* the commander of a troop of soldiers; an officer of high military rank next to the དམག་དཔོན *dmag-dpon*, who has command over one thousand men (*Rtsii.*).

མདའ་ལྤགས *mdah-lpags* a gourd, v. ཀུ་བ *ku-wa* (*Mñon.*).

མདའ་ཕུ *Mdah-phu* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

མདའ་ཕྱེད་བྱས་པ *mdah-phyed byas-pa* अर्द्धनाराच an arrow with a sharp semi-circular disk at the top-end.

མདའ་མོ་ཆེ *mdah-mo-che* तोमर=མདའ་བོ་ཆེ [an iron club or crow; a lance]*S.*

མདའ་མོ *mdah-mo* arrow-lot, a kind of fortune-telling by shooting of arrows.

མདའ་ཟོ *mdah-zo* a vessel made of wood, or wicker work, etc., with which barley and wheat are measured (*Rtsii.*).

མདའ་ཡབ *mdah-yab*=བ་གམ 1. balcony under the dome of a temple made in Chinese

style. ཇོ་བོའི་ལྷ་ཁང་གི་མདའ་ཡབ་སོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོད་པའི་རྟེན་བཞེངས he constructed, *i. e.*, caused to be made, the sacred symbols placed in the balcony of the Jo-wo lha-khang at Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཞ *17*). 2. acc. *Lex.*=པུ་ཤུ *pu-çu* parapet, railing. 3. a covered gallery on the top of a house.

མདའ་ཡིག *mdaḥ-yig* 1. a kind of arrow-point character which was used in Magadha on Buddhist statues. This character was brought into Tibet from Vikramas ila in A.D. 1000. 2. letters which are conveyed by arrow-shot are also called *Da-yig*.

མདུང་ *mduṅ* शक्ति, शूल lance, spear, pike; མདུང་བ or མདུང་བརྒྱབ་པ to sting; to pierce with a spear. དཔལ་མདུང་ and གསེར་མདུང་ are the two frontal muscles (*Jä.*). མདུང་བསྐོར་བ *mduṅ bskor-wa* to brandish, to whirl a spear; ཞག་མདུང་ प्रास a spear attached to a sling.

མདུང་ཁྱིམ *mduṅ-khyim* a shade for travellers made on the wayside by throwing a piece of cloth over three pikes or poles; a frame to lean spears against.

མདུང་ཅན་མ *mduṅ-can-ma* शाक्तिका [a female worshipper of the S'akti principle] *S.*

མདུང་ཐུང་འཛིན *mduṅ-thuṅ-ḥdsin* an epithet of Kārtikeya youngest son of Mahādeva.

མདུང་ཐོགས *mduṅ-thogs* or མདུང་པ 1. a spearman, lancer. 2. an epithet of Mahādeva (*Mṅon.*).

མདུང་དར *mduṅ-dar* a lance with a little flag at the top.

མདུང་རྩེ *mduṅ-rtse* 1. a spear-head, top of a lance. 2. the religious trident.

མདུང་རྩེ་གསུམ་པ *mduṅ-rtse gsum-pa* त्रिशूलिन् 1. epithet of Mahādeva, who holds the trident. 2. n. of a sect of the Tīrthika in Ancient India who used to perform the rite of leaping over three pikes fixed on the ground (*Theg. 33-39*).

མདུང་འཛིན *mduṅ-ḥdsin* भ्रमरक hornet.

མདུང་བཟོ་བ *mduṅ-zo-wa* a maker of lances.

མདུང་ཤིང་ *mduṅ-çiṅ* or མདུང་ཡུ shaft of a lance.

མདུད *mdud* also མདུད་པ *mdud-pa* a knot; སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཨ་ལ་མདུད the chin of animals; ལུས་ནང་གི་རྩ་མདུད the muscles of the body; ཚོས་མདུད=སྲུང་མདུད *sruṅ-mdud* charmed silk-knots used as protection against evil spirits; སྐྲ་མདུད *skra-mdud* knot of ribbons holding together the long hair of women in Tibet; ཐག་པའི་མདུད་པ knot of strings, fig. སེར་སྣའི་མདུད་པ the bond of avarice (*Jä.*); མདུད་པ་སྒྲོལ་བ *mdud-pa sgrol-wa* or འགྲོལ་བ *ḥgrol-wa* to untie a knot. མདུད་པ་འགྲེལ་པ *mdud-pa ḥgrel-pa* 1. a commentary, a key to unknot difficulties. 2. ग्रन्थमोचन to untie a knot.

+ མདུད་དོར་བ *mdud-dor-wa*=རྒྱན་བཞག་པ to lay a wager.

མདུད་འདྲ *mdud-ḥdra* a disease of the membrum virile, prob. paraphimosis.

མདུད་པ་སྙིང་པ *mdud-pa sñiṅ-pa* wealth.

མདུད་འཛིན *mdud-ḥdsin* (འཕྲེང་བ་ལྟ་བུ) a string or wreath of flowers or of any other thing.

མདུན *mdun* (གཡར་ལམ) पूर्व, मुख the van, the fore-part, the front-side of a thing; face or presence. མདུན་ལེགས good frontage; སྐུ་མདུན་པ an aide-de-camp; མདུན་གྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ *mdun-gyi nam-mkhaḥ-la* in the heavens before him, over against him. Usually occurs in the adverbial forms: *mdun-la*, *mdun-na*, *mdun-du*, *mdun-nas*, which all seem to have about the same meaning: in front, before, ahead. In this sentence, for example, two forms occur with no varying meaning: ཕྱུགས་ཁྱིར་བ་དང་། མདུན་ན་མི་

སྒྲོན་ཐོགས་པ་དང་། ཁྲི་ཐེའི་ཚོགས་ཆེན་པོ་མདུན་ནས་མཆི་བ་དང་། having brought the bier and lifted up the burning lamp in front, a vast crowd of people went on at the head (*K. d.* ང'. 4); མདུན་དུ་དམག་མི་ཕྱིན་སྟེ *mdun-du dmag-mi phyin-ste* the soldiers approaching first. Also used as postpositions: བླ་མའི་སྐུ་མདུན་དུ in the presence of a lama; རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདུན་དུ before the king; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་མདུན་ལ *khyod-kyi mdun-la* in your presence.

མདུན་ཇུས *mdun-jus*=མདུན་བྱུས *mdun-byus* conference, consultation.

མདུན་འཇོག *mdun-hjog* a present.

Syn. ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa*; འབུལ་བ *hbul-wa*; གུས་རྫས *gus-rdsas*; ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten*; ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* (*Mñon.*).

མདུན་དུ་བསྣུར་བ *mdun-du bsnur-wa* निर्यापि to move forward, towards one's self.

+ མདུན་བདར *mdun-bdar*=མདུན་དུ་བགྲིམས་པ or མི་མང་པོ་ཚོགས་པའི་མདུན in the presence of an assembly.

མདུན་ན་འདོན *mdun-na hdon* पुरोधन, पुरोहित a minister, a magistrate, a judge, a high functionary.

Syn. བློན་པོ *blon-po*; བཀའ་དབང *bkah-dwañ*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *khrims-kyi kha-lo-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མདུན་མ *mdun-ma* नय conference.

Syn. མདུན་གྲོས *mdun-gros*; གྲོས *gros* གྲོས་བཅམ *gros-bcam*; གྲོས་བྱས་པ *gros byas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མདུན་ས *mdun-sa* समिति, सभा society, committee, association: མདུན་སར་བཞུགས་པ *mdun-sar bshugs-pa* सभासीन to sit in committee.

མདུན་སོ *mdun-so* राजदण्ड punishment inflicted by court or king.

མདེའུ *mdehu*=མདའི་མདེའུ *mdahi mdehu* the pointed arrow-head made of steel in Tibet and Mongolia; the arrow head is made of various designs some with three points, others like a miniature pick-axe. མདེའུ་བེའུའི་སོ་འདྲ་བ *mdehu behuhi-so hdra-wa* वत्सदन्तक arrow-head like calf's teeth; མདེའི་བྱིའུ་སྙིང་མ *mdehu byihu sñiñ-ma* पत्रालिका arrow-head like a bird's heart; མདེའུ་ཟུར་བཞི་པ *mdehu zur bshi-pa* an arrow with four-bladed head.

མདོ *mdo* I: 1. the lower part of a valley where it merges into the plain, the place where one valley opens into another; the point where two valleys, roads, or rivers meet; ཕུ་མདོ upper-part and lower part of a lateral valley; ཡུལ་གྱི་ཕུ་མདོ the upper or higher part of a country and the lower part of it; ལམ་མདོ road-junction; ཆུ་མདོ river-junction; ལམ་སྲང་མདོ street corners; བཞི་མདོ a cross road; རྩ་མདོ where one vein crosses another vein in the body. མདོ་ཁམས *Mdo* and *Khams*, indicates Amdo, the province of Tibet S.E. of Kökö Nor, and Kham. 2. acc. to *Cs.* མདོ་ཅན prudent, མདོ་མེད imprudent. 3. conjunction or meeting place in general: བརྟག་པ་རྩ་ཆུའི་མདོ *brtag-pa rtsa-chuhi mdo*; ཞི་བྱེད་སྨན་གྱི་མདོ *shi-byed sman-gyi mdo*; སྦྱོང་བྱེད་ལས་ཀྱི་མདོ *sbyoñ-byed las-kyi mdo*; འཇམ་རྩུབ་དཔྱད་ཀྱི་མདོ *hjam-rtsub dpyad-kyi mdo* (*Sman-rtsa ch. II. 1*).

མདོ II: सूत्र 1. defined as དོན་མང་པོ་འདུས་པའི་ཡི་གེ a discourse where many significations are massed together in a few words; a Sūtra. 2. short sentence or rule, axiom; hence མདོ་རུ, མདོར, མདོ་ཙམ་སྨྲ་བ to contract, abridge, epitomize, to give only the main points; མདོར་བསྡུ་ན *mdor bsdu-na* in short, in general, altogether, on an average.

མདོ་སྙོབ *mdo-sñob* a benediction to the host for his entertainment (*Jä.*).

མདོ་མདོ་བྱེད་པ *mdo-mdo byed-pa* occurs in ཆོས་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ལས་བྱ་བ་ལ་ཞེ་གཏོགས་བྱེད་པ, ཁྱུང་མགོ་ཅན་ལ་སྐོར་བ་མཛད་དེ། མདོ་མདོ་ཅེ་ཡང་མི་མཛད (*A. 122*).

མདོ་སྡེ *Mdo-sde* सूत्रान्त a collection of Sūtras forming an important section of the Kahgyur.

མདོ་སྡེ་པ *mdo-sde-pa* or མདོ་སྡེ་འཛིན *mdo-sde-hdsin* सौत्रान्तिक one versed in the Mdo or belonging to the *Sûtrânta* school of philosophy of Buddhism.

མདོ་འཛིན་པ *mdo-hdsin-pa* सूत्रधार a carpenter [also a stage-manager]*S.*

+ མདོ་མི་དམའ་བ *mdo-mi dmah-wa* = དྲང་མཐོ་བ *dwan mtho-wa* of high power or ability.

མདོ་ལམ *mdo-lam* according to the teachings of the *Sûtras;* is parallel to the term རྒྱུད་ལམ *rgyud-lam* according to the *Tantras.*

མདོར་བསྡུས *mdor-bsdus* सङ्क्षेप abridgment = བསྡུས་པ *sdus-pa* or བཏུས་པ *btus-pa* (*Mṅon.*). མདོར་བསྡུ་ན *mdor-bsdu-na* समासतः [briefly, collectively]*S.* མདོར་ན *mdor-na* संक्षेपतः in brief.

མདོར་བཅད *mdor-bçad* छेदिक akin to མདོས a cross formed of two small sticks, the ends of which are connected by coloured strings, and used in various magic ceremonies (*Jä.*).

‡ **མདོ་ལི** *mdo-li* डुलि ;= ཁྱོགས *khyogs* a sedan-chair, a conveyance for carrying sick, incapable, or old persons: ཕྱག་གཡོན་ནས་བཏེག་ནས་མདོ་ལི་ལ་སྒྲུན་དངས supporting him by the left hand he lifted him on a dooly (*A.* 70).

མདོག *mdog* or ཁ་མདོག वर्ण colour; complexion; སྐུ་མདོག *sku-mdog* the colour of the body; མདོག་ལེགས beautiful colour; མདོག་མཛེས *mdog-mdses* nice colour, a rose (*Cs.*). མདོག་དཀར *mdog-dkar* = མེ་ཧོག *me-hog* विशद white colour. མདོག་མཚུངས་པ *mdog mtshuns-pa* = མདོག་མཉམ་པ or འདྲ་བ of uniform or same colour. མདོག་གསེར *mdog-gser* सुवर्ण gold; golden colour.

མདོག་ཅན *mdog-can* = ཙནྡན་དཀར་པོ 1. white sandal-wood. 2. वर्णक having a fair complexion.

མདོག་ལྡན *mdog-ldan* 1. (གསེར) gold. 2. कर्पूरक camphor. 3. a coloured cloth.

མདོག་བུ་པ *mdog-bu-pa* or མདོག་གཅིག་པ एकवर्ण met. for the raven (*Mṅon.*).

མདོག་སྦྱིན *mdog-sbyin* वर्णद, कागरु a species of sandal wood.

མདོག་མཛེས *mdog-mdses* रोचन, वचक and མདོག་མཛེས་ཅན་པོ महारोचक seem to be names of flowers (*K. d.* ཆ *368*).

མདོག་གསལ *mdog-gsal* a species of gall (*Jä.*).

མདོངས *mdoṅs* तिलक 1. appearance, the form of the face. 2. sometimes for མདངས white spot, blaze, or star on the forehead of a horse or cow. 3. the eye in a peacock's feather; མདོངས་མཐའ་ཅན *mdoṅs mthah-can* peacock (*Mṅon.*). Syn. བྱད *byad*; བཞིན་རས *bshin-ras.* (*Mṅon.*). མདོངས་ལྡན *mdoṅs-ldan* 1. peacock (*Mṅon.*). 2. = ཁྱུག *khyug.*

མདོངས་པ *mdoṅs-pa* 1. = ལྡོང་བ *ldoṅ-wa* blind (physically and morally): མིག་མདོངས་པ, མདོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to get blind, to be made blind. 2. = དཔྲལ་བ forehead.

མདོངས་གསོལ་བ *mdoṅs-gsol-wa* 1. = གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱས་པ *gzi-brjid rgyas-pa* very bright, resplendent, refulgent (*Ṅag.*). 2. to make a prayer before the image of a deity. 3. to congratulate, to wish joy to another (*Cs.*).

མདོམ *mdom* or མདོམས *mdoms* sometimes written for འདོམ a measure (འདོམ་གང) equal to six feet [व्याम a fathom or the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended]*S.*

མདོས *mdos* a tall thin pared stick or wand provided with small cross-pieces,

and with strings of various colours fastened to the ends of the transverse pieces and stretched thence to the main upright stick; the whole evidently intended to be a rude imitation of the mast of a vessel with yard-arms and rigging. Several of these structures, each 3 to 5 feet in height, are planted in the ground on the hill-side just above the house where some sick person is lying; and various magical ceremonies having been performed over the sick person, the བཙན *ḅtsan* or demons which were afflicting him, and which are reputed to have a great passion for the rigging of a vessel, are presumed to be expelled and to take refuge in the toy masts outside the cottage. The sticks with their coloured strings are presently cast away as གླུད *glud* down the ravine (*Snd. Hbk.*). There seem to be various names for the masts such as:—སྐྱེལ་བའི་མདོས *ṣkyel-waḥi ṃdoṣ* (*Ñag. 38*); ལྷ་མོའི་བསྐང་མདོས *lha-moḥi ḅskañ-ṃdoṣ*; སྒྲོལ་མའི་གཡུལ་མདོས *ṣgrol-maḥi gyul-ṃdoṣ*; རྒྱལ་མདོས *ṛgyal-ṃdoṣ*; བཙན་མདོས *ḅtsan-ṃdoṣ*.

འདག་གུ *ḥdag-gu* = སྐྱོ་མ *ṣkyo-ma* pap, pulp; prob. = ལྡེ་གུ *ḷde-gu*.

འདག་པ *ḥdag-pa* = ལྡག་པ 1. to lick off, as in ལྕེ་ཡིས་ཞོ་འདག་པ *ḷce-yis sho-ḥdag-pa* to lick curd with the tongue; to clear, or wash away, to wipe off (dirt, blemishes, and even bad thoughts). 2. in *C.* = འཛིམ་པ a mixture of clay and water. *Sch.* moreover gives this meaning: "cleaving, adhesive, sticky." འདག་པ་སྦྱང་བ *ḥdag-pa ṣbyañ-wa* to make a mixture of soil and water; འདག་པ་སྦྱར་བ *ḥdag-pa ṣbyar-wa* covering or stopping up with clay, *e.g.*, the chinks of a wall or door. འདག་པའི་ཕྱེ་མ *ḥdag-paḥi phye-ma* powdered clay. འདག་སྦྱར་འབུལ་བ *ḥdag-ṣbyar ḥbul-wa* to present clay, etc., *i.e.*, to cover the chinks of the cell of a meditating lama sitting *ṃtshamṣ-la* as an act of piety. In *Pth.* འདག་པ is mentioned as a kind of plastic art, and evidently signifies to mould, to model, to shape (*Jä.*). 3. = ལྡག་པ *ḷdag-pa* (*Cs.*).

འདག་རྫས *ḥdag-ṛdsaṣ* or more properly འདག་པ clay, dry or wet.

འདང *ḥdañ* v. འདད *ḥdaḍ*.

† **འདང་གི་པ** *Ḥdañ-gi-pa* (from ढेंकि or ढेंगि the paddy-pounding implement) n. of an Indian Buddhist saint: སློབ་དཔོན་ཀླུའི་ས, འདང་གི་པ, དྷ་རི་ཀ་པ *ṣlob-ḍpon ḳluḥi-sa, ḥdañ-gi-pa, dha-ri ka-pa* the teachers Nāga bhumi, Dañ-gi-pa, Dharikapa, etc.

འདང་བ *ḥdañ-wa* 1. (pf. འདངས་པ) = ལངས་པ or འགྲིག་པ *ḥgrig-pa* to be right, to suit, &c.; རས་གོས་འདང *raṣ-goṣ-ḥdañ* cloth just enough for making a dress or robe, just as much as is required, etc. ལྟོ་ཟ་རྒྱུ་འདང *ḷto za-ṛgyu ḥdañ* food to be just enough. 2. acc. to *Sch.* to come to, to arrive at; cf. also བརྒྱ་འདངས་པ་ཙམ about or nearly one hundred.

འདད *ḥdaḍ* resp. སྐུ་འདད *ṣku-ḥdaḍ*, or འདང *ḥdañ* a funeral repast.

འདབ *ḥdab* 1. a train (of persons): འཁོར་འདབ *ḥkhor-ḥdab* retinue (*Cs.*) 2. fold: གཉིས་འདབ *gñiṣ-ḥdab* = ལན་གཉིས *lan-gñiṣ* twice or two-fold. 3. पत्र, पर्ण or ལོ་འདབ *lo-ḥdab* a leaf, ཡལ་འདབ *yal-ḥdab* पल्लव a twig with leaves. 4. a feather.

འདབ་སྐྱེས *ḥdab-ṣkyeṣ* feathered, bird-born.

འདབ་སྐྱོད *ḥdab-ṣkyoḍ* सारस met. a bird (*Ṃñon.*) [prob. a crane]*S.*

འདབ་བརྒྱ *ḥdab-ḅrgya* शतपत्र, पद्म the lotus.

འདབ་བརྒྱ་པ *ḥdab-ḅrgya-pa* 1. = རྨ་བྱ the peacock. 2. = གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* कुङ्कुम saffron.

འདབ་ཅན་ *hdab-can* leafy; feathery; as met. a bird.

འདབ་ཆག *hdab-chag* two-fold fall in the value of a coin or anything; if for one rupee four pounds of butter can be had in one market and again in another market not more than two for the same price it is said of it *hdab-chag soñ* (*Rtsii.*). འདབ་འཕར་ *hdab-hphar*=a two-fold increase in price.

འདབ་ཆགས *hdab-chags* पक्षिन्, विहङ्गम, चञ्चाङ्ग, काक, शकुन birds, the feathered race. འདབ་ཆགས་སྣ་ཚོགས various kinds of bird; འདབ་ཆགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *hdab-chags rgyal-pa* गरुड़ the king of birds, the eagle, the mythical *Garuda* on whom Vishnu rides. འདབ་ཆགས་དང་མ said to be the hawk and=རི་བོང་ཟ *ri-boñ za* the eater of hares, *i.e.*, the largest species of hawk. འདབ་ཆགས་མཆེ་བ་ཅན=བྱ་མ་ཐིུ the flying-fox bat (*Smon. 330*). འདབ་ཆགས་ཚེ་རིང་=བྱ་ཚེ་རིང་ the long-lived bird. འདབ་ཆགས་སེང་གེ *hdab-chags señ-ge* the most powerful of all birds, an epithet of Garuda. འདབ་ཆགས་གསེར་ལྡན *hdab-chags gser-ldan* (བྱ་དུར་བ) क्रौञ्च [a kind of curlew or plover]*S.*

འདབ་སྟོང་ *hdab-stoñ* सहस्रपत्र, पद्म the thousand petals or the largest species of lotus.

འདབ་ལྡན་མཚོན *hdab-ldan mtshon* the feathered weapon, met. an arrow.

འདབ་འདེབ *hdab-hdeb* a large numerical figure: ཡ་མད་སྤེལ་ཡས་འདབ་ འདེབ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འདབ་བུ་ཆེ *hdab-bu-che* one of the names of Arjuna, the third of the Pāṇḍava brothers.

འདབ་མ *hdab-ma* पत्र, पर्ण, बर्ह, दल, छदन 1. wing: འདབ་མ་སྤྲུག་པ *hdab-ma sprug-pa* to shake the wings (*Cs.*) འདབ་མ་གཡོབ to clap the wings. 2. leaf, corolla, petal; ལོ་འདབ large leaf; འདབ་མ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྒྱས་པ सर्वपत्रपरिभूत all the leaves fully come out, the flower in full blossom; འདབ་མ་བརྒྱད་པ eight-petaled = བྱ་ཤིང་རྟ་མོ. (*Mñon.*). འདབ་མ་སྨུམ स्निग्धपत्र a smooth fresh leaf, v. *Schl.* Budh. 248. འདབ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ a heap of leaves; འདབ་མའི་ཤིང་རྟ *hdab-mahi çiñ-rta* पत्ररथ a chariot or conveyance made of leaves. 3. fan. 4. flag (*Cs.*).

Syn. of 2. ལོ་མ *lo-ma*; 1. སྒྲོ་གཤོག *sgro-gçog*. (*Mñon.*).

འདབ་མ་སྐྱོབ *hdab-ma skyob* (བྱ) पत्रप that which is protected by wings; the feather-protected, a bird.

འདབ་མ་བསྐྱོད *hda-ma bskyod* that which moves with or by wings.

འདབ་མ་འཇིག་པ *hdab-ma hjig-pa* पत्रासमातन withering of leaves, the winter season that kills the leaves of trees.

འདབ་མ་བདུན་པ *hdab-ma bdun-pa* सप्तपर्णी, सप्तच्छद n. of a flowering tree ["the seven-leaved," the tree *Alstonia*]*S.*

འདབ་མ་ཕྲ་མོ *hdab-ma phra-mo* जम्बिर lemon, citron=སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo* (*Mñon.*).

འདབ་མ་ཡངས *hdab-ma yañs* साल *Sal* tree with broad leaves.

འདབ་མའི་ཐིག་པ *hdab-mahi thig-pa* met. for cuckoo (*Mñon.*).

འདབ་མའི་མཛོད *hdab-mahi mdsod* (ཀུན་ད་ཤིང་) कुन्दवृक्ष [*Jasminum multiflorum.*]*S.*

འདབ་བཟང་ *hdab-bzañ* 1. सुपर्ण fine looking leaf. 2. a species of bird of fine plumes. 3.=སོ་མ་ར་ཛ *so-ma ra-dsa* flax (*Mñon.*).

འདབ་བཟང་མའི་བུ *hdab bzañ-mahi bu* सुपर्णतनय the son of Suparnā [Garuda bird.]*S.*

འདབ་ཟུར་ཅན *hdab-zur-can* चगाक a species of sandal wood tree.

འདབ་ཡས *hdab-yas* (ཁྲི་ལ་ཤར་བའི་གྲངས) वेलुव a measure for grain smaller than *bre* or *drona.*

འདབས *hdabs* rarely འདབ the side, lateral surface (chiefly of the body); surface;

མཆིན་འདབས the surface of the liver; སྣལ་འདབས the lumbar region; ནགས་འདབས་ན= ནགས་ན in the wood (*Jä.*).

འདམ *hdam* पङ्क, पलिक, जम्बाल, कर्द्दम, शाद mud, mire, swamp; earth and water together: འདམ་བག muddy clay or plaster; འདམ་སྐྱེས *hdam-skyes* पङ्कज, पङ्करुह lit. that is grown in mud, lotus plant; འདམ་སྐྱེས་དམར *hdam skyes-dmar* कमुद the red water-lily; འདམ་སྐྱེས་མཚན *hdam skyes-mtshan* पङ्कजलाञ्छन met. the sun (*Mñon.*). [lit. "marked by a lotus"; signifies also, a king, an epithet of Brahmā.]*S.*

འདམ་ཀ *hdam-ka*, འདམ་ཁ or འདམ་ང་ विकल्प choice, option. འདམ་ཀ་བྱེད་པ to choose (whether to-day or to-morrow) (*Zam.*).

འདམ་ཁྲོད *hdam-khrod*=འདམ་སྤག་གི་ཁྲོད *hdam-spag-gi khrod* a swamp or a number of swamps (*Ñag. 32*).

འདམ་གནས *hdam-gnas* गोकुलिक [one who gives help to a cow in the mud.]*S.*

འདམ་པ *hdam-pa*=འདེམས་པ to pick out, to mark out, to choose: འདམ་རིང *hdam-riñ* choosing, brooding over in one's mind a long while; དགྲ་བོ་ཡན་པ་ མི་གཏང་འདམ་རིང་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་གདུལ not losing sight of your enemy, constantly watching, put him down as soon as an opportunity offers; ཞེ་སྡང་འདམ་རིང long grudge (*Jä.*). མང་པོའི་ཁྲོད་ནས་འདམ་པ *mañ-pohi khrod-nas hdam-pa* to select from among many. མི་གཙང་པོ་འདམ་པ *mi-gtsañ-po hdam-pa* such as choose impure things, *i.e.*, lascivious characters. འདམ་པ་སེར་སྐྱ *hdam-pa ser-skya* वसिरोला said to = སླང་པོའི་པི་པི་ལིང *lañ-pohi pi-pi-liñ* (*Mñon.*).

འདམ་པོ *hdam-po*=ལོག་པ *log-pa.*

འདམ་བུ་ཀ་རས *hdam-bu ka-ras* n. of a medicinal root: འདམ་བུ་ཀ་རས་གློ་མཆིན་རྩ་ཚད་སེལ *dambu* removes inflammation of the lungs, liver, and blood-vessels.

འདམ་བུ *hdam-bu* नल a reed for thatching, writing; acc. to *Cs.* sugar-cane. འདམ་བུ་ལྟེ་བ *hdam-bu lte-wa* नलनाभि [the navel or joint of a reed]*S.* འདམ་བུའི་ཉ *hdam-buhi ña* a species of eel living amid reeds (*Mñon.*) འདམ་བུའི་ཚལ་སྐྱེས *hdam-buhi tshal-skyes* शरजन्मा an epithet of Kārttikeya the youngest son of Mahādeva. [lit. 'reed-born,' Karttikeya is fabled to have been born in a thicket of reeds]*S.*

འདམ་བུའི་ས་བོན *hdam-buhi sa-bon* कर्चुरक [the plant *Curcuma zerumbet.*]*S.*

འདམ་བུའི་ཚན་མོ *hdam-buhi tshan-mo* पङ्कजिनी [the plant *Nelumbium speciosum.*]*S.*

འདམ་རྩ *hdam-rtsa* an aquatic creeper; grass growing in swamps and marshy soil.

འདམ་རྫབ *dam-rdsab* swamp, cess-pool; the filth of which makes water impure and dangerous to health: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མི་གཙང་འདམ་རྫབ་ཅན་བོ་ཡིན the unclean, or badly governed kingdom is (like) a filthy swamp (*A. 7*). འདམ་རྫབ་ལ་འབྱིང་བ *hdam-rdsab-la hbyiñ-wa* to sink into a swamp.

འདམ་ཧོད་སྡར་མོ *Hdam-çod sdar-mo* one of the thirty-seven sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*).

འདམ་སེང་ *hdam-señ* the lion of the swamp, *i.e.*, the frog. འདམ་གྱི་སེང་གེ་སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *hdam-gyi señ-ge skad-po che* the cry of the lion of the swamp is loud (*Sman. 108*).

འདའ་བ *hdah-wa* (pres. and fut.) pf. འདས་པ *hdas-pa* अतीत, अतिक्रमण, भूत, उत्तीर्ण 1. to pass away; to go beyond; to surmount, get the better of; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ to pass away from sufferings, *i.e.*, to attain to Nirvāṇa; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་ཁར at

the time of death; at the time of entering into the state of Nirvāṇa. འདའ་དཀའ་བ *hdah dkah-wa* दुस्समतिक्रम difficult to pass over, to spend time; འདའ་ཁ *hdah-kha* the point of death; འདའ་ཁར་འདི་རྣམས་གལ་ཆེ་བ་ཡིན་གསུངས these are of importance at the time of (one's) death, he said (*Deb.* ཀ *16*). The following are examples of the use of *hdas-pa* the past tense: འདས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱས *hdas-pahi sañs-rgyas* the past Buddha; an epithet of Dīpaṅkara Buddha. འདས་པའི་ཆར་གྱུར་པ *hdas-pahi char gyur-pa* अतीत; संगत; འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ passed away from this world; འདས་པའི་དུས the time that has passed away; ཟླ་དགུ་འདས་ནས after an elapse of nine months; ལྷ་ལས་འདས་པའི་སྤོས *lha-las hdas-pahi spos* incense surpassing that of the gods; གྲངས་ལས་འདས་པ surpassing the number, *i.e.*, numberless, innumerable; བློ་ཡི་ཡུལ་ལས་འདས་པ surpassing the understanding; inconceivable; བརྗོད་ལས་འདས་པ unspeakable, indescribable; ཉི་ཟླ་འདས་ནས when the sun and moon have disappeared (for a time). འདས་པའི་ཚིག *hdas-pahi tshig* the perfect tense; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས *bcom-ldan-hdas* "he who, sated with conquest, has passed beyond," *i.e.*, Bhagwan or Buddha.

འདའ་ག *hdah-ga* or འདའ་ག་མ (ཆུ་འཕྲེང་ལྟ་བུ *chu-hphreñ lta-bu*) the hour of death (*Cs.*); འདའ་ག་ཡེ་ཤེས *hdah-ga ye-çes* मृतिज्ञान knowledge of the hour of death (title of a book).

འདས་མཆོད *hdas-mchod* (ཤི་མཆོད or དུས་མཆོད funeral ceremonies (*J. Zañ.*), religious ceremonies observed at death; the death anniversary of deceased parents and lamas: བླ་མ་གསེར་གླིང་པའི་འདས་མཆོད་བཟང་པོ་རེ་མ་ཆག་པར་མཛད་ he kept well each death anniversary of Lama *Gser-gliñ-pa* without a break (*A. 49*).

འདས་པོ *hdas-po* the deceased, defunct, the late.

འདས་ལོག *hdas-log* ghost, apparition; the reappearance of a deceased person, which re-appearing is possible only within forty-nine days from death.

འདར་བ *hdar-pa* or འདར་བ *hdar-wa* कम्प (sbst.) quaking, shivering; one who shivers. Also as vb. चल्, वेप् to tremble, shudder, shiver, quake: ལུས་འཁྱགས་ནས་འདར *lus hkhyags-nas hdar* the body freezing shivers (*Ñag. 39*); གྲངས་པས་འདར་བ to shiver with cold; འདར་བར་འགྱུར་བ *hdar-war hgyur-wa* to tremble.

འདར་ཡམ *hdar-yam* wavering, doubting, undetermined.

Syn. གཡོ་བར་བྱེད *gyo-war-byed*; འདར་བར་བྱེད *hdar-war-byed* (*Mñon.*).

འདར་ཡམ་བྱེད་པ *hdar-yam byed-pa* to doubt, to waver.

འདར་ཤུམ་ཤུམ *hdar shum-shum* tremulous, quaking with fear: འདར་ཤུམ་ཤུམ་འབྱིན་ཙིག་ཙིག་བསྡད་འདུག the mice quaking with fear and depositing dung squatted down (*Rdsa. 31*).

འདར་འདར *hdar hdar* थरथर trembling.

འདར་བུ *hdar-bu* कम्प ague, throbbing.

འདར་ཤང་ *hdar-çañ* a high-sounding vibrating drum used by Bon priests in necromancy: བདུད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་འདར་ཤང་ཁྱེར་ནས even all the demons carrying drums.

འདལ་བ *hdal-wa* 1. to sink down: འདལ་འགྲོ་བ *hdal hgro-wa* to be absorbed, sunk, as ink sinks in bad porous paper or in blotting paper. 2. དལ་པ *dal-pa*, ཆུ་འདལ *chu-hdal* still-water, also water moving slowly. བད་འདལ *bad-hdal* being left exhausted on the road, sinking under fatigue (*Jä.*).

འདི *hdi* 1. इयं, अयं, असौ, इदं, एष: this; also in colloq. very commonly = the: མེ་མདའ་འདི་ག་པ་རེད་ where is the gun? འདི་སུ་ཡོད་ who is this? Where the plural of a noun is indicated, the plural sign is annexed to the demon. pron., *e.g.*, ངའི་མཇུག་ལ་རྟ་འདི་དག་ཁྲིད་ཤོག་ *ṅahi-mjug-la rta hdi-dag krid-çog* lead the horses after me! ཟླ་བ་འདི་ལ in this month; ད་ལོ་འདི་ལ in this year; དུས་ཚོད་འདི་ལ at this (particular) time. 2. when applied in reference to distance it signifies nearness; རང་གི་སྡོད་ས་རི་འདི་ལ my residence in this (near) hill; ལུང་པ་འདི་ལ in this valley or country; བཟླས་པ་པོ་འདི the respective performer (of an incantation) (*Jä.*). 3. such a one: བདག་མིང་འདི་ཞེས་བྱ་བ I, and such and such a one; ངས་ཁྱོད་ལ་འདི་དང་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་ཞིག་སྦྱིན་ནོ I give you such and such a thing. འདི is often redundantly joined with the possessive pron. བདག་གི་གོས་འདི this my cloth; བདག་གི་ནོར་འདི this my wealth; ས་ཆེ་འདི་ན་འདི་ལས་གཞན་པ་གང་ (*Yid. 162*) in this great country who else is *greater* than this? འདི་ཇི་སྙམ་དུ་སེམས *hdi ji snam-du sems* तत् किम् मन्यस what think you of this? མདངས་རྒྱས་འོད་སྲུང་གི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ཡོད་པས་འདི་སོས (underneath this mound of sand) there is the monastery of Buddha Kas'yapa, restore it; འདི་ཡོད་པས་འདི་འབྱུང་ *hdi yod-paṣ hdi-byuṅ* अस्मिन् सतीदं भवतीद that having existed this arose; འདིས་འདི་རྣམས་བཏུང་ *hdiṣ hdi-rnamṣ btuṅ* इमानि अस्य पीतानि they will drink these.

འདི་ཀ་རང་ *hdi-ka-raṅ* just here, just now (*Jä*); also this very same.

འདི་ཀོ *hdi-ko* this one (*So-rig. 15*).

འདི་སྐད་ *hdi-skad* = འདི་ལྟར་, དེ་བཞིན་ एवं thus, accordingly. Used chiefly with the *verbum loquendi* and quotations; but འདི་སྐད་བྱེད་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *hdi-skad byed-par gyur cig* एवं कुरु [do in this way]*S.* འདི་སྐད་དོ་ *hdi-skad-do* = འདི་ལྟར་ཟེར་རོ or འདི་ལྟར་བཤད་དོ has said so; རྒྱས་པའི་ཚིག་གིས་ཞུ་བ་འདི་སྐད་དོ has thus fully expressed in respectful language; or, he prayed with inflated words thus (*A. 21*).

འདི་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཕྱིར་འདི་སྐྱེས *hdi skyeṣ-paḥi phyir hdi-skyeṣ* अस्य उत्पादात् इदमुत्पद्यते [this is produced on account of that being produced]*S.*

འདི་ལྟར *hdi-ltar* एवं, इयान्, ईदृश, ईदृक्, अत्र so, in this manner, thus: ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཁྱོད་འདི་ལྟར་གྱུར in what manner have you become so, how did you get into this condition? འདི་ལྟར་རོ it was to this effect, of this purport; ང་འདི་ལྟར་ཡིན such as this I am; འདུས་བྱས་ཆོས་རྣམས་འདི་ལྟར་བལྟ compounded things must be regarded thus; the word དེ་ལྟར should usually be accompanied by a snap of the fingers (སེ་གོལ or སྣང་ཅིག་མ). འདི་ལྟར་གྱུར་ཅིག *hdi-ltar gyur-cig* एवं भवतु, एवमस्तु be it so, let it so be. འདི་ལྟ་སྟེ *hdi-lta-ste*, (དཔེར་ན) तद्यथा, यदिदं for example, for instance, to wit, such as, viz.

འདི་དང་ཕྱི *hdi-daṅ phyi* or འདི་ཕྱི the present and the future (life).

འདི་དུས *hdi-duṣ* इदानीं, अद्य to-day, this time.

འདི་ནས *hdi-naṣ* from this place, from this time; as yet, still. འདི་ནས་དེ་ཙམ from here to that, from here to there.

འདི་པ *hdi-pa* असौ man of this place; this man; འདི་པའི་གདོང་ *hdi-paḥi gdoṅ* from this man's face, *i.e.*, from the lips of this man. Colloq. འདི་པ is a common word for here: *kha-sang di-pa lep-song* he arrived here yesterday.

འདི་ཕྱི་སྡེབ་པ *hdi-phyi sdeb-pa*, or རྗེ་བ *rje-wa* to exchange this life for the future one, *i.e.*, ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ་བློས་བཏང་སྟེ་འདིའི་དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ doing the concerns of this life, having cast out from the mind the thoughts of the future (existence).

འདི་བྱ་འདི་བྱེད་ *hdi-bya hdi-byed* instructions to do this and that (idiom.); to be earthly minded.

འདི་ཙུག་ཡིན་ *hdi-tsug-yin* in *W.*: how is this? འདི་རང་ཡིན་ it is he himself: ཚེ་དང་ལྡན་པ་འདི་ཙུག་ཡིན་ *tshe-dañ ldan-pa hdi-tshug-yin* how is the venerable monk himself? (*A. 132*).

འདི་རུ་ *hdi-ru* here, into this place, at this place. འདི་རུ་ཤོག་ come hither! འདིར་ *hdir* अत्र here; = འདི་ན་ *hdi-na* अस्मिन् at this place: ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འདིར་ལྷགས་སམ has the Dharma Rājā (with his retinue) come here? (*A. 23*).

འདི་མུར་ *hdi-mur* = འདི་ན་ *hdi-na* here (*Yig. 83*).

འདི་རིགས་ *hdi-rigs* these; of this kind.

འདིག *hdig* stopper, stopple; also ཁ་འདིག་པ་ to stop up, to close with a stopper; འདིག་རིལ་ musket-ball, cf. དིག *dig* (*Jä.*).

འདིང་བ *hdiñ-wa* pf. བཏིང་ *btiñ* fut. གདིང་ imp. ཐིངས་ *thiñs*, to spread on the ground (a mat, etc.); to lay out, to sprinkle, strew (grass, hay); sbst. བཏིང་བ in *W.* a small carpet on which lamas sit; མལ་བཏིང་ bedding, pillow, or blanket; འདིང་རྒྱབ་པ acc. to *Sch.* to weigh in one's mind, to consider; to suspect.

འདུ་བ I: *hdu-wa* pf. འདུས་པ समवाय, सन्नय; समायुक्त 1. to collect, accumulate; མི་ནོར་ཁོངས་སྐྱིད་འདུ་བ to collect men, wealth and fortune. 2. to come together, to assemble, (of men and animals).

འདུ་ཁང་ *hdu-khañ* मठ properly the hall of congregation for members in a monastery, but is a term often loosely assigned and is applied even to the ordinary antechamber of a temple. འདུ་ཁང་དུ་འདུ་བ *hdu-khañ-du hdu-wa* to assemble in the congregation-hall.

འདུ་འཁྲུག *hdu-hkhrug* 1. = ཁམས་འཁྲུགས་པ or འབྱུང་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ lit. distemper, disorder in the constitution; hence illness, ill-health. 2. tumult, riot, uproar (*Cs.*); འདུ་འཁྲུགས་པ *hdu hkhrug-pa* invalid, one laid up.

འདུ་གནས་ *hdu-gnas* शाला; संसार [house, the world]*S.*

+ འདུ་འཕྲོད་ or ཁྲོད་ *hdu-hphrod* or *khrod* = ཚོགས་པ assemblage, congregation, crowding together.

འདུ་འཛིན་ *hdu-hdsin* संसर्ग [company]*S.*

འདུ་བ II: 1. to get married, to unite, to join one another: ཁྱོད་ཤུག་ཏུ་འདུ་བ *khyod çug-tu hdu-wa* to unite as husband and wife. 2. in a special sense in philosophical lang.: to unite (opp. to འབྲལ་བ to separate), *e.g.*, the soul uniting with an organ of sense, like སྡེབ་པ *sdeb-pa*: འདུས་བྱས *hdus-byas* composed of two or more ingredients; འདུས་མ་བྱས consisting of one thing, simple, elementary; only the primordial is eternal, everything compounded is perishable; frq. 3. འདུས་པ to consist of or in; གཉིས་སུ་འདུས་སོ consist of two things; ནང་སྙིང་སེམས་སུ་འདུས་ཏེ་གདའ the inner, *i.e.*, the visible world comprised in the soul.

འདུ་བྱེད *hdu-byed* प्रतिपन्न, सांग्रहिक, संस्कार that which is or seems to be compounded, as opp. to the simple and elementary; anything pertaining to either body, speech or mind that can be analyzed. Is thus particularised: སེམས་ཀྱི་འདུ་བྱེད mental associations, thoughts, ideas, etc.; ལུས་ཀྱི་འདུ་བྱེད material or physical compounds; ངག་གི་འདུ་བྱེད phrases, epigram, sententious expressions etc. (*K. d.* ཕ *243*). It is one of the five *Skandha*. Acc. to Budh. there are eight *Du-je* or *Saṁskāra* which are necessary to the state of *Samadhi* (*i.e.*, contemplative

asceticism):—(1) འདུན་པ [प्रीति love]*S.* (2) རྩོལ་བ [व्यायाम exercise]*S.* (3) དད་པ [श्रद्धा faith]*S.* (4) ཤིན་ཏུ་སྦྱངས་པ [संप्रजन्य watchfulness]*S.* (5) དྲན་པ [स्मृति memory]*S.* (6) ཤེས་བཞིན [चेतना intelligence or reflection]*S.* (7) སེམས་པ [प्रश्रब्धि confidence]*S.* (8) བཏང་སྙོམས [उपेक्षा indifference to pleasure and pain]*S.*

འདུ་བ་སྙོམས་པ *hdu-wa snoms-pa* = ནད་མེད་པ good physical constitution, health.

འདུ་ཚོགས *hdu-tshogs* a crowd, many people assembled together: སྐྱེ་བོའི་འདུ་ཚོགས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྤོས་ལྡན་འདྲ the concourse of men was like the city of Gandhavati (*A. 2*).

འདུ་འཛི *hdu-hdsi* entertainment of many people in one place with food and drink or with amusement, also noisy talking at the time of entertainment: ང་རྒྱལ་མེད་ཕྱིར་བདག་གིས་འདུ་འཛི་སྤངས being free from pride I have left off attending entertainments (*A. 6*). Also = noise, bustle, din: འདུ་འཛི་མེད་པའི་དབེན་པ་འདི this solitude which is free from noise; འདུ་འཛི་ལ་གནས་པ to live in the midst of the bustle of worldly affairs. Acc. to the Bon there are sixteen kinds of འདུ་འཛི.— འདུ་འཛི་ཅན *hdu-hdsi-can* वनवस्थ = a hermit, a retired man.

འདུ་ཤེས *hdu-çes* संज्ञा, संज्ञी 1. consciousness. Moreover, in the opinion of the author of this dictionary (though not in that of the editors), this word practically signifies the soul, with the difference that according to Buddhists it is not an absolute simple entity: *Saṁjñā* conveys the idea of a collection of perceptions to form one compound entity, *i.e.*, to form such consciousness as is capable of being analyzed. འདུ་ཤེས་ནི་ཡང་དག་པར་ཤེས་པར་བྱེད་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དོ *Hdu-çes* or consciousness is said to be the sign of perfect knowledge; ཆོས་རྣམས་སོ་སོའི་ངོ་བོའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དང་ལྡན་པར་ཤེས་པ་ནི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཡིན་ནོ that is *Saṁjñā* which comprises the knowledge of the nature of all different things, *i.e.*, matter in its differentiated state (*K. d.* ན *354*). 2. notion, conception, image, feeling, thought: ནོར་ལ་རྟག་ཏུ་ཡོད་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱེད་པ the up-rising of the idea of constant possession of earthly good; ལུས་ལ་གྲུའི་འདུ་ཤེས་འཇུག་པ to unite with the human body the idea of a ship, to represent the body as a ship; སྐྱོ་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱེས there arose the feeling of discomfort; ཁྲོ་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྤང་བ the giving up of the idea of anger; དགེ་བའི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་རྩང་སྐད་ཀྱང་མ་གཡོས no thoughts, no inclinations, tending to virtue, arose (in him), virtuous emotions never stirred in his mind; ཆགས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཅན entertaining thoughts of sensual pleasure; འདུ་ཤེས་སླར་རྙེད་པ to recover from a state of insensibility. As one of the five ཕུང་པོ or *skandha* the term is translated by idea (*Burn. I. 511*), by perception (*Köpp. 1-603*). The three terms འདུ་ཤེས་ཅན, འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ, འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན may be rendered: having the faculty of thinking, having no faculty of thinking, neither thinking nor not thinking (latter part from *Jä.*). [འདུ་ཤེས *hdu-çes* or संज्ञा *saṁjñā* signifies 1. denomination, name; 2. knowledge derived through names, verbal association]*S.*

འདུ་ཤེས་གསུམ *hdu-çes-gsum* 1. ཆུང་ངུ परित्त [little, limited]*S.* 2. ཆེན་པོར་གྱུར་པ महद्गत [great, extensive]*S.* 3. ཚད་མེད अप्रमाण [unlimited, infinite]*S.* (*M. V.*).

འདུ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ *hdu-çes-kyi rnam-pa* संज्ञागत the 15 subjects of *Saṁjñā* necessary to full meditation on མི་རྟག་པ are:—(1) རྣམ་པར་བམ་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས व्याध्मातकसंज्ञा; (2) རྣམ་པར་འབུས་འཇིགས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས or འབུ་ཅན་གྱི་འདུ་ཤེས विपडुमकसंज्ञा; (3) རྣམ་པར་རྣག་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विप्रतीकसंज्ञा, (4) རྣམ་པར་དམར་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས विलोहितसंज्ञा; (5) རྣམ་པར་སྔོས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विनीलकसंज्ञा; (6) རྣམ་པར་ཟོས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विखादितकसंज्ञा;

(7) རྣམ་པར་འཐོར་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས विचित्रकसंज्ञा ; (8) རུས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས or རུས་གོང་གི་འདུ་ཤེས अस्थिसंज्ञा ; (9) རྣམ་པར་ཞིག་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विभाषकसंज्ञा ; (10) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ཅིང་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་མི་རྣམས་དང་ལྷ་ཅིག་པོ नानात्वकायनानासंज्ञानं तत् यथा मनुष्या नानाङ्कुर् एको देवः ; (11) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་ཚངས་རིས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་དག་དང་པོ་བྱུང་བའོ नानात्वकाय एकत्वसंज्ञानं तत् यथा देवो ब्रह्मकायिकः प्रथमाभिनिर्वृत्तः ; (12) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་འོད་གསལ་བ་རྣམས་སོ एकत्वकायाः नानात्वसंज्ञानाः तत् यथा आभास्वराः ; (13) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་དགེ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་རྣམས་སོ एकत्वकाया एकत्वसंज्ञानाः तद्यथा देवाः शुभकृत्स्नाः ; (14) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतनम् ; (15) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས असंज्ञानसत्त्वाः.

འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་གནས *ḥdu-çeṣ meḏ-pahi gnaṣ* an imaginary place situated in the direction of འབྲས་བུ་ཆེ་བ (Bon).

འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ *ḥdu-çeṣ meḏ-pa* असंज्ञान ; [without consciousness]*S*.

འདུག་པ *ḥdug-pa* 1. to sit ; to remain, to stay : འདུག་འདུག་སྟབ་བ་མིན stay, stay! don't be in a hurry. 2. carries all the meanings of our verb "to be" in its usage both as an auxiliary verb and as a substantive verb. It is employed to express presence, *e.g.*, *Kho khang-la ḥdug* he is in the house; also existence and identity, *e.g.*, *De su ḥdug* who is that? *Bu-mo la bu-tsa gñis ḥdug* the woman has two sons; also as copula to connect a noun or phrase with its attribute, *e.g.*, *Chañ ḥdi yag-po ḥdug* this beer is good. As an auxiliary འདུག is conjoined with other verbs under varying circumstances. If annexed to the simple root, the present tense is usually indicated: སྤྲིན་རྣམས་འདའ་ལ་ཉི་འོད་སྐྱེ་འདུག *ṣprin-ṟnamṣ ḥḏah-la ñi-ḥhod ṣkye-ḥdug* when the clouds pass away, sun-light appears. Added to the termin. inf. it expresses intention or compulsion : ཞྭ་དྲོ་ལ་སྐྱོད་པར་འདུག *ṣña-dro-la ṣkyoḏ-par ḥdug* he is to set out in the morning. As an auxiliary འདུག seems to be annexed to all the gerundial and participal forms of other verbs, *i.e.*, with the forms in ཀྱི or གིན or གི and those in ནས, བས, ཏེ, and ཞིང ; making with the first set a periphrastical pres. tense, *e.g.*, ས་ལ་ཉལ་ཀྱི་འདུག he is lying on the ground, and with the second class usually an imperfect tense. In the case, however, of its use with gerunds of the second class we observe often that the sense of "it seemed" or "it was as if" is implied. Thus, འདུག commonly occurs as the auxiliary of verbs in narratives of visions, illusions, etc., and also where a certain doubtfulness or want of exactitude exists. We shall proceed to quote two passages from Milaraspa which sufficiently illustrate the latter usage and which, further, are examples of the whole participial or gerundial forms with འདུག :—ཉིན་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྷ་རིགས་དྲུག་གི་ལྷ་རྣམས་གསལ་བོར་མཐོང་བས། གོང་མས་འོག་མ་ལ་བདུད་རྩིའི་ཆར་འབབས་ཤིང་འདུག། ལྷ་རྣམས་ངོམས་ཤིང་ཚིམ་ནས་འདུག་པ་ལ། བདག་གི་མ་སྐོམ་གྲིར་འཆི་ཞིང་འདུག་པ་ཅིག་མཐོང་། one day when the deities of the six classes of gods of lust were clearly visible, those which were uppermost were, as it were, showering down rain of nectar on those below. When the deities had satisfied their thirst and were contentedly sitting together they saw one of their number who was apparently dying yet was free from thirst. དེ་ནས་འབད་དེ་བསྒོམས་པས་ཞག་བཅུ་བཞི་སོང་ཙ་ན། མཚན་གང་བདག་གི་ལུས་འདི་ནམ་མཁའི་ཁམས་ཙམ་དུ་སོང་ནས་འདུག། སྤྱི་གཙུག་ནས་རྐང་མཐིལ་ཡན་ལ་འགྲོ་བ་རིགས་དྲུག་གི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་འདུག་པ་ལ། ཕལ་ཆེར་འོ་མ་འཐབ་ཞིག་འཐུང་གི་འདུག། ལ་ལ་སྐར་མ་ལས་འོ་མ་བཞོས་ནས་འཐུང་གི་འདུག། གང་ནས་བྱུང་ཆ་མེད་པའི་ཙུར་རིང་གི་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་དུས་རྒྱུན་དུ་འོང་ཞིང་འདུག། ནམ་ལངས་ནས་སྒོམ་ཤག་བཀྲོལ་བས་མེད་པར་སོང་། then, because he applied himself assiduously to meditation, when 14 days had elapsed

it seemed as if his body the whole night had been even up to the skies, and it was as if there were sensate beings of the six classes of living creatures from the crown of his head to the tops and soles of his feet and for the most part they were drinking only milk; some indeed having obtained milk from the stars, were drinking it, and loud sounds of cymbals were continually coming up without his knowing whence they arose; but when night had lifted, having cast aside his meditating bonds, they vanished. Finally, it should be pointed out, how common in the colloq. is that form of the present with འདུག added to the gerund in ཀྱི, གི, etc. In fact this form has almost superseded the ordinary present tense; although འདུག in these cases seems to be confined to express the 2nd and 3rd persons, ཡིན or ཡོད being substituted in the 1st person: *kho-rang ḍo-gi-dug* he is going; *ṅa-rang ḍo-gi-yin* I am going.

འདུག་ཁྲི *ḥdug-khri* a chair, a raised platform to sit upon.

འདུག་གནས *ḥdug-gnas* or འདུག་ས=ཁང་ཁྱིམ residence, home (*Mṅon.*).

འདུག་སྟངས *ḥdug-stańs* = འདུག་ལུགས manner of sitting: སེང་གེའི་འདུག་སྟངས the manner of a lion's sitting. The different postures of sitting are:—(1) རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *rdo-rje skyil-kruń*; (2) སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང་ *skyil-mo kruń*; (3) བཟང་པོའི་འདུག་སྟངས; (4) རྒྱལ་པོ་རོལ་པའི་སྟབས; (5) ངལ་གསོར་གནས་པ; (6) ཙོག་ཙོག་པུར་འདུག་པ; (7) འཁྲིལ་བཞུགས་པ (*Mṅon.*).

འདུག་འདུག *ḥdug-ḥdug* 1. (in the dialect of *Khams*)=ཚབ་ཚབ་བྱས་པ. 2.=སྡོད་སྡོད sit, sit.

འདུད་པ *ḥdud-pa* pf. and fut. བཏུད *btud* वन्दना to bend, to make a bow; ཞབས་ལ་འདུད་པ to bow at a person's feet (*Ńag. 39*); རྣ་བ་འདུད to incline one's ears to hear; རབ་ཏུ་འདུད་པ प्रणाम salutation.

འདུན *ḥdun* or སྣ་འདུན=སྣ་ཚོགས several kinds, divers, various.

+འདུན་ཁང་ *ḥdun-khań* 1.=བང་མཛོད or མཛོད་ཁང་ store-house, treasury, repository. 2.= སྡོད་ས *sdod-sa* residence, abode (*Mṅon.*). 3. सभामण्डप, मण्डप parlour, council-room.

འདུན་པ *ḥdun-pa* छन्दः, सामीची, रुचि 1. longing, craving, wish, supplication; འདུན་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བསམ་པ་གང་ཡིན་པའོ what is called *Ḥdun-pa* is whatever arises in the mind (*K. d.* ཀ *355*). 2. a courtier; a sycophant, flatterer, one who waits upon royalty to contribute to his pleasures and amusements: རྒྱལ་བུ་ལ་འདུན་པ་དག་ན་རེ to the prince the courtiers said (*Ḥbrom. 145*). 3. vb. to long for, crave, to hanker after: ཉན་པ་ལ་མི་འདུན་པར they not having any desire to hear, དགེ་འདུན one who is devout or is earnest in virtue or religion; also དགེ་བ་ལ་འདུན་པ to yearn for or strive after virtue. 4. one of the six early disciples of Buddha called *Sadvarga* (*M.V.*).

Syn. འདོད་པ *ḥdod-pa*; དགོངས་པ *dgońs-pa*; མོས་པ *mos-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འདུན་མ *ḥdun-ma* 1. council, conference, committee: འདུན་མ་མི་འགྲིག་པ the committee did not agree; གཞན་རྣམས་ན་རེ་སྲིན་པོ་རེས་གཏམ་རེ་སྨྲས་ན་འདུན་མ་མི་འགྲིག others said; if each *Srin-po* speaks independently the conference cannot settle (anything) (*Ḥbrom. 136*); འདུན་མར་བསྡུས they called a council together; དགེ་འདུན a congregation or association of religious persons, the Buddhist priesthood. 2. advice, counsel: འདུན་མ་ངན་པ a bad advice; འདུན་མ་འདེབས་པ to give advice; འདུན་མ་བྱེད་པ to take a resolution (*Jä.*). 3. companion, associate: གཏན་གྱི་འདུན་མ་ཕྱུགས་ཀྱི་བསམ་བློ permanent companion, *i.e.*, wife, and the consideration of the future.

འདུན་ས *hdun-sa* meeting place, assembly; association, society. འདུན་སར་འཁོད་པ posted, appointed to a position (*A. K. 2-73*).

འདུམ་པ *hdum-pa* 1. sbst. concord, peace, treaty, concordat. 2. vb. to bring to reconciliation, to reconcile one's self to, to be reconciled with; འཐབ་པ་འདུམ་ན if contending parties are reconciled with one another; རྟག་ཏུ་མི་འདུམ་མོ they are constantly at variance; འདུམ་བྱེད་པ, མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to make treaty, to come to terms, to come to agreement.

འདུམ་ཁྲ *hdum-khra* agreement, contract.

འདུམ་བདེ་བ *hdum bde-wa* = སྙམས་བདེ་བ (*Yig.*).

འདུམ་བུ *hdum-bu* seems to indicate the three སེ་རྒོད *se-rgod*, སྐྱེད་པ *skyed-pa*, ཧོམ་བུ *hom-bu* which also are called གཡུ་འདུམ *gyu-hdum*, གསེར་འདུམ *gser-hdum*, མཆོང་འདུམ *mchoṅ-hdum* (*Miṅ-rda. 2*).

འདུར *hdur* thick and clammy (*Sch.*).

འདུར་བ *hdur-wa* to trot, to run in a trot; འདུར་གྲོས *hdur-gros* a trot; འདུར་གྱིས་སོང *hdur-gyis soṅ* went trotting. ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སྦྲར་མོ་ཞིག་འདུར་གྱིས་ཇོ་བོའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་སོང་བས trotting along with a whip in his grasp went to the side of Atis'a (*A. 106*). འདུར་འདུར *hdur-hdur* = འགྲོ་སྟངས *hgro-stans* (*Ñag. 39*): འདུར་འདུར་རྒྱུགས་ནས་བདག་གི་མདུན་དུ་སླེབས came running in a trot before me (*Rdsa. 31*).

འདུར་ཕྱེ་དྲག་པ *hdur-phye drag-pa* very fine flour; འདུར་ཕྱེ་ཤེལ་པ *hdur-phye shel-pa* course flour (*Rtsii.*).

འདུར་བོན *hdur-bon* = དུར་བོན *dur-bon* the class of Bon who chiefly practise necromancy (*Yig.*).

འདུལ་བ I: *hdul-wa* vb., pf. བཏུལ *btul* or ཐུལ *thul*, fut. གདུལ *gdul*, imp. ཐུལ *thul*; འདུལ་བྱེད *hdul-byed*, འདུལ་བར་བྱ *hdul-war-bya*, should or ought to be converted, འདུལ་བར་གྱུར་རོ *hdul-war gyur-ro* have become converted. 1. to subdue, conquer, vanquish; sometimes even to kill, to annihilate. 2. to till, to cultivate, waste land. 3. to tame, bring under right discipline; and so, Buddhistically, to convert. This last is the most important and frequent sense of the word. འདུལ་བའི་རིགས་པ *hdul-wahi rig-pa* those fit for and predestined to conversion; འགྲོ་བ་ངའི་འདུལ་བྱ་ཡིན *hgro-wa ñahi hdul-bya yin* the beings are to be converted by me; བདག་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུལ་བྱར་ཤོག་ཅིག *bdag khyed-kyi hdul-byar çog-cig* may we become your converts! ཨུ་རྒྱན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད་གདུལ་བྱར་དུས་ལ་བབ་པས the time having arrived that all the regions of Urgyan should be converted.

འདུལ་བ II: विनय discipline, taming, conversion, etc. But the word is especially applied as the title of the first section of the Kah-gyur which is equivalent to the Vinaya.

In Budh. འདུལ་བ་ལ विनय ཞེས་པ विपत्ति ཞེས་པ རྣམ་པར་ལྟུང་བ་ལྟ, ལྟུང་བ་སྟོན་ཅིང་ངེས་པར་བྱེད་པས་འདུལ་བ་ཞེས་པ विनिश्चय ཞེས་པ་རྣམ་པར་ངེས་པས་འདུལ་བ་ཞེས་གསུངས་ཏེ also ལྟུང་དང་འབྱུང་དང་ཞུང་བ་དང, ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་དང་གང་ཟག་དང, བཅས་པ་དང་ཉི་རབ་དབྱེ་དང, རྣམ་པར་ངེས་ཕྱིར་འདུལ་བ་ཉིད (*J. Zañ.*) "*Hdul-wa* is called *Vinaya* and *Vipatti* signifies complete falling (into sin); and that which demonstrates that fall by making sure of it is called *Vinaya*. It is stated by *Viniçcaya* that is by *Rnam-par ñes-pa* that *Vinaya* is observed. That state of moral discipline, *i.e.*, *Vinaya*, because of its certain action, fully distinguishes between sin, origin of sin, anger, or passion, and is so called on account of its certainty." *Vinaya* is subduing of the external foe as well as of the inner sufferings. Buddha

is reputed to have delivered the *Vinaya-piṭaka* scriptures consisting of 21,000 sermons; but at any rate only thirteen volumes have been translated into Tibetan. In the Tibetan Dulwa or Vinaya there are three hundred and forty four chapters and 104,800 sloka. At the beginning of each chapter is the following heading which distinguishes it from all other *piṭaka*:—ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa-la phyag-ḥtshal-lo* Salutation to the omniscient! The section of the Dulwa treating of ལུང་གཞི *luṅ-gshi* is called འདུལ་ལུང་མ་མོ *ḥdul-luṅ ma-mo* (*Rda-ṛñiṅ.*).

འདུལ་བ་སྨྲ་བ *ḥdul-wa smra-wa* विनयवादि (*A. K. 1-12*) [one who propounds the doctrine of *Vinaya-piṭaka*]*S.*

འདུལ་བ་པོ *ḥdul-wa-po* a tamer, discipliner.

འདུལ་བ་དང་འགལ་བ *ḥdul-wa daṅ ḥgal-wa* विनयातिसारी [transgressing the laws of moral conduct]*S.*

འདུལ་བྱེད *ḥdul-byed* दम-धर्म [virtue of self-restraint]*S.*

འདུལ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *ḥdul-byed skyes* वैनतेय an epithet of the Garuḍa bird.

འདུལ་བའི་སྡེ *ḥdul-wahi sde* विनय वर्ग the Dulwa or disciplinary part of the *Kahgyur.* འདུལ་བའི་གཞི *ḥdul-wahi-gshi* विनय वस्तु the main principles of the Dulwa. འདུལ་བ་འཛིན་པ *ḥdul-wa ḥdsin-pa* विनयधर a Buddhist monk who observes the rules of *Vinaya.*

འདུལ་འཛིན་མཚོ་སྣ་པ *Ḥdul-ḥdsin mtsho sna-pa* n. of a celebrated lama of the *Bkaḥ-gdam-pa* sect of *Mtsho-sna* in Tibet (*Loṅ.* ༢ *9*).

འདུལ་གཤེན་དྲུག *ḥdul-gçen drug* the six Bon ascetics or saints corresponding to the ཐུབ་པ་དྲུག *thub-pa drug* of the Nyingma school who preside over the six states of animated being.

འདུས་ཆུང་རྫོང *Ḥdus-chuṅ rdsoṅ* n. of the chief town in the district of འདུས་ཆུང་ *Ḥdus-chuṅ* (*Rtsii.*).

འདུས་པ *ḥdus-pa* 1. a pf. as well as བདུས of འདུ་བ *ḥdu-wa*; འདུས་སོ=ཚོགས་སོ assembled. མངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་སྣ་ཚོགས་ནས་འདུས་པ नानाबुद्धक्षेत्रसन्निपात assembled from different Buddhist mansions. 2. sbst. सभा, सङ्घ, समाज: འདུས་པའི་ནང་ན་འདུག་ཀྱང་རུང་ although he may have entered the assembly or council; also=he may sit or have a seat in the council. 3. सन्निपात typhoid fever accompanied by many complications.

འདུས *ḥdus* स्कन्ध [aggregate]*S.*

འདུས་ཆུང་ *Ḥdus-chuṅ* n. of a district of *Gtsaṅ* in Tibet.

འདུས་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱུད *ḥdus-pa rin-po chehi rgyud* n. of a collection of *Tantrik* works of two classes (*D.R.*). Again spoken of as double in form and of a secret quality:—འདུས་པ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས, གསང་བ་འདུས་པ (गुह्यसमाजतन्त्र) ལུགས་གཉིས་ཡོད. These two systems are mentioned frequently: འཕགས་ལུགས་དང་, ཡེ་ཤེས་ཞབས་ལུགས, ཀྱི་ཆོས་སྐོར་ཚོལ་ལ་མི་གཞན་དུས་པ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས let the two classes of *Tantrik* collections be searched out; let some one be sent to India to fetch the classes of *Tantrik* works (*A. 64*).

འདུས་པ *ḥdus-pa*=འབྱུང་བ *ḥbyuṅ-wa* भूत [to become]*S.*

འདུས་དབང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ* n. of a district in *Gtsaṅ* (*Rtsii.*). འདུས་དབང་རྫོང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ rdsoṅ* n. of the chief town in the district of འདུས་དབང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ.*

འདུས་བྱས *ḥdus-byas* संस्कृत, प्रणीत compiled, brought together; revised. འདུས་བྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས *ḥdus-byas-kyi chos* things or matters which are compounded are the following:—འདོད་པའི་ཁམས कामधातु things corporate; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཁམས

རཱུ་པ་དྷཱ་ཏུ objects having shape and dimensions; གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་ཁམས **अरूप-धातु** formless or etherial objects. དེ་ལ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ་བཞིན་དང་, ཡང་དག་པར་སྤོང་བ་བཞི་ནས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་མ་འདྲེས་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་བར་རྣ are included in the compounded things; while ideas such as འདུས་མ་བྱས *hdus-ma byas* are **असंस्कृत, अभिनीत** [not compounded, incorporate, uncaused] *S.* འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *hdus-byas-kyi khams* things that are absolute and simple, which being never born or compounded, are not subject to dissolution or annihilation; such are སོ་སོར་བརྟགས་པས་འགོག་པ་དང་, ནམ་མཁའ་དང་, མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ་རྣམས་སོ (*K. d. 91*) states of the cessation of desires, metaphysical voidity, and deliverance from sufferings.

འདེ་གུ *hde-gu*, v. ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu.*

འདེ་བ *hde-wa*, v. ལྡེ་བ *lde-wa.*

འདེག་པ *hdeg-pa* or འདེགས་པ *hdegs-pa* pf. བཏེག or བཏེགས *btegs* fut. གདེག *gdeg.* imp. ཐེག *theg*; **उन्नाय, उत्क्षेपण, तोल**, 1. to lift, raise, hold up, hoist; ཡར་འདེགས་པ to raise up, ང་སུ་ཡིས་འདེག *ṅa su-yis hdeg* who will raise me; ར་རོ་པ་གདེག་ཡོང་ will lift up the drunken man; རྡོ་ཆེ་ཡང་བཏེགས་པ་ཡིན the big stone has been hoisted; གྲགས་པའི་གོ་སར་འདེགས་པ to raise to a high rank, to raise to distinction. 2. to weigh: རྒྱ་མ་ལ་འདེགས་པ on a steel-yard; སྲང་ལ་འདེགས་པ to put on the balance; ཞིབ་བཏེགས weighed accurately; འདེགས་ཁལ *hdegs-khal* a bushel by weight (*Cs.*). འདེགས་དཔོན *hdegs-dpon* one who weighs or measures things in the stores (of a merchant or landholder or monastery); འདེགས་ཚོད *hdegs-tshod* weight, weighment and measurement.

འདེགས་མཚོན *hdegs-mtshon*= འབུལ་རྟེན *hbul-rten* or གཟིགས་རྟེན *gzigs-rten* token or present sent with a letter, gen. a presentation scarf: འདེགས་མཚོན་ལྷ་རྫེས་བཅས་ཆེས་བཟང་པོར་ཕུལ presented on an auspicious date with a silk scarf as a souvenir (*Yig. k. 27*).

འདེགས་ཤིང་ *hdegs-çiṅ* a yoke; a bar or thick stick placed on a person's shoulders for carrying goods or water-buckets.

འདེགས་གསོར *hdegs-gçor* weighment and measurement: ཡར་སྤྲོད་ཚུར་ལེན་གྱི་འདེགས་གསོར་ལ་སྐྱོན་བྱུང་ན་མ་གཏོགས unless there has been fault in the weighment or measurement (of articles) in receiving or taking away, *i.e.*, in bartering (*D. çel. 8*).

འདེང་བ *hdeṅ-wa* pf. འདེངས *hdeṅs* imp. འདེང་ to go, depart; to vanish: བདག་ཅག་གཉིས་ཀྱང་ཕ་མའི་ཁྱིམ་དུ་འདེང་ let us both go to our parent's house (*Hbrom.* ཁ *19*); རྗེ་ང་བུ་ཡོད་པ་དབེན་ཞིང་ཉམས་དགའ་བའི་སར་གོས་འཁྲུད་དུ་འདེང་། they went to wash their robes at a delightful solitary place where there was a tank (*Hbrom. 49*); འདེང་བརྡ་སྤྲད་ཀྱིས *hdeṅ-brda sprad-kyis* give the signal of march; ངའི་ཕྱིར་འདེང་བརྡ་སྤྲད་ཀྱིས་ཞེར་ནས་ཕྱིན་པའི་ཚེ at the time of his arrival do give the signal of marching instead of me (*A. 48*).

འདེངས་ཚོད *hdeṅs-tshod*= ལྡངས་པའི་ཚོད or ལངས་པའི་ཚོད also འདངས་པའི་ཚོད measure of sufficiency, *i.e.*, being just what is wanted: གཟན་པའི་འདེངས་ཚོད་གཏོང་ལུགས་ཀྱི་རྩིས་གཞི the account regarding the payment of allowances or food according to the requirement (*Rtsii.*).

འདེད་པ *hded-pa* or དེད་པ *ded-pa*, the prefix འ being sometimes dropped, pf. and imp. དེད *ded.* 1. vb. n. to follow, to come out in succession, to succeed: རིམ་པ་བཞིན་རེ་རེ་ནས་འདེད་པ to follow one after another, *i.e.*, in succession; ཆོས་ཁྲུངས་བཙུན་པ་གང་ནས་འདེད་པ from where the immaculate monk followed out (*A. 20*); ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད་པ་འདེད་པ to succeed or follow a particular school or sect of religion. 2. **धावयति** to drive, pursue: འདེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ causes to move on; རླུང་གིས་གྲུ་འདེད the wind drives the boat, རྟོད་མ་འདེད་པ a horse pursuing a mare, *i.e.*, to

be in the rut; སར་འདེད་པ to chase out, drive out; ཡར་འདེད་པ to drive upwards; མར་འདེད་པ to chase down; འདེད་མི *hded-mi* a driver, the pursuer of a fugitive. བུ་ལོན་འདེད་པ to urge a debtor for payment. Other phrases are མ་དེད *ma-ded*, བུ་དེད *bu-ded*, གྲོགས་དེད *grogs-ded*, དགྲ་དེད *dgra-ded*.

འདེད་སྤངས *hded-sbans* clever in making collection of rents or debts: ལྷག་ཆུམ་བྱང་གི་ཚད་ཉམས་འདེད་སྤྱངས་པས་ཀྱི་གཞི the measures of excess and the budget of skilful collection (*D. çel. 8*).

འདེད་བྱེད *hded-byed*=དངུལ་ཆུ *dnal-chu* quicksilver, mercury (*Mnon.*).

འདེད་བྱེད་སྡོང་པོ *hded-byed sdon-po* v. ལྷལ་ལྷམ་ཅན n. of a poisonous vegetable drug (*Mnon.*).

འདེབས *hdebs* a puncheon (tool).

འདེབས་པ *hdebs-pa* pf. བཏབ *btab*, fut. འདེབས *hdebs*, imp. ཐོབ *thob* supine འདེབས་སུ *hdebs-su* to cast, to throw; to strike, hit; to offer (*Rdo. 46*). In the colloq. རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa* usually takes the place of this verb; and also, occasionally, རྒྱག་པ *rgyag-pa*. ས་བོན་འདེབས་པ to throw seed, གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ to make a request, to offer or make prayers; སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ to slander, cast or make reflection; གུར་འདེབས་པ to pitch a tent; སྒར་འདེབས་པ to encamp; རླུང་གིས་འདེབས་པ to be beaten by the wind; གདོན་གྱིས་འདེབས་པ to be harassed, possessed, by a demon; ནད་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ to be attacked with an illness; རྔགས་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ to pronounce a charm against a person or thing; ངོ་སྤྲོད་འདེབས་པ to comment upon, to explain; གྲོས་འདེབས་པ to give or thrust advise; ལན་འདེབས་པ to reply, to answer; སྨོན་ལམ་འདེབས་པ to express one's wish with force, to offer up a prayer; གསལ་འདེབས་བྱེད་པ commonly to remember well; གསལ་འདེབས་སུ་ཤེས་པ to have distinct recollection of a thing; རྩིས་འདེབས་པ to compute, reckon, to cast up accounts: དེའི་རྩིས་བཏབ་བདག་ལ་མེད I do not take that into account; ལུས་ལ་གཟེར་འདེབས་པ knocking nails in the body; རྒྱ་འདེབས་པ to fix or attach a seal; ཆུས་འདེབས་པ to sprinkle water; ཚྭ་ཤ་ཐུག་པ་ལ་འདེབས་པ to put salted meat into the gruel; སྔར་བཏབ་པའི་ཆུ་གཞོང་དུ (pitching) in the same dell where they had encamped before (*Dzl.*); དགོན་པ་འདེབས་པ to found a monastery; དུས་འདེབས་པ to fix a time (*Jä.*).

འདེམ་པ *hdem-pa* to prove, to examine (*Sch.*).

འདེར *hder* prob. for ལྡེར *lder*.

འདོ *hdo* for མདོ *mdo*; འདོ་ཡོད having substance, not hollow; prudent, clever.

འདོ་ཆུང *hdo-chun* a good breed of pony, prob. those imported from Amdo; འདོ་ཆུང་ཉ་རྡོན་ཆབ་ལ་ཕྱིང་པ་འདྲ the breed of *Hdo-chun* goes smoothly as fish swimming in water (*Jig*).

འདོ་ཆེན *hdo-chen* another Amdoan breed: འདོ་ཆེན་རི་བོང་གྱེན་དུ་རྒྱུག་པ་འདྲ the *Hdo-chen* horse gallops up-hill like a hare.

འདོ་བ *hdo-wa* vb. =ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* to say, to repeat; མ་འདོམས་པར unspeakable.

འདོ་ལེ *hdo-le* a sedan chair, the Indian *dooli*. Is mentioned in *Pth.*

འདོགས་པ *hdogs-pa* 1. to bind, fasten, attach, to tie round, to tie to (opp. to འགྲོལ་བ *hgrol-wa*), pf. བཏགས *btags*, fut. གདགས *gdags*, imp. ཐོགས *thogs*. གོ་མཚོན་ལུས་ལ to buckle on the armour; གླང་ཆེན་འདོགས་པའི་ཀ་བ आलान a pillar to which an elephant is tied; རྒྱན་འདོགས་པ to attach an ornament; རྒྱན་བཟང་པོ་བཏགས་པ adorned with fine ornaments; མི་ལ་སྐྱོན་འདོགས་པ to charge a person with fault; སྐྱོ་འདོགས་པ v. སྐྱོ; ཐུགས་ལ་འདོགས་པ to interest one's self in or for, to take care of: ཁྱོད་ཐུགས་ལ་མི་འདོགས་པ་ འདི་ཅི་ཡིན་མི་ཤེས why he does not interest himself in your behalf

I know not; ཐུགས་ལ་བཏགས་སོ་ you have taken great care of me, a phrase frq. used where we should say: I am much obliged to you (*Jä.*); དམ་ལ་འདོགས་པ་ to bind under oath; མནའ་འདོགས་པ v. མནའ་པ; བུ་གུ་ལ་མིང་འདོགས་པ to give a name to a child; ཁྱི་ཡི་མིང་ཅི་སྐད་གདགས how is the dog to be called? In Gram. འདོགས་པ=to subjoin, affix: ཡ་བཏགས *y* subjoined to another; ར་བཏགས *r* subjoined to a letter; ལ་བཏགས the letter *l* subjoined to another letter; སྨད་འདོགས་གསུམ the three subscribed letters ཡ, ར, and ལ. འདོགས་ཅན *hdogs-can* 1. having a letter subscribed. 2. an open syllable with a vowel-sign, as གི, དེ, མདོ, etc.; འ་འདོགས *ha-hdogs* consonants with the letter འ subscribed, *i.e.*, syllables with the vowel elongated by the addition of the letter འ.

† **འདོང་བ** *hdoṅ-wa* pf. and imp. དོང་ or འདོང་ to go, to proceed; སོ་སོར་འདོང་བ to separate, to disperse: མི་ངལ་བདེ་བླག་འདོང་བར་ཤོག may you without fatigue proceed happily! རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཐད་དུ་འདོང་བ going direct to the king; ཕྱི་རོལ་དུ་འཆག་ཅིང་འདོང་བ to take a walk outside; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་མཁར་སྒོ་བརྒྱའི་ནང་དུ་འདོང་ he passed through one hundred iron portals of the fort (*D.R.*).

འདོད་པ I: *hdod-pa* vb. to desire with the mind, to wish, to be willing; ཟས་བཟང་ཟ་མི་འདོད does not wish for dainties, delicious food; མི་ཟ་འདོད་ཚུལ་བྱེད he betrays repugnance to eating it, also: he feigns not to like this food; སྦྱིན་པར་འདོད་པར་འགྱུར he grows willing to give; མི་འདོད་པར་འགྱུར་བ he becomes disinclined; to feel no longer inclined; ཉན་པར་འདོད to wish to listen; ཅི་དང་ཅི་འདོད་པ whatever you may wish; རྒྱལ་པོ་འདོད་པ to wish to be a king; འདོད་ན if you wish; འདོད་པར་བྱ་བ will be agreeable, pleasing, obliging, flattering (*Cs.*). ཁྱིམ་འདོད I wish I were at home: མེ་དང་ཉི་མ་འདོད I am longing for fire and for sunshine; རང་འདོད་ཞེན་པ self-love; རང་བཟང་འདོད self-complacency, vanity (I am alone good); ཀོང་ཇོ་འདོད་པ་ལ་སླེབས they came in order to ask for the Chinese princess, *i.e.*, to make proposal for her marriage; སངས་རྒྱས་འགྱུར་འདོད to aspire after Buddha-hood; ན་འདོད་པ one that wants to grow ill, that does not take care of himself; འདོད་པར་བྱེད་པ to make willing, disposed, persuaded to it; མི་འདོད་པ to be not willing, not liking; བཙོག་པས་ཀུན་གྱིས་མི་འདོད་པས as she was detested by all on account of her slovenliness. མི་འདོད་པ and མ་འདོད་པ as adj.=not wished for, disagreeable; མི་འདོད་པའི་ལས unpleasant work, hard drudgery; མི་འདོད་པའི་རླུང་ adverse winds. འདོད་རྣམས *hdod-rnams* पूजापट utensils for religious service in a temple.

འདོད་པ II: काम, रक्षा 1. lust, sensual desire: འདོད་པ་ཀུན་ཟད་དེ after all desires have ceased; འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ལ་ཆགས་པ to indulge in one's desires or passions; འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hdod-pa spyod-pa* to practise cohabiting; འདོད་པའི་དུས་འདེབས་པ to agree upon the time for cohabiting (*Jä.*). Is sometimes used as our word "love," but mostly with the sensual idea. 2. any wish or desire: འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ an ardent wish; འདོད་པ་གསུམ་གནང་ན if three wishes are granted; འདོད་པ་ཐོབ་པ to get one's wish fulfilled; འདོད་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ to be separated from the object of one's desire, to be free from desires. 3. supposition (*Tā. 45-21*). 4. Kāma, the god of lust; 5. num.: 13 (*Jä.*). 6. an object of sensual pleasure, a mistress. འདོད་པ་ལྔ the five gratifications: (1) that of sight, desire for beauty, etc.; (2) that of hearing, *i.e.*, desire for music; (3) that of smelling, *i.e.*, desire for sweet scents; (4) that of touch; (5) that of taste, *i.e.*, desire for sweet and delicious food. འདོད་པ་བཅུ་གསུམ

the thirteen celestial courtezans:—(1) སྒོག་གི་འོད་ཅན་མ; (2) ཤིག་ལེ་མཆོག་མ तिलोत्तमा; (3) རིལ་འཛོག་མ मेनका; (4) པད་དཀར་མ पुण्डरीका; (5) ལག་བཟང་མ; (6) དགའ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ་མ; (7) རབ་ཏུ་སྨྱོས་བྱེད་མ; (8) སྣ་འཛིན་མ; (9) ལེགས་རྒྱན་མ; (10) སུ་ཞང་རྒྱས་མ; (11) ཨ་ལམ་བུ་ཥ; (12) རྟ་ཤིང་བརྡ་ཅན་མ; (13) སྙད་ལེགས་མ.

Syn. ཁུ་བ *khu-wa*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug* (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་ཁམས I: *hdod-khams* कामलोक, कामधातु the world of sensual pleasures, the world of Brahmā. It is situated below Paranirmāna-vasa-vartin and immediately above the purgatory of the Buddhist cosmogony. འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་འཁྲིག་པ་དང་ཁམས་ཟས་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས་དང་ལྡན་པས་ན་འདོད་ཁམས་སུ་བརྗོད་དོ (*So-rig.*). འདོད་ཁམས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་བརྒྱད the eight classes of gods of *Kāmaloka* are:—(1) ས་བླ भौम; (2) བར་སྣང་ལ་གནས་པ अन्तरीक्षवासिन्; (3) རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞིའི་རིས चतुर्महाराजकायिक; (4) སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ त्रयस्त्रिंशद्देवाः; (5) འཐབ་བྲལ यामाः; (6) དགའ་ལྡན तुषित; (7) འཕྲུལ་དགའ *sphrul-dgah* निर्माणरतयः; (8) གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད परनिर्माण-वसवर्त्तिनः Kāmaloka is described in the Buddhist works of Tibet as consisting of 44, 36, and 20 regions. In the first the constituents are 22 ངན་འགྲོ unhappy states and 22 བདེ་འགྲོ happy states, the former consisting of eight hot hells, eight cold hells, two (ཉེ་ཚེ་བ and ཉེ་འཁོར), two (ཡི་དྭགས་ཕྱིར་གནས and ཁ་འཐོར), and two (དུད་འགྲོ་ཕྱིར་གནས and ཁ་འཐོར); the 22 happy states comprise the human beings of the twelve continents and the ten states of Asura headed by the demon Rāhu. The 36 འདོད་ཁམས are:—the 16 hot and cold hells, with the spheres of *Preta* and *Asura*, making 18 unhappy states and 18 བདེ་འགྲོ happier states which include residence in the twelve fabulous continents and six islands. The 20 འདོད་ཁམས are:—eight hells of the animal kingdom, the two ghost worlds, the four continents and the six spheres of gods (*Loñ.* པ *16* and *17*).

འདོད་མཁན *hdod-mkhan* one who sues as a lover, a suitor, one wanting (a particular thing): ངའི་བུ་མོ་འདོད་མཁན་མང་པོ་འདུག there are many suitors for my daughter.

འདོད་དགུ *hdod-dgu* lit. all wishes, *i.e.*, the desires in general, the word *dgu* here signifying many: ལུས་འདོད་དགུར་སྒྱུར་བ to transform one's body at pleasure. འདོད་དགུར་ལྡན་པ प्राकाम्यम् [freedom of transformation possessed by gods; occurs in the *Sāñkhya* works of the Brāhmans]*S.*

འདོད་རྒྱལ *hdod-rgyal* conceit, self-assurance: རྒྱུ་མཚན་མེད་པའི་རང་འདོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་བ one thinking much of himself without cause (*Situ. 119*).

འདོད་རྒྱུ *hdod-rgyu* འདོད་པའི་རྒྱུ་ནོར་ཐོངས་སྤྱོད objects of desire; wealth, prosperity, etc.

འདོད་འགྲོ་མ *hdod hgro-ma*=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a prostitute, harlot. (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་ཆགས *hdod-chags* राग, काम passion, carnal desire, lust: འདོད་ཆགས་དེ་སྡང་གཏི་མུག་སྐྱེ, རིམ་བསྐྱེད་ལས་ནི་མི་དགེ་བའོ with the growth of carnal desire, anger, and blind passion, arises sin or vice (*Lo.*). In Budh. འདོད་ཆགས is of four kinds: (1) གཟུགས་ཀྱི་འདོད་ཆགས bodily or physical wants; (2) དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་འདོད་ཆགས the desires of the intellect; (3) རེག་པའི་འདོད་ཆགས sensual desires; (4) རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ་མ་ཡིན་པའི་རྟེ་བའི་འདོད་ཆགས moral desires other than those for perfect emancipation (*K. d.* ལ *14*).

Syn. མངོན་ཞེན *mñon-shen*; མངོན་འདོད *mñon-hdod*; བརྐམ་ཆགས *brkam-chags*; ཞེན་པ *shen-pa*; སྲེད་པ *sred-pa*; ཆགས་པ *chags-pa*; རྙེད་འདོད *rñed-hdod*; འདོད་སྤྲོ *hdod-spro*; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་རྟ *yid-kyi çiñ-rta* मनोरथ; རེ་བ *re-wa*; ཐོབ་འདོད *thob-hdod.* (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མ *hdod-chags-kyi rtse-ma* in mystic phraseology is defined as=ཟླ་བོའི་མེ

བ་དམར་པོ the red crest of the cock (*Mñj. 111*).

འདོད་འཇོ *hdod-hjo* = འདོད་འཇོ कामधेनु a wishing cow, a cow that yields milk at all times.

འདོད་གཏམ *hdod-gtam* = ཆགས་གཏམ or ཆགས་ཚིག words of love, amorous conversation (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཐག་ཉེ་བ *hdod-thag ñe-wa* an expectant impatient person; one expecting that his wishes would be soon fulfilled. འདོད་ཐག་མ་ཉེ *hdod-thag ma-ñe* not impatient, not sanguine, not thinking that his object would be soon fulfilled : འདོད་ཐག་མ་ཉེ་བར་རི་བོ་བགས་ཀྱིས་འཛེགས slowly and patiently he ascended the hill (*A. 131*).

འདོད་ལྡན *hdod-ldan* रागिन्, कामुक, कामचारिन् 1. lustful, passionate. 2. चम्पक n. of a flower; འདོད་ལྡན་ཆེན་པོ n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20.*)

འདོད་གདུངས *hdod-gduṅs* रागवह्निक one smitten with love, love-stricken.

འདོད་དུས *hdod-dus* मधु, मधुकाल the spring season.

འདོད་དོན *hdod-don* 1. desire, object of desire : འདོད་དོན་སྣ་ཁ་མང་ན་གང་ཡང་མི་འགྲུབ (བདུན་མཚོད) if the objects of desire be divers, not one is fulfilled. 2. v. འདོད་ཆགས་དང་ལྡན.

འདོད་ནོག་ཅན *hdod-nog-can* = འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ very ambitious, with many desires. བྱིས་པ་འདོད་ནོག་ཅན the boy wishful of many things, who knows not his mind (*A. 139*).

འདོད་པའི་དཔང་ཕྱུག Kāmadeva = འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་མྱོས་བུམ *hdod-pahi myos-bum* the intoxicating bowls of lust = ནུ་མ, ཡང་ཚོའི་མཚན the swelling breast of a youthful woman (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པ་ན་སྤྱོད་པ *hdod-pa-na spyod-pa* कामावचर [walking or doing according to one's desire ; a class of gods living in the world of desire]*S.*

འདོད་པ་ལྡན *hdod-pa ldan* 1. wishing ; a lustful person. 2. = བྱ་རྡུར་པ (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཕྱོགས *hdod-phyogs* the objects of one's desires : འདོད་ཕྱོགས་སྣ་ཚོགས various articles of desire (*Ya-sel. 40*).

འདོད་བྱ *hdod-bya* काम copulation, the act of cohabiting.

འདོད་དབང *hdod-dwaṅ* = met. a dog.

འདོད་བྱེད *hdod-byed* 1. = དངུལ་ཆུ quicksilver. 2. सलील as met. water, frolicsome.

འདོད་བྲལ *hdod-bral* 1. met. a snake. 2. निष्काम passionless, free from desire.

འདོད་མེ *hdod-me* 1. met. a he-goat. 2. the fire of lust.

འདོད་སྤྱོད་མ *hdod-spyod-ma* = སྨད་འཚོང་མ a prostitute, a voluptuous woman, a libidinous woman.

འདོད་རྩེན *hdod-rtsen* कोकिल as met. the cuckoo.

འདོད་གཟུགས *hdod-gzugs* abbr of འདོད་ཁམས་དང་གཟུགས་ཁམས (*Ya-sel. 55*).

འདོད་ཞེན *hdod-shen* = བརྐམ་པ लोलुप passion, selfishness.

འདོད་ལོག *hdod-log* desire for sexual enjoyment, lewdness, wrong desire : འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད *hdod-log spyod* = འཁྲིག་པ copulaton, gen. illicit connection, adultery. Syn. གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས *groṅ-pahi chos*, འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད *hdod-pa spyod*, མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད *mi-tshoṅ spyod*, ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod*, ལོག་གཡེམ *log-gyem* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ལེ *hdod-le* defined as ཉད་པ་འཁྲུན་པ་ལྟ་བུ.

འདོད་གཅིས་བསྐྱངས་པ *hdod-gçis bskyaṅs-pa* one who acts according to his will, a libertine; to act according to one's own wish.

འདོད་སྲེད *hdod-sred* passion, eager desire. འདོད་སྲེད་ཅན *hdod-sred-can* avaricious, greedy.

འདོད་པ་ནི་རུལ་ལྟ་བུ *hdod-pa-ni rul lta-bu* पूतिकाम: rotten or putrid desire.

འདོད་པ་ནི་དྲི་ང་བ *hdod-pa-ni dri-ña-wa* दुर्गन्धकाम: desire of a bad smell.

འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ནི་ཀུན་ཏུ་འབར་བ *hdod-pa rnams-ni kun-tu hbar-wa* घातीय कामाः the (his, her) burning desires injure everywhere or everything.

འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ནི་གསོད་པ *hdod-pa rnams-ni gsod-pa* वध-कामाः desires which kill, killing desires.

འདོད་པ་རྣམ་པར་གཡོ་བ *hdod-pa, rnam-par gyo-wa* fickle desires.

འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hdod-pa spyod-pa* v. འདོད་སྤྱོད *hdod-pa shi.*

འདོད་པ་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས *hdod-pa la hdod-chags* कामराग carnal desire, lust.

འདོད་པ་ལ་འཆུམས་པ *hdod-pa-la hchums-pa* काम-नियम्य one who restrains his desire or increasing desire.

འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ *hdod-pa che-wa* one who has many desires, discontented: འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བའི་མི་ལ་བདེ་བ་མེད, བདེ་འདོད་ན་འདོད་ཆུང་ཆོག་ཤེས་ཟུ the man who has many desires is unhappy; if you wish for happiness limit your desires and be contented (*Pha-chos 80*).

འདོད་པ་འཇོ་བ *hdod-pa hjo-wa* कामधुक् [that which yields all that is desired]*S*.

འདོད་པ་ཉིད *hdod-pa ñid* स्पृहा desire itself desirousness.

འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hdod-pa spyod-pa* = འཁྲིག་པ sexual union (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་པའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *hdod-pahi kha-lo-pa* n. of a celestial courtezan (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་པའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང *hdod-pahi khri-çiñ* an epithet of the wife of Kāmadeva.

འདོད་པའི་ཏ་ལ *ñdod-pahi ta-la* the cuckoo as དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ the messenger of the spring (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་པའི་དྲི *hdod-pahi dri* = དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ scent, perfumery (*Mñon.*).

འདོད་པའི་ཕོ་ཉ *hdod-pahi pho-ña* कामदूत 1. དབྱངས་སྙན music, sweet sounds. 2. semen virile. 3. the cuckoo.

འདོད་པའི་རྩོད་ལྡན *hdod-pahi rtsod-ldan* उत्सुक desire for dispute, debate, contention [eager]*S*.

འདོད་པའི་ཚེར་གནས *hdod-pahi tsher-gnas* कामायुः [lustful life]*S*.

འདོད་པའི་གཟུགས་ཅན *hdod-pahi gzugs-can* कामरूपी, personification of sensual love.

འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལྔ *hdod-pahi yon-tan lña* पञ्च-कामगुण [five sensual pleasures, viz., the pleasures arising from the five objects of sense]*S*.

འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན *hdod-pahi yon-tan* wished-for goods, earthly goods and pleasures, whatever is gratifying to the senses.

འདོད་པའི་རིམ *hdod-pahi rim* मदनज्वर lust-fever.

འདོད་པའི་ལྷ *hdod-pahi lha* 1. इष्टदेवता a tutelary deity. 2. འདོད་ལྷ *hdod-lha* कामदेव the god of love or illicit desire. However, mention is frq. of six classes of Dod-lha or gods of desire, *e.g.*, ཉིན་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྷ་རིགས་དྲུག་གི་ལྷ་རྣམས་གསལ་པོར་མཐོང་བས། གོང་མས་འོག་མ་ལ་བདུད་རྩིའི་ཆར་འབབས་ཤིང་འདུག one day the gods of the six classes of gods of desire being distinctly visible to a great distance, the rain of nectar began to descend from those above on those below (*Mil. Gur. 191*).

འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག Kāmadeva or रतीश्वर the god of sensual love whose other names are: ཡིད་ལས་སྐྱེས *yid-las skyes*; གཞན་ལས་མ་སྐྱེས་བདག་ལས་བྱུང *gshan-las ma-skyes bdad-las byuñ*; དྲན་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ *dran-pahi çiñ-rta*; སྙིང་ལ་ཉལ *sñiñ-la ñal*; འགྲོ་རྩེན *hgro-rtsen*; ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *chu-srin rgyal-mtshan-can*; འཁོར་བའི་བླ་མ *hkhor-wahi bla-ma*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་བསྙེམས *stobs-ldan bsñems*; ཡིད་ལ་ཉལ *yid-la ñal*; སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-pahi dgra*; མེ་ཏོག་གཞུ་ཅན *me-tog gshu-can*; མདའ་ལྔ་པ

mdaḥ lṅa-pa; དགའ་མོའི་བདག་པོ *dgaḥ-moḥi bdag-po*; ཞི་མཐར་བྱེད་ *shi-mthar byed*; ལུས་མེད་ *lus-med*; གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད་བདག *gshan-hphrul dwaṅ-byed bdag*; མེ་ཏོག་མདའ་ཅན་ *me-tog mdaḥ-can*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་དགྲ *dkaḥ-thub dgra*; སྨྱོས་བྱེད་ *myos-byed*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *sbraṅ-rtsiḥi kha-lo-pa*; ཡིད་སྲུབས་ཚངས་བཅོམ *yid-srubs tshaṅs-bcom*; ཉ་ཡི་ཏོག *ña-yi tog*; རྩེ་དགའི་བླ་མ *rtse-dgaḥi bla-ma*; ཡིད་ལས་བྱུང་ *yid-las byuṅ*; དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *dgaḥ-rab dwaṅ-phyug*; ཉི་མའི་མདའ *ñi-maḥi mdaḥ*; འགྲོ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ *hgro-waḥi çiṅ-rta*; བདུད་སྡིག་ཅན *bdud sdig-can*; འདོད་པའི་ལྷ *hdod-paḥi lha*; ཁྱབ་འཇུག་བུ *khyab hjug-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ལྷའི་ཆུང་མའི་མིང་ *hdod-lhaḥi chuṅ-maḥi miṅ* the several names of the wife of Kāma: བདུད་ཀྱི་དགའ་མ *bdud-kyi dgaḥ-ma*; སྒེག་འགྲོ་མ *sgeg hgro-ma*; འདོད་ཆགས་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *hdod-chags hkhri-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ལྷའི་བུ་རྣམས *hdod-lhaḥi-bu rnams* the sons of Kāma, who are:—ལག་པ་བརྒྱ་པ *lag-pa brgya-pa*, སྣ་ཚོགས་ཏོག་ *sna-tshogs tog*, ཚངས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *tshaṅs-paḥi blo-gros*, མ་འགགས་པ *ma-hgags-pa*, དེད་དཔོན་དབྱངས་སྙན *ded-dpon dbyaṅs-sñan*, བློ་བཟང་པོ *blo bzaṅ-po*, མིག་བཟང་བློ་གྲོས *mig-bzaṅ blo-gros*, མི་གཡོ་བ *mi gyo-wa*, བློ་གྲོས་རྩེ་གཅིག *blo-gros rtse-gcig*, བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱན *bsod-nams rgyan*, ཆོས་འདོད *chos-hdod*, སེང་གེའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་པ *seṅ-geḥi sgra sgrogs-pa*, བློ་གྲོས་ངན་པ *blo-gros ṅan-pa*, ཚངས་སྤོང་ *tshaṅs-spoṅ*, གློག་ལྷ *glog-lha* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོན་པ *hdon-pa*, pf. བཏོན, fut. acc. to *Cs.* གདོན, imp. ཐོན *thon* 1. to cause to go out or to come forth, to expel, throw out, eject, to take out (from a box); to dismiss; to drive forth: མཆི་མ་འདོན་པ to shed tears; སྐད་འདོན་པ to utter, to ejaculate, to pronounce two consonants as two distinct sounds; བཟླས་འདོན་པ to pronounce a magic formula; ཀློག་པ་དང་འདོན་པ་ལ་གོམས་ཤིང་ practising reading and pronouncing (reciting); ཆོས་འདོན་པ to read in monotone a book; ཞལ་འདོན་དུ་མཛད་པ (*Tā. 95-11*) resp.=ཁ་ཏོན་བྱེད་པ to read by heart; ཐུགས་ལ་འདོན་པ to read silently. གཞན་གྱི་སྲོག་འདོན་པ to pull out another's life, to kill him. 2. fig. to elevate, to raise: ཁྲི་སྟེང་དུ་འདོན་པ or རྒྱལ་སར་འདོན་པ to raise to the throne; ཆོས་མཐའ་རུ་འདོན་པ to arrive at the end and scope of religious knowledge (*Mil.*) 3. in *W.* to take, to taste, to eat or drink; འདོན་ཡིན་ནམ would you like a taste of that? འདོན་ཁང་ dining-room; འདོན་གེར for ཟ་གེར; འདོན་རག for ཨ་རག brandy (*Jä.*). ཁ་འདོན *Kha-hdon* in ཁ་འདོན་ཚོ་ག་སོགས་འདོན་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་པ rites &c. to be performed by reciting by heart (*Rtsii.*).

འདོན་དམག *hdon-dmag* troops that are drawn up, *i.e.*, have been arranged for battle. འདོན་དམག་གསར་བསྒྲིགས *hdon-dmag gsar-bsgrigs* re-arrangement of troops for battle.

འདོན་ཤ་སྟོན་འཇལ *hdon-ça ston-hjal* the realization of meat-tax in the autumn (*Rtsii.*).

འདོམ *hdom* or འདོམ་པ *hdom-pa* a lineal measure, four cubits or six feet in length, a fathom: ཤིང་འདོམ་དོ a piece of wood two fathoms long; འདོམ་གང་ one fathom; འདོམ་གང་གྲུ་བཞི་མདའ་གང་ཙམ a fathom square, about the length of an arrow (*Hbrom.* 41). འདོམ་གྱིས་འཇལ་བ *hdom-gyis hjal-wa* 1. to measure by fathoms (*Cs.*). 2. sbst. a strong jail or dungeon.

འདོམ་ནུས་པ *hdom nus-pa*=འདོམ་ཁ་ཐུབ་པ, ཐུན་བ་ལས་རང་ཉིད་འཆི་བ་འདོམ་ནུས་པ་ཙམ་དུ་སྙིང་བརྗེ་ངང་ (*Khrid.*).

འདོམ་པ *hdom-pa* or generally འདོམས་པ *hdoms-pa*, pf. གདམས *gdams* or དམས *dams*, fut. གདམ *gdam*, imp. འདོམས *hdoms* 1. to induce, to admonish, to exhort: བག་མེད་པ་རྣམས་ལ་འདོམས་པ *bag med-pa rnams-la hdoms-pa* to exhort wicked persons; བརྩོན་པར་འདོམས་པ

ḇṟtson-par ẖdomş-pa to exhort to be diligent (*Tā.*). 2. to assemble, to come together. ལྷ་རྣམས་འདོམས་ཤིང་ཆོམ་ནས the gods having come together and appeased themselves (*Mil.*). 3.=སྟོན་པ་བཤད་པ to demonstrate, explain; གདམས་ངག་འདོམས་པ अवदान, भाषण to explain precepts or advice; demonstration, explanation (*Situ. 51*). 4. to select, to choose: ཁྱོད་རང་གང་འདོད་ན་གཅིག་འདོམས choose one, whichever you wish.

འདོམས *ẖdomş* private parts: འདོམས་ཀྱི་སྦ་བ=འདོམས་ཀྱི་མཚུག་མ लिङ्ग the penis, the male organ; ཟ་མ་འདོམས་འོག་ཏུ་འཛུག་པ colloq. to take to one's heels; འདོམས་ལྤགས *ẖdomş-ḻpagş* foreskin, prepuce; འདོམས་རས *ẖdomş-raş* जाङ्घिया a small apron to cover the privy parts (*Cs.*) འདོམས་དཀྲིས *ẖdomş-ḏkriş* the *dhuti* worn by the Hindus and particularly by the natives of Bengal (*M̱ñon.*). [पञ्चाली, पञ्चनी, a chequered cloth for playing at draughts on, etc.]*S.*

འདོར *ẖdor* met. the sun. *H̱dor kha-wa* उरख n. of a medicinal drug (*M̱ñon.*) [the plant *Cassia alata* or *Tora*]*S.*

འདོར་བ *ẖdor-wa*, pf. and imp. དོར *dor* उत्सर्ग, क्षेपण to cast forth, to throw out, to eject; to reject, to fling away; to sweep off or away; to give up. སྤང་འདོར or འདོར་ལེན rejecting and taking, deciding for or against; ཁྱོད་གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ་འདོར་རམ་མི་འདོར་ཟེར would you abandon or not the practice of secret charms, he said. གོམ་པ་འདོར་བ=གོམ་པ་འཕར་བ to fling forth one's steps, to stride on; འདོར་བྱ *ẖdor-bya* वर्जन, त्याज्य any thing forsaken or to be abandoned.

འདོར་བྱེད *ẖdor-byeḏ* वर्जित 1. one who forsakes or abandons. 2. met. blood. 3. असन; སྤྱི་ཤུར་གྱི་ཤིང་ the *spyi-shur* plant of Tibet (*M̱ñon.*) [the tree *Terminalia tomentosa*, or *Marsilea quadrifolia*]*S.*

འདོལ་པ *ẖdol-pa* a kind of plant used for fire-wood in Tibet (*Ṟtsii.*).

འདོལ་ས *ẖdol-sa* fertile ground or soil (*Sch.*).

འདྲ *ẖdra* or འདྲ་བ *ẖdra-wa* रूप, निभ, प्रतिकाश, संकाश; 1. a comparative term, which may be used after the manner of a verb, an adj., or a postp. meaning: to be like; equal, similar; like, as, just as. When used in the postpositional manner=like, as, etc., it is then syn. with ལྟར *ḻtar* or ལྟ་བུ *ḻta-bu*, and in the colloq. has completely supplanted the latter. As a verb it has a pf. tense འདྲས which in colloq. is the commoner postp., *e.g.*, འདི་འདྲས *ẖdi ẖdraş* like this, so, such. It gen. takes དང་ as མི་དངོས་ལ་མི་དང་འདྲ་ཟེར་མི་རུང་ you cannot tell a real man that he is like a man; སྤྲེའུ་ལ་མི་དང་འདྲ་བ་ཟེར་རུང་ as to the monkey it is right to say that it is like man. But often དང་ is omitted: ལྷ་འདྲ་བ=ལྷ་ལྟ་བུ like a god; བོང་བུ་འདྲ་བ=བོང་བུ་ལྟ་བུ like a donkey; འདྲ་བ་འདི་དག these equal things, these images,=སྐུ་འདྲ *şku-ẖdra*; ཁྱེད་གཉིས་འདྲ་བར་འདུག you two resemble each other very much; རིང་ཐུང་མཉམ་ལ་འདྲ་བ equal in length; བུད་མེད་དུ་འདྲ་བའི་ནང་ན amongst those who are woman-like; འདི་ཡི་གཟི་བྱིན་ཚངས་པ་དང་འདྲ་བ his brightness is equal to (that of) Brahmā; གཞན་གྱི་དོན་ལའང་རང་གི་འདྲ་བར་སེམས་པ esteeming other's advantage as high as our own; ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་བུ་གཅིག་པ་དང་འདྲོ he behaved to all as to an only son; གཞན་ཡང་དེ་དང་འདྲ་སྟེ་གནང་བ་མེད others shall allow it just as little as he himself; སངས་རྒྱས་དང་འདྲ་བར་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར in order to become equal to Buddha; གནས་འདྲི་འདྲ a place such as should be enquired about; སྐྲ་འདྲ་བ་ཡོད་དམ whether there is anything like hair (left)? ཤིད་རོ་འདྲ་རྙེད he found the remnants of a carcass or something like it; རོ་དང་འདྲ་ལ as much as dead; འདི་འདྲས་ཧུར་མ་རྒྱབ་ཅིག *ẖdi ẖdraş ẖur ma ṟgyab cig*

don't make such a noise; གང་ནས་བལྟས་ཀྱང་འདྲེ་ཡིན་པ་འདྲ *gaṅ-nas̱ ḇltas̱ kyaṅ ẖdre yin-pa ẖdra* from whatever way you look at him he is like what a demon is; ཐང་བ་དང་འདྲ་ན if it appears feasible; སྦེར་དགོས་པ་འདྲ it seems I shall be obliged to give it; ད་ལན་ཁྱོད་ནུས་པ་ཆེ་ཆེ་འདྲ་བཞིན་སྣང་སྙེ as your strength this time at last seems to be rather great; མི་འདྲ་བ dissimilar, unequal, different: ཁྱེའུ་ཆུང་ངུ་ཁ་དོག་མི་འདྲ་བ་ལྔ་འཁྲུངས་ཏེ *khyeḫu chuṅ-ṅu kha-dog mi-ẖdra-wa ḻṅa ẖkhruṅs-te* there issued forth five little boys each of a different colour; སྔར་དང་མི་འདྲ་བའི་བདེ *s̱ṅar daṅ mi-ẖdra-waḫi ḇde* happiness not equal to that which was before; ཆོས་པ་ལ་མི་འདྲ་བར not like or not befitting a priest. འདི་འདྲ་བ *ẖdi ẖdṟa-wa* or དེ་འདྲ་བ *de ẖdra-wa* such, so; ཅི་འདྲ་བ, ཇི་འདྲ་བ of what kind, of what like; ཅི་འདྲ་ཅིག་ལེགས་པར་སྨྲོན་དགོས you must tell me minutely how she looks, what kind of appearnce she has? ཕུག་ཅི་འདྲ་ཅིག་འོང་ what will be the upshot? where is this to end? ང་ཇི་འདྲ་བར་དེ་བཞིན་འགྱུར he becomes just what I am; གང་འདྲ how? what like? In *W.* མཚོགས *m̱tshogs* takes the place of འདྲ or སྣང.

འདྲ་འདྲ *ẖdṟa-ẖdṟa* colloq. འདྲན་འདྲ (*ḍanḍa*) match, rival, the two alike; ཤེ or ཞྭགས་དཀར་གྱི་རྒྱུ་འདྲ་འདྲ་ལ་ཏིག་ཙེ་ཟེར something similar to the substance of tin is called zinc. འདྲ་མི་འདྲ *ẖdṟa mi-ẖdṟa* like and unlike; equality, likeness, similarity: འདྲ་མི་འདྲ་ལྟ་བ *ẖdṟa mi-ẖdṟa ḻta-wa* to examine the likeness.

འདྲ་བར་བཞེངས *ẖdṟa-war ḇsheṅs̱* image or likeness of a person or thing; a statue; anything drawn to resemble an original.

Syn. སྐུ་འདྲ *s̱ku-ẖdṟa*; གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs̱-ḇṟñan*; འདྲ་བ *ẖdṟa-wa*; འདྲ་འབག *ẖdṟa-ẖbag* (*M̱ṅon.*).

འདྲ་བོ *ẖdṟa-wo* 1. as if: ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟེར་བཙུག་པའི་འདྲ་བོ as if he was made to doubt. 2. likeness, copy.

འདྲ་ཤུས *ẖdra-çus̱*=ངོ་ཤུས exact or true copy.

འདྲངས *ẖdṟaṅs* 1. v. དྲངས་པ. 2. v. འགྲངས.

འདྲད *ẖdṟaḏ* v. འབྲད (སེན་མོ་དང་རྡེར་མོ་འབྲད་པ).

འདྲན *ẖdṟan*=རྒྱན (འདྲན་ཟླ་བྱེད་པ *ẖdran zla byeḏ-pa* to rival).

འདྲལ་བ *ẖdṟal-pa*=རལ་བ; pf. དྲལ *dral* 1. to break, violate; དམ་ཚིག་འདྲལ་བ to break a promise; ཁྲིམས་འདྲལ to break or violate law (*Ṅag. 39*). 2. to tear to pieces, to rend asunder; to rip open (an animal): དྲ་བ་འདྲལ་བ་པོ one who tears asunder a grating or lattice (*Situ. 84*).

འདྲི་བ *ẖdṟi-wa* pf. and imp. དྲིས *dris* or འདྲིས *ẖdris*, प्रश्न, पृच्छ to ask, to ask for, enquire after or about (a thing): གྲོས་འདྲི་ས a place for asking advice, oracle; ཕ་མའི་གཏམ་འདྲིས enquired after his parents; དྲི་བ་འདྲི་བ to ask a question. The honorific form for this verb is ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* which is used to signify an inferior enquiring of a superior, whereas when the latter asks anything of the former འདྲི་བ is the verb employed. However, འདྲི་བ is also sometimes found where one would expect ཞུ་བ to be used; thus in *Tangyur*, *mdo*, xciii, 131, we read: དགེ་སློང་གིས་དྲིས་ཤིང་རྒྱལ་བ་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཐམས་ཅད་གཟིགས་པས་དེ་ལ་གསུངས the gelong having enquired, the conqueror Bhagavan because he sees all replied to him. Again in *Pth.* we find: སངས་རྒྱས་འོད་དཔག་མེད་ལ་རྒྱལ་པོས་དྲིས་པ the king enquired of Buddha Amitabha. 2. sometimes occurs for འདྲི་བ 3. भाषे address. འདྲི་བྱེད *ẖdṟi-byeḏ* प्रश्न interrogation, inquiry. འདྲི་ཐོས *ẖdṟi thos* information.

卐 **འདྲིད་པ** *ẖdṟiḏ-pa* 1.=སླུ་བ *s̱lu-wa* to entrap, delude, deceive. 2. v. འབྲིད་པ *ẖbṟiḏ-pa*.

འདྲིམ་པ *ẖdṟim-pa* incorrectly for འབྲིམ་པ *ẖbrim-pa*.

འདྲིལ་བ *hdril-wa*, pf. དྲིལ *dril* 1. to roll down, to be rolled along or down; to be joined, entwined or wrapped or enveloped; འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་གང་བུར་འདྲིལ་བ *hod-zer-gyi gañ-bur hdril-wa* to be wrapped into a covering of light; བློ་སེམས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འདྲིལ་ཏེ *blo-sems gcig-tu hdril-te* whilst our minds were flowing down together; ཡུལ་པ་རྣམས་ཁ་འདྲིལ་ཏེ་ངོ་ལོག་པ the country men uniting together (forming a league) conspired against (me); རི་བོ་ངོས་ལ་འདྲིལ *ri-wo ños-la hdril* rolls down the slope of a hill. 2. vb. a. like སྒྲིལ་བ to wrap up, to coil, to roll about: རས་ཀྱིས་འདྲིལ་བ *ras-kyis hdril-wa* to wrap up in cotton cloth; དར་སྣ་ལྔ་ཡིས་འདྲིལ་བ to wrap up in five sorts of silk; ཟངས་ཀྱིས་འདྲིལ་བ covered or sheathed with copper; རྡོ་ཐལ་ མོ་བའི་བད་ཀན་འདྲིལ་ཤིག amalgamate the gastric mucous with stone-ash. དྲིལ་བས *dril-was* wrapping it together, in short, to sum up all; ལྕགས་འདྲིལ་བ to roll about the tongue, moving it to and fro (*Sch.*).

འདྲིས་པ *hdris-pa* परिचय, संस्तुत, परिचित to be well acquainted with; to be known intimately to; to be accustomed to: འདྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ as soon as you are acquainted with, immediately after acquaintance; འདྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་སྙིང་གཏམ་མ་བཤད་ཅིག do not express your heart immediately upon becoming acquainted (*Jig.*); འདྲིས་པ་མི an acquaintance, a sympathizing friend.

འདྲུ་བ *hdru-wa* v. འབྲུ་བ: ཁྲོང་བུ་འདྲུ་བ to dig a hole, ditch (*Ñag. 30*).

འདྲུགས་པ *hdrugs-pa* 1.=དཀྲུགས་པ *hkrugs-pa* to stir up, agitate. 2. to fall into small pieces; to crumble (away) (*Sch.*).

འདྲུད་པ *hdrud-pa* pf. and imp. དྲུད *drud* 1. to drag, haul or pull along: ས་ལ་འདྲུད་པ to drag on the ground; ཐག་པ་འདྲུད་པ to pull at a rope. 2. to rub: ལུས་འདྲུད་པ to rub the body; ཤིང་འདྲུད་པ to polish wood, to plane wood; མ་ཆིལ་གྱིས་འདྲུད་ཀྱི་འདུག is striking a match.

+ **འདྲུབ་པ** *hdrub-pa* pf. and imp. དྲུབ *drub* or དྲུབས *drubs* 1. =འཚེམ་པ to sew. 2. to embroider; འཚེམ་འདྲུབ needle work; འདྲུབས་སུ་བྱ་བ *hdrubs-su bya-wa*=སྤུད་རིས सूचिकर्म needle-work or sewing. 3. to heal up: རྨ་འདྲུབ the wound is healed.

འདྲུལ་བ *hdrul-wa* pf. དྲུལ *drul* 1.=རུལ་བ to rot, to grow putrid. འདྲུལ་བར་གྱུར་བ *hdrul-war gyur-wa* to become putrid, to become decomposed. 2.=ལྷུང་བ to slip down, to fall down: ཁྲོ་བོ་གཞན་གྱི་ཕྱག་ཆ་འདྲུལ་བ་ཞིག་ཏུ་མཛད་དེ (*A. 17*) making the weapon of another angry deity to fall down.

འདྲེ *hdre* पिशाच a general term for a demon, or evil spirit; ཤི་འདྲེ *çi-hdre* the ghost of the dead; གསོན་འདྲེ *gson-hdre* a goblin possessing a living man; བྱ་འདྲེ *bya-hdre* bird-goblin; ཟ་འདྲེ *za-hdre* a word for "owl" (*Jä.*); འདྲེས་འཁྱེར *hdres-hkhyer* carried off by goblins; འདི་མི་ཡིན་ནམ་འདྲེ་ཡིན is this a man or is it a demon? འདྲེ་འདུལ་བ *hdre hdul-wa* to subdue or suppress evil spirits. འདྲེ་དཀར *hdre-dkar* a class of demons whom the Bon worship with a view to keep off other mischievous spirits; འདྲེ་བཀོལ *Hdre-bkol* n. of a disciple of Padma Sambhava (*Deb.* ཀ *46*). འདྲེ་སྐྲོད་པ *hdre skrod-pa* to cast out evil spirits; འདྲེ་ཕོ *hdre-pho* a male devil; འདྲེ་བུ *hdre-bu* a young devil; འདྲེ་མོ *hdre-mo* a female devil; འདྲེ་མེ་བུད *hdre-me-bud* the fire-blowing devil, the will-o'-the-wisp, *ignis fatuus* (*Schtr.*); འདྲེ་དམག *hdre-dmag* a troop of demons, a goblin host.

འདྲེ་འཇིགས *hdre-hjigs* गुग्गुल lit. the devil's fear, a fragrant gum resin the smoke of which is a terror to ghosts and evil spirits.

འདྲེ་འཇིགས་ཐང་ཆུང་ *hdre-hjigs thañ-chuñ*=ཀུ་སུལ་ནག་པོ (mystic) (*Sman.*).

འདྲེ་རྗེ་བཛྲ *hdre-rje badsra* (ཁྱུང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ *khyuñ-po rdo-rje*) n. of a celebrated physician of Tibet who was born of the family of *Byu thog-pa*. He was physician to king *Guñ-sroñ guñ-btsañ*. (*Gyu. 2.*).

འདྲེ་ལྡོག *hdre-ldog* लुण्टक [a plunderer]*S.*

འདྲེ་པང་ཁ *hdre-pañ-kha* n. of a medicinal fruit=སྒོང་ཐོག *sgoñ-thog* (*Vai-sñ.*).

འདྲེ་ཤིག *hdre-çig* lit. 'devil louse,'=bed-bug.

འདྲེ་བ I: *hdre-wa* pf. and imp. འདྲེས *hdres*, acc. to *Jä.* vb. n. to བསྲེ་བ *bsre-wa* 1. to be mixed up with, to blend together; to go together: ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འདྲེས *phyogs gcig-tu hdres* mixed together, miscellaneous; འདྲེས་མཚམས *hdres-mtshams* the limits of conjunction; ཚིག་གཞན་མ་འདྲེས་པར *tshig-gshan ma-hdres-par* without mingling other talk with (the conversation); ཁ་དང་སྙིང་མ་འདྲེས *kha dañ sñiñ-ma-hdres* a man with whom outer word and inner feelings do not blend; ཆོས་དང་ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པ་འདྲེས *chos-dañ chos ma-yin-pa hdres* a medley of religion and irreligion. In an absolute sense: སྤྱོད་པ་འདྲེས་ཏེ་བྲ་ཧྨཎ་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ identifying himself with overt practices, he became a Brahmanist; དུད་འགྲོ་འདྲེས་པ *dud-hgro hdres-pa* an animal of mixed breed, a cross, mongrel; མ་འདྲེས་པ *ma-hdres-pa* unmixed, pure, unadulterated; མ་འདྲེས་པར *ma-hdres-par* without confounding or mixing up together, sharply discriminating (partly from *Jä.*).

འདྲེ་བ II: (རིག་པས་འདྲེ་བ *rig-pas hdre-wa*) 1. to discriminate by intelligence. 2. to interfere with; to have intercourse with, to engage in: རང་སེམས་བླ་མ་འདྲེས་པས་བདེ *rañ-sems bla-ma hdres-pas bde* through your, the lama's, intercourse with my soul, I am happy (*Jä.*).

འདྲེག་པ *hdreg-pa* (v. འབྲེག་པ *hbreg-pa*), pf. འདྲེགས་པ *hdregs-pa*: to excise, to shave the hair, to pare nails, etc. འདྲེག་མཁན *hdreg-mkhan* लवक, नापित; a barber, one who crops hair. Syn. of latter term: སྐྲ་མཁན *skra-mkhan*; ཟླ་འཛིན *zla-hdsin*; མཐོ་རིས་གྲགས *mtho-ris-grags*; མཐར་གནས་པ *mthar-gnas-pa*; འབྲེག་པ *hbreg-pa* (*Mñon.*). འདྲེག་མཁན་གྱི་ལག་ཆ *hdreg-mkhan-gyi lag-cha* नापित भाण्ड; the implements of a barber.

འདྲེད་པ *hdred-pa*=བློ་སེམས་སུན་པ *blo-sems sun-pa* 1. to be sick of (at heart), to be disgusted or annoyed. 2. to slide, glide, to slip (*Jä.*).

འདྲེན་ཆས *hdren-chas*, defined as སྤྱད་ལག་ཕར་ཚུར་སྤོར་བ *spyad-lag phar-tshur spor-wa* the removal of things from one place to another (*Rtsii.*). འདྲེན་ཐང་ *hdren-thañ*=མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* a cook (*Mñon.*).

འདྲེན་པ I: *hdren-pa* pf. དྲང་ *drañ* or དྲངས *drañs*, fut. དྲང་ *drañ*, imp. དྲོང་ *droñ* or དྲོངས *droñs* 1. to draw; to pull: ཤིང་འདྲེན་པ *çiñ hdren-pa* to haul wood; ཤག་པས་རོ་ཞིག་འདྲེན་པ to drag a cropse by a rope; མ་བྱའི་སྒྲོ་རྣམས་དྲངས་ཕྱུམ་པ་ལ་བཞག་ནས the feathers pulled forth from the peacock were placed in the sacred jar. 2. to conduct, to draw along, to invite: ལམ་འདྲེན་པ *lam dren-pa* to guide in a journey, a guide; ལོག་འདྲེན་པ *log hdren-pa* to mislead, to take to the wrong way, *i.e.*, to the state of unhappiness and hell; ཡུལ་དུ་དམག་འདྲེན་པ *yul-du dmag hdren-pa* to conduct an army into a country; ནང་ལ་འགྲོད་མཁན་དྲངས་ནས་ཡོད invited the wayfarer indoors; to invite is usually rendered by སྤྱན or གདན་འདྲེན་པ; སྤྱན་མ་དྲངས་པར་འགྲོ་བ *spyan-ma drañs-par hgro-wa* to go uninvited; སྤྱན་

འདྲེན་པ *spyan-hdren-pa* also = to call up a spirit, to invite or draw up a deity: ལས་ཀྱི་བུམ་པ་ཤར་སྒོར་བཞག་ མདུན་དུ་བླ་མ་ཡི་དམ་སྤྱན་དྲངས་མཆོད་ནས་སྟོང་ཉིད་བསྒོམ having placed the vessel of fate at the eastern entrance, the lama (standing) in front made offerings to the tutelary deity he had conjured up and meditated on the very void. Sometimes, also, the form སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ must be merely literally rendered, *e.g.*, གསོལ་དུ་གཉིམ་ཐུང་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་རྒྱ drawing to his eyes a little sleep at dinner, or closing his eyes for a short nap when eating. Other usages of འདྲེན་པ may be quoted: ཁ་མཆུས་འདྲེན་པ to suck; སྣ་འདྲེན་པ *sna-hdren pa* to guide, lead, *e.g.*, ཆུ་སྣ་འདྲེན་པ to conduct water, to irrigate; ཞབས་འདྲེན་པ *shabs hdren-pa* to disgrace, to bring shame to, to insult; བློ་འདྲེན་པ *blo hdren-pa* or ཡིད་འདྲེན་པ to persuade, to induce; གདན་འདྲེན་པ to appoint; also to go to meet; to invite.

འདྲེན་པ II: नायक, the chief, lord, husband, guide: བླ་མ་ནི་ངའི་འདྲེན་ཡིན the lama is my guide: འདྲེན་པ་གཙོ *hdren-pa gtso* नायक the chief leader, a husband.

འདྲེན་མ *hdren-ma* = འདྲེས་མ *hdres-ma* सन्निपात complex.

འདྲེས་པ *hdres-pa* सांकीर्य; श्लिष्ट, मिश्र to be mixed; a mixture: ཆུ་དང་འོ་མ་འདྲེས་པ *chu-dan ho-ma hdres-pa* a mixture of milk and water. སྡིག་དང་དངོས་བུ་ལྟ་བུའི་འདྲེས་པ a mixture as of sin and property.

Syn. འཁྲུགས་པ *hkhrugs-pa*; འཆོལ་བ *hchol-wa* (*Mñon.*).

འདྲེས་རྙོག *hdres-rñog* disorder, confusion; སྡེ་ཚན་འདྲེས་རྙོག་མེད་པར *sde-tshan hdres-rñog med-par'* no disorder in the chapters and sections of the book (*Rtsii.*).

འདྲེས་པར་གྱུར *hdres-par gyur* मिश्रीभूत become mixed up.

འདྲེས་མ *hdres-ma* संकीर्ण medley, mixture, anything mixed up together: སྣ་ཚོགས་འདྲེས་མ་འདྲ like different sorts mixed up together (*Ñag. 39*).

འདྲོག་པ *hdrog-pa* 1. to wince, shrink, quiver, shudder (from fear); རྟ་འདྲོག་པ *rta hdrog-pa* the shying of a horse; འདྲོག་ཅན *hdrog-can* shy, skittish, easily frightened. 2. འདྲོག་སློང་བ *hdrog sloñ-wa* take by surprise, to deceive by cunning, to outwit (*Jä.*).

འདྲོང་པ *hdroñ-pa* (ཡིད་ལ་རྟོང་བ) to believe, confide in: ཁྱོད་ནས་གནས་ཚུལ་ཞིབ་གསལ་བསྒྲིང་འགྱུར་ཡོད་ལ་འདྲོང་ཉིང་ the detailed clear news obtained from you being reliable.

འདྲོངས་པ *hdroñs-pa* = འདྲེན་པ *hdren-pa*.

འདྲོན་སྐྱོང་གི་བུ *Hdron-skyoñ-gi bu* Kās'yapa Rishi, the son of འདྲོན་སྐྱོང་ *Hdron-skyoñ* the keeper of light.

འདྲོབས་པ *hdrobs-pa* ऋजु straight.

རྡ་བ *Rda-wa* one of the thirty-six border-countries of India (*Ya-sel. 38*).

རྡང་ *rdañ*, v. གདང་ *gdañ*.

རྡབ་པ *rdab-pa* to fold, pile one upon another; clapping one hand against another, v. རྡེབ་པ *rdeb-pa*. རྡབ་སྒྲ *rdab-sgra* sound of clapping of the hands, clap (*Rtsii.*).

རྡར་བ *rdar-wa* to sharpen, grind: གྲི་རྡར་བ *gri rdar-wa* to sharpen a knife, v. བདར་བ *bdar-wa*.

རྡལ *rdal* = ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* scattered, separated from each other as houses are in the suburbs of a town: གྲོང་རྡལ *groñ-rdal* the suburbs of a town (*Ñag. 40*).

རྡལ་བ *rdal-wa*=འགྲམ་པ *hgram-pa*, pf. and fut. བརྡལ *brdal*, imp. རྡོལ *rdol*, also གདལ་བ *gdal-wa*, བདལ་བ *bdal-wa* to spread, stretch out, to include: རྫིང་གི་ཞབས་བྱེ་མས་བརྡལ *rdsiṅ-gi shabs-bye mas brdal* the bottom of the pond is strewn with sand; དམ་ཆོས་ཐང་མར་རྡལ་བ་ལ *dam-chos thaṅ-mar rdal-wa la* now when holy religion (Buddhism) lies before you as if it were spread out in a plain, *i.e.*, when it is accessible to all; ཁྱབ་རྡལ *khyab-rdal* comprehensive; all-embracing: སེམས་ནམ་མཁའ་ལྟ་བུ་ཁྱབ་རྡལ the mind is all-embracing; སོས་རྡལ *sos-rdal* slowly, not in a hurry (*Sch.*).

རྡིག *rdig* for ཡོ་བྱད་ནང་གི་རྡིག་ཀུན all the utensils and furniture of a house.

རྡིགས་པ *rdigs-pa* to beat (*Sch.*), prob.= རྡེག་པ *rdeg-pa*.

རྡིབ་པ *rdib-pa*, pf. རྡིབས *rdibs*, to crumble, to fall to pieces, collapse, cave in: ཁང་པ་རྡིབ་པ *khaṅ-pa rdib-pa* the house breaks down; ཐོག་རྡིབ་པ *thog rdib-pa* the roof gives way (*Ṅag. 40*). Also to get dinted, battered (like tin vessels by a blow or knock) (*Jä.*).

རྡུ་བ *rdu-wa* a thistle (*Cs.*).

རྡུག་པ *rdug-pa*, pf. བརྡུགས *brdugs*, fut. བརྡུག *brdug* 1. to conquer, to worst: ཀླུ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་ཕམ་ཅིང་རྡུག་པར་བྱས་ཏེ the Nāgas having overcome and worsted the Asuras. 2. to devastate, wreck, undo: ནོར་ཐམས་བརྡུགས་པས as all the resources were destroyed; རྡུགས *rdugs*=གློགས་མ་རྙེད་པ *glags-ma rñed-pa* destitute, wrecked (*Ṅag.* 40); ཨུ་རྡུག་པ *u rdug-pa* or ཧུ་རྡུགས *hu-rdugs* a wreck, one shattered by indiscreet actions, entangled with debts and vicissitudes, a destitute person; ཕུ་རྡུགས *phu-rdugs* a bewildered person.

རྡུང *rduṅ* a small mound, hillock (*Jä.*).

རྡུང་བ *rduṅ-wa*=བརྡུང་བ, pf. བརྡུངས *brduṅs*, fut. བརྡུང *brduṅ*, imp. བརྡུངས *brduṅs* or རྡུང *rduṅ* 1. to beat, to strike, to drub; ཐོ་བས་རྡུང་བ to beat with a hammer; སེང་ལྡེང་གི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ་བརྡུངས་ཤིང having beaten a large drum of lion acacia (*Pth.*); རྡུངས་ཤིག *rduṅs-çig* beat him, strike him; སྒོ་རྡུང་བ *sgo rduṅ-wa* to knock at a door. 2. to break to pieces, to smash, to beat out (བྲ་བོ *bra-bo* buckwheat with a stick); སྟེང་རྡུང *steṅ-rduṅ* a pestle; བྲོ་རྡུང་བ *bro rduṅ-wa* to dance; གཞུ་རྡུང་བ *gshu rduṅ-wa* to bend the bow (v. *Schl.* on *Dzl. 162-11*); རྡུང་མཁན *rduṅ-mkhan*=རྡུང་པ་པོ a beater, striker, fighter, fuller. རྡུང་གཏག *rduṅ-gtag* prob. a drubbing, a sound-thrashing: རྡུང་གཏག་ཐུང I have got a thrashing (*Jä.*); རྡུང་བྱེད *rduṅ-byed*=དབྱུག་པོ a stick, a striker; རྡུང་འཚོག་པ *rduṅ-htshog-pa*=བརྡུང་བ to cudgel, a cudgelling (*Ṅag. 40*).

རྡུམ *rdum* maimed, limbless: ལག་རྡུམ armless; མཇུག་རྡུམ tailless (*Ṅag. 40*); རྐང་རྡུམ *rkaṅ-rdum* a maimed foot; རྭ་རྡུམ *rwa-rdum* a mutilated horn; རྡུམ་པོ, རྩེ་མེད་པ *rtse med-pa*, མགོ་མེད headless, without the top; རྡུམ་བྱེད་པ to mutilate; anything mutilated, maimed.

རྡུལ *rdul* धूलि, रजः, पांशु 1. dust, motes, particles of dust in the air visible in the rays of the sun, pollen ཁུ་ཁྲག་གི་རྡུལ་རབ་ཐམས་ཅད all the particles of the procreative fluid (*Vai. sñ.*). 2. the subtle components of impalpable or intangible things (such as smells, heat, cold, etc.); perhaps molecule, monad. རྡུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *rdul-gyi sñiṅ-po* रेणुसार [the essence of dust; camphor]*S.* རྡུལ་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ *rdul-gyi thig-le* रजोतिलक [mark of dust]*S.* རྡུལ་ཐུལ *rdul-thul* dust arises. རྡུལ་མི་ཐུལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *rdul mi-thul-war*

byed-pa 1. to lay the dust, minutest particles. 2. a woman's menstrual dis-, charge. རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ *rdul-phra rab* परमाणु or རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ་ཆ་མེད *rdul-phra rab cha-med* atom, indivisible particle. རྡུལ་ཕྲན *rdul-phran* or རྡུལ་འཕྲན་མོ अणु the minutest particle; རྡུལ་དུ་རློག་པ *rdul-du rlog-pa* = རྡུལ་ཐལ་བར་རློག་པ *rdul-thal-bar rlog-pa* to crush or pound a thing until it is reduced to powder; གླང་རྡུལ *glaṅ-rdul* a mote in the dung of an ox, a small particle of cowdung; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྡུལ *rdo-rje rdul* diamond-powder; རྡུལ་དམར *rdul-dmar* रक्तरेणु, सिन्दूर vermillion powder. རྡུལ་ཚུབ *rdul-tshub* a whirling cloud of dust. རྡུལ་ཚོན *rdul-tshon* paint-powder, coloured stone-dust, used in ceremonies for making figures drawn in the sand more visible (*Rtsii.*). རྡུལ་གཟན *rdul-gzan* a blouse, a travelling-cloak against dust, a god wears it (*Vai. kar.*).

རྡུལ་ཅན *rdul-can* 1. dusty. 2.= དུར་བྱིན. 3. रजस्वला in menstruation.

རྡུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ *rdul-can mahi-bu* the son of *Rdul-can-ma*, Paras'urāma (དཀར་བྱེད་དགྲ་སྐྱེ).

རྡུལ་བཅས་མ *rdul bcas-ma* = བུ་མོ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ a young girl, a maiden, damsel, young woman (*Mṅon.*).

རྡུལ་འཇོམས *rdul-ḥjoms* [कणाश destroyer of dust; water]*S.*

རྡུལ་ལྡན *rdul-ldan* 1. रेणुमत् a bee. 2. रजनी night.

རྡུལ་འཕྱང *rdul-ḥphyaṅ* जम्बरेणु [reduced to dust]*S.*

རྡུལ་བྲལ *rdul-bral*, विरजस् (*A. K. 1-61*) = ཐར་པ salvation, emancipation (*Mṅon.*).

རྡུལ་མ *rdul-ma* धूलि dust.

རྡུལ་མུན་སྙིང་སྟོབས *rdul-mun sñiṅ-stobs* acc. to *Dus-ḥkhor-lo* (Kālachakra): རྡུལ་ནི་སེམས་ཡུལ་ལ་འདུག་པའི་རང་བཞིན། མུན་པ་ནི་ཤེས་པ་ཡུལ་ལ་མི་རྟོགས་པར་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་པ། སྙིང་སྟོབས་ནི་ཤེས་པ་ཡུལ་ལ་གསལ་བར་འདུག་པ་དང་ཕྱུར་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་རང་བཞིན་ཡིན་པར་བཤད་པས་སོ (*Rgyan. 11*).

རྡེ *rde* in compounds for རྡེའུ *rdehu.*

རྡེག་པ *rdeg-pa* or རྡེགས་པ *rdegs-pa*, རྡེགས *rdegs* or བརྡེགས *brdegs*, fut. བརྡེག *brdeg*, imp. བརྡེགས *brdegs* or རྡེག *rdeg*: 1. to beat, strike, smite; རྡེག་ཅིང་སྤྱོད་པ *rdeg-ciṅ spyod-pa* बलात्कार to commit rape; to force cohabitation; མེ་ལོང་ལ་བརྡེག་ཅིང *me-loṅ-la brdeg-ciṅ* beating the looking glass in anger; རྡེག་འཚོག་གི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *rdeg-ḥtshog-gi sdug-bsṅal* torment of corporal punishment, the ill-fortune of getting a beating. 2. to push, thrust, knock, kick; ཕུལ་རྡེག་བྱེད་པ *phul-rdeg byed-pa* to give a blow with the fist (*Sch.*); རྡེག་ཆ་མཁན *rdeg-cha mkhan* = མགར་བ black-smith (*Mṅon.*); རྡེག་ཆོས *rdeg-chos* a dance; རྡེག་ཆོས་པ *rdeg chos-pa* to dance. བརྡེག *brdeg* seems to occur also as pres. tense; also in combinations: བཙན་ཐབས་ཀྱི་བརྡེག་འཆག་གནང་ནས *btsan thabs-kyi brdeg ḥchag gnaṅ nas* giving thumpings and rendings of a violent kind (*Mil.*).

རྡེབ་དརུ *rdeb da-ru* (*Vai-sṅ.*) incorrectly for देवदारु; deodar, a species of cedar.

རྡེབ་པ *rdeb-pa* for སྡེབ་པ *sdeb-pa.*

རྡེབས་པ *rdebs-pa* acc. to *Jä.* prob. the original form, but of rare occurrence, for རྡབ་པ *rdab-pa* pf. བརྡབས *brdabs*, fut. བརྡབ 1. to throw down with a clap, to fling or knock down: ལུས་ས་ལ་རྡེབས་པ *lus-sa-la rdebs-pa* to prostrate one's self; རྟས་རྡེབས *rtas-rdebs* thrown by a horse. 2. to throw to and fro, to toss about: མགོ་བོ་རྡེབས་ཤིང་འདྲེ་ལྡོག་པ *mgo-wo rdebs-çiṅ ḥdre-ldog-pa* to roll on the ground as ponies do, to wallow. 3. to stumble: ཚལ་རྡབ་པ or རྡབ་ཆལ་བ to slip and stumble (*Sch.*).

རྡེའུ *rdeḥu* or རྡེལ་པོ *rdel-po* diminutive of རྡོ, *rdo* 1. small stone, pebble. རྡེའུ་བསྐྱུར་བ་བཞིན *rdeḥu bskyur-wa bshin* like a little stone thrown on the ground (*Glr.*). 2. the stone, calculus in males, མོ་རྡེ *mo-rde* in females; རྡེའུ་ཆགས་པ *rdeḥu chags-pa* the concrescence of a calculus; རྡེའུ་འདོན་པ *rdeḥu ḥdon-pa* the removing of stone (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་དཀར *rdel-dkar* a white pebble (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་ཁྲ *rdel-khra* a coloured pebble (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་འགྲམ *rdel-ḥgram* (lit. the spreading of little stones) the counting with pebbles (*Cs.*). 3. a musket-ball or bullet. རྡེའུ་བཅུད་ལེན *rdeḥu bcud-len* the enchanted pebble; anciently in India the Buddhist sages used to enchant pebbles with the pretence of subsisting on them when performing contemplative feats. རྡེའུ་ཆང་བྲན *rdeḥu chaṅ-bran* pimples on face from excessive drinking. རྡེའུ་པར *rdeḥu-par* a bullet fount or bullet mould.

རྡོ *rdo* पाषाण, प्रस्तर, अश्म, उपल 1. a stone, a boulder. 2. main or real point (in a memorial, complaint or application). 3. a weight, for weighing things by a balance. དངུལ་རྡོ *dṅul-rdo* a stone containing silver, silver ore; སྤྲིན་རྡོ *sprin-rdo* prob. a topaz; སྦྲ་རྡོ *sbra-rdo* asbestos; མེ་རྡོ *me-rdo* fire-stone, flint; ཟུར་རྡོ *zur-rdo* corner-stone; གསེར་རྡོ *gser-rdo* gold ore, stone containing gold (*Cs.*); རྡོ་སྡོམ a boulder; རྡོ་རྩིག *rdo-rtsig* a stone wall; རྡོ་ཟམ *rdo-zam* stone bridge; རྡོའི་རྣམ་གྱུར *rdohi rnam gyur* formed of stone; རྡོའི་ཐུབ་པ a stone image of S'ākya-thubpa; རྡོའི་བུ mineral formation; རྡོ་ཟོ་བ *rdo zo-wa* stone-worker, quarry-man; རྡོ་གཤོགས *rdo gshogs* a cut or squared stone.

Syn. རྡོ་བ *rdo-wa*; སྤེད *sped*; གོར་མ *gor-ma*; བཙོག་པོ *btsog-po*; ཇུ་པོ *ju-po*; གཏུན *gtun* (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་དཀར *rdo-dkar* (ཤེལ་གྱི་རིགས a kind of crystal) श्वेतशिला, शितोपल a white stone, acc. to *Sch.* alabaster. རྡོ་དཀར་པོ་ཅིག་ཐུབ a mineral medicine (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་ཀླད *rdo-klad* a stone resembling a sheep's brain in appearance, and used as a remedy for diseases of the brain. (*Sman.*). རྡོ་སྐྱུར *rdo-skyur* another mineral medicinal substance (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་སྐྱེས *rdo-skyes* शिलाजातु; bitumen = བྲག་ཞུན *brag-shun* (*Mṅon.*). རྡོ་བཅུད *rdo-bcud* bitumen (mystic) (*Miṅ-rda. 4*). རྡོ་སྐྲན *rdo-skran* a kind of steatite or soap-stone (*Jä.*)

རྡོ་ཁ *rdo-kha* vein in a stone; also = རྩ་བ་བཟུང་ས *rtsa-wa bzuṅ-sa* what is fundamental in the points of an argument; the basis of the complaint in a suit; the subject matter. རྡོ་ཁ་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་རྒྱུས་ཁ་ཤག་རིང་རིགས (*D. çel. 6*).

རྡོ་ཁོག *rdo-khog* 1. a hollow or natural cavern in a rock. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: a stone-pot वज्रभाण्ड.

རྡོ་མཁན *rdo-mkhan* 1. शिलाकुट्टक stone-cutter, or worker. 2. अशनि the thunder.

རྡོ་མཁྲིས *rdo-mkhris* (རྡོ་སྐྲན) gallstone (*Mṅon.*). Used, it is asserted, as a medicinal application: རྡོ་མཁྲིས་ཨ་ཡི་རྩ་ཁ་སྡོམ་པར་བྱེད (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་རྒྱུད *rdo-rgyud* various kinds of soft stones, as serpentine, soap-stone, chalk, etc.

རྡོ་རྒྱུས *rdo-rgyus* 1. a medicinal stone (*Mṅon.*). This mineral cures swellings of the veins and sprains and contraction of the muscles (*Sman.*). 2. oath in contracting friendship to make it lasting.

རྡོ་འཆང *rdo-ḥchaṅ* a stone of such a size as can easily be held by a man as a weapon.

རྡོ་འཇོག *Rdo-ḥjog* तक्षशिला Taxila, n. of a sacred place of the Buddhists; the ancient capital of the Panjab when Alexander the Great invaded that region.

རྡོ་མཉེན་ *rdo-mñen* a soft kind of stone, alabaster.

རྡོ་སྙིང་ *rdo-sñiṅ* or རྡོ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ་ 1.=ལྕགས་ अश्मगर्भ, अश्मसार iron, lit. the pith of stone. རྡོ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོས་མཆིན་པའི་དུག་སེལ iron removes the poison of diseased liver (*Sman.*). 2. मरकत མར་གད acc. to *Sch.* jasper [emerald]*S.*

རྡོ་ཐལ *rdo-thal* (རྡོ་སྣན) (*Mṅon.*) stone-ashes (*Cs.*), calcined stone (*Jä.*), quicklime (*Sch.*), chalk (*Schtr.*) But v. རྡོ་ཐལ་ནི་བའི་བད་ཀན་འདྲིལ་བཞིག (*Sman.*). རྡོ་ཐལ་བྱུགས་པ *rdo-thal byugs-pa* to rough-cast, to plaster.

རྡོ་དོན *rdo-don*=དོན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ (*Rtsii.*) purport, substance of any prayer or application.

རྡོ་དྲེག *rdo-dreg* (བྲག་ཞུན་ལྷ་ཐུ a kind of pitch) (*Mṅon.*) not as in *Jä.* the dirt on stone. རྡོ་དྲེག་དུག་དང་ཚད་པ་རྙིང་པ་སེལ pitch eradicates chronic inflamation and poison (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་སྣུམ *rdo-snum* rock-oil, petroleum; རྡོ་སྣུམ་ལྕགས་མཐའ་མོ oiled iron used as horoscopic dice.

རྡོ་སྤོས *rdo-spos* solid incense: རྡོ་སྤོས་འདུ་བའི་ནད་ལ་ཕན་པར་བྱེད *do-spos* is of use in some constitutional diseases (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་འཕངས་པའི་མདོ *rdo hphaṅs-pahi mdo* n. of a sûtra in the Mdo section of the Kahgyur ར *426* describing the miraculous feat of Buddha in throwing missiles performed by him in the country of the *Malla.*

རྡོ་བ *rdo-wa* is another word for རྡོ *rdo* a stone: རྡོ་བ་ཙམ་འཐེབ་མོ་མོར་ནད་བྱུང་སེལ, དགུན་གྱི་དུས་ས་ཐམས་ཅད་རྡོ་བ་ལྟར་གྱུར in winter time the soil becomes (hard) like stone (*Khrid.*); རྡོ་བར་གྱུར་པ *rdo-war gyur-pa* अश्मगत converted into stone, turned into fossil.

རྡོ་སྦྲགས *rdo-sbrags* explained as ཤེ་སེར་ཉི་མ་ཐང་གི་བླ་མ *Sbe-ser ñi-ma thaṅ-gi bla-ma* (*Ṅag. 53*).

རྡོ་ཚད *rdo-tshad* a bar of silver bullion of about 4 pounds in weight.

རྡོ་ཚིག *rdo-tshig*=ཚིག་བརྟན་པ a firm expression or word (*Ṅag. 40*).

རྡོ་ཞུན *rdo-shun* bitumen, mineral pitch.

རྡོ་ཞོ *rdo-sho* lime (both quick and slaked).

རྡོ་གཞོད *rdo-gshod* कुट [a mallet for breaking small stones]*S.*

རྡོ་གཟོང *rdo-gzoṅ*=རྡོ་བ་འཇོམས་བྱེད (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞི *rdo-yi rgyal-po bshi* the four kings of stone, viz.: tortoise-shell stone—སྦལ་རྒྱབ་དཀར་པོ; ཅིག་ཐུབ་དཀར་པོ; སླག་པོ.

རྡོ་ཡི་ཟས་ཅན *rdo-yi zas-can*=ཕུག་རོན कपोत met. a pigeon (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རིང *rdo-riṅ* or རྡོ་རིངས *rdo-riṅs* a stone pillar, obelisk or monument, or an ornament of buildings. There is a famous *Do-ring* near the chief temple of Lhasa with an inscription recording a victory of the Tibetans over the Chinese.

རྡོ་རུས་ཐུག *rdo-rus-thug* to the last extremity (*Sch.*).

རྡོ་སོལ *rdo-sol* coal (*Mṅon.*), mineral coal.

རྡོ་རྗེ *rdo-rje* 1. वज्र, उपल, हीरक; རྡོ་ཡི་རྗེ or རྡོ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ lit. the prince of stones, and said, primarily, to be अमर=མི་ཕྱེད་པ *mi-phyed-pa* or མི་བཤིག་པ *mi-bçig-pa* infallible or indestructible, also unchangeable, hence holy, venerable; but is best known as Indra's thunder-bolt or sceptre. With the Northern Buddhists a supposed model of this sceptre has long been in use as a ritual instrument of the *Tantrik* priests, held by them during prayer in their hands and moved about in various directions; it is used as a symbol of durability and of power. The vajra or dorje is, moreover, a common symbol in representations of deities in whose hands it is there placed. In Tibet the standard-

shape for all dorjes is a huge golden one in Sera monastery near Lhasa, which is alleged to have a miraculous origin and is carried in procession on a certain day annually through the streets of Lhasa.

རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁའ་འགྲོ *rdo-rje mkhaḥ-ḥgro* वज्रडाकिनी heavenly females, a class of celestial deities who in their attributes resemble superior fairies. They appear to have played a very important part in later Buddhism. བདེ་མཆོག་རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁའ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་ལྔ་བཅུ is the n. of a treatise (in *K. phal.* ང).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཁོར་ལོ *Rdo-rje ḥkhor-lo* an epithet of Sambhara (བདེ་མཆོག) a chief Tantrik deity of the Buddhist pantheon (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གླིང་ *Rdo-rje-gliṅ* lit. place of the ritual sceptre, n. of a monastery formerly belonging to Sikkim from which the important hill station of Darjeeling derives its name. It once stood on the Observatory-hill at Darjeeling.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rdo-rje rgyal-mtshan* वज्रकेतु, वज्रध्वज; the standard of Victory, a fuller name for the Buddhist folded flag or emblem of conquest. [Having a vajra for an ensign ; n. of the demon Naraka]*S.*

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་བསྔོ་བ *rdo-rje rgyal-mtshan-gyi bsño-wa* in (*K. phal.* པ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱ་གྲམ *rdo-rje rgya-gram* the fixed unchangeable posture of sitting cross-legged, v. རྒྱ *rgya.*

རྡོ་རྗེ་གྲི་གུག *Rdo-rje gri-gug* an epithet of Heruka called དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *dgyes-pa rdo-rje* he who holds a scimitar in his hand (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་བཅུའི་སྙིང་པོ *rdo-rje bcuḥi sñiṅ-po* lit. the essence of ten *vajra*, n. of a Sūtra.

རྡོ་རྗེ་གཅོད་པ *rdo-rje gcod-pa* वज्रच्छेदिका; title of a religious book most extensivly used among the Northern Buddhists.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་བདུན *rdo-rje chos-bdun* = རྣམ་སྣང་ཆོས་བདུན the seven venerable sermons of Vairotsana (*K. phal.* མ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཇིགས་བྱེད *Rdo-rje ḥjigs-byed* वज्रभैरव is a tutelary deity of the *drag-gçed* or terrifying type, held to be a manifestation of the Bodhisattwa Jampal (Mañjus'rī) who under this guise assumes the character of Shin-je the lord of death. Among the Mongols this tutelary deity is very popular under the title of *Ayol ghakchi.* A ritual for placing a person under the protection of Dorje Jig-jye occurs in the Kah-gyur.

རྡོ་རྗེ་བཅོམ *rdo-rje bcom* वज्रहत killed by the Vajra of Indra (*A. K. 1-42*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླུ *rdo-rje chos-kyi glu* hymns of Buddhist Tantrikism: ཀོ་ས་མ་པུ་རིར་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླུ་བསྒྱུར་ཏེ (*A. 66*) having translated Tantrik hymns at the monastery of Kusumapuri.

རྡོ་རྗེ་མཆོག *rdo-rje mchog* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Rdo-rje ḥchaṅ* वज्रधर is the Ye-shes Sems-pa or Dhyani Bodhisattwa evolved from the 2nd Dhyani Buddha མི་སྐྱོད་པ • *Mi-skyod-pa* (Sans. *Akshobhya*). Has been chosen to be the ruling deity in the Tantrik system under the appellation of ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ or, in brief, Chhak-dor.

Syn. ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *lag-na rdo-rje* རིགས་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་བདག *rigs kun-khyab bdag*; རིགས་བརྒྱའི་བདག *rigs-brgyaḥi bdag*; ངེས་པ་ལྔ་ལྡན *ṅes-pa lña-ldan*; ཁ་སྦྱོར་བདུན་ལྡན *kha-sbyor bdun-ldan*; གསང་སྔགས་རྒྱལ *gsaṅ-sñags-rgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཉི་མ *rdo-rje ñi-ma* वज्रसूर्य; lit. the venerable sun; n. of a sutra [also, of a Buddha]*S.*

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་ཧྲུས་ལེའུ་གཅིག *rdo-rje sñiṅ-shus leḥu-gcig* n. of a sutra (*K. d.* ཞ)

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་པོ་རྒྱན་གྱི་རྒྱུད་ *rdo-rje sñiṅ-po rgyan-gyi rgyud* a Tantrik sutra descriptive of acquiring perfection (*K. g.* ཏ *134*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་གཟུངས་ *rdo rje sñiṅ-gzuṅs* (see *K. g.* ཀ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྕེ་འབབ་པ་ *Rdo-rje sñiṅ-po rdo-rje lce hbab-pa* n. of a dhāraṇī (*K. g.* ཆ *93*) used as a protection against epidemics, enemy, evil spirits, also to stop rain, to cause rain to fall, to make abundant harvest, etc.

རྡོ་རྗེ་དྲིལ་བུ་ *Rdo-rje dril-bu* n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun. 20*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་ *Rdo-rje gdan* **बोधिगया ; गया, वज्रासन** ; described as འཕགས་ཡུལ་གྱི་ལྟེ་བ་ the navel of India, namely Gayā, considered the holiest of all places in the Buddhist world (*Mñon.*). In *Pth.* (*folio 124*, etc.) occurs a story of the destruction of Gaya by fire.

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་པ་ *Rdo-rje gdan-pa* 1. an epithet of Buddha (*Mñon.*). 2. names of three Indian sages of Vajrasana (Gayā) (*K. dun. 43*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་བཞིའི་རྒྱུད་ *rdo-rje gdan-bshihi-rgyud* a Tantra treating of the twelve signs of the zodiac, of the symbolic hand gestures (ལག་བརྡ་སྟོན་པ), of the *Khadoma*, of the use of rosaries, etc. (*K. g.* ང་ *57*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་བདུད་རྩིའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་བཅུ་གཅིག *rdo-rje bdud-rtsihi rgyud lehu-gcu-gcig* n. of a Tantra in the Kahgyur (*K. phal.* ཙ). རྡོ་རྗེ་གདེངས་པའི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje gdeṅs-pahi rgyud* another Tantra (*K. phal.* ཛ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ནག་མོ *Rdo-rje Nag-mo* **वज्रकालिका** n. of a Tantrik goddess.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣམ་འཇོམས་ཀྱི་གཟུངས *Rdo-rje rnam-hhjoms-kyi gzuṅs* n. of a special dhāraṇi or mystical sentence (*K. phal.* མ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣོན་པོ *Rdo-rje rnon-po* an epithet of the *Bodhisattva* Jam-yang, an aspect of Jampal or Mañjus'rī (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་པདྨ *Rdo-rje pad-ma* **वज्रपद्म**, seems to be some *Bodhisattva*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ *rdo-rje pha-lam* **हीरक, वज्र** a diamond believed to be formed of stone derived from earth and water and said to be of four qualities corresponding to the four castes of men in India (*Mñon.*).

Syn. ནོར་བུའི་མཆོག *nor-buhi mchog*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས *rdo-rjehi rigs* (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ་ནི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཐིགས་ཤིང་གཅོག་ནུས་ཀྱང་, རྣམ་སྨལ་གྱི་ཁོག་པ་དང་ར་རྣམ་ཆག་གོ (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ་ཐོག་ཀུན་བརྗོག་པར་བྱེད *Rdo-rje phal-lam thog kun brjog pañ-byed.*

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣམ་འཇོམས་ཀྱི་བ-ཤད་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje rnam-hjoms-kyi bçad-rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* in the Kahgyur (*K. phal.* མ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གནམ་ལྕགས་མཆུ *Rdo-rje gnam-lcags mchu* lit. the thunderbolt lips, n. of a *Tantra* (*K. phal.* མ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕག་མོ *Rdo-rje Phag-mo* **वज्रवाराही** a popular goddess of the Karmapa sect who is said to have frightened and vanquished the enemies of Buddhism by manifesting herself in the form of a sow. Her spirit is continuously transmitted incarnate in each successive abbess who presides over the monastery of Samding on the shore of Yamdok lake in Tibet.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕུར་པ *rdo-rje phur-pa* the vajrakīla, a religious instrument the upper part of which is of the shape of a *dorje* and the lower a *phurpa* or mystic dagger. རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕུར་པ་རྩ་བའི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje phur-pa rtsa-wahi rgyud* to enchant a phurpa for suppressing evil spirits (*K. g.* ང་ *288*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕྲེང་བ *rdo-rje phreñ-wa* Vajra māla, n. of a *Tantra* (*K. phal.* ཛ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ *Rdo-rje dbyiṅs-kyi dwañ-phyug-ma* an epithet of དབྱིངས་ཅན་མ

the goddess Sarasvatī (*Mñon.*). In later Buddhism, she is the *Yum* or Sakti of the Bodhisattwa Jampal (Mañjus'rī) and is popular among the Mongols under the designation of *Egeshiktü Eke.*

རྡོ་རྗེ་མི་ཕམ་མི་ནུར་འབར་བ་མྱོང་བ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་གཟུངས is a *dhāranī* in (*K. phal.* མ.).

རྡོ་རྗེ་མེ་ལྕེ *rdo-rje me-lce* n. of a hell where flames of fire issue resembling the point of the dorje (*Ya-sel. 43*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྩེ་དགུ་པ *rdo-rje rtse dgu-pa* lit. a *dorje* made with nine points; n. of a religious work which was unearthed by *Pad-ma gliṅ-pa*, a *dorje* made of meteoric metal with nine points being found with the book: པད་མ་གླིང་པའི་གཏེར་ཕྱུང་གནམ་ལྕགས་ཀྱི་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྩེ་དགུ་པ་གཅིག (*S. kar. 193*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན *Rdo-rje hdsin* वज्रधर an epithet of a terrific deity who is guardian of mysticism and preserver. Often confounded, with the *Dhyani-sattwa* Dorje Chhang or Chhak-dor of the Tantras.

Syn. ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *phyag-na rdo-rje*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ *brgya-byin gsaṅ-sṅags-kyi sgrub-pa-po* (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *rdo-rje hdsin-pa* an exorcist, a Tantrik priest.

Syn. སྔགས་པ *sṅags-pa*; སྔགས་འཆང་ *sṅags-hchaṅ* (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ལུ་གུ་རྒྱུད་མའི་རྟོག་པ *rdo-rje lu-gu rgyud-mahi rtog-pa* a mystical work used by the blue-dress Bon exorcists of Tibet (*K. phal.* མ). རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་འོག་གི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་བཅུ་གསུམ་པ a mystical work in thirteen chapters called the nether *Tantra* (*K. phal.* ན).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་གསུམ་དུ་རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་ལྔ་པ (*K. g.* ན *343*) a Tantra of Vajrapāṇi to meditate on the three stages of *Bodhisattva* perfection.

རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *Rdo-rje sems-dpah* वज्रसत्व 1. an eternal and unchangeable being who is Adi-Buddha of the Nyingma school. 2. a Tantrik form of Akshobhya, the 2nd Dhyani Buddha, which was introduced to followers of the Dorje Vehicle by Padma Sambhava and stated by him to be president of the Eastern Heaven where he sits on a white lotus. Is often represented clasping a female as his *Yum* or Sakti. རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའི་སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་དྲ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད (*K. g.* ཕ *171*) n. of a *Tantra* used by the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ལེགས་པ *Rdo-rje legs-pa* an epithet of the tutelary deity Dam-chen who under the present Dalai Lama's rule occupies the position of a chief guardian of Buddhism in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སློབ་དཔོན *rdo-rje slob-dpon* वज्राचार्य; སྔགས་པའི་མཁན་པོ (*Rtsii.*) professor of the *Mantra* section in a monastery of the *Tantrik* school; also the lama of a monastery who is in charge of the Tantrik ritual.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *Rdo-rjehi skyil-kruṅ* mystical posture, the posture of sitting cross-legged.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཆུ་ཅན *Rdo-rjehi mchu-can* वज्रतुण्ड, वज्रचञ्चु 1. an epithet of Gaṇapati, also that of Garuḍa the eagle-king—who carries Vishṇu on his back. 2. བྱ་ཕོ་རོག *bya pho-rog* the raven. 3.=वज्रभैरव a tutelary deity, sometimes held to be identical with གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད or Yamāntaka, a Tantrik development of *Yama* the lord of death.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་འཇིམ་པ *rdo-rjehi hjim-pa* or རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འཇིམ་པ *rin-po chehi hjim-pa* mortar composed of pulverized cement of marvellous properties.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཇུག་མ *rdo-rjehi mjug-ma* met. a god (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཚིག *rdo-rjehi tshig* lit. the precious or holy word; truth; the word of Buddha, held to be free from deception, unchangeable, of profound sense, and hard to comprehend.

Syn. སྙིང་པོའི་ཚིག *sñiṅ-pohi tshig*; མཉམ་པའི་ཚིག *mñam-pahi tshig*; བདེན་པའི་ཚིག *bden-pahi tshig*; མི་ཕྱེད་པའི་ཚིག *mi-phyed-pahi tshig*; བརྟན་པའི་ཚིག *brtan-pahi tshig* (*K. d.* ན *118*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཟེགས *rdo-rjehi zegs* = thunder (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *rdo-rjehi rigs-kyi sñiṅ-po* = གྲུབ་ཐབས mysticism, mystical charms: རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འདི་དག these princes of charms will bless the soul (*Suraṅ.* 12).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་གཏུན *rdo-rjehi gtun* a knocker made of precious stones.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཐོག *rdo-rjehi thog* ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་གཉིས་པ n. of the second chapter He Vajra Tantra (*K. phal.* ང).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཚེ *rdo-rjehi tshe* a very long life, immortality: ཟག་མེད་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྟ་བུའི་ཚེ་ལ་མངའ་བརྙེད་པས he having obtained life like the undecaying dorje.

རྡོ་ར *rdo-ra* 1. = རྡོ་རྗེ་ར་བ enclosure with a railing or wall made with posts or pillars with capitals of the shape of the dorje or with dorje on their tops (such is the shape of the wall which surrounds the monastery of Sam-ye in Tibet). 2. = circle of dancers (*Jä.*).

རྡོ་ལཱ་ཁ *Rdo-lā-kha* n. of a place in Nepal (*Dsam.*).

རྡོག *rdog* 1. an item, any single thing or single piece as in འབྲུ་རྡོག a grain of corn; ཕྲེང་རྡོག *phreṅ-rdog* the bead of a rosary, སྲན་རྡོག་བདུན seven peas. 2. a root. 3. just about: ཐེབས་རྡོག just about to start, on the tip-toe of starting (*Yig. 4*).

རྡོག་ཙམ་རྡོག་ཙམ *rdog-tsam rdog-tsam* only a little bit: སྤུ་གྲིས་རྣ་བ་དང་མཇུག་མའི་རྩེ་རྡོག་ཙམ་རྡོག་ཙམ་བཅད with a razor cut just a little of the hair of the ear and from the tip of the tail (*Rdsa. 3*).

རྡོག་ཚིག *rdog-tshig* = རྡོ་ཚིག the main point, subject-matter: སྔོན་དུ་སྐྱིད་སྡུག་སྙན་ཞུའི་རྡོག་ཚིག་ལྟར (*Rdsa.*) according to the main points of my first petition, my state, *i.e.*, the circumstances under which I laboured, was.

རྡོག་དཀར་བ *rdog dkar-wa* = རྡོག་དཀར་བ for དོ་དམ་པ supervisor, overseer: རྡོག་དཀར་བ་ལ་རྩམ་ཁལ་ལྔ the allowance of five *khal* of barley flour for an overseer (*Rtsii.*).

རྡོག་འགྲིལ་བ *rdog-hgril-wa* = ཏ་ཙང་ཞིབ་རྩིས་བྱེད་པ to enumerate exactly, scrutinize carefully; formed into minute grain: ཡུངས་དཀར་ལས་རྡོག་འགྲིལ་བ even more-fully grained than white mustard seed.

རྡོག་ཐོན་པ *rdog-thon-pa* to go out together.

རྡོག་པ *rdog-pa* any action with the foot, but chiefly a footstep; a stride or pace: རྡོག་པ་འཛོར་བ to step, to pace, to walk (*Cs.*); རྡོག་པ་རྒྱབ་པ *rdog-pa rgyab-pa* to stamp on the ground with the feet, to kick.

རྡོག་པོ *rdog-po* or རྡོག་མ = རྡོག each; also one of the two loads placed on the back of a pack horse or any beast of burden. ཁུར་པོ་གཅིག the load a man can carry on his back. རྡོག་ཤོ *rdog-sho* the price or charge of articles at one *sho* each. རྡོག་ལེབ *rdog-leb* a flat piece (*Rtsii.*).

རྡོངས་པ *rdoṅs-pa*, v. སྡོངས་བ *sdoṅs-wa*.

རྡོབ་པ *rdob-pa* = འབུལ་བ to give, offer.

རྡོམ་ཆང་ *rdom-chaṅ* colloq. 1. many persons who drink wine together. 2. colloq. for a stone རྡོ་འཆང.

རྡོར་ rdor, imp. of རྡར་བ rdar-wa: གྲི་ཆུང་རྡོར་ gri-chuṅ rdor sharpen the knife! (Ñag. 40).

རྡོལ་པ rdol-pa for གདོལ་པ gdol-pa a cobbler.

རྡོལ་བ rdol-wa, pf. and fut. བརྡོལ་བ brdol-wa, to come forth, to make its appearance, to come up (as of a plant); to be revealed: གཏེར་སྟོན་གྱིས་ཡིག་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གསང་གནས་རྡོལ་ནས the hiding-place of the books having been revealed by the treasure-finder; to come out, percolate (as of water from a vessel or rock), to let in water: ཇ་འཕེང་གིས་ཆུ་རྡོལ་འདུག the tea-pot runs or leaks; མི་ནད་རྡོལ་བྱེད་ disease breaking out among men. རྡོལ་ཆོས rdol-chos=རྟིང་ཆོས (Ñag. 40). རྡོལ་བུག rdol-bug=རྡོལ་བའི་བུག leak or hole in a vessel: ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ལྷུང་བཟེད་རབ་ཚད་རྡོལ་བུག་མེད་པ་བསྣམས་པ he carried an iron mendicant's platter without any holes in it (A. 22). རྡོལ་གཟེར rdol gzer an instrument for boring metal (Sch.).

རྡོས་པ rdos-pa 1. adj. swollen, bloated, like to burst: ལུས་རྡོས་ཆེ་བ very corpulent body. 2. vb. n. to break, burst, flow out: ལྦུ་བ་རྡོས་པ lbu-wa rdos-pa the bursting of a bubble. དབུགས་རྡོས་པ to pant.

ལྡ་གུ lda-gu discourse, speech, conversation (Jä.); ལྡ་གུ་ཅན lda-gu-can talkative (Cs.). ལྡ་གུ་ལབ་པ to talk.

ལྡ་མན lda-man a couple of small kettle-drums one hanging in front, the other behind, the latter being beaten by a second person that follows the bearer (Jä.).

ལྡ་ལྡི lda-ldi दाम, पट्टदाम string (of beads or flowers); a wreath made of pieces of silk, etc. (མཆོད་རྫས་སྣ་གཟིགས); ornament of silk or cotton of various colours, a fringe or tassel hung from the ceiling of a temple or chapel.

ལྡག་པ ldag-pa, pf. བལྡགས bldags fut. བལྡག bldag imp. ལྡོག ldog to lick: ཁྲག་ལྡག་པ to lick blood; ལྕེས་ལྡག་པ lces ldag-pa to lick with the tongue.

ལྡང་ ldaṅ 1.=འགྲམ་དུ near, at: སྒོ་ལྡང་དུ་བྲིས written at the entrance or threshold. 2. v. ལྡང་བ.

ལྡང་བ ldaṅ-wa pf. ལྡངས ldaṅs or ལངས laṅs, imp. ལྡོང་ ldoṅ उत्थान 1. to rise, to get up; to flow up (as smoke); འགྱེལ་བ་ལས་ལྡང་བ to get up from a fall; ལྡང་བར་འགྱུར་ उत्थापयति [raises up]S. ལྡང་བར་བྱེད་པ to raise up; བསྟན་ལས་ལྡང་ to rise from his seat; ཉལ་ལས་ལྡང་བ to rise up from a lying position; སྟན་ལས་ལྡང་བ to rise from a seat; ས་ཡི་བདག་པོ་འོངས་ཚེ་ཅི་མི་ལྡང་ when the king arrived who would not rise up? (A. 6); དྲི་ངན་པ་ཕྱོགས་བཅུར་ལྡང་ an offensive smell is rising (spreading) in every quarter; མེ་ལྕེ་རྣམས་མགྱོགས་སུ་ལྡངས་བྱུང་ me-lce rnams mgyogs-su ldaṅs-byuṅ the flames quickly rose up; མེ་རོ་ལྡང་ the smothered flame breaks out again; དགྲ་རུ་ལྡང་བ to break out into hostilities (Jä.). 3.=འདང་པ to suffice, to be sufficient, enough: བགོ་བགོས་ན་ལྡང་པ if divided into shares it will suffice; ཚད་ལྡང tshad ldaṅ sufficient quantity. ལྡངས་ལུགས ldaṅs-lugs=ལངས་ལུགས the manner of rising: བརྗོད་ཕྱིར་འདོན་པའི་ལྡངས་ལུགས་དང་གཅིག (Khrid. 47).

ལྡད་པ ldad-pa 1.=སླད་པ to contaminate, debase, adulterate; alloy; debasement: རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་མ་ཞེངས་གཞན་ལ་སོང་ན་རིགས་ལྡད་པས if (she) cohabited with another person, leaving the king, it would debase the dynasty (A. 60). 2.=སྟོན་མོ funeral anniversary or festival: ལུག་གི་ལོ་ལ་ཇོ་བོའི་ལྡད་ཆེན་པོ་མཛད in the

year of the sheep they performed a memorial anniversary for Atis'a (*A. 117*). 3. vb., pf. and fut. བལྡད *bldad* to chew; སྐྱུག་ལྡད་པ *skyug-ldad-pa* to chew the cud, to ruminate; ཟྭ་སྐྱོ་མར་ཟྭ་ཚོད་བལྡད་ནས *sño-skyo-mar zwa-tshod bldad-nas* having chewed the nettles into a green pulp (*Mil.*).

ལྡན *ldan* or ལྡན་པ *ldan-pa* 1. possessed of, belonging to, having; is defined in *Situ. 48* as གང་ཞིག་གང་ལ་ཡོད་པ་སྟོན shows whatever belongs to what. It is used as formative whereby sbst. are converted into adj. and sometimes into other sbst., and in gen. the sbst. is connected with ལྡན་པ by the conjunction དང་ Ex. བྲག་དང་ལྡན་པ *brag-dañ-ldan-pa* rocky, contr. བྲག་ལྡན *brag-ldan*; དགའ་ལྡན *dgah-ldan* joyous, blissful. Often is conjoined to several nouns at once: ཕྱུགས་ལུག་རྟ་ར་མཛོ་རྣམས་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྫོང་དཔོན *phyugs lug rta ra mdso-rnams dañ ldan-pahi rdsoñ-dpon* a Jong-pon possessed of yak, goats, horses, sheep and cattle. 2. sbst., also མདན་པ, cheek; ལྡན་པའི་སོ cheek-tooth, molar tooth; ལྡན་ལྷགས a blow or box on the cheek, a box on the ear (*Cs.*). གྲོག་ལྡན the cheek or side of a ravine (*Jä.*).

ལྡན་པ་ལྔ *ldan-pa lña* the five possessions: (1) དང་བའི་སེམས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of a sincere heart; (2) གུས་པའི་ལུས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of respectful (humble) person; (3) སྙན་པའི་སྒྲ་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of an agreeable voice; 4. གཙང་བའི་ཟས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of clean and pure food; (6) མཛེས་པའི་རྒྱན་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of beautifying ornaments.

ལྡན་གྲོལ *ldan-grol* an abbr. of ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་དང་ལྡན་པ་རྟོག་པ་དང་གྲོལ་བ (*Khrid.*).

ལྡན་པ་པོ *ldan-pa-po* possessor; one that has, that is able, a man of ability (*Cs.*), one that is possessed of qualifications or talent.

ལྡན་མ *Ldan-ma* n. of a district in Kham (*Loñ.* འ *6*).

ལྡན་མོ *ldan-mo* 1. ལྡན་པ་མོ a female-possessor or owneress. 2. a female ibex.

ལྡན་ཚད *ldan-tshad*=ཡོད་ཚད acc. to *Jä.*: འདུས་ཚད.

ལྡན་ཡུལ *Ldan-yul* n. of a village in Tsang near Tanag (*Deb.* ཀ *45*).

ལྡབ་ལྡིབ *ldab-ldib* idle talk, tittle-tattle: བརྫུན་པ་ལྡབ་ལྡིབ་མ་ཡིན་པར (*Situ. 90*) there being no inaccurate or irrelevant speech; བསྲབ་པའི་ཚུས་མི་ཆོམས་ཞིང་ཚིག་ལྡབ་ལྡིབ་ཏུ་སྨྲ *bsrab-pahi tshus mi choms çiñ tshig ldab-ldib-tu smra* speaking tattling words and not subduing unbridled proceedings (*Khrid. 47*).

ལྡབ་ལྡོབ *ldab-ldob* 1. indistinct and incorrect expressions. 2. indolence, dullness, drowsiness (*Cs.*).

ལྡབ་པ *ldab-pa* pf. བལྡབས *bldabs* fut. བལྡབ *bldab* imp. ལྡོབ *ldob* 1. to fold up; གོས་སོགས་ལྡབ་པ to fold up clothes, etc. 2. acc. to *Cs.*: to repeat, to do again; སྐར་ལྡབ repeatedly, afresh, again, anew; གཉིས་ལྡབ twice, for the second time (*Sch.*).

ལྡབས་ཕྱོར *ldabs-phyor* n. of a great numerical figure: མཚོ་ལས་ལྡབས་ཕྱོར་ཟེ་ཞེས་གནས (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ལྡམ་ཁུ *ldam-khu*=ཆུ་རྙོག་ཅན dirty water, water sullied with impurities (*Mñon.*).

ལྡམ་ལྡམ *ldam-ldam* or ལྡམ་པ *ldam-pa* very slothful (*Cs.*).

ལྡམ་ལྡུམ *ldam-ldum* mean, pitiful (*Cs.*)

ལྡམ་ལྡེམ *ldam-ldem* dubious, uncertain, (used of things) (*Jä.*)

ལྡར་བ *ldar-wa* to be weary, tired, faint; ལྡར་ལྡར་དུ་འགྱུར་བ languid.

ལྡའུ་མགོ་དཀར *Ldahu mgo-dkar* n. of the minister of king *Rula-skyes* (*Yig.*).

ལྡི་རི་རི་ *ldi-ri-ri*=ཅུ་རུ་རུ་དང་འབྲུག་སྐད the rattling of thunder, v. ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa*.

ལྡིག་པ *ldig-pa* pf. ལྡིགས *ldigs* to quiver, shudder, to wriggle; ཁ་ལྡིག་པ *kha-ldig-pa* to stammer. ལྡིགས *ldigs* creaking sound, sound expressive of labouring or groaning under a heavy weight; སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྡིགས་ཀྱིས་བྱུང་ a mass of scorpions were wriggling (*A. 27*).

ལྡིང་བ *ldiṅ-wa* to float, to be swimming, to be suspended, floating, soaring (in the air): བྱ་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་ལྡིང་བ the bird soars in the sky; ལྡིང་བསྐོར *ldiṅ-bskor* floating in a circle in the sky (as of birds); the circle made by birds when floating or flying in circles; རྒོད་པོ་དེས་ལྡིང་བསྐོར་ལན་གསུམ་རྒྱབ་ནས་འདི་སྐད་ཟེར་རོ (*Rdsa.*) the vulture thrice circling in the sky said this.

ལྡིང་སྐྱོགས *ldiṅ-skyogs* a large copper ladle (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་ཁ *ldiṅ-kha* v. ལྟིང་ཁ *ltiṅ-kha*.

ལྡིང་ཁང་ *ldiṅ-khaṅ* a bower formed by over-hanging shady trees, a natural arbour: ཤིང་གཡུ་ལོ་རྒྱས་པའི་ལྡིང་ཁང་། a bower of trees full of green (turquoise) leaves.

ལྡིང་ཁུག *ldiṅ-khug* a small silken bag worn as an amulet or talisman on the breast: དར་གྱི་ལྡིང་ཁུག་དུ་ནི་བཙུག put it in a silken amulet bag (*D.R.*).

ལྡིང་དཔོན *ldiṅ-dpon* an officer over fifty soldiers (*Rtsii.*). ལྡིང་འོག *ldiṅ-hog* one under or subordinate to a **Ldiṅ-dpon**; ལྡིང་ཚོ *ldiṅ-tsho* militia of fifty soldiers under a *Ldiṅ-dpon* (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་ཟངས *ldiṅ-zaṅs* a large copper caldron (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་སེ *ldiṅ-se* or ལྡིང་སི *ldiṅ-si* in *Ld.*, adv. quite, very, very much (*Jä.*).

ལྡིབ་པ *ldib-pa* vb., pf. བལྡིབ *bldib* 1. in *Sch.*=ལྡིག་པ. 2. not clear, unintelligible; ཁ་ལྡིབ་པ=ལྐབ་ལྡིབ stammering.

ལྡིམ *ldim* in *W.* the crash of a falling tree, the report of a gun.

ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa* 1. also ལྟིར་བ *ltir-wa* to be distended, inflated; ལྟོ་ལྡིར *lto-ldir* a big belly; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་ཅན *lto-ldir-can* big-bellied. *Ldir-ldir* full to the brim, eaten to the full (of a greedy boy or beast). 2. to rush, to roar (of wind); to roll, of the thunder; འབྲུག་ལྡིར *hbrug-ldir* it thunders; ལྡིར་བཞིན *ldir-bshin* like thunder; ལྡིར་སྒྲ *ldir-sgra* a thundering, roaring noise; ལྡིར་ཚ་བ *ldir tsha-wa* thundering (*Jä.*).

ལྡུ་གུ *ldu-gu*=གདུ་བ *gdu-wa* གདུ་གུ.

ལྡུག་པ *ldug-pa* or ལྡུགས *ldugs* pf. ལྡུགས, *ldugs* or བླུགས (usual form), fut. བླུག *blug* imp. བླུག *blug* or བླུགས *blugs* col. བླུག་པ *blug-pa*: to pour out or into to sprinkle, to strew; to cast, to found (metal), cf. བླུགས *blugs*.

ལྡུད་པ *ldud-pa* pf., fut. and imp. བླུད *blud* col. བླུད་པ *blud-pa* to give to drink, to water (cattle, etc.); དུག་ལྡུད་ཅིང་མི་འཆི he does not die by a poisoned draught; བཏུང་བ་ལྡུད he gives (him) to drink; བུ་ཚ་ལ་འོ་མ་ལྡུད give milk to the boy; རྟ་ལ་ཆུ་ལྡུད་པ giving water to a pony.

ལྡུམ *ldum* 1. vegetables, greens or edible roots in general. 2. in *W.* lettuce, salad. ལྡུམ་ནག *ldum-nag* black species of lettuce: ལྡུམ་ནག་དོམ་མཁྲིས་སྨ་གསོ་རྨ་ཁ་འཛོད། black lettuce with bear's bile applied on a sore heals it and also acts as an astringent on the rectum.

ལྡུམ་པོ *ldum-po* or ལྡུམ་ལྡུམ 1. for དུམ་པོ *dum-po*. 2. for ཟླུམ་པོ *zlum-po* round: ལྡུམ་ལ་འཁྱིལ་བ

ldum-la hgril-wa made round, rounded off.

ལྡུམ་བུ *ldum-bu* 1.=བསོད་སྙོམས alms, also begging for alms: འགྲོང་དང་དུ་ཁྲོལ་གཅིག་བུར་ལྡུམ་བུ་སློང་བས (*A. 14*). 2. any stalked plant.

ལྡུམ་ར *ldum-ra* or སྡུམ་ར *sdum-ra* garden in general, kitchen-garden, vegetable garden, an artificial grove. In *W.* fruit garden, orchard (*Jä.*).

Syn. སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal*; ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཚལ *khyim-gyi tshal*; བཅོས་པའི་ནགས *bcos-pahi nags*; མེ་ཏོག་ལྡུམ་ར *me-tog ldum-ra* flower garden (*Mṅon.*).

ལྡུར་ལྡུར *ldur-ldur* 1. the noise of boiling water, or any fluid boiling. 2. roaring, rushing (*Sch.*).

ལྡུར་ཕྱེ *ldur-phye* also ཆུ་ལྡུར *chu-ldur* peas or barley-flour boiled in water for cattle (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡེ *lde* 1. a prefixed tribal title which some of the early kings of Tibet had assumed. 2. treasury, store-house.

ལྡེ་ཁ *lde-kha* belonging together, of the same species (*Sch.*).

ལྡེ་ཁུ *lde-khu* ཁཚ coloured medicinal syrup; sweetened medicine (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu* or ལྡེའུ *ldehu* 1. mixture, syrup. 2. ointment (*Jä.*).

ལྡེ་ཆུང *lde-chuṅ* junior treasurer in a monastery or government treasury; ལྡེ་ཆེན *lde-chen* senior treasurer.

ལྡེ་སྣོལ་ནམ *Lde Snol-nam* n. of one of the early kings of Tibet (*Yig.*).

ལྡེ་འཕྲུལ་ནམ་གཤུང་བཙན *Lde-hphrul Nam-gshuṅ-btsan* n. of a descendant of king *Ze-lde* one of the early kings of Tibet (*J. zaṅ. 148*).

ལྡེ་བ *lde-wa* 1. one who is in charge of the key of treasury, *i.e.*, a treasurer. 2. vb. with pf. བལྡེས *bldes* or ལྡེས *ldes*, fut. བལྡེ *blde* imp. ལྡེས *ldes* to warm one's self, to be warmed at or by: མེ་ལྡེ་བ *me-lde-wa* to warm one's self at the fire; ཉི་མ་ལྡེ་བ *ñi-ma lde-wa* to be warmed in the sun.

ལྡེ་མིག *lde-mig* 1. the key of a store-room, any key; padlock. 2. introduction to a book; index or key. ལྡེ་མིག་པ *lde mig-pa* = གཉེར་པ (*Mṅon.*).

ལྡེའུ *ldehu* acc. to *Cs.* 1.=སྡེའུ *sdehu* སྲན a kind of peas. 2. v. ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu.* 3.=གུ་གུ a riddle.

ལྡེག་པ *ldeg-pa* (pf. བདེག *bdeg*) to quake, shake, tremble, *e.g.*, of the palace of the gods (*Dzl.*).

ལྡེང་ཀ *ldeṅ-ka*=ལྡིང་ཀ *ldiṅ-ka* v. ལྟེང་ཀ *lteṅ-ka* a pond.

ལྡེང་རྒྱས *Lldeṅ-rgyas* n. of a mountain on the border of India.

ལྡེང་མིན *ldeṅ-min* colloq. (also ལྡང་མིན) insufficient.

ལྡེབ་པ *ldeb-pa* 1.=ལྡེག་པ *ldeg-pa* (*Cs.*). 2. to bend round or back, to turn round, to double down or over.

ལྡེབས་པ *ldebs-pa* 1.=ལོགས the side: ཁང་པའི་ལོགས the inner wall or the inner side of the wall of a house (*Situ. 99*). ལྡེབས་རིས *ldebs-ris* =ལོགས་བྲིས *logs-bris* paintings on the inside of a house; རུས་པའི་འབུར་པོའི་ལྡེབས *rus-hpahi hbur-pohi ldebs* by the side of the portuberance of the bone. 2. enclosure, fence (*Sch.*).

ལྡེའུ་སྒང *Ldehu sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet: མཁན་པོ་ལྡེའུ་སྒང་པ *mkhan-po ldehu sgaṅ-pa* the learned teacher (professor) of *Ldehu-sgaṅ* (*Deb.* ཀ *43*).

ལྡེམ *ldem* 1. v. ལྡེམ་པོ *ldem-po*. 2. a statue, image, idol, (standing upright) (*Ja.*).

ལྡེམ་པ *ldem-pa* contrariety, opposition, irony. 2. adj. inconsistent, unstable, variable. (*Cs.*). 3. vb. also ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ་པ *ldem-ldem-pa* (*Sch.*) to move up and down, to vibrate གཤོག་སྒྲོ་ལྡེམ་པ *gçog-sgro ldem-pa* the flapping of wings.

ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ *ldem-ldem* flexible, supple, elastic, pliant (*Jä.*). ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ་གཡོ་བ *ldem-ldem gyo-wa* to shake flexibly, *i.e.*, bending but not breaking. ལྡེམ་བརྗོད་པ *ldem brjod-pa* to utter a *double entendre*; also to speak a parable.

ལྡེར *lder* = ལྡེབས *ldebs*, སྐྱ་ལྡེར་ལ *skya lder-la* on the side of a wall, on a wall; རིའི་ལྡེར *rihi lder* the side of a hill, hill-side.

ལྡེམ་པོ *ldem-po* 1. དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ not straight, dishonest, crooked-hearted. 2. riddle, enigma (cf. ཚོད་བྱ); མི་ལྡེམ *mi-ldem*, བྱ་ལྡེམ *bya-ldem*, བེམ་ལྡེམ *bem-ldem* an enigma, an allegory, applied to men, to birds, to inanimate beings. ལྡེམ་པོའི་ངག *ldem-pohi ṅag* or ལྡེམ་གཏམ *ldem-gtam* parable, allegory. ལྡེམ་ཚོད་པ *ldem tshod-pa* or ལྡེམ་ཆོད་པ *ldem-chod-pa* 1. to solve a riddle. 2. = अभिसन्धि a plot, a concealed and deceitful design; acc. to *Sch.* a mysterious opinion. ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ *ldem-por dgoṅs-pa* to design a plan: of which are four kinds:—(1) གཞུག་པ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ अवतारणाभिसन्धि [plan of appearing or descending]*S.*; (2) མཚན་ཉིད་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ लक्षणाभिसन्धि [plan with regard to tokens or characteristics]*S.*; (3) གཉེན་པོ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ प्रतिपक्षाभिसन्धि [a plan regarding the opposite side]*S.*; (4) བསྒྱུར་བ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ परिणामनाभिसन्धि [a plan respecting change or transformation]*S.*

ལྡེར་སྐུ *lder-sku* or ལྡེར་ཚོ *lder-tsho* 1. an idol or statue made of clay. 2. an image painted on the wall.

ལྡེར་བ *lder-wa* 1. toughness, clamminess (*Cs.*). 2. potter's clay.

ལྡེར་བཟོ *lder-bzo* 1. image, statue, figures modelled of clay. 2. clay: ལྡེར་བཟོའི་ལྡེབས *lder-bzohi ldebs* a clay-inclosure or wall.

ལྡོ *ldo* the side of anything.

ལྡོ་ལྡོ *ldo-ldo* for a few days, for a short time: ཕར་གར་ལྡོ་ལྡོ་བཞུགས *phar-gar ldo-ldo bshug* he resided for a few days at places where he pleased (*A. 123*).

ལྡོག་སྐྱེན་པ *ldog skyen-pa* अवकृष्यमाण [being dragged back]*S.*

ལྡོག་པ I: *ldog-pa* pf. and imp. ལོག *log*, vb. n. to ཟློག་པ *zlog-pa* निवृत्ति, निवर्तन 1. to come back, to return, to go home. 2. to send back.

Syn. ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ *phyin-ci log-pa*; གོ་ལོག་པ *go log-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྡོག་པ II: 1. in a specific religious sense: v. འབྲས་བུ་བཞི frq.; དགྲར་ལྡོག་པ *dgrar ldog-pa* to come forward again as an enemy, to renew the war (*Jä.*) 2. to change, to undergo a change (as to colour, smell, etc.). འགྱུར་ལྡོག *hgyur-ldog* and ལྡོག་འགྱུར *ldod-hgyur* changeableness, inconstancy, fickleness. 3. to turn away (vb. n.) *las* from; བློ་ལྡོག་པ *blo ldog-pa* to change the mind from; ངོ་ལྡོག་པ = ངོ་ལོག་པ to rebel. The partic. as adj.: དེ་ལས་ལྡོག་པའི *de-las ldog-pahi* (thing) opposed to that, contrary (to it); *Sch.* has also ལྡོག་ཕྱེ་བ *ldog phye-wa* distinguished, different (from each other), and ལྡོག་པ *ldog-pa* reciprocal, mutual, each separately.

ལྡོང་ *Ḻdoṅ* one of the six early tribes of Tibet descended from the four sons of the monkey patriarch, the six being: སེ *se*, རྨུ *ṟmu*, ལྡོང་ *ḻdoṅ*, སྟོང་ *ṣtoṅ*, གྲ *gra*, འབྲུ *bru*, which are also called མི་བུ་གདུང་དྲུག *mi-bu gduṅ-dṟug* the six descendants of the (first) man (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ལྡོང་ཁ *ḻdoṅ-kha* the cover or lid of a tea-churner (*Ṟtsii.*).

ལྡོང་བ *ḻdoṅ-wa*=མིག་ལོང་བ, pf. ལྡོངས *ḻdoṅṣ*, 1. to become blind, to be infatuated. 2. adj. ལྡོངས་པ *ḻdoṅṣ-pa*=མདོངས་པ blind, infatuated.

ལྡོང་མོ *ḻdoṅ-mo*=དོང་མོ resp. (གསོལ་ལྡོང་ *gsol-ḻdoṅ*) a tea-churner.

ལྡོང་རོས *ḻdoṅ-roṣ* मनःशिला; རོ་སྨན a kind of mineral medicine; also a yellow earth used for painting walls of houses.

Syn. བ་ན་རི་སྐྱེས *ba-na ri-ṣkyeṣ*; བལ་ཡུལ་སྐྱེས *Ḇal-yul ṣkyeṣ*; ཡིད་འབོད་མ *yiḏ-ḫboḏ-ma*; གར་མཁན་མ *gar-ṃkhan-ma*; གོ་ལཱི *go-lī*; ཀླུ་ལྕེ *ḵlu-ḻce*; མ་ནོ་ཧ *ma-no-ha* (*Ṃṅon.*).

ལྡོང་ལྷ *Ḻdoṅ-lha* n. of a mountain in Tibet, presided over by a demi-god of the same name (*G. Bon.*).

ལྡོན་པ *ḻdon-pa* to give or pay back, to return=ཀློན་པ *ḵlon-pa* or གློན་པ *glon-pa*; ལན་ལྡོན་པ *lan ḻdon-pa* to reply, to give an answer.

ལྡོབ་པ *ḻdob-pa* to apprehend quickly; to be witty, to be quick in repartee (*Cs.*).

ལྡོབས་པ *ḻdobṣ-pa*=སྤོབས་པ *ṣpobṣ-pa*. + ལྡོབས་སྐྱེན་པ *ḻdobṣ ṣkyen-pa*=ཤེས་སྣ་བ quick perception, understanding readily.

ལྡོམ་པ *ḻdom-pa* alms, anything given to a religious beggar.

Syn. ལྡོམ་བུ *ḻdom-bu*; བསོད་སྙོམས *ḇsoḏ-ṣñomṣ* (*Situ. 137*).

+ ལྡོམ་བུ *ḻdom-bu* v. ལྡོམ་པ *ḻdom-pa*. ལྡོམ་བུ་བྱེད་པ *ḻdom-bu byeḏ-pa* to ask for alms, to beg as a religious mendicant. ལྡོམ་བུ་པ *ḻdom-bu-pa* a religious beggar, mendicant.

ལྡོམ་ས *ḻdom-sa* alms-house, house where beggars receive food.

སྡང་བ *ṣdaṅ-wa* 1.=ཞེ་སྡང་ मत्सर, द्विष, दुष; pf. སྡངས *ṣdaṅṣ* to hate, to be angry, wrathful: ཡབ་ཡུམ་འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པས་སྡང་བར་བྱེད་དོ the parents together with those about them became displeased (*Ḫbrom. 49*); མི་དགའ་ཞིང་སྡང་སྟེ being displeased, he grew angry; རྒྱ་ནག་མིས་ཕྱི་གླིང་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སྡངས་ཟེར་ the Chinese hated all foreigners. 2. sbst. anger, hatred, malice: བསམ་པ་ཆེ་རྣམས་ཡང་དག་མཐོང་ཉིད་ན་སྡང་བའི་དུག་ཆེན་གདུང་བས་གསོས་པ་ཡང་ and immediately perceiving in very truth thoughts the most stupendous, those afflicted with the potent poison of malice were healed (*Tan. Ṃdo* ཞེ *130.*). 3. adj. angry, malicious, hostile: སྡང་བའི་དགྲ *ṣdaṅ-waḫi ḏgra* an angry vindictive enemy; སྡང་བའི་སེམས *ṣdaṅ-wahi semṣ* wrathful mind, hatred, enmity, hostility; སྡང་བའི་སེམས་ལྡན *ṣdaṅ-wahi semṣ-ḻdan* दुष्टचित्त having a vindictive mind. སྡང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཇིག་པ *ṣdaṅ-wa thamṣ-caḏ ḫjig-pa* (or colloq. བཤིག་པ) to disarm hostilities or hostile feelings. སྔར་སྡང་བ *ṣṅar ṣdaṅ-wa* the former hatred, old grudge.

སྡང་བའི་རྟགས *ṣdaṅ-wahi ṟtagṣ* the signs of hatred or ill-feeling are: སྦྱིན་པ་མི་གཏོང་བ not giving alms or charity; མི་མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to cause disagreement; མཐུན་པར་མི་བྱེད་པ not being accordant, or in harmony; ཉེས་སྤྱོད *ñeṣ-ṣpyoḏ* mischievous, behaving viciously, etc. (*K. du.* ད *203*).

སྡང་བྱེད *ṣdaṅ-byeḏ* an enemy, foe.

Syn. དགྲ *ḏgra*; འཁོན་འཛིན *ḫkhon-ḫdsin* (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྡང་བུ *ṣdaṅ-bu*, v. གདང་བུ *gdaṅ-bu*.

སྡད་གྲོང་ *sdad-groṅ* freehold house; a resident owner; opp. to house occupied by an agricultural tenant (*Rtsii.*).

སྡམ་པ *sdam-pa* v. སྡོམ་པ *sdom-pa* संवर abstinent, self-restraining, bound; ལག་སྡམ་པ handcuffed; ཐག་པས་སྡམ་པ bound with a rope.

སྡར་མ *sdar-ma* (བློ་ཆུང་བ *blo chuṅ-wa*, སྙིང་ཆུང་བ) timid, timorous, trembling: སྡར་མ་སྣ་ཚོགས་གོས་གྱོན་དང་ though a timid person may put on various clothes, &c. (*K. du.* ད *198*).

སྡིག་པ *sdig-pa* I: अशुभ, अकल्याण, अघ, मल, पाप sin, moral evil. Acc. to Tibetan explanation, the word is derived from སྡིགས་པ *sdigs-pa* to sting or torment, the sinner being pained in body, speech and mind by the misery resulting from impious acts, &c: མི་དགེ་བའི་ལས་བྱས་པའི་འབྲས་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་ལ་སྡིགས་པར་བྱེད་པས་ན་སྡིག.— སྡིག་པ་ལ་ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *sdig-pa-la yid-ches-pa* to believe in sin; སྡིག་སྒྲིབ *sdig-sgrib* = སྡིག་པ་དང་སྒྲིབ་པ sin and defilement, contamination of sin. སྡིག་སྒྲིབ་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བ *sdig-sgrib thams-cad sel-wa* to cleanse from every defilement of sin. སྡིག་ཅན *sdig-can* sinful: སྡིག་ཅན་ཤན་པ *sdig-can çan-pa* the sinful butcher; སྡིག་ཏོ་བ *sdig to-wa* or སྡིག་པ་བསགས་པ a sinner, one who has accumulated sin; སྡིག་ལྟའི་མཚན་ཉིད་ཅན *sdig-ltahi mtshan-ñid-can* पापलक्षण one having sinful looks, a suspicious character; སྡིག་སྡུག *sdig-sdug* दुःख अघ, sin and suffering. སྡིག་པ་འཇོམས་པ *sdig-pa hjoms-pa* to conquer sin, as something hostile to man (*Jä.*); ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བའི་སྡིག་པ a grievous sin; སྡིག་པ་རྣམ་པར་སྦྱངས *sdig-pa rnam-par sbyaṅs* विधूतपाप [one whose sins have been entirely washed off] *S.* སྡིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *sdig-pa spyod-pa* to practise sin; སྡིག་པ་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa byed-pa* to commit sin. སྡིག་པ་བཤགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa bçags-par byed-pa* expatiation of sin by confession and repentance for which four kinds of སྟོབས or powers are necessary: (1) རྣམ་པར་སུན་འབྱིན་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས; (2) གཉེན་པོ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས; (3) ཉེས་པ་ལས་ལྡོག་པའི་སྟོབས; (4) རྟེན་གྱི་སྟོབས.—སྡིག་པའི་གྲོགས *sdig-pahi grogs* a companion in vice, an associate in crime: སྡིག་པའི་གྲོགས་པོ་རྣམ་སྤང་ཞིང་, བུད་མེད་ཞགས་པས་མ་བཅིངས་པ, ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནང་དུ་འགྲོ avoiding evil companions and not being bound by the snares of women, associate with the gods (*K. d.* ཁ *31*); སྡིག་པའི་ཆོས་ཅན *sdig-pahi chos-can* पापधर्मा possessed of vicious propensities.

སྡིག་པའི་ལྟོ་ཅན *sdig-pahi lto-can* भल्लूक a bear.

སྡིག་པ II: a scorpion; of which three kinds occur in parts of Tibet, but mainly known by reputation only. སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ *sdig-pahi phuṅ-po* a large number of scorpions in one place: ཇོ་བོའི་མདུན་དུ་སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྡིགས་ཀྱི་བྱུང་ *Jo-wohi mdun-du sdig-pahi phuṅ-po ldigs-kyi-byuṅ* a heap of scorpions were quivering in front of Atis'a (*A. 27*).

Syn. སྤང་བྱ *spaṅ-bya*; ཉེས་ལྟུང་ *ñes-ltuṅ*; བཟང་ལས་བྱོལ *bzaṅ-las byo l*; དམས་བྱེད *dmas-byed*; སྡིག་བལྟ *sdig-blta*; ངན་འགྲོའི་ལམ *ṅan-hgrohi lam*; ཚར་འགྲོ *tshar-hgro*; ངན་འཐུང་ *ṅan-hthuṅ*; དགེ་བའི་འགལ་ཟླ *dge-wahi hgal-zla* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡིག་བློན *sdig-blon* a wicked officer; an officer or minister who is not devoted to Buddhism but favours the Bon cult.

སྡིག་ཚིག *sdig-tshig* आक्षेप lit. words of sin, but also implies words of repentance.

སྡིག་སྲིན *sdig-srin* (སྲིན) कर्कट the crab. སྡིག་སྲིན་དུ་ཐོག་མཁལ་ནད་ཆུ་སེར་གས་འདྲེན the crab draws forth paralysis, kidney disease, and dropsy (*Med.*).

Syn. འཕྲོག་བྱེད་མིག *hphrog-byed mig*; རྐང་མང་པོ *rkaṅ-maṅ-po*; སྦལ་ཆེན *sbal-chen* (*Mṅon.*)

སྡིག་པ་རྭ་ཅན་ *sdig-pa rwa-can* वृश्चिक scorpion.

Syn. དར་བས་འཆི་ *dar-was hchi*; མར་གྱིས་ཉམས་བྱེད་ *mar-gyis ñams-byed*; ལུས་མི་སྡུག་ *lus mi-sdug* (*Mñon.*).

སྡིག་ཕུག་མ་ *sdig-phug-ma* species of bird of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

སྡིགས་པ *sdigs-pa*, pf. བསྡིགས་ *bsdigs*, fut. བསྡིག་ *bsdig*, imp. སྡིགས་ *sdigs*; also སྡི་བ་ *sdi-wa*, pf. བསྡིས་ *bsdis*, fut. བསྡི་ *bsdi* to point towards or at, to point out; to threaten, to sting. སྡིགས་རི་བྱ་བ་ *sdigs-ri bya-wa* तर्जन, མདའ་རྡོ་འཕང་སྐབས, when shooting an arrow or flinging a stone to threaten to strike somebody: ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོས་སྡིགས་རི་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར, རྒྱལ་བུའི་སྟེང་དུ་ཐོག་གཅིག་ཕབ་ན་ if the merciful one for the purpose of threatening cast a thunderbolt on the prince (*A. 13*).

སྡིགས་མོ་བྱེད་པ་ *sdigs-mo byed-pa* to assume a menacing attitude, to threaten tauntingly (*Jä.*).

སྡིགས་མཛུབ་ *sdigs mdsub* तर्जनी index-finger, the forefinger of the right hand the pointing of which may be a sign of a threat. ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྡིགས་མཛུབ་ *khro-wohi sdigs mdsub* the sign of threat made by the hand in which the thumb and the middle finger are brought to touch each other at the centre of the palm, the pointer remaining outstretched. གཡས་ན་འཁོར་ལོ་རལ་གྲི་དགྲ་སྟ་རྡོ་རྗེ་དང་གཡོན་ན་སྡིགས་པའི་སྡིགས་མཛུབ་པོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་འཇིགས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད་ཅན་ *gyas-na hkhor-lo ral-gri dgra-sta rdo-rje dañ gyon-na sdigs-pahi sdigs-mdsub-po çin-tu hjigs-pahi bdag-ñid-can* (the figures of) the dorje, battle-axe and sword being formed in a circle to the right, and the index-finger of myself, who am greatly afraid, pointing to the left (*Tantra* in *Tangyur* on "Mode of co-ercion of Yi-dags, Grul-bum, and Srul-po").

སྡིངས *sdiñs*, ས་ཆ་མཐོ་སྒོམས་པ་ सानु 1. a level eminence, a levelled place, flat surface, table-land: ལྷ་སྡིངས་ *lha-sdiñs* the eminence where gods dwell; ཀླུ་སྡིངས་ *klu-sdiñs* the plateau where the nâga reside; དངོས་གྲུབ་སྡིངས་ *dños-grub sdiñs* the plain where enchanted things are obtained or where one's wishes are fulfilled. 2. acc. to *Ja.* a cavity or depression; སྤང་སྡིངས་ *spañ-sdiñs* an undulation on a grassy plain; རི་སྡིངས་ *ri-sdiñs* a depression on a mountain ridge. 3. acc. to *Cs.* middle part, heart, core.

སྡིབ་པ *sdib-pa* 1. (*Sch.*) = དིབ་པ་ *dib-pa*. 2. = ལྡིབ་པ་ *ldib-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྡུ *sdu* कपि [also] *S.*

སྡུ་གུ *sdu-gu* for སྡུག་གུ = མཛེས་པ་ *mdses-pa* काम्य beauty, beautiful.

སྡུག་ *sdug* as adj. unhappy, miserable.

སྡུག་པ I: *sdug-pa* इष्ट, कान्त adj. attractive, agreeable; comely, nice; dear, loveable: ལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ་ सुदर्शन nice-looking; མཛེས་ཤིང་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ་ལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ་ became beautiful, pleasing and comely, to the sight; བདག་གི་བུ་ནང་གི་སྡུག་པ་ལ་ the most beloved of my sons; ངའི་བུ་སྡུག་ my dear son; སྡུག་པར་འཛིན་པ་ to love, c. dat., gen. with regard to parental love; སྡུག་པར་འགྱུར་བ་ to become dear to a person, to be endeared to; མི་སྡུག་པ་ not nice, disgusting, disagreeable: མི་སྡུག་པའི་རྨ་ཤུ་ལྡན་པའི་བླ་མ་ a lama covered with disgusting sores; མི་སྡུག་པར་བྱེད་པ་ to disfigure, pollute, profane.

Syn. འདོད་པ་ *hdod-pa*; བདེ་བ་ *bde-wa*; འཕངས་པ་ *hphañs-pa*; སྙིང་སྡུག་པ་ *sñiñ sdug-pa*; མཛའ་བ་ *mjah-pa.* (*Mñon.*).

སྡུག་གུ་ *sdug-gu* (also written སྡུ་གུ) engaging, pretty, winsome: བུད་མེད་སྡུག་གུ་ཐམས་ཅད་ all pretty women. སྡུག་གུ་མ་ *sdug-gu-ma* or སྡུག་གེ་ང

ṣdug-ge-wa the state of being pleasing (*Jä., Cs.*)

སྡུག་པ II: vb. to be afflicted, downcast, depressed, prostrated: སེམས་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྡུག་སོང་ the mind was very much afflicted; also as sbst. དུཿཁ, ཝྱཐཱ, (སེམས་སྡུག་པ *sems ṣdug-pa*) sorrow, misery, distress; བོད་སྡུག་པའི་མགོ་འཛུགས the beginning of the misfortunes of Tibet; ངེད་ལ་སྡུག་པའི་རེ་སོས་བབ our turn of being visited by affliction came; སྡུག་ཏུ་མི་ཡོང་འདུག་གམ are you not in distress? སྡུག་ཁུར་བྱེད་པ to undergo hardships, to bear affliction, to suffer; སྡུག་མི་ཐེག you cannot endure hardship; བདེ་སྡུག or སྐྱིད་སྡུག *ṣkyid-ṣdug* lit. happiness and misery, good and adverse fortune, but gen. ill-luck; སྡུག་སོགས་བྱེད་པ to accumulate misery upon one's self; གཞན་སྡུག་གི་ཉེས་པ the sin of having done evil to others; སྡུག་འབབ་པ to be in mourning (*Cs.*); སྡུག་སྲུང་བ *ṣdug srun-wa* to mourn (*Cs.*); སྡུག་ཅན *ṣdug-can* colloq. fatiguing, worrying. སྡུག་ཁང་ *ṣdug-khañ* a darkened room, a chamber of mourning; སྡུག་གོས *ṣdug-goṣ* a mourning dress (*Cs*).

སྡུག་བསྔལ *ṣdug-ḇsñal* calamity misery, distress, affliction. སྡུག་བསྔལ་བརྒྱད *ṣdug-ḇsñal ḇrgyad* the eight miseries enumerated in Buddhist works:—(1) སྐྱེ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (2) རྒ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (3) ན་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (4) འཆི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (5) སྡུག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (6) མི་སྡུག་པ་དང་ཕྲད་པའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (7) གང་འདོད་པ་བཙལ་ཏེ་མི་རྙེད་པ་དེའང་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (8) མདོར་ན་ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་བའོ. སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ *ṣdug-ḇsñal-wa* to be unhappy; the state of unhappiness; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བྱེད་པ *ṣdug-ḇsñal byeḏ-pa* to bewail, bemoan; སྡུག་བསྔལ་དུ་འགྱུར་བ to become melancholy. སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་གནས *ṣdug-ḇsñal ḥbyuñ-gnaṣ* = འཁོར་བ (*M̱ñon.*).

Syn. སེམས་སྡུག *sems-ṣdug*; སེམས་གཡེངས *sems-gyeñs*; སེམས་ཁོང་ཆུད *sems-khoñ-chuḏ*; ཡིད་ནང་ཆུད *yiḏ-nañ-chuḏ*; ཡིད་མི་བདེ *yiḏ-mi-ḇde*; སྡུག་པོ *ṣdug-po*; རབ་ཏུ་ཚ *rab-tu-tsha*; ཡིད་གདུངས *yiḏ-gduñs*; མྱ་ངན *mya-ñan*; གདུང་བ *gduñ-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

སྡུག་མཐུག *ṣdug-m̱thug* accumulated calamities.

སྡུག་འདྲེ *ṣdug-ḥdre* a demon (*Sch.*).

སྡུག་པ་ཉལ་བ *ṣdug-pa ñal-wa* = འགོག་པ निरोध (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

སྡུག་པོ *ṣdug-po* wretched, savage, unamiable; evil; སྡུག་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ṣdug-po byeḏ-pa* to do evil; སྡུག་པོ་བཏང་བ *ṣdug-po ḇtañ-wa* to do evil to a person; to molest, trouble, injure any one.

སྡུག་བྱེད *ṣdug-byeḏ* = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ समुदय (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

སྡུག་ཞྭ *ṣdug-shḇa* a mourning hood or cap.

སྡུག་སེམས *ṣdug-semṣ* = བྱངས་སྙིང་ *byañs-ṣñiñ* वत्सल; affectionate.

སྡུད *ṣduḏ* 1. वलि [folds, wrinkles] *S.* the folds of a garment; སྡུད་ཁ *ṣduḏ-kha* string for drawing together the opening of a bag; drawing-hem. 2. *Cs.*: synthesis; འབྱེད་སྡུད *ḥbyeḏ-ṣduḏ* analysis and synthesis. 3. v. སྡུད་པ *ṣduḏ-pa*.

སྡུད་པ I: *ṣduḏ-pa* सञ्चय, pf. བསྡུས *ḇṣdus*, fut. (used likewise for the pres. tense) བསྡུ *ḇṣdu*, imp. སྡུས *ṣdus*, vb. a. to འདུ་བ *ḥdu-wa* 1. to collect, gather, mass or range together, to assemble, to put together, to compile; to brush or sweep together. དབང་དུ་སྡུད་པ to bring under one's power, to subject, subdue; ཇི་སྙེད་རིགས་རྣམས་དྲུག་བསྡུས་ཏེ as many as six kinds being massed together; དད་པའི་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བལྟས་ནས་མིག་སྡུད་མི་ཤེས་པ by the power of faith was unable to control the eyes from looking (*A. 151*). 2. to unite, join, condense, add together, contract: དམག་རྣམས་འཁོར་དུ་སྡུད་པ adding the troop to his retinue; ཁྱོ་ཤུག་ཏུ་སྡུད་པ *khyo-çug-tu ṣduḏ-pa* to unite

in matrimony; སྤྱན་གསུམ་སྡང་མིག་ཁྲོ་གཉེར་བསྡུས་ཞིང་ལྗགས་འདྲིལ་ཆེ་བ་མེ་སྟག་འཕྲོ *şpyan gsum şdañ-mig khro-gñer bşduş çiñ ljagş hdril che-wa me ştag hphro* a tiger will issue forth with a great fiery tongue lolling out and having three eyes united together with scowls and frowns (*Tangyur* treatise for "Coercion of Tamdin"); དེ་ཡང་བསྡུ་ན if one shortens it still mo:e, if it is further abridged; བསྡུས་ཡིག *bşduş-yig* abbreviation, abridgment; བསྡུས་འགྲེལ *bşduş-hgrel* an abridged commentary. ཡི་གེ་དྲུག་གིས་བསྡུས་པ comprised of six letters. བསྡུས་ཁ or བཏུས་ཁ a preparation by combining together several ingredients.

སྡུད་པ II *şdud-pa*=བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི the four virtuous collections or confederacies: སྦྱིན་པ *sbyin-pa* charity, *i.e.*, giving alms, &c. ཚིག་སྙན་པ polite language; དོན་མཐུན་པ common uniform interest; public weal; དོན་སྤྱོད་པ *don spyod-pa* working for an end (*K. du.* པ *43*).

སྡུད་ལེན *şdud-len* abbr. of ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་དང་ལེན་པ collection and realization: རྫོང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་སྡུད་ལེན་བྱེད་པའི་ཡོང་སྒོ (source of) income from the realization of revenue of a Jong (district) (*Rtsii.*). སྡུད་སྲང *şdud-srañ*=ཁྲལ་སོགས་སྡུད་རྒྱུའི་འདེགས་བྱེད the weighment or measuring of revenue, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

སྡུམ་པ *şdum-pa* 1. vb., pf. བསྡུམས fut. བསྡུམ imp. སྡུམ or སྡུམས to make agree, to bring to an agreement, to reconcile, to conciliate; སྡུམ་པར་བྱེད་པ to bring to harmony or terms; སྡུམས་བྱེད་པ reconciliation གང་ཞིག་ཞིར་དུ་སྡུམས་བྱེད་པ, ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནི་ནང་དུ་འགྲོ who is eager to make peace will join the gods, will become a god (*K. d.* ན *31*). སྡུམས་མཛད intermediary: ཇོ་བོ་ཡང་རྒྱལ་པོ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་སྡུམ་མཛད་ནས the *Jowo* also becoming the reconciler of the two kings (*A. 58*). སྡུམ་པ་པོ *şdum-pa-po* or སྡུམ་མཁན conciliator, pacifier, peacemaker; རེས་འཁྲུགས་པ་རེས་བསྡུམས་པ་མང་དུ་བྱུང་ངོ they often at one time were at odds, at another they were at peace with one another. 2. sbst. a treaty, agreement. 3.=ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khañ-khyim* a mansion, house; གཟིམ་སྡུམ *gzim-şdum* (resp.) bed room. + སྡུམ་ཐབས *şdum-thabş*=ཁྱིམ་ཐབས family life. + སྡུམ་མཚེས *şdum-mtsheş*=ཁྱིམ་མཚེས neighbour.

སྡུར་བ *şdur-wa* pf. and fut. བསྡུར *bşdur* to make comparison, compare: རིག་པ་གོ་སྡུར་བྱེད་པ to compare attainments among scholars; ཉམས་སྡུར་བྱེད་པ to compare different texts; རྩལ་དང་སྟོབས་སྡུར་བ to try feats of strength; སྡུར་ལེན *şdur-len* exercises. སྡུར་སླང *şdur-blañ* in Tsang: amber (*Jä.*).

སྡེ I: *şde* सेना, वर्ग section, class, community, race, tribe; part, portion: བོན་སྡེ *bon-şde* Bon community; སྡེ་ཆེན་ལ་སྙེག་པ *şde-chen-la sñeg-pa* to aim at an extension of territory; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་སྡེ་འཇོམས་པ *pha-rol-gyi şde hjomş-pa* to conquer hostile tribes; སྡེ་སྡེར་བགོ་བ *şde-şder bgo-wa* to divide into clsses (*Cs.*); མདོ་སྡེ *mdo-şde* Sutranta class; རྒྱུད་སྡེ Tantra class; ཆོས་སྡེ *choş-şde* religious class or section, hence a monastery: སྡེ་བཙུགས *şde-btsugş* he founded a section *i.e.*, a monastery. སྡེ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *şde bco-brgyad* the eighteen sects into which the four earliest schools of Buddhism were divided:—I: འཕགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། आर्य्यसर्व्वास्तिवाद; (1) གཞི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། मूलसर्व्वास्तिवाद; (2) འོད་སྲུངས་པའི་སྡེ काश्यपीय; (3) ས་སྟོན་གྱི་སྡེ महीशासक; (4) ཆོས་སྲུང་སྡེ། धर्म्मगुप्त; (5) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པའི་སྡེ། बहुश्रुतीय; (6) གོས་དམར་སྡེ། ताम्र-शाटीय; (7) རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། विभज्यवादिन्. II: འཕགས་པ་ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བའི་སྡེ། आर्य्यसम्मितीय; (8) སར་སྒྲོགས་རིས་ཀྱི་སྡེ། कौरुकुल्लक; (9) སྲུང་བ་པའི་སྡེ། आवन्तक; (10) གནས་མའི་བུའི་སྡེ། वत्सिपुत्रीय; III. དགེ་འདུན་ཕལ་ཆེན་པའི་སྡེ महासंघिक. (11) ཤར་གྱི་རི་བོའི་སྡེ། पूर्व्वशैल; (12) ནུབ་ཀྱི་རི་བོ་སྡེ། अपरशैल; (13) གངས་རི་པའི་སྡེ། हैमवत; (14) འཇིག་རྟེན་འདས་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། लोकोत्तरवादिन्; (15) བཏགས་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། प्रज्ञप्तिवादिन्. IV: འཕགས

པ་གནས་བརྟན་པའི་སྡེ། आर्यस्थविर ; (16) གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ཆེན་གནས་སྡེ། महाविहारवासिन् ; (17) རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཚལ་གནས་པའི་སྡེ། जेतवनीय ; (18) འཇིགས་མེད་རི་གནས་སྡེ། अभयगिरिवासिन्।.

སྡེ་བཞི *sde-bshi* the four classes of Buddhists (the earlier schools). ཚངས་པའི་སྡེ་བཞི four kinds of acquirements; འདོད་ཡོན་སྡེ་ལྔ་ལ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ, enjoys or prospers in five evil objects of desire; སྡེ་ཚན་བཞི་པ་ཐར་པ་སྟེ the fourth section of attain-ments is salvation; ལྷ་སྲིན་གྱི་སྡེ་བརྒྱད *lha-srin-gyi sde-brgyad* the eight classes of spirits.

སྡེ་སྐོར *Sde-dkor* district (*Glr.*).

སྡེ་དཀྲུགས *sde-dkrugs* disturbance, dispute, general misunderstanding: ལུང་གཞི་སྡེ་དཀྲུགས་འདི་འདྲ་བྱས they engaged in disturbances of this kind, as being innate to the body (*Rdsa.*). སྡེ་འཁྲུག་པ *sde-hkhrug-pa* in ཡུལ་སྡེ་ཕན་ཚུན་འཁྲུག་པ the fighting between the neighbouring states or countries; a general revolt of a people (*Ya-sel. 18*).

སྡེ་དགོན *sde-dgon* central monastery abbr. of སྡེ *sde* and དགོན་པ *dgon-pa* (*Yig.*).

སྡེ་བརྒྱད *sde-brgyad* अष्टसेना the eight kinds of demon in three series, each of eight:—

I: (1) མགོན་པོ *hgon-po* (2) ཐེའུ་བྲང་ *thehu brań*, (3) ང་ཡམ *ńa-yam*, (4) ས་བདག *sa-bdag*, (5) ཡུལ་ལྷ *yul-lha*, (6) སྨན *sman*, (7) བཙན *btsan*, (8) ཀླུ *klu*.

II: (1) སྲོག་བདག *srog-bdag*, (2) མ་མོ *ma-mo*, (3) གཤིན་རྗེ *gçin-rje*, (4) བདུད *bdud*, (5) གནོད་སྦྱིན *gnod-sbyin*, (6) དམུ *dmu*, (7) དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha*, (8) མགོན་པོ *hgon-po*.

III: (1) གཟའ་མཆོག་བྱི་ཏྲི་པ་ཏྲ *gzah-mchog byi-tri-pa-tra*, (2) ལྗང་སྔོན་དྲག་པོ *ljań-sńon drag-po*, (3) དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ *du-wa mjug-riń*, (4) འབར་བ་ར་ཙ *hbar-wa ra-tsa*, (5) སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན *sgra-gcan-hdsin*, (6) བྱི་ནུ་ར་ཙ *byi-nu ra-tsa*, (7) རཱ་ཧུ་ལ *rā-hu-la*, (8) ཁྱབ་མཇུག་ཆེན་པོ *khyab-mjug chen-po* (*K. thań.* ཕ *37*).

སྡེ་ཅན *Sde-can* n. of an ancient sage in India (*Ya-sel. 53*).

སྡེ་ཆེན་བྱ་གག *sde-chen bya-gag* an epithet of Kārttikeya the youngest son of Mahes'vara (*Mńon.*).

སྡེ་དུམ *sde-dum* subdivision of a district; a small community or section of a larger community (*Loń.* ཤ *13*).

སྡེ་སྣོད་གསུམ *sde-snod-gsum* the Tripiṭaka or the three baskets, viz: the three classes of the sacred writings:—Vinaya piṭaka (འདུལ་བའི་སྡེ་སྣོད *hdul-wahi sde-snod*) treating of moral discipline; Sūtrānta piṭaka (མདོ་སྡེའི་སྡེ་སྣོད *mdo-sdehi sde-snod*) the aphorisms, general religious discourses; Abhidharma piṭaka (མངོན་ཆོས or མངོན་པའི་སྡེ་སྣོད་ལུང་གི་བསྟན་པ *mńon-pahi sdes-nod luń-gi bstan-pa*, the metaphysical and dogmatical instructions. ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་འདི་གསུམ་དུ་འདུས all virtues are embodied in these three (*Lam-rim. 4*).

སྡེ་པ *sde-pa* नायक 1. one in charge of a སྡེ *sde* or district, a district officer; formerly the chief or governor of a province was called Depa. སྡེ་པ་གཞུང་ *sde-wa gshuń*=the central government or the government of Lhasa. 2. (ཀ་སྡེ་ལྟ་བ *ka-sde lta-wa* कवर्ग) a letter of a certain phonetic class, or the phonetic class itself; སྡེ་པ་བཞི་པ *sde-pa bshi-pa* the fourth phonetic class, the labials in *Gram.* 3. *sde-pa* signifies also a class of demons. 4. सेनापति, सेनानी [leader of an army]*S.*

སྡེ་པ་དོན་ཡོད *Sde-pa Don-yod* n. of the famous Rin-chen Pung-pa of Tsang who founded the *Rin-spuńs Joń* in Tsang (*Loń.* ཤ *13*).

སྡེ་པ་གཙང་པ *Sde-pa gtsań-pa* the powerful chief who had established his sway over Tibet in the beginning of the 17th century. He was killed by the Zungarian

chief Gushi-khan in 1643 A. D. (*Loñ.* ༢, *13*).

སྡེ་དཔོན *ṣde-dpon* a petty chief ruling over a district.

Syn. རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *rgyal-phran*; ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ *yul-gyi bdag-po* (*Mñon.*).

སྡེ་ཚན *ṣde-tshan* काण्ड; section of written characters *e.g.*, phonetic class = སྡེ *ṣde*, a particular kind of writing as ནཱ་ག་རི་སྡེ་ཚན *Nā-ga-ri ṣde-tshan* character (*Glr.*) སྡེ་མཚན་པ *ṣde-mtshan-pa* गणक 1. an astrologer. 2. निकाय [collection, multitude]*S.*

སྡེ་གཟར *ṣde-gzar* civil dissension, lawlessness, anarchy: སྡེ་གཟར་ཆེན་པོ *ṣde-gzar chen-po* great revolution, civil war.

སྡེ་བཟང་ *ṣde-bzañ* सुसेन; good or well disciplined brigade.

སྡེ་ཡངས *ṣde-yañs* = ཁྱམས court, court-yard (*Jä.*).

སྡེ་རབ་ཏུ་ཕམ་བྱེད *Sde-rab-tu pham-byed* n. of a king of S'rāvasti (*K. my.* ཁ *342*).

སྡེ་སྲིད *ṣde-srid* सेनामत 1. province, kingdom (*Cs.*). 2. ruler, governor, administrator. Is the name especially given to the Regent who administers the government of Lhasa during the minority of a Dalai Lama. སྡེ་སྲིད་ཕག་མོ་གྲུབ *ṣde-srid phag-mo grub* n. of the rulers of Tibet who administered the government of Tibet during the hierarchy of Phag-mo-gru in the 15th and 16th centuries A. D., the chief among them being *Byañ-chub Rgyal-mtshan* born of the family of *Chos-sgyal Sne-gdoñ* (*Loñ.* ༢ *13*).

སྡེ་སྲིད་སངས་རྒྱས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Sde-srid Sañs-rgyas Rgya-mtsho* the famous Regent of Tibet who conducted the government of Tibet for 13 years after the concealed death of the first Dalai Lama, and better known by the name of *Goñ-sa Lña-pa chen-po* (*Loñ.* ༢ *12*).

སྡེག་པར་གཟའ *ṣdeg-par gzaḥ* भवतु [reproach, reviling]*S.*

སྡེང་ཁག *ṣdeñ-khag* charge, responsibility.

སྡེབ་པ *ṣdeb-pa*, pf. བསྡེབས *bsdebs*, fut. བསྡེབ *bsdeb* imp. སྡེབས *sdebs* 1. to mingle, mix; to make unite, to conjoin; to fasten together: ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྡེབ་པ *phyogs-gcig-tu ṣdeb-pa* to mix together certain things and setting them apart; ཕན་ཚུན་བསྡེབས combined one with another (*Ñag. 42*); དྲས་སུ་སྡེབ་པ *dras-su ṣdeb-pa* sewed together. 2. vb. n.: to join, to unite, དང་ with, also ལ: སེམས་མིག་དང་བསྡེབས་ནས་ལྟ, རྣ་བ་དང་བསྡེབས་ནས་ཉན the soul sees by joining the eyes, it hears by joining the ear; to join company, to associate, to hold intercourse with (*Mil.*,). 3. to exchange, barter; to change (money). 4. to make poetry, to compose verses (*Jä.*).

སྡེབ་སྦྱོར *ṣdeb-ṣbyor* 1. छान्दोग्य [the doctrine of the *udgātri* priests contained in a chapter of the Sāma-veda]*S.* 2. छन्द: metre in general, metrical science, poetry (*Jä.*); ཡི་གེའི་སྡེབ་སྦྱོར *yi-geḥi ṣdeb-ṣbyor* orthography (*Schtr.*); སྡེབས་སྦྱོར་དབྱེ་བ *ṣdeb-ṣbyor dbye-wa* छन्दोभेद metrical distinction; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་བྱེ་བྲག *ṣdeb-byor-gyi bye-brag* कथा a metrical narrative; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་བྲལ *ṣdeb-ṣbyor-gyi bral* पंक्ति, छन्द: metrical line; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་བསྡུས་པ *ṣdeb-ṣbyor bsdus-pa* छन्दोविचित metrical collection or extracts. སྡེབས *ṣdebs* कुलक together, in conjunction [a number of stanzas grammatically connected]*S.* སྡེབས་བླངས *ṣdebs-blañs* (ཚང་ལེན་པ) in གོང་གི་དགོས་ཆ་སྡེབས་བླངས to take up together the above mentioned necessaries (*Rtsii.*). སྡེབས་ཚོགས *ṣdebs-tshogs* assembling of different people or classes of people in one place: ཉིན་རྒྱར་བཅུགས་གྲལ་སྡེབས་ཚོགས they daily assembled being seated in rows (*Rtsii.*).

སྡེར་མ *sder-ma* (resp. གསོལ་སྡེར *gsol-sder*) कोरि plate, dish, platter, saucer; ལི་སྡེར *li-sder* a plate or dish made of bell-metal ལྕགས་སྡེར *lcags-sder* iron-plate; ཀ་སྡེར *ka-sder* or དཀར་སྡེར *dkar-sder* porcelain dish; ཟངས་སྡེར *zañs-sder* copper dish; སྡེར་གང *sder-gañ* a plateful.

སྡེར་སྤྱད་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ལྟ་བ *sder-spyad-kyi shal-lta-wa* भाजनवारिक a superintendant of plates, &c. (*M. V.*).

སྡེར་མོ *sder-mo* = སྡེར་ཀྱུ *sder-kyu* acc. to *Sch.*: claw, talon; སྡེར་མོ་རྣོ *sder-mo rno* a sharp claw; སྡེར་ཅན *sder-can* furnished with claw; a hawk; སྡེར་མེད *sder-med* without claws; སྡེར་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ to seize with the claws (*Cs.*). སྟག་གི་སྡེར *stag-gi sder* a tiger's claw. སྡེར་ཆགས *sder-chags* animals provided with claws; སྡེར་ཆགས་དབང་པོ *sder-chags dwañ-po* is a met. for the lion (*Mñon.*).

སྡོ་ཁམ *sdo-kham* belonging together (*Sch.*).

སྡོ་བ *sdo-wa* pf. སྡོས *sdos* or བསྡོས *bsdos* fut. བསྡོ *bsdo* imp. སྡོས *sdos* 1. to risk, make venture, used with དང or ལ: བདག་གི་ལུས་སྡོ་བ *bdag-gi lus sdo-wa* to risk my body; རང་གི་སྲོག་དང་སྡོ་བ *rañ-gi srog-dañ sdo-wa* to risk my own life; དགྲ་ལ་བསྡོས *dgra-la bsdos* (*Situ. 76*) made a venture against an enemy; ལུས་སྲོག་བསྡོས་པ *lus-srog bsdos-pa* risked his body and life; ལོ་ཙྪ་བས་དཀའ་བ་དང་བསྡོས་ལུས་སྲོག་ཞེད་ལ་འདང་ནས་ཐུན་ཐུགས་ལ་བཏགས the Lo-tsā-wa undergoing hardships and risking his life and body made up his mind to proceed (*A. 65*).

སྡོང་པོ *sdoñ-po* नाल, गुल्म, स्कन्ध, काण्ड 1. trunk or stem of a tree. 2. the stalk of a plant; པད་མའི་སྡོང་པོ *pad-mahi sdoñ-po* the stalk of the lotus; སྡོང་པོ་པང་པས་མི་འཁྱིག་པ་ཙམ་ཤིག་སྐྱེས་པ་མཐོང་ངོ *sdoñ-po pañ-pas mi hkhyigs-pa tsam shig skyes-pa mthoñ-ño* the stalk from which it was seen to be growing was such an one as could not be clasped by the out-spread arms; སྡོང་པོ་ཁོག་སྟོང *sdoñ-po khog-stoñ* a hollow log or stalk (*Vai. sñ.*). སྡོང་པོའི་སྡེ *sdoñ-pohi sde* the class of stalked plants (*Cs.*). 3. is the common word in the *C.* colloq. for a tree, also ཤིང་སྡོང་པོ *çiñ-sdoñ po* a tree; ཤིང་སྡོང་རྐང་གཅིག *çiñ-sdoñ rkañ-gcig* a tree of a single stem or trunk (*Glr.*); ཤིང་སྡོང་ཁོང་རུལ *çiñ-sdoñ khoñ-rul* a tree rotten at the core; *star-sdoñ* trunk of a walnut tree; ཤུག་སྡོང *çug-sdoñ* stem of a juniper tree; ཚིལ་སྡོང *tshil-sdoñ* a tallow candle; ཁྱགས་སྡོང *khyags-sdoñ* an icicle; མཆོད་སྡོང *mchod-sdoñ* (1) = མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten*, (2) = སྡོང་རྐང *sdoñ-rkañ* or སྡོང་རས *sdoñ-ras* a wick. སྡོང་དུམ *sdoñ-dum* or ཤིང་སྡོང་བུ་དུམ་དུམ *çiñ sdoñ-bu dum-dum* stump of a tree. སྡོང་དུམ་ཚིག་པ *sdoñ-dum tshig-pa* the burnt stump of a tree: ཡི་དྭགས་སྡོང་དུམ་མེས་ཚིག་པ་འདྲ་བ་མང་པོ་འདུས་ནས many ghosts of the appearance of burnt stumps of trees having assembled together (*Khrid. 40*). See also in *Dzl.* legend of a prince who was born in shape like a tree-stump and so called *Sdoñ-dum*.

སྡོང་པོ་ཅན *sdoñ-po-can* पद्म, नलिन possessed of a stalk, a lotus flower.

སྡོང་པོ་གཅིག *sdoñ-po-gcig* n. of a species of gentian = ནགས་ཀྱི་ཏིག་ཏ *nags-kyi tag-ta* (*Mñon.*).

སྡོང་པོ་ལྔ *sdoñ-po-lña* or དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྡོང་པོ་ལྔ the five plants of Budh.: (1) ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ full of resources, or skilful in means; (2) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ perfection in knowledge or transcendental wisdom; (3) སེམས་ཅན་ཡོངས་སུ་སྨིན་པར་བྱེད་པ maturity in animated existence; (4) དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཡོངས་སུ་འཛིན་པ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་ཆགས་པ perfect acceptance of Buddhism and following it; (5) ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ་དང་བྲལ་བས་བཏང་སྙོམས་པ freedom from anger is enjoyment of equanimity (*K. d.* ཞ *327*).

སྡོང་ཕྲན་ ṣdoṅ-phran गुल्म shrub, plant.

སྡོང་བ་ ṣdoṅ-wa or སྡོངས་པ་ ṣdoṅs-pa pf. བསྡོངས་ ḇṣdoṅs fut. བསྡོང་ ḇṣdoṅ to accompany, to join with, to enter into partnership (used with དང་); ཁྱོད་དང་ང་སྡོང་སྟེ་འགྲོ་ khyoḏ-daṅ ṅa ṣdoṅ-ṣte ẖgro you and I will go together; དགའ་བའི་སེམས་ཀྱིས་བསྡོངས་ཏེ་འགྲོའོ་ dgaẖ-waẖi sems-kyis ḇṣdoṅs-te ẖgro-ẖo will go accompanying one another cheerfully (Ḇbrom. 49.). It is to be noted that བསྡོངས་པ་ ḇṣdoṅs-pa seems to be often used as pres. tense.

སྡོང་བུ་ ṣdoṅ-bu दण्ड stick, staff: མེ་ཏོག་ལྟ་བུའི་སྡོང་བུ་ནི་བཻ་ཌཱུར the flower-like staff was lapis lazuli; acc. to Cs. 1. a small trunk. 2. stalk. 3. wick. 4. कलम्ब, कलम्बी [1. the stalk of a pot-herb. 2. an arrow]S.

སྡོང་བུ་རིང་ ṣdoṅ-bu-riṅ = ཀུ་བ་ ku-wa gourd (Ṃṅon.).

སྡོང་བུའི་སྨན་ ṣdoṅ-buẖi ṣman दण्ड, मेषघ्न n. of a medicinal plant.

སྡོང་ཟླ་ ṣdoṅ-zla = ཟླ་གྲོགས་ zla-grogs friend, associate.

སྡོང་རས་ ṣdoṅ-ras a cotton wick (Ṟtsii.); སྡོང་ཤིང་ ṣdoṅ-çiṅ, སྡོང་རྐང་ doṅ-rkaṅ a wick of wood, of pith.

སྡོད་ ṣdoḏ = ངལ་བསོ་བ་ ṅal-ẖso-wa विराम, विरति respite, relaxation.

སྡོད་པ་ ṣdoḏ-pa आस्, प्रतीक्ष् pf. and fut. བསྡད་ ḇṣdaḏ 1. to sit; དལ་བར་སྡོད་པ་ dal-war ṣdoḏ-pa to sit still, to be at ease. 2. to stay, to stop, to wait: ཐོག་མར་དེར་བསྡད་ thog-mar der-ḇṣdaḏ for the present I will stay here yet a little longer (Mil.); ཉལ་ནས་བསྡད་འདུག་པ་ to lie down and to continue lying (Mil.), རེ་ཞིག་མ་བསད་པར་སྡོད་ཅིག wait a little yet before beginning to kill (Dzl.); སྐད་ཅིག་ཙམ་སྡོད་པའི་ལོང་མེད་པར་ without time to stop even for a moment; སྡོད་པར་བྱེད་ ṣdoḏ-par byeḏ आसीन to be seated, to cause to sit. 3. to be at home, to live, to reside, to settle at. བཀའ་སྡོད་ ḇkaẖ-ṣdoḏ attendant, waiting servant. སྡོད་རོགས་ ṣdoḏ-rogs a sweetheart, mistress, a concubine. སྡོད་ལུགས་ ṣdoḏ-lugs = སྡོང་ཉེད (acc. to Ṟñiṅ-ma school).

སྡོམ་ ṣdom I: मर्कट, लूता the spider: སྡོམ་སྡིག་སོགས་འབུ་སྲིན་གྱི་རིགས spiders, scorpions, insects and worms, etc. (Ṟtsii.); སྡོམ་མོ་ ṣdom-mo मर्कटी a she-spider; སྡོམ་ནག་པོ་ ṣdom-nag-po black spider: སྡོམ་ནག་པོ་རྐང་ལག་གསུམ་བརྒྱ་དྲུག་ཅུ་ལ་དཔྲལ་བ་ན་མིག་གཅིག་ཡོད་པ་ཁ་བཅུ་དྲུག a black spider with 360 arms and feet having one eye on its forehead and sixteen mouths (D. R.).

Syn. ཐགས་མཁན་ thags-ṃkhan; དྲ་བ་ཅན་ dra-wa-can; ལྟེ་བ་བལ་ཅན་ ḻte-wa bal-can; སྤྲེའུ་འདྲ་ ṣpreẖu-ẖdra (Ṃṅon.).

སྡོམ་ II: summary: སྤྱི་སྡོམ་ ṣpyi-ṣdom general summary, contents; དཔེའི་སྡོམ་ dpeẖi ṣdom a table of contents, index in gen., introductory remarks, introduction.

སྡོམ་པ་ I: ṣdom-pa यम, नियम vb., pf. བསྡམས་ or བསྡོམས་ ḇṣdoms fut. བསྡམ་ or བསྡོམ་ ḇṣdom imp. སྡོམ་ ṣdom or སྡོམས་ ṣdoms 1. to bind, fasten; to tie up, bind up: ཁྲོ་ཆུས་སྡོམ་པ་ khro-chu ṣdom-pa to fasten by melted metal, *i.e.*, to solder; སོ་སྡོམ་པ་ so-ṣdom-pa to press the teeth together, to gnash; རྩ་ཁ་སྡོམ་པ་ ṟtsa-kha ṣdom-pa to close an opened vein. 2. to stanch, to stop, to cause to cease: རྩ་ཁྲག་ཤོར་བ་སྡོམ་པ་ ṟtsa-khrag çor-wa ṣdom-pa the stopping of the bloody influx; to bind, constrain, render harmless; ཉེས་པ་སྡོམ་པ་ ñes-pa ṣdom-pa to neutralize an evil (Sch.). 3. to make morally firm, to confirm; སྤྱོད་པ་སྡོམ་པ་ ṣpyoḏ-pa ṣdom-pa to make firm one's moral conduct. 4. to add together, to cash or sum up: རྒྱུད་བཞི་བསྡོམས་པས་ལེའུ་ ༡༥༦ ṟgyuḏ-ḇshi ḇṣdoms-paṣ leẖu all the four Tantras taken

together have 154 chapters; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྡམས་པ་ལ taking all together (*A. K. 1-14*).

སྡོམ་པ II: sbst. सम्वर; obligation, engagement, duty; ཕན་ཚུན་ལ on either side; སྡོམ་པ་ཆགས་པ *sdom-pa chags-pa* सम्वराकूट; སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-pahi dgra* सम्वरारि; སྡོམ་པ་ལེན་པ *sdom-pa len-pa* (*Glr.*) or སྡོམ་པ་འཛིན་པ *sdom-pa hdsin-pa* to enter into an engagement, to bind one's self to perform a certain duty; སྡོམ་པ་སྲུང་པ *sdom-pa sruṅ-pa* to be true to one's words, to keep one's engagements; ང་ལ་སྡོམ་པ་མེད *ṅa-la sdom-pa-med* I have renounced my vow; I have no vow (*Glr.*). སྡོམ་པ་གསུམ = the three vows: (1) སོ་ཐར་གྱི་སྡོམ་པ the vow of an ordinary Buddhist for self-emancipation; (2) བྱང་སེམས་ཀྱི་སྡོམ་པ the vow of a *Bodhisattva* for universal liberation; (3) གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྡོམ་པ the *Tantrik* or mystical vow. We find also དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་སྡོམ་པ priestly vow; སྦྱིན་བདག་གི་སྡོམ་པ the vows of a *Dānapati* (almsgiver); སྨན་པའི་སྡོམ་པ the vows of a physician. (*K. du.* པ *42*).

སྡོམ་བྱེད *sdom-byed* 1. one that binds by duty, etc. 2. an astringent medicine (*Cs.*); སྡོམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ a mystical posture in *yoga* signifying perseverance: དེ་ནས་སྡོམ་བྱེད་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་བཀྲོལ་བས་ཀླུ་དེ་ཡང་རང་ཡུལ་ལ་སོང་ then being released by the mystical posture of *sdom-byed*, the nāga returned to his own country (*D. R.*).

སྡོམ་ཚིག *sdom-tshig* a summary in a few words.

སྡོམ་ལ *sdom-la* summarily, in brief, in short.

སྡོམ་གཟེར *sdom-gzer* rivet of a pair of scissors or tongs (*Sch.*).

སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-pahi dgra* an epithet of Kāmadeva (*Mñon.*).

སྡོམ་བུ *sdom-bu*, (གོང་བུ) a ditch, ravine; a ball; a round tassel.

སྡོམ་བརྩོན *sdom-brtson* यति, भिक्षु a professional sage, an ascetic: ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་ལྟར་ན་སྡོམ་བརྩོན་གྱི་ཚུལ་ནས according to the custom of lama ascetics in conformity with religious rules.

Syn. ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *kun-tu-rgyu*; གཙང་བར་གནས *gtsaṅ-war gnas*; ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *khrus-kyi brtul-shugs*; སྨྲ་བར་བཅད་པ *smra-war bcad-pa* (*Mñon.*).

སྡོམ་གཅོད་པ *sdom-gcod-pa* = གཉེར་འཁྱག་པ a waiter, valet; sentinel (*D.-çel. 11*).

སྡོམ་འཆིང་ *sdom-hchiṅ* = ཉེས་པ fault, guilt (*Mñon.*).

སྡོར *sdor* a general term for spices, butter, lard, or oil, which give seasoning to food; that which gives relish to food; seasoning, condiment; esp. ཐུག་སྡོར *thug-sdor* that which makes soup tasteful, delicious, viz: meat; ཚོད་སྡོར *tshod-sdor* grease used to roast vegetables, greens, &c. (*Rtsii.*); ཚྭ་སྡོར *tshwa-sdor* salt and meal; ཇ་སྡོར *ja-sdor* = མར butter, for the tea-soup of Tibetans.

བརྡ *brda* or བརྡའ *brdah* सङ्केत, समय 1. any sign, gesture; ལག་བརྡ signal with the hand; མིག་བརྡ signs by the eye. ཆགས་པ་འདོད་པའི་བརྡ་མང་དུ་བསྟན་ནས making many wanton gestures. 2. call, signal: ཚོགས་བརྡ call by the beating of the drum, sounding of the trumpet or the ringing of the bell, for assembling at an entertainment; གཉིས་བརྡ summons to bed; ཞབས་བརྡ proclaiming arrival by beating drums or by firing guns. 3. sign, symptom, token, inference: མི་རྟག་འགྱུར་བའི་བརྡར it is an indication of their impermanent condition (*Pth.*). བརྡར as a symbol, symbolically; བརྡ་སྤྲོད་པ, སྦྱོར་བ, འགྲོལ་བ to explain, describe, represent (with accus., and prob. also with genit.); ཡིན་ལུགས་ཀྱི་བརྡ་འགྲོལ་བ to explain the essence or nature

of things, metonomically: དེའི་བརྡ་ཅི་ལགས what may be the symbolical meaning of it (*Mil.*). 4. mystic phrase or key-word. 5. word in gen. འབོད་པའི་བརྡ verbal interjection (*Liç.*); དྲིས་པའི་བརྡ་རྙིང་ an obsolete word being asked; བརྡ་སྒྱུར་པ an interpreter (*Sch.*); བརྡའི་བླ་མ is stated to be a lama who instructs verbally esp. with regard to the spelling of words; བརྡ་ཡང་མི་འདྲ་སྣ་ཚོགས་བྱུར there came also into use various spellings (*Zam.*); བརྡ་རྙིང་ *brda-rñiṅ* old orthography; བརྡ་གསར new orthography; བོད་ཀྱི་བརྡའི་བསྟན་བཅོས a grammatical treatise on Tibetan words; ཚིག་བརྡ=ཚིག, ཚིག་བརྡ་ཤེས་འགྲོལ་བ to explain words (*Mil.*, *Jä.*) བརྡའི་ཕྱག *brdahi-phyag* homage with words, also mutterings expressive of respect in bowing down: བརྡའི་ཕྱག་བཅུ་གཉིས་འཚལ་ནས having made twelve prostrations with words of respect on his lips (*A. 37*).

བརྡ་དཀྲོག *brda-dkrog* alarm, warning, notice of danger.

བརྡ་སྐད *brda-skad* symbolical language, sign-expression.

བརྡ་ཆད *brda-chad* language, evidence; མེ་ལོང་གི་བརྡ་ཆད the language or evidence of the mirror.

བརྡ་སྟོན་པ *brda-ston-pa* प्रहेलिका-भञ्ज to unravel an enigma.

བརྡ་འདུམ་ཤེས *brda-hdum-çes* संज्ञा signal of danger.

བརྡ་སྤྲལ་བ་ *brda-spral-wa* openly or clearly to explain; explanation of a sign or symbol.

བརྡ་སྤྲོད *brda-sprod* (བརྡའ་སྤྲོད) वैयाकरण 1. explanation of words; མིང་དོན་བརྡ་སྤྲོད *miṅ-don brda-sprod* n. of a dictionary of mystical and technical terms. 2. orthography. 3. as vb.=ར་སྤྲོད་པ *ra-sprod-pa* to verify evidence or terms. བརྡའ་སྤྲོད་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *brdah-sprod-pahi bstan-bcos* n. of a grammatical work.

བརྡའ་ཤེས *brdah-çes* (གྲངས) संज्ञा a numerical figure; བརྡའ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོ महासंज्ञा a number of higher value than the preceding.

བརྡབ་པ *brdab-pa* pf. བརྡབས 1. to fold, to place together; ཐལ་མོ་བརྡབ folded the palms; སྣོད་བརྡབ *snod-brdab* puts one vessel on another, one box or vessel placed in another; གདན་བརྡབ a rug folded; གོས་བརྡབ་པ to keep clothes in proper folds, or to fold up clothes; ལག་པ་བརྡབས folded arms or hands (*Situ. 75*). 2. to fall down, go down, to sink; རེས་གྲུ་མཚོའི་གཏིང་དུ་བརྡབས་པ་ལྟར་བྱེད་དོ at one time (the boat) seemed as if it was going down to the bottom of the sea (*A. 16*); ཆང་བཟི་ནས་བརྡབས་སོང་ being drunk he fell down (*i.e.*, folded up).

བརྡབས་སིགས *brdabs-bsigs* oppression, tyranny; giving trouble to the subjects (*Yig. k. 3*).

བརྡར་བ *brdar-wa* pf. form of བརྡར་བ: མཚོན་བརྡར་ཏོ sharpened the weapons (*Situ. 75*).

བརྡར་བཏགས་པ *brdar btags-pa* सांकेतिक symbolical.

བརྡལ་བ *brdal-wa* विसृमर; v. བཀྲམ་པ [creeping down, gently gliding]*S.*

བརྡས *brdas* a pf. of འདེད: རྗེས་སུ་བརྡས *rjes-su brdas* (*Situ. 75*).

བརྡུང་ *brduṅ* or བརྡུང་བ pf. བརྡུངས *brduṅs* (*Ṅag. 40*).

བརྡེག་པ *brdeg-pa* प्रहारदान 1. altern. form and fut. of རྡེག་པ also seems=beaten to death. 2.=ཟ་བ to eat, eating.

བརྡེག་ཆ *brdeg-cha*=མཚོན་ཆ weapons, sword, etc. शक्ति a javelin (*Mṅon.*).

བརྡེག་འཆོས *brdeg-hchos* पतित 1. falling down, fall. 2. a dance.

བརྡུང་མ *brduṅ-ma* (སྦྲག་པ་ལྟ་བུ a beating, pulverisation).

བརྡོག་པ *ḇrdog-pa* = ཟོས་པ eaten up.

བརྡུང་བ *ḇrduń-wa* v. རྡུང་བ *rduń-wa.*

བརྡུགས *ḇrdugs* pf. of བདུག་པ *ḇdug-pa* and བདུག་པས་བརྡུགས *ḇdug-pas ḇrdugs* seems to be an intensive form (*Situ. 75*).

བརྡུལ་བ *ḇrdul-wa* 1. to deceive, to cheat (*Sch.*). 2. to swing, brandish, flourish. གཡབ་མོ་བརྡུལ་བ *gyab-mo ḇrdul-wa* to swing a fly-flap (*Jä.*).

བརྡེག་པ *ḇrdeg-pa* 1. हन् to strike, bang: འཕྲུལ་འཁོར་བརྡོན་ཐབས་ཀྱི་བརྡེག་འཆག་གཏང་ནས the machine giving bangs and cuts of a violent character. 2. अभ्यवहार to eat.

བརྡེག་ཆ *ḇrdeg-cha* = གྲི *gri.*

བརྡེག་འཚོག་པ *ḇrdeg-ḥtshog-pa* (བརྡུང་གྲབས་བྱེད་པ *ḇrduń-grabs byeḏ-pa*) 1. to threaten to beat, prepare to beat. 2. to tumble down as if falling down under intoxication; to slip, to slide, to lose one's footing.

བརྡོས་པ *ḇrdos-pa* (གཞན་ལ *gshan-la*) अभिद्रुत [run towards, attacked]*S.*

བལྡགས་པ *ḇldags-pa* लेह [licking]*S.*

བལྡད *ḇldaḏ* explained by: གླང་དང་ར་ལུག་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཟ་ཡིས་བལྡད *ḇldaḏ* is the chewing the cud by oxen, goats and sheep.

བསྡམས་པ *ḇsdams-pa,* v. སྡོམ་པ *sdom-pa.*

བསྡམ་མོ *ḇsdam-mo* a knot, a tied bandage.

བསྡམ་ར *ḇsdam-ra* = བཀག་སྡོམ་དམ་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ḇkag-sdom dam-po byeḏ-pa* (*Ṟtsii.*).

བསྡར་བ *ḇsdar-wa Sch.*; in མདུན་དུ་བསྡར་བ *m̱dun-du ḇsdar-wa* to hope, to expect or wait for a favour.

བསྡིགས *ḇsdigs* चित object to fix the eyes on, either to steady the vision or in mystic contemplation: འཇིགས་ཚུལ་གྱིས་བསྡིགས *ẖjigs-tshul-gyis ḇsdigs* (*Situ. 76*); = དམིགས་པ *ḏmigs-pa.*

བསྡིགས་ཚིག *ḇsdigs-tshig* a catch or quibble in a dispute = རྒོལ་ཚིག *rgol-tshig* or རྒོལ་བའི་ཚིགས *rgol-waḥi tshigs* (*M̱ńon.*).

བསྡུ་བ *ḇsdu-wa* pf. བསྡུས་པ *ḇsdus-pa* fut. བསྡུ *ḇsdu* to collect.

བསྡུ་བ *ḇsdu-wa* sbst. समास or བསྡུ་ཡིག *ḇsdu-yig.* 1. union of words and syllables under certain grammatical rules, collection, gathering; བསྡུས་ཏེ་བསྡོམས་ནས *ḇsdus-te ḇsdoms-nas* having abridged; བསྡུས་དོན *ḇsdus-don* समासार्थ precise meaning; བསྡུས་པ་ལས་གྱུར་པ *ḇsdus-pa las gyur-pa* རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ་ཀྱི་གཟུགས a form compounded from atoms. 2. co-operation, partnership, fellowship. བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི *ḇsdu-waḥi dńos-po ḇshi* the four essentials of partnership or co-operation:—(1) མཁོ་བ་སྦྱིན་པ *m̱kho-wa sbyin-pa*; (2) སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *sñan-par smra-wa*; (3) འཇིག་རྟེན་དོན་མཐུན་པ *ẖjig-ṟten don m̱thun-pa*; (4) གདུལ་བྱའི་དོན་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *gdul-byaḥi don-la spyoḏ-pa.* བསྡུས་པའི་སྡོམ *ḇsdus-paḥi sdom* पिण्ड conglommerate mass; དབང་དུ་བསྡུས་པ *ḏwań-du ḇsdus-pa* brought under one's control or power (*Situ. 76*). བསྡུས་བཞོམ *ḇsdus-ḇshom* संघात a hell, perdition.

བསྡུམས་པ *ḇsdums-pa* = བར་བསྡུམ་བྱེད་པ *bar-ḇsdums byeḏ-pa* treaty, intermediation, reconciliation.

བསྡུར་བ *ḇsdur-wa* प्रतिनिधि to compare [party representative, party fighting]*S.*

བསྡོགས་པ *ḇsdogs-pa* to compose, prepare, make ready: ལྷམ་གྱི་བསྡོགས་པ *lham-gyi ḇsdogs-pa*; ཉེར་བསྡོགས་པ *ñer-ḇsdogs-pa* id.; སྟ་གོན་བསྡོགས *sta-gon-ḇsdogs* (*Situ. 76*).

བསྡོངས་ཏེ *ḇsdońs-te* together, in company with (*Ńag. 42*).

བསྡོམས *ḇdoms* = བསྡུ་ཡིག *ḇsdu-yig* (*M̱ńon.*).

བསྡོས *ḇsdos* (see ante སྡོ་བ *sdo-wa*) risked.

ན

ན I: *na* 1. the twelfth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding in sound to Sanskrit न or English *n*. 2. num. fig.: 12.

ན II. as a symbol ན *na* signifies steadiness, བརྟན་པ or མི་གཡོ་བ; and, further, it signifies དཀོན་མཆོག་རབ་ཏུ་བརྟན་པ to have steady faith in the Buddhist Trinity (*K. my.* ཀ *207*). Again in the *Tantra*, ན means futurity or མ་འོངས་པ (*K. g.* ཕ *179*). Also ན་ནི་ཆོས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མིང་དང་གཟུགས་ཡོངས་སུ་ཤེས་པ་སྟོན་ནོ *na* explains the knowledge of the name and forms of all things, *i.e.*, matter. In mysticism ན is used to denote སྐལ་ངན अभागा bad luck (*K. g.* ཕ *179*).

ན III: or ནག *na-ga* 1. meadow, pasture land; ན་མ་ནང་སྐྱེ it grows on meadows (*Vai. sṅ*). 2. ན old name of the province of Gar in Upper Tibet (*A. 148*). 3. sbst.=ན་ཚོད or ན་སོ (resp. སྐུ་ན *sku-na*) age, stage of life; ན་ཚོད་རྒས་པས *na-tshod rgas-pas* of advanced age (*Vai. sṅ.*); ན་སོ་གཞོན་ཏེ *na-so gshon-te* being young; ན་ཚོད་ཀྱི་དབྱེ་བ *na-tshod-kyi dbye-wa* the different ages or stages of life (*Jä.*); ན་ཆུང་ *na-chuṅ* maiden, virgin: ན་ཆུང་བཟང་མོ་བཅུ *nachuṅ bzaṅ-mo bcu* ten beautiful girls; ན་མཉམ *na-mñam*=ལོ་མཉམ *lo-mñam* of equal or same age, contemporaneous; ན་ཞུམ नवगी a young maiden.

ན IV: 1. the locative case-sign added to substantives, and to be translated: in, on, at, unto: གཡས་ན *gyas-na* on the right; གཡོན་ན *gyon-na* on the left; ལོ་རྒྱུས་ན *lo-rgyus-na* in a book of history; དེ་ན *de-na* there, in that place; དུས་གཅིག་ན at the same time, at a certain time; དེའི་ཚེ་ན at that time, then. 2. added to verbs, either to the inf. or more frq. to the verbal root, when it implies the construction of a gerund and is best rendered by "on" his doing so-and-so, or by "when" he did or was doing such a thing, etc. 3. added, as *Ja.* points out, to the instr. of substantives and verbs: རྒྱུ་དེས་ན for that reason, therefore; ཅིའི་རྒྱུས་ན for what reason, why, wherefore; དེ་བས་ན hence, thus, so then, accordingly, very frq. ཁུར་བས་ན *khur-was-na* because they carried (*Glr.*); also added to the terminative case: ཐོག་མར་ན། གཅིག་ཏུ་ན། གཉིས་སུ་ན in the first place, firstly, etc., (*Dzl.*); ཆེད་དུ་ན on account of.

ན V: the next meaning of ན as given in the work *Smra-sgo* is:—དམིགས་ཀྱིས་འབྱེད་དང་རྒྱུ་མཚན་དང་། རྒྱུ་མཚན་དོན་གྱིས་བསྟན་པ་དང་། ལས་དང་ཆེད་དང་རྟེན་གནས་དང་། This definition refers in fact to the use of ན as a conditional conjunction when it is placed after the verb of the clause it affects and is rendered by "if." Frequently but not always the word གལ་ཏེ *gal-te* is put at the beginning of such clause, and གལ་ཏེ with ན together= "if." In *Situ. 22* there is given an elaborate explanation of ན as conditional particle:—1. དམིགས་ཀྱིས་དབྱེ་བའི་དོན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ applied to show how a thing is comprised or on what it depends, for instance དངོས་སུ་ན if in reality or substantially; མདོར་བསྡུ་ན if taken together. 2. རྒྱུ་མཚན་གྱི་དོན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ applied to

express reason or conditional existence: འདི་ཡོད་ནས་འདི་བྱུང་ this having existed, that arose; མེ་ཡོད་ན་དུ་བ་བྱུང་ fire existing, smoke came out. 3. as a suppositional particle: འདྲེར་ཤིང་ཡང་མེད་ན་ཤིང་སྐམ་པ་ཇི་ལྟར་ཡོད། if there exists no wood at all how can there be dry wood? འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཡིན་ན་མི་རྟག་པར་རུང་ངམ། if matter is not composite can there be impermanency? 4. although: འདི་སྔོན་དུ་ཉེས་པ་སྤྱོད་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན་ནའང་དགེ་བ་ལ་ཡིད་འཇུག་བྱེད་དོ། although he was formerly a transgressor he is now applying his mind to piety; འདི་སྔོན་ནོར་གྱིས་དབུལ་བ་ཡིན་ན། ད་ནི་དབུལ་པོ་མ་ཡིན་ནོ although this (person) was poor formerly, he is now no longer poor. 5. applied to prayer=if indeed: བདག་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཐོབ་ན་ཅི་མ་རུང་། སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་བདེ་བ་དང་ལྡན་ན་སྙམ་མོ། if indeed, I obtained saintly enlightenment, I should think that all living beings were happy! 6. applied to express doubt: ས་བོན་ཞིག་བཏབ་ན། འདི་ལས་མྱུ་གུ་འབྱུང་ངམ་མི་འབྱུང་ if I sow seeds would seedlings (at all) come out of them? (*Situ. 21*). ན is also used with ནམ *nam*: ནམ་དུས་ལ་བབ་ན *nam-dus-la bab-na* when the time comes, frq.; ནམ་འགྲོ་ན *nam-hgro-na* when I go, was going, shall go. We have not space to illustrate the usage of ན with གལ་ཏེ the latter word merely serving to show where the conditional clause commences.

‡ ན་ཀ *Na-ka* नक n. of a Buddhist sage at whose request the poet **Kshemendra wrote** his famous poem Avadāna Kalpalatā.

‡ ན་ཀྲ *na-kra* नक्र a sea-monster of egg-born species, possibly a crocodile, an alligator.

ན་ཁ *Na-kha* n. of a place in Tibet: ན་ཁ་པ་གྲུབ་ཆེན་ཐར་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན the saint *Thar-pahi Rgyal-mtshan* of Nakha (*Loṅ.* ༢ *18*). 2.=སྤང་ green-sward, turf.

ན་ཁི *na-khi* (སྨན) शीतल, शुक्ति [1. the plant *Marsilea quadrifolia.* 2. pearl oyster]*S.*

ན་ག *na-ga* pasture land, green meadow. ན་ག་ཕ་ནི *na-ga pha-ni* नागफणि n. of a medicinal plant.

‡ ན་གི *na-gi* नगी n. of a medicinal seed of the size and appearance of a pea, prob. a cubeb (*Rtsii.*) [lit. mountain-born]*S.*

Syn. ཉ་ཕྱིས་དུང་ *ña-phyis-duṅ*; རྨིག་པ *rmig-pa*; ཀོ་ལའི་འདབ *ko-lahi hdab*; མི་རྒན་སེན་མོ *mi-rgan sen-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ན་གུ་ཅན་ *na-gu-chan*=སྤང་རྩི *spaṅ-rtsi* green sward, pasture land.

ན་གུ་ལེ *na-gu-le* कौशिक [the plant *Vatica robusta.*]*S.*

ན་ཆུང་མ *na-chuṅ-ma*=ན་ཆུང་མོ युवती a virgin, a young woman, a damsel.

Syn. བུ་མོ་གཞོན་ནུ *bu-mo gshon-nu*; ལང་ཚོ་དང་པོ *laṅ-tsho daṅ-po*; ཕྱོགས་མེད་མ *phyogs-med-ma*; ནོར་ལྡན་མ *nor-ldan-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ན་མཉམ་མ *na-mñam-ma*=གྲོགས་མོ समवयसी a female friend, a mistress (*Mṅon.*).

ན་ཏི་ཀ *Na-ti-ka* n. of a place in ancient India (*K. du.* ར *328*).

ན་ཉིང་ *na-niṅ* पुरत: last year, preceding year [previously, before, in front]*S.*

ན་བ *na-wa* 1. to be ill, sick; also the state of being ill, illness, sickness; ན་བ་གསོ་བ to cure sickness (though ནད is more in use); ན་བ་དང་འཆི་བ *na-wa daṅ hchi-wa* disease and death; སྐྱེ་རྒ་ན་འཆི *skye-rga-na-hchi*, v. སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa* I. 2. sbst.=ནད་པ a sick person; རྒས་པ་དང་ན་བ old and sick people; ན་བ་པ་ན་བ་མ an invalid (male and female) (*Cs.*); ན་མཁན one

laid up with disease, ན་མོ a female patient (*Mil.*); ན་བ་མཁན a sickly person, an invalid (*Cs.*); ན་བ་ཅན sickly; ན་བ་མེད healthy (*Cs.*); ན་ལོག after falling ill (*Sch.*); རྣ་བ་ན་བ ear-ache; ལུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ན my whole body aches; སོ་ན་ན if the tooth aches; ནན་ན་ན it aches on pressing (*S.g.*); མགོ་པ་ན་བ་ལ (good) for the headache, for disease of the brain; ན་འབྲེང་ complication of diseases or fits of ན་བ generally. ན་ཚ *na-tsha* = illness: ན་ཚ་མེད་པའི་མི་ལ་སྨན་མི་འགྲོད། medicine is not congenial to one who is not ill.

† **ན་བ་མ་ལི་ཀ** *na-wa ma-li-ka* नवमल्लिक the flower *Jasminum sambac.*

† **ན་བ་ཙ་ཏི་ཀ** *na-wa tsa-ti-ka* नवचटक n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*) [a young sparrow]*S.*

ན་བུན *na-bun* मक्षिका, मिक्षिका fogs, line of thick mist which hangs over the sides and tops of hills. བྱིན་རླབས་ཀྱི་ན་བུན *byin-rlabs-kyi na-bun* the fog of blessings.

Syn. སྨུག་པ *smug-pa*; ཁུག་རྣ *khug-rna.*

ན་བུན་བུ་མོ *na-bun bu-mo* a kind of worm.

ན་མ *na-ma* abbr. = ན name for སྟོད་གར *stod-gar* the province of Gar in upper Tibet and མ for the lake Ma-pham (Manasarovara) (*A. 148*).

ན་མོ *na-mo* नमः praise, glory, adoration [bowing one-self down]*S.* ན་མོ་གུ་རུ *na-mo gu-ru* praise to the teacher! frq. in Milaraspa.

ན་མོ་ཆེ *Na-mo-che* n. of a place in ancient India: དེ་ནས་ནལ་འབྱོར་པས་ན་མོ་ཆེར་སྙགས་པ་དང་ (*A. 114*).

ན་ཚོད *na-tshod* वयः age; ན་ཚོད་མཉམ་པ वयस्य of the same age; ན་ཚོད་ལྡན युवन् youthful, young.

ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshod-gnas* 1. = ཁུ་བྱུག *khyu-byug* the cuckoo. 2. = བྱ་རོག raven (*Mñon.*). 3. a name for ཨ་རུ་ར हरितकी and སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *skyu-ru-ra* आमलकी *Myrobolana embelica.*

ན་ཚོད་གནས་པ *na-tshod gnas-pa*, ལང་ཚོ་དར་བ वयःस्था a youth (*Mñon.*) [a youthful maiden]*S.* ན་ཚོད་ཡོལ *na-tshod-yol* passed youth, one whose youth is over; but acc. to *Rtsii.* an old man between 60 and 72 years of age.

ན་རྫ *na-rdsa* चह [sprinkled]*S.*

ན་བཟའ *na-bzah* (nāmzā) निवासन, वास dress, clothes, covering. Also the cloth coverings of an idol. ན་བཟའི་ལྟེབ་ཏུ *na-bzahi lteb-tu* = ན་བཟའི་གཤེབ་ཏུ in the fold of the dress: ཁྱིའུ་བུ་ཆུང་སྙིང་རྗེ་གསུང་ན་བཟའི་ལྟེབ་ཏུ་བཏུམ་ནས་བྱོན saying poor pup! having wrapped it up in his garment, he proceeded (*A. 13*). ན་བཟའ་སྒྲོན *na-bzah sgron* or ན་བཟའ་འབུལ offering of raiment. ན་བཟའ་གོས་དྲུག *na-bzah gos-drug* the six kinds of clothes used by the Bon priest are the following;—སྨད་གོས *smad-gos*, སྨད་ཧོག *smad-hog*, སྨད་ཤམ *smad-çam*, སྟོད་གོས *stod-gos*, སད་ཤུ *sad-shu*, སད་ལྷམ *sad-lham* an additional one is འདིང་བ *hdiñ-wa.*

ན་ཧུན *na-hun* acc. to Bon = ན་བུན *na-bun*: གཡོ་བའི་རླུང་བསྐྱོད་ན་ཧུན་ཡལ་བ་འདྲ། agitated by the blowing wind like vanishing mists (*D.R.*).

† **ན་ཡ་ཀོ་ཏ** *Na-ya ko-ta* नयकोट n. of a village in Nepal.

ན་ར *Na-ra* n. of a place in the 10th century A.D. in Southern India (*A. 40*).

† **ན་ར་ཀཾ** *na-ra-kam* नरक = དཀྱིལ་འཁོར मण्डल; (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ *28*). [1. hell. 2. a sort of mystical diagram framed in summoning up a divinity, etc.]*S.*

‡ ན་རག་ *na-rag*=རྡོ་རྗེ་དམྱལ་བ Vajra Naraka eternal hell, or དམྱལ་བ་མནར་མེད་ *dmyal-wa mnar-med* the hell of ceaseless torture.

ན་རམ་ *na-ram* n. of a medicinal plant used for diarrhœa.

† ན་རི་ཀི་ལ། *na-ri ki-la* नारिकेल cocoa-nut: ན་རི་ཀེ་ལའི་ཚལ་ལ་སྐྱེས་པའི་དབང་པོ་རྫང་ཟད་བཞག་ནས་ སྤུར་སྤུ་ནའི་སྦྲུ་མ་སྡིན་ན་སྐྱེས་བུའི་དབང་པོའི་ཤུ་བའི་ནད་སེལ་བ་བྱེད་དོ (*K. g.* ༥ *48*).

ན་རེ་ *na-re*=he (someone) says or said. It hardly occurs in old classical literature, but is frq. in later literature, especially in *Mil.* and *Pth.*

† ན་ལ་ད་ *Na-la-da* n. of a sage (*K. du.* ད *121*). [Prob. the same as Nārada नारद the divine sage who was produced from the forehead of Brahmā]*S.*

† ན་ལ་ཙེ་ *Na-la-tse* n. of the sister of Das'ānana the fabulous king of Ceylon: དེ་ནས་ སྲིན་པོ་ད་ཤ་གྲཱི་བས། ལྷ་དང་མི་འདུལ་འདོད་པའི་དོན་ཆེད་ དུ་སྲིང་མོ་ན་ལ་ཙེ་མ་ཧཱ་དེ་བ་ལ་བཙུན་མོར་འབུལ་ལོ། then the Rākṣasa Dasagrīva for the purpose of conquering gods and men gave his sister Nalatse in marriage to Mahādeva (*K. g.* ཀ *317*).

† ན་ལི་ *na-li* bowl, basin, an iron or china dish (*Jä.*).

† ན་ལིན་ *na-lin*=ལྷ་ཡི་མེ་ཏོག *lha-yi me-tog* n. of a celestial flower (*Hbrom.* ག *17*) [prob. the same as *Nalina* नलिन a lotus-flower or water-lily]*S.*

† ན་ལེན་དྲ་ *Na-len-dra* नालन्द the great monastery of Nālanda in Magadha, which was a Buddhist seminary; also name of a small monastery in Phenvul in Tibet.

ན་ལེ་ཤམ་ *na-le-çam* मौक्तिक 1. pearl. 2. कृष्ण मरिच, नागकेशर [pepper; a small tree with fragrant blossoms, called *Mesua roxburghii*]*S.*

Syn. གྲོལ་བ་ཅན་ *grol-wa-can*; མུ་ཏིག *mu-tig* (*Mṅon.*).

ན་ལེ་ཤམ་དཀར་པོ་ *na-le-çam dkar-po* रेणुक [a particular drug or medicinal substance said to be fragrant, but bitter and slightly pungent in taste, and of a greyish colour; it is produced in grains about the size of pepper-corns]*S.*

Syn. གཉིས་སྐྱེས་ *gnis-skyes*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ *hphrog-byed*; གདུགས་ཅན་ *gdugs-can*; གདུང་ཅན་ *gduṅ-can*; སེར་སྐྱེ *ser-skye* (*Mṅon.*).

ན་ལེ་ཤག *na-le-çag* Sāl, *S.g.*;=ཤི་ཀྲུ *çi-kru* n. of an acrid medicine.

ན་རོ་ *na-ro* 1. the *o*, or the vowel sign for the letter ཨོ o in the Tibetan alphabet also called ནྲོ 2. रोग [disease]*S.*

ན་རོ་མཁའ་སྤྱོད་མ *Na-ro-mkhah-spyod-ma* a dakini who is taken to be the tutelary goddess of the Sa-kya sect, and said to be an emanation of variant type from Dorje Phagmo.

† ན་རོ་ཏ *na-ro-ta* or Narotapa; Tib. ན་རོ་པ *Na-ro-pa* a celebrated Buddhist sage of Nālanda in Magadha who guarded the northern gate of the monastery of Vikrama S'ila. Born of Kāshmir Brāhman parents he became a pandit before his conversion to Buddhism, and wrote a learned treatise on the subject of subduing the Tīrthika in disputation. Being miraculously told by a *Khaḍoma* that he should receive instructions in Buddhism from Tilopa and meditating for twelve years he obtained the occult powers called མཆོག་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ. He

returned to the life of an anchorite about the 70th year of his age leaving the Buddhist ministry to Dīpaṁkara S'rīj-ñāna (Atis'a).

‡ ནཱ=*nā* man (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ *28*) [the word *nā* may be derived from the Sanskrit *nṛ* (man), in the nominative case, singular number]*S.*

‡ ནཱ་ག *nā-ga* नाग the Indian term for ཀླུ *klu.* q. v.

‡ ནཱ་ག་གེ་སར *nā-ga ge-sar* नागकेसर also called नागपुष्प [probably *Michelia champaka*]*S.*

Syn. གསེར་མིང་ཅན *gser-miṅ-can*; ཚམ་པ་སྐྱེས *tsam-pa-skyes*; བུང་བ་དགའ *buṅ-wa-dgaḥ* (*Mṅon.*).

† ནཱ་ག་ཏ་ལཱ་པ *nā-ga ta-lā-pa* नागतलाप n. of a lake in one of the fabulous cemeteries of Buddhist India.

‡ ནཱ་ག་རི *nā-ga-ri* the civic language, or the language of the civilized people, the character in which modern Sanskrit is written.

‡ ནཱ་གོ་པ *Nā-go-pa* n. of a Buddhist Indian ascetic who used to put on scarcely any clothes, and called the naked saint; while in Konkan in S. W. India he was found lecturing in the harem of a king who consequently caused his limbs to be cut off. It is said that the saint bearing the pain with indifference caused the king's limbs to be cut off by some occult agency. He resided in a hermitage in the Vindhya mountains (*K. dun. 54*).

‡ ནཱ་མ *nā-ma* नाम=ཞེས་བྱ་བ *shes-bya-wa* named, so-called.

‡ ན་རི་ཀྲོ་ར *na-ri kro-ra* a very delicious fruit (*K. d.* ར *20*).

ནག་པོ *nag-po* कृष्ण, काल black; dark, gloomy; ཁ་མདོག་ནག་པོ *kha-mdog nag-po* कालक, कलङ्क, मलीमस् black colour, black or dark appearance. བེར་ཕྱི་ནག་པོ་ནང་དཀར *ber-phyi nag-po naṅ-dkar* a garment out side black inside white (*Rtsii.*); མི་ནག *mi-nag* or མི་ནག་པ *mi-nag-pa* 1. a layman who has entered the state of religious enlightenment, but is still in the darkness of a worldly life. 2. a married man. ནག་ཅན *nag-can* a wicked man, a murderer; a person guilty of a crime (*Sch.*); མི་ནག་ཅན་དོང་ནས་ཐར་པ a criminal released or escaped from prison.

ནག་ཁྲ *nag-khra* paintings in various colours on a black plain or basis.

ནག་གི་ཞིང *nag-gi-shiṅ* वसुर a bower [an uncultivated field]*S.*

ནག་འགྲོ *nag-ḥgro* क्षितपर्ण [1. walking in the night. 2. fire, that which causes a path to be black in moving]*S.*

ནག་རྒྱ *Nag-rgya* n. of a tribe in Ancient India: ཡུལ་སེར་སྐྱའི་རྒྱལ་རིགས་ནག་རྒྱ་རྣམས Rajputs who lived in the neighbourhood of Kapilavāstu (*Yig. 28*).

ནག་ཆགས *nag-chags* black cattle, horned cattle (*Sch.*).

ནག་ཆུ *Nag-chu* acc. to Tibetan writers the upper course of the Irawadi: བྱང་གི་ནག་ཆུ, ཤག་ཆུ, སོག་ཆུ, གསུམ་ཁམས་མདོ་སྟོད་ཀྱི་སར་འདུས་པ་ལ་ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྔུལ་ཆུ་ཟེར། དེ་ཆ་བ་རོང་སོགས་བརྒྱུད་ཁ་ཕྱོར་བཟུམ་ནས་སུ་ཁམས་དང་། དེ་ནས་ལྷ་སའི་ཡུལ་དུ་འབབ་པའི་འགྲམ་ན། ལྷ་མ་ར་བུ་ར་དང་། མོན་ཤག་ལ་དང་། ལྷ་ལ་ཞེར་བའི་མཁར་བཙན་པོ་གསུམ་ཡོད། དེ་ནས་རྒྱང་གི་ཡུལ་གྱི་ཤར་དང་། མོ་རོན་གྱི་ཉུབ་བརྒྱུད། ས་ཡི་གུའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་ལྷོ་ཉུབ་ཀྱི་ཆར་རྒྱ་མཚོར་འབབ་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་ལ། རྒྱ་གར་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཨི་ར་བ་ཏི་ཟེར the Rivers Nag-chu of the north, Shag-chu, Sog-chu, these three joining at a place in upper Kham-mdo form the river called Ngul-chu which

flowing through Tsha-wa Rong in a southward direction enters Mukham and thence passes by Ava, Amarapur, Mon Sowa, &c.; the Indians call it Airavati (*Dsam. 33*). This statement, however, is not borne out by the investigation of modern explorers who have proved the Irawadi to rise not in Tibet but in the northernmost ranges of Burmah itself.

ནག་ཆུ་ཁ་པ་ *nag-chu kha-pa* people living on the banks of the river Nag-chu who are notorious for their thievish propensities.

ནག་ཆུང་ *nag-chuṅ* or ནག་པོ་ཆུང་ཆུང་—ཐོགས་གཅིག་གྲིགས་པས་ནག་ཆུང་ཁ་ཅིག་འདུག (*A. 37*).

ནག་ཆེན་ *nag-chen* a heinous crime; a great sinner.

‡ ནག་ཏ་མཱ་ལ་ *nag-ta mā-la* n. of a tree, the black Tamāla (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

ནག་ཏིང་ *nag-tiṅ* black indeed (ཏིང་ is a ཚིག་གྲོགས་ or auxiliary word added for emphasis to the principal word ནག, so too we have སྨུག་ཏིང་ཏིང་ deep purple, སྔོ་ཏིང་ཏིང་ very blue. On the other hand ཆབ་ཆབ *chab-chab* expresses a meaning contrary to ཏིང་ཏིང་ *tiṅ-tiṅ* as in དཀར་ཆབ་ཆབ and སེར་ཆབ་ཆབ. Similar expletives are ལྷབ་ལྷབ in དམར་ལྷབ་ལྷབ or ཤིག་ཤིག in ཁྲ་ཤིག་ཤིག, and so on). ཇོ་བོ་ཞལ་འཛུམ་ནག་ཏིང་གིས་མཛད་ནས the Lord smiling with an expression of suppressed displeasure (*A. 76*).

ནག་ཐུམ་ *nag-thum* or ནག་ཐོམ་ or ནག་ཧུ་རེ་ *nag-hu-re* jet black (*Sch.*).

ནག་ནོག *nag-nog* परामर्श [touching]*S.*

ནག་ནོག་ཅན་ *nag-nog-can* not clear; fig. polluted, stained with sin.

ནག་ནོག་དྲི་མས་ནོགས་པ་ *nag-nog dri-mas nogs-pa* covered with dirt, dirty, dingy.

ནག་པ *nag-pa* चित्रा (སྐར་མ *skar-ma*) the thirteenth constellation. ནག་ཟླ་བ་ *nag-zla-wa* चैत्रमास [March-April]*S.* ནག་པས་ཉ་ *nag-pas-ña* चैत्रपूर्णिमा [the full-moon day of March-April]*S.* ནག་པའི་ཚོགས་ *nag-pahi-tshogs* [कर्बुर variegated]*S.*

ནག་པོ་ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ *Nag-po khyab-hjug* n. of Vishṇu (*Hbrom. 41*).

ནག་པོ་འགྲོ་ཤེས་ *nag-po hgro-çes*= ཡི་གེ་གོ་བདེ་བ་བྲིས་པ་ a clear legible writing, writing very clearly (*Rtsii.*). ནག་པོ་འགྲོ་བཤེར་ *nag-po hgro-bçer* was explained to *Jä.* as illustrating a sentence by comparing it with similar passages.

ནག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ *Nag-po chen-po* 1. महाकाल the god Mahākāla, or the lord of death; acc. to the later treatises, he is the wrathful manifestation of Chenraisi or Avalokitesvara. By propitating Mahākāla, one can get a charmed sword, elixir medicine for eye-disease, pills of wonderful properties, also the power of walking with miraculous swiftness (*K. g.* ང *291*). 2. an epithet of the king of the Nāga. ནག་པོ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཚོགས་ *nag-po chen-pohi tshogs* चेटक; attendants on Mahākāla.

ནག་པོ་དྲི་ལྡན་ *nag-po dri-ldan*, མུ་ཟི་ནག་པོ black sulphur (*Sman. 447*).

ནག་པོ་སྤྱོད་པ་ *Nag-po spyod-pa* n. of one of the Mahāsiddhas or *Grub-chen*: ཐོངས་ཐོངས་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་ནག་པོ་སྤྱོད་པ་ཞེབ་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ arise, arise, the sage Kṛṣnāchārya is coming (*K. dun. 27*).

ནག་པོ་ཤུ་ཏི་ *nag-po çu-ti* a kind of grain or seed which cures "the disease of thirst" (སྐོམ་ནད).

ནག་ཕྱོགས་ *nag-phyogs* कृष्ण [black, sin]*S.* ནག་པོ་སྡིག་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ *nag-po sdig-pahi phyogs,*

ཆོས་ལུགས་ངན་པའི་ཕྱོགས *chos-lugs ṅan-pahi phyogs* the side of irreligiousness; evil, sin, crime, etc., also the side of perverted religion, also those who behave contrary to the practices of the Buddhist religion; generally a *Mleccha*, an outsider, ཕྱི་རོལ་པ *phyi-rol-pa* and ཀླ་ཀློ *kla-klo* etc.

ནག་མ *nag-ma* a kind of vegetable medicine: ནག་མའི་ཤང་ཙམ་ནག་འཁྱིགས་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན.

ནག་མོ *nag-mo* कालिका a black woman, a woman in general; the goddess Kālī. ནག་མོའི་བུའི་མིང་ *nag-mohi-buhi-miṅ* the names of the sons of Kāli:—བུམ་པ་ཅན *bum-pa-can*; ནག་མོ་སྐྱེས *nag-mo-skyes*; མཐར་བྱེད *mthar-byed*; མུན་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *mun-pahi dwaṅ-phyug*; སྡེ་བཟང་ *sde-bzaṅ*; དུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱི་མ *dus-kyi phyi-ma*; བུམ་སྒྲ་བསྒྲེང་ *bum-sgra-bsgreṅ*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ནག་མོ་ཁྱོ་མེད *Nag-mo khyo-med* n. of a female ས་བདག *sa-bdag* or goddess of the soil.

ནག་མོ་ལྔ་ལེན *nag-mo lṅa-len* कृष्णा, पाञ्चाली one of the names of Draupadi, the joint wife of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mṅon.*).

ནག་མོ་ཅན *nag-mo-can* पीतचन्दन, सितचन्दन [a yellow fragrant wood considered as a yellow species of sandal-wood; saffron]*S.*

ནག་མོའི་འབྲས उदर्क [1. a tower. 2. a consequence]*S.*

ནག་མོའི་ཁོལ *Nag-mohi-khol* or ནག་མོའི་འབངས Kālidāsa the great Indian poet.

ནག་ཚང་ *Nag-tshaṅ* 1. = མི་ཁང་ महा-नपम. 2. n. of a Dok-land lying to the north-west of *Sa-skya* monastery, and S. of the Yeru Tsangpo (*Loṅ.* ཟ *13*).

ནག་ཚིག *nag-tshig* a point, dot.

ནག་ཚོ་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *Nag-tsho Lo-tsā-wa* (ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་རྒྱལ་བ) the Tibetan scholar and traveller who twice visited Magadha and resided for three years at the monastery of Vikrama S'ila for the purpose of bringing Atis'a to Tibet about 1000 A.D. (*Loṅ.* འ *9*).

ནགས *nags* वन, गहन a forest: མི་མེད་ནགས *mi-med-nags* solitude, lonely forest (*A. K.* *1-4*); ནགས་ཚལ *nags-tshal* a grove; ནགས་གྲུང་ घारण्य dense forests; ནགས་ཁྲོད་པ *nags-khrod-pa* वनप्रस्था or वानप्रस्थ a succession of thick woods on steep hill-sides. The names of the forests in the mountains called संकाश्यपर्वत of *Uttara Kuru* are the following:—I: (1) གྲིབ་མ་སྔོན་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས; (2) བྱ་ངེས་པར་གནས་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས; (3) ཟབ་མོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས; (4) སྤྲིན་དཀར་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས; (5) རྣམ་པར་འཕབ་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས. II: (1) གསེར་དང་ལྡན་པ; (2) དངུལ་མདོན་པོར་བརྒྱགས་པ; (3) སྤོས་པ་སྔོང་ལས་སྐྱེས་པའི་ངོས; (4) མནན་ན་ཉམ་ལ་བཏེགས་ན་འཕར་བ—these exist in the mountains of *Uttara Kuru* called རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་དགྲ་འདུལ་བའི་རི. The following forests are said to exist in the mountains of *Pūrva Videha*:—(1) ཤིག་ལེ་གསུམ་པ; 2 མགྲིན་པ་འགག་པ; (3) དགའ་བའི་རིའི་ནགས. Also (1) གསེར་གྱི་དཔལ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་ཤིང་གི་ནགས; (2) ཀ་པི་ཏྠ་བའི་ནགས; (3) སིན་དུ་ཝཱ་རའི་ནགས; (4) ཤུབ་པའི་ནགས; (5) ཙུ་ཏའི་ནགས; (6) ཀུ་ར་རའི་ནགས; (7) གསོན་པ་གསོན་པའི་ནགས; (8) དཎྜའི་ནགས दण्डकारण्य (*K. d.* ར *320*).

ནགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ *nags-kyi rgyal* काननराज ['king of the forest,' the lion; the plant *Verbesina scandens*]*S.*

ནགས་ཀྱི་གཅན་གཟན་གདུག་པ་ཅན *nags-kyi gcan-gzan gdug-pa-can* = ཏོའུ་ལོ *tohu-lo* the polecat (*Sman. 108*).

ནགས་ཀྱི་ཏིག་ཏ *nags-kyi tig-ta* a wild bitter medicinal plant, a species of *chiretta.*

Syn. རིག་པའི་རྣ་བ *rig-pahi rna-wa*; གནས་གཅིག་འཛིན *gnas-gcig-hdsin*; ལེགས་ལྡན *legs-ldan*; རོ་ལྡན *ro-ldan*; སྡོང་བུ་གཅིག *sdoṅ-bu-gcig*; སྡིག་པའི་བྲན་མོ *sdig-pahi bran-mo*; འཇོམ་བྱེད་མ *hjom-byed-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ནགས་ཀྱི་སྦལ་པ *nags-kyi sbal-pa* acc. to *Jä.*: a tree-frog; a species of frog living in dense

marshy forest: ནགས་ཀྱི་སྨལ་པའི་ཤ་ཡིས་ནི། རོ་ཙ་མཁལ་ནད་གྱུར་བར་ཕན (*Med.*).

ནགས་ཀྱི་ཤྭ་ན *nags-kyi ç̣wa-na* = སྟག་གཟིག *stag-gzig* a tiger-leopard (*Mṅon.*).

ནགས་ཀྱི་ཧི་ར *nags-kyi hi-ra* wild-boar.

ནགས་ཀྱི་ལྷ *nags-kyi-lha* वनदेवता sylvan god, nymph (*A. K. 1-4*).

ནགས་ཁྱི *nag-khyi* or ནགས་ཀྱི་ཁྱི *nag-kyi-khyi* wild dog *Cuon alpinus.*

Syn. འཕར་བ *hphar-wa*; རི་དྭགས་གསོད *ri-dwags-gsod* (*Mṅon.*).

ནགས་མངོན་པར་དགའ་བ *Nags-mṅon-par dgaḥ-wa* n. of a city in the fabulous continent of *Pas'cima Godāniya.*

ནགས་ཉེ་བ *nags-ñe-wa* उपवन, अनुवन a grove.

ནགས་ལྡན *nags-ldan* बर्हिण [a peacock]*S.*

ནགས་ལ་ལུས *nags-la-lus* = ཁྱུག *khyug* वन-प्रिय [fond of the forest, the Indian cuckoo]*S.* ནགས་ན་དགའ་བ *nags-na dgaḥ-wa* cuckoo.

Syn. ཁྱུ་བྱུག *khyu-byug*; ངག་སྙན *ṅag-sñan* (*Mṅon.*).

ནགས་བྱུང *nags-byuñ* वनज = ནགས་ཚལ་སྐྱེས *nags-tshal-skyes* ['forest-born,' an elephant, a kind of grass]*S.*

ནགས་མ *nags-ma* officinal plant used in fractures.

ནང I: *nañ* अन्तर, अन्तर्गत the space within a thing, the interior, the inside; colloq. and late literature: indoors, a house: ནང་ལ་སོང go home, ཕུག་པའི་ནང་ཀུན the whole interior of the cavern (*Mil.*); གཞོང་པའི་ནང *gshoñ-paḥi nañ* the interior of the basin; དོང་གི་ནང the interior of a pit; ཁང་པའི་ནང་ཕྱག་དར་བྱེད་པ to sweep the inside of a house (*Dzl.*); ནང་ཚང *nañ-tshañ* the whole family (*Jä.*); ནང་གི་བྱེ་བྲག་ཕྱེ་བ *nañ-gi bye-brag phye-wa* to differentiate, to specify; the inner distinction. Also ནང་གསེས specification as in: བོད་ཡུལ་གྱི་ནང་གསེས་གཙང in the specification of the provinces of Tibet Tsang is included. Other ex.: ནད་པའི་ནང་དུ་འཇུག་པ to go into the room of a sick person (*Vai. sṅ.*); དེའི་ནང་དུ་དངས་ཏེ inviting into their houses (*Mil.*); ནང་ན *nang-na*, ནང་ལ *nañ-la*, ནང་དུ *nañ-du* postp. with gen. = in, into, within; also as adv. = inside: ནང་དུ་རྡོ་གུ་ཡོད the kernel is inside; ནང་ནས *nañ-nas* from within; ནང་ལས *nañ-las* from among; རྫིང་གི་ནང་ན་ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ *rdsiñ-gi nañ-na khrus-byed-pa* (*Dzl.*) to bathe in a pond; ཆུའི་ནང་དུ་ཞུགས་པ (colloq.) to go into the water; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དེའི་ནང་དང་ཕྱི་རོལ་ན in the town and out of it (*Dzl.*); སྣའི་ནང་ནས་བྱུང it came out of his nose (*Dzl.*).

ནང II: = ནང་མོ *nañ-mo* the morning (*Jä.*); ནང་མེད་ལ *nañ-med-la* col., frq. suddenly; ནང་མེད་ནོར་རྙེད་པ *nañ-med nor-rñed-pa* to become rich unexpectedly (*S.g.*). ནང has also a special mystical sense = esoteric.

ནང་ཁོང་སྐེམས *nañ-khoñ-skems* क्षय-व्याधि consumption.

ནང་ཁྲོལ *nañ-khrol* bowels, entrails, intestines; also any separate part of them (*Jä.*); ནང་ཁྲོལ་ཏོང་བ *nañ-khrol dṭoñ-wa* spasmodic contractions of the bowels; ནང་ཁྲོལ་བཤག *nañ-khrol bshag* = མཉམ་བཤག.

ནང་འཁོར *nañ-hkhor* domestic attendants and officers, such as གསོལ་དཔོན *gsol-dpon*, གཟིམ་དཔོན *gzim-dpon*, etc.: ནང་འཁོར་བ་ལ་ཡང་གསུང་མི་གནང་བ he does not even say anything to his domestic attendants (*A. 95*).

ནང་གི་ཁང་པ *nañ-gi khañ-pa* inner apartment, also room of the house.

ནང་གི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན *nañ-gi mcod-sbyin* बलि sacrifice of animals, an offering.

ནང་གི་བྱེད་པ *nañ-gi byed-pa* སྐཏ: करण ;= སེམས་ཉིད *semş-ñid* the mind, the heart (*Mñon.*) [the internal sense-organs]*S.*

ནང་གི་ཁྲིམས *nañ-gi khrims* or ནང་ཁྲིམས *nañ-khrims* a private law, precept or doctrine not intended for the public; private punishment or chastisement.

ནང་གི་གྲུ་འཛིན *nañ-gi gru-hdsin*= གཉེར་པ store keeper, one in charge of stores (*Mñon.*).

ནང་གི་སྦྱིན་པ *nañ-gi sbyin-pa* denotes personal sacrifices, the surrendering of parts of ourself, *e.g.*, a member of the body, opp. to outward property.

ནང་གི་རིགས་བཞི *nañ-gi rigs-bshi* the four original races (of Tibet) which are:—སྟོང་ *ston*, ལྡོང་ *ldoñ*, སེ *se* and རྨུ *rmu* (*Yig. 7*).

ནང་གོག *nañ-gog*, v. ཐེར *ther.*

ནང་འགལ་བ *nañ-hgal-wa* or ནང་དུ་འགལ་བ (དངོས་སུ་ནང་འགལ་བར་འགྱུར) a general term for the inner contents of the body (*Ya-sel. 39*).

ནང་ངོར་ཤར་བ *nañ-ñor çar-wa* 1. for སྣང་ངོར་ཤར་བ perception: མིག་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྣང་ངོར་ཤར་བ perception by the sense of the eye. 2. to enlighten: དེར་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱིས་ཡུལ་དེ་ཀླུའི་ནང་ངོར་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས་ནས there Buddha having blessed (sanctified) that country for the enlightenment of the Nāga (*A. 40*).

ནང་གཅིག *nañ-gcig*= སྡོད་གཅིག *sdod-gcig* also ཉིན་གཅིག one day, one morning: ནང་གཅིག་ཁང་པའི་ཐོག་མཚམས་ཇོ་བོ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཤད་ཀ། one morning he went towards the edge of the roof of Atis'a's residence (*A. 27*).

ནང་ཆ *nañ-cha*= ནང་ཁྲོལ *nañ-khrol* intestines.

ནང་ཆགས་སུ *nañ-chags-su* in one's self, in one's own mind (*Sch.*).

ནང་ཆེན *nañ-chen* one great in orthodoxy: ས་སྐྱའི་ནང་གི་མི་ཆེན *sa-skyahi nañ-gi mi-chen* a great man under the hierarchy of Sakya.

ནང་ཆེན་སྤེར་གཅིག *Nañ-chen sper-gcig* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Loñ.* [1] *26*).

ནང་མཆོད *nañ-mchod* 1. mystical religious service; also offerings made to deities in such a service, the most important offering being sanctified beer poured from a human-skull-cup into the cups of devotees who drink it as something efficacious against evil. 2. a sort of potion consisting of the ten impurities, viz., five kinds of flesh (including human flesh), excrement, urine, blood, marrow and བྱང་སེམས་དཀར་པོ (semen) all mixed together, transsubstantiated by charms into བདུད་རྩི *bdud-rtsi* the potion of immortality, a small quantity of which is tasted by the devotees with the lama at their head. This drink is considered of great importance by the mystics who seek to obtain gifts of witchcraft; hence every offering is sprinkled with this potion.

ནང་རྗེ *nañ-rje* minister of the interior, home-minister (*Sch.*).

ནང་ལྟར *nañ-ltar* (col. for བཞིན་དུ or ལྟར *ltar*) according to, in conformity with, like, as, c. genit. or accus.: བཀའ་ནང་ལྟར according to order or command; བདག་གིས་བཤད་པ་ནང་ལྟར according to what I have said; ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་ནང་ལྟར according to law; ཞུ་ཡིག་ནང་ལྟར acc. to my written petition; བཀའ་ཤོག་ནང་ལྟར according to the orders (of Government).

ནང་འཐབ་བྱེད་པ *nañ-hthab byed-pa*= ནང་འཁྲུགས་བྱེད་པ *nañ-hkhrugs byed-pa* to stir up civil war, internal feuds.

ནང་དག *nañ-dag* pure or clean within; the interior being cleansed; ནང་དོན the intrinsic meaning, the true sense; ནང་དོན་རྟོག་པ *nañ-don rtog-pa* to investigate, to study, the real meaning.

ནང་ནང་གི *nañ-nañ-gi*, ནང་ནང་ནས = ནང་གི *nañ-gi*, ནང་ནས *nañ-nas* from among, out of: དེའི་ནང་ནས་ལེན་དགོས must be taken out of these; མཛོད་ལ་ཡོད་པའི་གཟེར་གྱི་ནང་ནས་ཁ་ཅིག་ཁྱེར་ཤོག bring some of the nails which are in store.

ནང་དུ་ཡང་དག་འཇོག *nañ-du yañ-dag hjog* प्रतिसंलयन [complete absorption].

ནང་ན་ལྕི་བ *nañ-na lci-wa* गुरुतरं भवति [becomes heavier, greater]*S.*

ནང་པ I: *nañ-pa* अभिभवन्न [humiliated, defeated]*S.*

ནང་པ II: a Buddhist, opp. to ཕྱི་པ *phyi-pa* non-Buddhist, Brâhmanist. ནང་པ་སངས་རྒྱས་པ *nañ-pa sañs-rgyas-pa* he who has from sincere belief accepted Buddhism by formally taking refuge in the Buddhist Trinity—as thus defined by Tsongkhapa: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་སྙིང་ཐག་པ་ནས་ཡིད་ཆེས་ཤིང་སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བའི་གང་ཟག་དེ་ནི་ནང་པ་སངས་རྒྱས་པ་ཡིན་ནོ། (*Lam-rim. 92*). ནང་པའི་ཆ་ལུགས *nañ-paḥi cha-lugs* the Buddhist way of dressing; ནང་པའི་ཆོས *nañ-paḥi-chos* Buddhist religion; ནང་པའི་ལྟ་བ *nañ-paḥi lta-wa* Buddhist philosophy; ནང་པའི་བསྟན་པ *nañ-paḥi bstan-pa* Buddhist doctrine; ནང་པའི་སྟོན་པ *nañ-paḥs ston-pa* the Buddhist Teacher; ནང་པའི་ནང་གཙང་། ཕྱི་པའི་ཕྱི་གཙང་། a Buddhist is inwardly clean or pure, a Hindu outwardly.

ནང་པར *nañ-par* 1. in the morning प्रभाते (*Dzl.*). 2. the morning esp. the following morning: ནང་པར་གྱི་སྐལ་བ the allowance, the ration for the following morning (*Glr.*).

ནང་པོ *nañ-po* an intimate, a bosom-friend (*Sch.*).

ནང་བློན་དབང་པོ་ལྔ *nañ-blon dwañ-po lña* acc. to Bon. the five external organs of sense: nose, ears, tongue, eyes and the skin (*D.R.*).

+ ནང་བྱན་ཆུད་པ *nañ-byan chud-pa* = དོན་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་དབང་དུ་འདུ་བ་སྟེ་གཞན་ལ་འདྲི་མི་དགོས་པ། one who has mastered all meanings and does not require to ask others for explanation of the same.

ནང་མ *nañ-ma* 1. confidential, private. 2. गृहिणी house-wife, chief lady of the household (*Yig. k. 3*).

ནང་མའི་བཀའ་བྲིས *nañ-maḥi bkaḥ-bris* private or confidential writing or correspondence (*Yig. k. 27*). ནང་མའི་བཀའ་ཚོགས *nañ-maḥi bkaḥ-tshogs*, ནང་མའི་བཀའ་མཆིད *nañ-maḥi bkaḥ-mchid* confidential instructions, confidential correspondence; ནང་མའི་གསུང་མཆིད private advice = ནང་ལུགས་གསུང་མཆིད.

ནང་མི *nañ-mi* आप्तजन [near relative or friend]*S.*; members of a household, inmates (*Dom.*).

ནང་མིག *nañ-mig* room, apartment.

ནང་མེ *nañ-me* lit. morning-fire for preparing breakfast [अन्तरग्नि the interior fire, digestive force]*S.*

ནང་དམེ *nañ-dme* (སྤུན་ཉེ་བ་རྣམས་ནང་ཚག་ཏུ་བསད་པ) a murder of one's own brothers, relations, etc. (*Ya-sel. 18*).

ནང་མོ *nañ-mo* the morning; in the morning; ནང་རེ་དགོང་རེ every morning and evening; དེ་ནང་ this morning: དེ་ནང་ནི་གང་ནས་བྱོན where do you come from this morning? (*Mil.*) དེ་ནང་གི་འཚོ་བ this day's meal; ནང་ཐུན in the morning and evening; ནང་ཐུན་ཉི་ཕྱེད་གསུམ་ལ in the morning, in the evening, and at noon.

ནང་ཚགས *nañ-tshags* = ནང་ལུགས *nañ-lugs*.

ནང་བཟན་པ *nañ-bzan-pa* clerks or ministerial officers who receive allowance in kind or money; also domestic servants who receive food for the work they do: ནང་བཟན་ལས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འཁོར the working attendants who receive allowance in food (*Rtsii.*).

ནང་ཡངས་པ *nañ-yañs-pa* अन्तर्विशाल magnanimous, broad-hearted.

ནང་རིག་པ *nań-rig-pa* the esoteric science or learning; ནང་རིག་པའི་བོན་སྡེ་གསུམ *nań-rig-pahi bon-şde gsum* the three esoteric divisions of the Bon are:—(1) དྲག་པོའི་ཀླུ་འབུམ་ནག་པོ *drag-pohi klu-hbum nag-po*; (2) འདུལ་བའི་ཀླུ་འབུམ་ཁྲ་བོ *hdul-wahi klu-hbum khra-bo*; (3) གཙང་མའི་ཀླུ་འབུམ་དཀར་པོ *gtsań-wahi klu-hbum dkar-po*. These three Bon scriptures are said to have been brought from the land of the Nāga when they were delivered to the sage *Yeçes şñiń-po* (*D.R.*). Also अध्यात्मविद्या, science of the soul or mind.

ནང་རིམ *nań-rim* अभ्यन्तर-पट्टिका [the interior cloth, cloth used for a turban]*S.*

ནང་སེལ *nań-sel* dissensions, discrepancy.

ནང་གསལ *nań-gsal* 1. clear inside, inner light; lucid; also elucidation. 2.=དུ་ཀཱུ་ལའི་རས *du-kū lahi-ras* पट्टवस्त्र (*Mñon.*) [attired in coloured cloth or woven silk]*S.*

ནངས *nańş*, lit to-morrow when the night is over; but practically signifies the day after to-morrow (*K. du.* ༣, *313*). ནངས་པར *nańş-par* adv. on the day after to-morrow.

ནད *nad* रोग, व्याधि; आम, ग्लानि disease, illness, sickness; with vbs. signifying to be stricken with any sickness ནད is always put in the instr. case. སྐད་ཅིག་མགོ་ལ་ནད་ཀྱིས་རེག क्षणं स्पृष्टः शिरोरुजा (*A. K.*) [was attacked for a moment by headache]*S.* ནད་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ or ཐེབས་པ to be attacked by a disease, to be taken ill; ནད་ཀྱི་འབྲས་བུ་ཅན *nad-kyi hbraş-bu-can* lit. that contains the germ of disease; ནད་ཀྱི་སྨན *nad-kyi şman* remedy for illness; ནད་རྐྱེན་བྱེད *nad-rkyen byed* the causes of illness or diseases (such as) ཆུ་མང་འཐུངས་ཤིང་སྟན་སྲ་བ་དང་། ཉིན་པར་གཉིད་ལོག་མཚན་གཉིད་མེད། drinking of much water and lying on a hard bed, sleeping in the daytime, and keeping up at night. ནད་གོ *nad-go* seat of a disease (*Sch.*); ནད་ཅན *nad-can* ग्लान ill, sick; ནད་ཅན་མ=སྦྲུམ་མ *şbrum-ma* a pregnant woman; ནད་ཐེག་པ *nad-theg-pa*=ཕུན་ཐེག་པ to suffer sickness or loss (*Rtsii.*). ནད་བདུད་མགོ་གཅོད *nad-bdud mgo-gcod* n. of a demi-god of the Nāga class.

ནད་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་བཏབ *nad şna-tshogş-kyiş btab* नानाव्याधि-परिगत laid up with a complexity of diseases.

ནད་པ *nad-pa* 1. a sick person, male or female. In colloq. frq. 2. adj. ill, sick.

Syn. of 1: ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏབ་པ *nad-kyiş btab-po*; ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad-phog-pa*; ན་བ *na-wa*; ཟུག་རྔུ་མནར་བ *zug-rñu mnar-wa*; ན་ཚ་བྱུང་བ *na-tsha byuń-wa*; ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ *khamş ma-bde-wa*; འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *hdu-wa hkhrugş-pa*; ཉེ་བར་གདུང་བ *ñe-war gduń-wa*; ཉམས་མ་བདེ་བ *ñamş ma-bde-wa*; བློ་འཚལ་བ *blo-htshal-wa*; སྙུན་པ *şñun-pa*; སྐུ་ལྡེམ་པ *şku-ldem-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ནད་པོ *nad-po*=ནད་པ *nad-pa*.

ནད་བུ *nad-bu*=ནད illness, disease; ནད་བུ་ཅན sickly.

ནད་མེད *nad-med* 1. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* the sun (*Mñon.*). 2. अरोगि healthy, hale.

ནད་མེད་པ *nad-med-pa* अव्यथित, निरामय, अरोग healthy, sound, not diseased; ནད་མེད་པར་བྱེད་པ to heal; also अगदंकार one who makes well, physician; ནད་མེད་པ་ཐོབ་པ or རྙེད་པ to get well, to recover one's health.

Syn. ནད་བུ་མེད *nad-bu med*; ཉེར་འཚེ་མེད *ñer-htshe-med*; གཅོང་མེད *gcoń-med*; འགྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས *hgyuń-bshi şñomş*; ཉེ་ཤོས་དབེན *ñe-sho dwen*; བྲོ་མི་འཚལ *bro-mi-htshal*; ཁམས་བདེ *khamş-bde*; སྙུན་མེད *şñun-med*; སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ *şku-gzugş bde* (*Mñon.*).

ནད་ཚ *nad-tsha* आतङ्क; fever, disquietude.

ནད་ཞི་བ *nad-shi-wa* रोगशान्ति alleviation of or recovery from a disease.

ནད་གཞི *nad-gshi* the primary cause of a disease.

ནད་གཡོག་པ *nad-yog-pa* परिचारक an attendant on a patient; medical attendants: ནད་གཡོག་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཞི་བར་བྱ་མ་ནུས (*K. du.* ད *261*), the medical attendants were unable to alleviate it; ནད་གཡོག་བྱེད་པ to nurse.

ནད་སངས་པ *nad-saṅs-pa* recovery, the state of being cured.

Syn. ནད་གསོས་པ *nad-gsos-pa*; ཟུག་རྔུ་བྲལ་བ *zug-rṅu bral-wa*; ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏང་ *nad-kyis-btaṅ*; རྣམ་འགྱུར་མེད་ *rnam-hgyur-med*; ནད་ལས་གྲོལ *nad-las-grol*; སྙུན་དྭངས་པ *sñun-dwaṅs-pa*; ནད་ལས་ཐར་བ *nad-las thar-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ནད་སེལ *nad-sel* a general name for medicine (*Mṅon.*).

ནད་གསོ་ཐབས *nad-gso-thabs* medical treatment, the method of healing.

Syn. གསོ་དཔྱད *gso-dpyad*; སྨན་གྱི་བྱ་བ *sman-gyi bya-wa*; ནད་གསོ *nad-gso*; འཚོ་ཐབས *htsho-thabs*; ཚེའི་རིག་བྱེད *tshehi-rig-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ནན *nan* derived from ནོན་པ *non-pa* occurs as abstr. noun = urging, pressure, importunity: ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ནན་མ་ཐེག་པར། not being able to resist their importunity (*Mil.*); ནན་གྱིས with urgency, pressingly; ནན་ཁ *nan-kha* urgency, pressure.

ནན་ཏན *nan-tan* sbst. अनुष्ठान, उद्यम, यत्न 1. earnestness, application, exertion; assiduity: སྒྲུབ་ལ་ནན་ཏན་གཅེས་སུ་བྱ exert yourself willingly for the attainment of perfection (*Hbrom.* ཁ *1*). 2. adv. certainly, positively; earnestly, ardently; ནན་ཏན་དུ་བྱས་པ *nan-tan-du byas-pa* accomplished, practised with earnestness; ནན་པར་བྱ = བརྩོན་པར་བྱ do earnestly, should be done with exertion.

Syn. འབད་པ *hbad-pa*; བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-hgrus* (*Mṅon.*).

ནན་ཏར *nan-tar* very much, all the more; altogether.

+ ནན་ཏུར *nan-tur* प्रणिधि, observing, scrutinizing as secret agent = ནན་ཏན *nan-tan.*

ནན་ལྟར *nan-ltar* अपार [interminable, epithet of heaven, the ocean, etc.] *S.*

ནན་ཐུར *nan-thur* = ནན་ཏན or ནན་ཏུར.

ནན་ཤག *nan-shag* in W. Tib. late, recent.

ནབ་ནུབ *nab-nub* n. of a great number: རྒྱ་འཕྲིས་ཀྱི་མ་ནབ་ནུབ་དང་ནབ་ཆེ་ཁྲིག་ཁམས་ཡལ་ཡལ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 56, 57*).

ནབས་སོ *nabs-so* पुनर्वसुनक्षत्र n. of the sixth constellation in Buddhist astrology. ནབས་སོ་སྐྱེས *nabs-so-skyes* one born under the constellation of *Punarvasu*, an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. སྦྱིན་མའི་ལྷ་མོ *sbyin-mahi lha-mo*; རྒྱལ་སྟོད *rgyal-stod* (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ I: *nam*, रात्रि sbst. the night: ནམ་ལངས་ཏེ *nam-laṅs-te* or ནམ་ནས *nas* the night rising, *i.e.*, at day-break. ནམ་གྱི་གུང་ཐུན་ལ *nam-gyi guṅ-thun-la* at the hour of mid-night.

ནམ II: adv. of time: when: ཁྱོད་ནམ་ཡོང་ when did you come; ནམ་འགྲོ when will you go? རྟག་ཏུ་ནམ་འཆི་ཆ་མེད་སྒོམས always keep in mind that when death will come is uncertain; དུས་ནམ་ཞིག་གི་ཚེ་ནས since what time? since when? (*Mil.*); relatively: ནམ་འགྲོ་བའི་དུས་བྱེད་པ to appoint the time when one is going to start (*Dzl.*); ནམ་ཞིག་སྒྱུ་ལུས་འདོག་པའི་ཚེ when he shall lay aside his phantom-body (*Mil.*). ནམ་ཡང་ *nam-yaṅ* with a negative, in sentences relating to the past or the future, = never: སྔོན་ནམ་ཡང་མ་ཐོས (that) has never been heard of formerly; མཁན་པོའི་ཕུང་པོ་ནམ་

ཡང་རྡུལ་མི་ཡོང་ the body of the abbot will never decay. Used, also, with imperat. ཆོས་དམ་པ་ནམ་ཡང་མ་སྤོང་ never renounce the holy doctrine. In collq. "*nam-yang*" = ནམ་ཡང་

ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* आकाश, अम्बर, नभः, गगन the sky, space above and around the earth; the various heavens which acc. to Mahāyāna lore lie to the west, north, east, and south. However, there are two classes of *akāça*, one is sky or heaven, the other is a metaphysical conception which may be expressed just like the point in geometry.

Syn. acc. to (*Rtsii.*) ཀུན་འགེབས *kun-hgebs*; བྱ་ལམ *bya-lam*; རྟག་སྡོད *rtag-sdod*; ཀུན་གསལ *kun-gsal* (आकाश); ལྷ་རྩེ་རོལ་པའི་གནས *lha-rtse rol-pahi gnas*; ལྷ་ལམ *lha-lam*; སྤྲིན་ལམ *sprin-lam*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་ལམ *rgyu-skar-lam*; མཐའ་མེད *mthah-med*; མི་གཡོ *mi-gyo*; མི་འདའ *mi-hdah*; གནམ *gnam*; ལུས་མེད *lus-med*; གོ་འབྱེད *go-hbyed*; མེ་ཤལ་ལམ *me-shal-lam*; ལྷ་ཡི་རྫིང་རིང *lha-yi rdsiṅ-riṅ*; ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གནས *khyab-hjug-gnas*; ཆུ་སྒྲོགས *chu-sgrogs*; ཆུ་མཐོངས *chu-mthoṅs*; བར་མེད་མཁའ *bar-med-mkhah*; མི་འགྱུར *mi-hgyur*; བར་སྣང *bar-snaṅ*; ཀུན་འགྲོ *kun-hgro*; མཐའ་བྲལ *mthah-bral*; ཀུན་ཁྱབ *kun-khyab*; ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Nam-mkhah Rgyal-mtshan* the celebrated chief of *Rin-spuṅs* Jong in Tsang (*Loṅ.* ཞ *15*).

ནམ་མཁའ་མཇལ *nam-mkhah-mjal* = ཉི་མའི་འོད sun-light (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *nam-mkhah-ldiṅ* the king of birds, the eagle (*K. g.* ད *127*). Of its other names are:—འོད་བཟང་ *hod-bzaṅ*, འདབ་དཀར *hdab-dkar*, རྐང་མེད་འགྲོ *rkaṅ-med-hgro*, འདབ་འགྲོ *hdab-hgro*, འདབ་བཟང་སྐྱེས *hdab-bzaṅ skyes*, འདབ་མེད་སྐྱེས *hdab-med skyes*, ཡིད་ལྟར་མགྱོགས *yid-ltar-mgyogs*, ཀླུ་རྣམས་འཇིགས *klu-rnams hjigs*, རྣམ་འབུད་བུ *rnam-hbud bu*, རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁའ་དབང *bha-ra dba-dsa*, བྱ་ཆེན་པོ *bya-chen-po*, འདབ་ལྡན་མཆོག *hdab-ldan mchog* (*K. g.* ད *127*).

ནམ་མཁའི་དཀྱིལ *nam-mkhahi dkyil* आकाशतल [the vault of the sky]*S.*

ནམ་མཁའི་སྐྱེ་རགས *nam-mkhahi ske-rags* = དགུ་ཚིགས *dgu-tshigs* the horizon (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱིམ *nam-mkhahi-khyim* the heavenly mansion in a mystical as well as in astrological sense.

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris-nas*; མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid* (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱོན *nam-mkhahi khyon* occurs in ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱོན་དང་ཕོ་བོའི་བློ་གྲོས་གཉིས། both the expanse of my own mind and the area of the heavens (*Yid. 83*).

+ ནམ་མཁའི་གོས་ཅན *nam-mkahi gos-can* = སྨད་འཚོང་མ *smad-htshoṅ-ma* a harlot; दिगम्बरी a celestial courtezan.

ནམ་མཁའི་གླང་པོ *nam-mkhahi glaṅ-po* "the bull of the heavens," met. cloud (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. ནམ་མཁའི་ཏ་མ་ལ *nam-mkhahi ta-ma-la* (*Mṅon.*) also (*Yig. k. 59*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ཆུ་བོ *nam-mkhahi chu-bo* the heavenly river, epithet of the river Ganges (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའི་སྙིང་པོ *nam-mkhahi sñiṅ-po* आकाशगर्भ lit. the essence of the sky or void, n. of a *Bodhisattva*: ནམ་མཁའི་སྙིང་པོའི་མཚན་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་པ the 108 names of *Bodhisattva* Ākās'agarbha (contained in *K. g.* ཞ *63*). ནམ་མཁའི་སྙིང་པོའི་མདོ *nam-mkhahi sñiṅ-pohi mdo* आकाशगर्भसूत्र n. of a Buddhist work of the northern school which contains the enumeration of the attributes of *Bodhisattva* Ākās'agarbha (*K. d.* ཞ *377*). ནམ་མཁའི་མདོག་གིས་འདུལ་བའི་བསྡོད་པའི་མདོ in *K. d.* ཞ *137*.

ནམ་མཁའི་རྟ *nam-khahi-rta* (lit. heavenly horse); general name for birds (*Mṅon.*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ཐིག་ལེ་ *nam-khahi thig-le* as met. the sun (*Mñon.* also *Yig. k. 59*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ཐོ་བ་ *nam-mkhahi tho-wa* (lit. the hammer of heaven) thunder (*Mñon.*).

ནམ་མཁའི་ལྡིང་ *nam-mkhahi-ldiṅ* गरुड़ ; ནམ་མཁའི་དབུགས་ *nam-mkhahi-dbugs* नभःश्वास ['sky-breath,' wind]*S.*

ནམ་མཁའི་ནོར་ *nam-mkhahi-nor* or ནོར་བུ་ *nor-bu*=the sun and moon (*Mñon.*) lit. the gems of heaven: ཟླ་མཆོག་ནམ་མཁའི་ནོར་བུའི་མཚན་དཔའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཡོངས་སུ་དངས་ཤིང་། (*Yig. k. 70*).

ནམ་མཁའི་མེ་ཏོག་ *nam-mkhahi me-tog* आकाशकुसुम 1. the flowers of the sky, *i.e.*, nothing. 2.=གོ་ཐལ་ *go-thal* (བྱ་གོ་བོའི་བྲུན་ *bya-go-bohi brun*) the excrement of the vulture (*Sman. 243*).

ནམ་ག་ཡིད་ལ་འདོད་ *nam-ga yid-la hdod* अनङ्ग [the bodiless one, Kāma]*S.*

ནམ་གང་ *nam-gaṅ* अमावस्या the new-moon, (lit. the night of full darkness).

ནམ་གུང་ *nam-guṅ* midnight.

ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྟོད་ *nam-gyi cha-stod* पूर्वरात्र the first half of the night; ནམ་གྱི་སྨད་ཆ་ *nam-gyi smadcha* अपररात्र latter part of the night.

ནམ་གྲུ་ *nam-gru* 1. रेवती नक्षत्र the twenty-sixth constellation in Buddhist astrology: སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གཉིས་གྲུ་ཡི་དབྱིབས་ it is shaped as two eliptical groups of thirty-two stars.

Syn. གསོ་བའི་ལྷ་མོ་ *gso-wahi lha-mo*; ཤེས་པ་རྒྱས་བྱེད་ *çes-pa rgyas-byed* (*Rtsii.*).

ནམ་གྲུ་སྐྱེས་ *Nam-gru-skyes* 1. कालिन्दी [the river Yamunā, daughter of the sun]*S.* 2. an epithet of the wife of the sun.

ནམ་གྲུ་མ་ *nam-gru-ma* 1. n. of a *Yakṣa* princess (*K. g.* ད, *130*). 2. नर्मदा river Nerbudda in South India. 3. रेवती [n. of a constellation or lunar mansion]*S.*

ནམ་མཇུག་འཆད་ཀ་ *nam-mjug hchad-ka* or ནམ་གཞུག་འཆད་ཀ་ हेमन्त the end of autumn and beginning of winter: ནམ་གཞུག་འཆད་ཀའི་མེ་ཏོག་ལྡུམ་ར་ལྟར་ like a garden of flowers of the days preceding the winter season (*A. 6*).

ནམ་སྟོད་ *nam-stod* or ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྟོད་ *nam-gyi cha-stod* the first half of the night.

ནམ་ཐང་ *nam-thaṅ* n. of a kind of serge of great breadth which the Tibetan monks wrap round their bodies (*Rtsii.*).

ནམ་ཕྱུགས་ *nam-pyugs* समय [time]*S.*

ནམ་ཕྱེད་ *nam-phyed* midnight.

ནམ་འཕང་སྤྱོད་ *nam-hphaṅ-spyod* as met.= vulture (*Mñon.*).

ནམ་སྨད་ *nam-smad* or ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྨད་ the second half of the night.

ནམ་ཤོད་ *nam-shod* heavy and continual rain: སྔ་ལོའི་ནམ་ཤོད་མཇུག་རིང་ *sña-lohi nam-shod mjug-riṅ* (*Jig.*) the comet (indicating) the heavy rains of the last years.

ནམ་ཟླ་ *nam-zla*=དུས་ཚོད་ time, season. ནམ་ཟླ་དུས་བཞི the four seasons; ད་ནམ་ཟླ་སྟོན་ཤར་ *da-nam zla ston-çar* now autumn has set in; frq. ནམ་ཟླ་འདས་ *nam-zla-hdas* the favourable season has passed (*Mil.*); ནམ་ཟླ་དུས་ཚོད་དགུན་ཁ་ཤར་ now the time or season of winter has set in.

ནམ་རིང་ *nam-riṅ* a long night.

ནམ་ལངས་ *nam-laṅs* प्रत्यूष day-break: ནམ་ལངས་མད་དུས་ཉིན་མོའི་སྔོ the beginning of day is at the termination of the night (*Rtsii.*).

ནམ་སོ་ *nam-so* a corrupt form for ནབས་སོ་ *nabs-so.*

ནམ་སྲོད་ *nam-srod*=ས་སྲོས་ *sa-sros* the hours of night between 9 and 12 P.M., in India. Acc. to *Jä.* darkness of night: ནམ་སྲོད་བྱིང་སོང་བའི་ཚེ་ *nam-srod byiṅ soṅ-wahi tshe* as it was almost quite dark (*Mil.*).

ནའི་ལྗོངས་ *Nahi-ljoṅs* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ནར་ I: *nar*, v. ན *na* I and II 2; also ན་ཁ *na-kha* (*Jä.*).

ནར་ II: long and slender like a rope or string; as adv. straightway: དཀར་པོ་ནར་གྱིས་བྱུང་ came out straightway white (*Hbrom. 93*). མཆི་ནར་ཏེ་ཐོན *mchi-nar-te thon* tears flowed forth continuously.

ནར་ནར་ *nar-nar* or ནར་ར་ར *nar-ra-ra* in a line, row, or file: ཐག་པ་ནར་ནར་འཐེན་པ to pull a rope steadily; ཆུ་ནར་ནར་བླུག་པ *chu-nar-nar blug-pa* to pour out water continuously.

ནར་མ *nar-ma* adj. continuous, without interruption (*Sch.*); also ནར་མར *nar-mar* adv. =རྒྱུན་དུ continually, always (*Jig. 51*).

ནར་མོ *nar-mo*, ནར་ནར་པོ *nar-nar-po* oblong; ཁ་ནར་ཅན *kha-nar-can* having the shape of a rectangle; གྲུ་ནར་ཅན *gru-nar-can* rhombic, lozenge-shaped, cf. སྣར་བ *snar-wa* (*Jä.*).

ནལ *nal* 1. n. of a precious stone: ནལ་གྱིས་དུག་ཚད་བྱུང་དུག་སེལ. 2. incest; ནལ་གྲིབ *nal-grib* pollution, fornication. ནལ་ཕྲུག *nal-phrug* bastard-child: ཕ་འདི་ཡིན་མེད་པའི་བུ *pha hdi-yin med-pahi-bu* a child of unknown parentage. ནལ་བུ *nal-bu* कानीन [child of an unmarried woman]*S.*

ནལ་བ *Nal-wa* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *g.*).

ནལ་བྱི *nal-byi* 1. unnatural offence=ཕོས་ཕོ་ལ་སྦྱོར་བ *phos pho-la sbyor-wa* a vicious practice very common among the monks of the monasteries of Tibet and Mongolia. 2. n. of a poison tree (*Pth.*).

ནལ་བྱེད *nal-byed* or ནལ་མ *nal-ma* incestuous action, fornication.

ནལ་ལེ *nal-le* in Tsang=a bastard-child; ནལ་ལུ *nal-lu* in *W.*

ནལ་བ-ཤམས *nal-bçams* to impute base-birth to one who is not a bastard: ནལ་བ-ཤམས་ཤེས་ཕྲ་མ་བཙུག *nal-bçams shes phra-ma bcug* they falsely calumniated him as a bastard (*J. Zañ.*).

ནས I: *nas* sbst. barley, acc. to *Jä.* in three varieties: མགྱོགས་ནས *mgyogs-nas* (*Ld.* ཡང་མ *yañ-ma*) or དྲུག་ཅུ་ནས *drug-cu-nas* or ཁྲ་མ *khra-ma* early or quick barley, ripening in about 60 days; སེར་མོ *ser-mo* late barley, the best sort; ཆེ་ནས *che-nas* a middling sort. In Kahgyur Mdo ར 266, ནས་ལ་རྣམ་པ་དྲུག:—(1) སྤུན་པ་དད་བཅས་པ་དང་ *spun-pa dad-bcas-pa dañ*; (2) སྤུན་པ་མེད་པ་དང་ *spun-pa med-pa dañ*; (3) རྣམ་པར་འདྲེས་པ་དང་ *rnam-par hdres-pa dañ*; (4) མངར་པོ་དང་ *mñar-po dañ*; (5) མདོག་ནག་པ *mdog-nag-pa*; (6) མདོག་སྐྱ་བཧོ *mdog-skya-waho*. ནས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་ *nas-kyi-shiñ* barley field or cultivation; ནས་ཀྱི་སོ་བ *nas-kyi so-wa* यव-पिष्टक barley-cake; but in *W.* སོ་བ is a species of barley; ནས་རྔ་བ *nas-rña-wa* to cut barley; ནས་ཆང་ *nas-chañ* यवसुरा beer brewed out of barley; ནས་ཕྱེ *nas-phye* barley flour; ནས་འབྲས་བཟང་ *nas-hbras-bzañ*=དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ (a medicinal millet) (*Mñon.*). ནས་ཚན *nas-tsan* कुल्माष [half-ripe barley]*S.*

ནས II: 1. a case-sign representing the ablative and usually to be rendered: from. It is to be distinguished from ལས *las* in that the latter=from out, or from among. ནས may in certain instances=by, *e.g.*, སྲབ་སྐྱོགས་ནས་རྟ་འདི་འཛུས he grasped the horse by the bridle; ཁོ་ལ་མིང་ནས་བརྗོད accosted him by his name. 2. as a gerundial affix, indicating usually the past tense in contrast to the affix ཏེ which forms a gerund of the present tense. *Jä.* seems in error in deeming ནས to belong properly to pres. as well as past significations. Thus ཁོ་ལ་མིག་བལྟ་ནས=“having looked at him,”

and not: "looking at him." The importance of the difference would be evident if the sentence ran on: ཐད་ཀ་ལ་སོང་ "went straight on;" as the present signification would imply that as the person went on he kept on looking, instead of the looking action being now done with. 3. where ནས is used to connect the root of a verb with ཡོད or འདུག either the pluperf. act. or perf. pass. is indicated: ཟས་ནས་ཡོད has been eaten; ཞུགས་ནས་ཡོད་པས as they had begun.

ཉི I: *ni* 1. is a particle of no intrinsic meaning which is chiefly employed in lengthy and ambiguous sentences to single out the leading subject, or even the object, for the sake of perspicuity. It is also used for the purpose of laying special stress on a word or set of words at the opening of a sentence, in three ways as Tibetan grammarians put it: (1) མཆོག་ཏུ་དགར་བ to set apart as the chief or most important, *e.g.*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ནི་ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནང་ནས་བརྟུལ་ཕོད་པའོ། it is Vishṇu who is the most heroic among the gods. (2) དམན་པར་དགར་བ as emphasis to show inferiority: རིགས་རྣམས་ལས་ནི་གདོལ་བའི་རིགས་ཐ་ཆད་དོ། in caste the Sudra is the lowest. (3) ཐ་དད་པ་ཙམ་དུ་དགར་བ where emphasis is given to distinguish one from another: མཐིང་ག་ནི་སྔོ་སངས་ལས་གཞན་ནོ། dark-blue is different from pale blue. The particle ནི is also generally placed when the subject is twice mentioned: ལྷ་རྣམས་ལས་གདོང་བཞི་དང་ལྡན་པ་ནི་ཚངས་པ། among the gods the fourfaced is Brahmā; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བརྒྱ་ཡི་བདག་ཉིད་ནི་བརྒྱ་བྱིན་ནོ། the lord (the performer) of a hundred *yajña* (sacrifices) is Indra (*Situ. 39*). Furthermore, we find it stated that where it may be necessary བསྣན་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ *bsnan-pa-la hjug-pa* "to signify pressure," ནི is twice repeated with the subject: ཁྱོད་ནི་གཉེན་དང་ཁྱོད་ནི་བཤེས thou art friend, thou art relation, *i.e.*, thou art both friend and relation. Other examples of the use of ནི may be given: སྤང་བར་བྱ་བ་ནི་སྤངས what is to be abandoned has been abandoned; སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱ་བ་ནི་སྒྲུབ what is to be accomplished, do accomplish. ནི is also used ཁ་སྐོང་དུ to complete a sentence: སྡོམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལྡན་པར་ནི possessed of all the vows (abstinence, etc.) (*Situ.*). Lastly, in poetry ནི is constantly introduced for no purpose but to make an additional syllable in a line.

ཉི II: as a num. fig.=42.

ཉི་ཀུ *ni-ku* पूग [the areca or betel-nut tree]*S.*

‡ ཉི་ཀྵ་ཊ *Ni-kṣa-ṭa* n. of a mountain, *B. ch. II.*

‡ ཉི་ཧུ་ལི *ni-hu-li* नकुल a weasel. Acc. to *Sch.* ཉི་ཧི་ལི *ni-hi-li*=the great buzzard or mouse hawk.

‡ ཉི་ཡ་མ *ni-ya-ma* n. of a tree (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

‡ ཉི་རུ་ཧ་རྒྱབ་པ *ni-ru-ha rgyab-pa* to inject medicine through the rectum (*Sman. 245*).

‡ ཉི་རོ་དྷ *ni-ro-dha* निरोध cessation, obstruction, stoppage. So, in mystic ritual=ཆར་འབབ་པ་བཟློག་པ *char-hbab-pa bzlog-pa* stopping of rains by magic or by the efficacy of charms (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

ཉིང *niṅ* 1. col. for ཉི. 2. for སྙིང *rñiṅ*? v. ན་ཉིང *na-niṅ*, ཞེ་ཉིང *she-niṅ* (*Jä.*).

‡ ཉིད་དུ་ཞི་ལོ་དྷི *Nid-du shi-lo-dhi* n. of a tree (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

‡ ཉིམ་པ *nim-pa* निम्ब n. of a plant: ཉིམ་པས་ཚད་པ་གསོད་དང་སྐོམ་དད་དང་། ཡིག་འཆུས་དང་ལྷོགས་ནད་སེ་

དཔལ་སེལ། by *nimpa* is removed erysipelas with nausea, increasing thirst, and deadly fever.

Syn. ཤིང་ཀུན་འདྲེས *çiñ-kun-ḥdres*; ཡོངས་སུ་བཟང་ *yoñs-su-bzañ*; དྲི་བཅས *dri-bcas*; འཇུག་བྱེད *hjug-byed*; འཇམ་པོ་འཇོམས *hjam-po-hjoms*; ས་སྐྱེས *sa-skyes*; ཨ་རྐའི་ལྕུག་མ *a-rkahi lcug-ma*; ཨ་རྐའི་ཤིང་ *a-rkahi-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ནིམ་པ་ཁ *nim-pa-kha* निम्बतिक्त [the bitter of *Neem* or *Azadirachta Indica*]*S.*

ནུ *nu* 1. num. fig.: 72. 2. v. ནུ་བོ *nu-bo* and ནུ་མ *nu-ma.*

ནུ་རྒྱས་མ *nu-rgyas-ma* as met. =cow.

Syn. བ་མ *ba-ma*, འབབ་བྱེད *hbab-byed*, ཧོ་འཕེལ *ho-hphel*, བཞོན་མ *bshon-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ནུ་ཏོག *nu-tog* the nipple of the teat.

ནུ་གདན *nu-gdan* cow's udder (*Cs.*).

ནུ་བ *nu-wa* [pf. and imp. ནུས *nus* to suck (*Cs.*), ནུ་བོ or ནུ་བ་བོ, མོ a suckling (*Cs.*); ནུ་ཁུག *nu-khug* suckling-bag] (*Jä.*).

+ **ནུ་བོ** *nu-bo* कनिष्ठ, कनीयोभ्राता, भ्रनुज [youngest or younger brother]*S.* བུ་སྤུན་ཆུང་ *bu-spun-chuñ* a man's younger brother.

Syn. ཕྱིས་སྐྱེས *phyis-skyes*; གཅུང་པོ *gcuñ-po*; རྟིང་སྐྱེས *rtiñ-skyes*; ཐ་ཆུང *tha-chuñ* (*Mñon.*).

ནུ་འབུར *nu-hbur* चुचुक the nipple; also ནུ་འབོར *nu-hbor.*

ནུ་མ I: *nu-ma* स्तनम् 1. mammary gland, female breast, bosom. 2. blind nipple of males. 3. dug, nipple of a cow's udder.

Syn. བྲང་སྐྱེས *brañ-skyes*; དཀར་འཛིན *dkar-hdsin*; ཧོ་མ་འཛིན *ho-ma-hdsin*; ལོགས་སྐྱེས *logs-skyes*; ལང་ཚོའི་མཚན་མ *lañ-tshohi mtshan-ma*; འདོད་པའི་མྱོས་བུམ *hdod-pahi myos-bum*; ནུ་མ *nu-ma*; ན་སོར *na-sor*; ནུ་ཏོག *nu-tog*; ནུ་མའི་རྩེ *nu-mahi-rtse* (*Mñon.*).

ནུ་མ་གཉིས་མ *nu-ma gñis-ma* women in general; ནུ་མ་འཐུང་བ *nu-ma-hthuñ-wa* स्तनन्धय breast-sucker, an infant; ནུ་མ་བསྣུན་པའི་མ་མ *nu-ma bsnun-pahi ma-ma* क्षीरधात्री wet-nurse. ནུ་མ་མཐོ་བ *nu-ma mtho-wa* तुङ्गपयोधर heaving breast.

+ ནུ་མོ *nu-mo* स्वसृ sister; = བུ་མོ་སྤུན་ཆུང་བ a younger sister.

ནུ་མ་ཟུང་ *nu-ma-zuñ* स्तनयुगल a pair of breasts.

ནུ་རིན *nu-rin* the price of milk; the money-present which a bridegroom has to make to the bride's mother for the trouble she took in suckling her (Sikkim and Ladak).

ནུ་སོར *nu-sor* the nipple.

ནུད་པ *nud-pa* to suckle, = སྣུན་པ *snun-pa* (*Jä.*).

ནུབ *nub* पश्चिम, पश्चात्, अपर 1. the west: ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་རོལ the western direction; ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ towards the west; ནུབ་བྱང་ N.W.; ནུབ་ཀྱི of the west, western; ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *nub-kyi phyogs-skyoñ* = the guardian or keeper of the western quarter, the god of water, Varuṇa; ནུབ་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *nub-byañ phyogs-skyoñ* the god of wind who keeps the north-western quarter. 2. = ནུབ་མོ or མཚན་མོ night; ད་ནུབ this night; this evening, to-night. ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཐིག་ལེ *nub-kyi thig-le* the moon (*Yig. k. 11*). ནུབ་ཀྱི་རི *nub-kyi-ri* अपरशैल western mountain; ནུབ་ཏུ་གནས *nub-tu gnas* resident of the west; ནུབ་ནས་འོངས come from the west; ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་བདག *nub-phyogs-bdag* प्रतीचीपति the lord of the western quarter; ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་པ *nub-phyogs-pa* occidental, western.

ནུབ་པ I: *nub-pa* sbst. one of the west, an inhabitant of the west, occidental.

ནུབ་པ II: अस्त to go down, to set, of the sun or moon; to sink, to collapse, decline: ནུབ་པར་བྱེད་པ to cause to sink, to decay or decline; ནུབ་པར་གྱུར disappeared,

vanquished; ནུབ་པོ *nub-po* अस्तमान [disappearance]*S.* ནུབ་བ་གླང་སྤྱོད *nub ba-glaṅ-ṣbyoḍ* अपरगोदानीय [lit. the cattle-feeding land in the west, n. of the western continent].

ནུབ་མོ *nub-mo*, v. ནུབ the evening; also in the evening, at night.

ནུམ *num* [स्तनयित्नु sounding, thundering; स्तनित sounded]*S.*

ནུར་ནུར་པོ *nur-nur-po* कलल the embryo in utero. ནུར་ནུར་མ *nur-nur-ma* denotes the embryo in the second week. 2. oval, oblong; = མེར་མེར་པོ *mer-mer-po* (*Jä.*).

ནུར་པ *nur-pa* = རིང་དུ་སོང་ elongated, stretched; also = अपक्रमितव्य [fit to come out]*S.*

ནུར་བ *nur-wa* 1. to change place or posture, to shift, to move by degrees, be displaced. 2. to be impressed; to yield, to give way, be dessicated; cf. སྣུར་བ and འནུར་བ.

ནུར་རྩི *nur-ṛtsi* or + ནུར་རྫིས *nur-ṛdsiṣ* spirit of wine, naptha.

Syn. ཆང་གི་སྙིང་ཁུ *chaṅ-gi ṣñiṅ-khu*; བདུད་རྩི་སྙིང་པོ *ḇduḏ-ṛtsi ṣñiṅ-po* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནུས་མཐུ *nuṣ-m̱thu* अनुभव power and ability [experience]*S.* ནུས་ལྡན समर्थ, शक्त, अलं [able, competent]*S.* ནུས་ལྡན་ཆེན་པོ *nuṣ-ḻdan chen-po* 1. very powerful, efficacious. 2. किकिर [a species of amaranth]*S.*

ནུས་པ *nuṣ-pa* I: power, ability, capability, force,—this word is used as a synonym for མཐུ *m̱thu* and སྟོབས *ṣtobṣ*; also ནུས་མཐུ occult powers when applied to ནག་ཕྱོགས་འཛོམས་པ or necromancy, and hence ནུས་པ་ཅན = སྔགས་པ or སྔགས་འཆང་ or མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ: ནུས་མཐུ་མ་ཐོབ་སྔགས་པ་རློམ་སེམས་ཅན *nuṣ-m̱thu ma thob ṣñagṣ-pa ṛlom ṣemṣ-can* the proud *shaman* who is not possessed of supernatural powers to suppress evil spirits. Is applied to དཀར་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོངས་པ *ḏkar-phyogṣ ṣkyoṅṣ-pa* the protection of the good and virtuous. Of course ནུས་པ = power and capability in a general sense also: ཅི་ནུས་ཀྱིས to one's best ability.

ནུས་པ II: the common potential verb, to be able. Is gen. annexed to the root of another verb, as in འོང་ནུས is able to come, can come; ཟས་ཟ་ནུས can eat food; ནུས་པ་སུ་ཆེ་བ་བལྟ let us see who is more able, who can do more (*Mil.*); རྩིག་པའི་ནུས་པ་ཡོད་དམ་མེད whether or not he has been able to build. This vb. is much more frq. in literature than in ordinary talk, being usually now replaced by such verbs as ཐུབ་པ *thub-pa* and འཚུགས་པ *ẖtshugṣ-pa* the former being more common in *W. Tib.*, the latter used in Lhasa and Tsang.

ནུས་པ III: pf. of ནུ་བ *nu-wa* (*Jä.*).

ནུས་པ་ཅན *nuṣ-pa-can* शक्त [able]*S.* (*A. K.* *1-20*).

ནུས་པ་སྟོང་ལྡན *nuṣ-pa ṣtoṅ-ḻdan* = རྩ་དུར་བ the *dub*-grass; *Panicum dactylon* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནུས་བྱེད *nuṣ-byeḏ* शक्ता [able]*S.*

ནུས་མ *nuṣ-ma* शक्ति is the female energy and vulgarly the female companion or concubine of a deity or even of a Bodhisattwa; = ཡུམ in Tantrik mythology.

ནུས་མེད *nuṣ-meḏ* अशक्त impotent [incapable, powerless]*S.*

ནེ *ne* 1. num. figure: 102. 2. for ནེའུ

ནེ་ཐང་ *ne-thaṅ* or ནེའུ་ཐང་ *neẖu-thaṅ* meadow, grass-land, sward.

ནེ་ནེ་མོ *ne-ne-mo* 1. an address of courtesy to a respectable woman. 2. पितृष्वसा aunt, the father's sister, or the wife of a mother's brother (*Jä.*).

ནེ་མ *ne-ma* meadow, green-sward (*Jä.*).

ནེ་རྩམ་པ་ *Ne-rtsam-pa* n. of a place situated to the south-west of the birthplace of Dignāga, in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad, etc., in Southern India (*Dsam.*).

ནེ་ཙོ་ *ne-tso* शुक, हरि 1. parrot: ནེ་ཙོ་སྨྲས་རྒྱས་འཛིན་ན་རེ། དེ་རིང་ངོ་མཚར་ལྟད་མོ་མཐོང་། said Buddhadhara, I have to-day seen a strange sight—a parrot (*Mgrin.*). 2. n. of a minister of the king of the Raksha (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. of 1: མཐོར་བྱེད་ *mthor-byed*; ཡིད་གཞུང་ *yid-gshuṅ*; ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ *kun-tu-hgro*; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ་ *lce-gñis-pa*; སྐད་གཉིས་པ་ *skad-gñis-pa*; འཁྱོག་པའི་མཐུ་ཅན་ *hkhyog-pahi mthu-can*; ཚིག་འཇམ་ལྡན་ *tshig-hjam-ldan*; འཇམ་ལྗང་འདབ་ལྡན་ *hjam-ljaṅ hdab-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ནེ་ཝེ་ *ne-we* a mason's trowel: ནེ་ཝེ་རྒྱག་པ་ *ne-we rgyag-pa* to plaster, to rough-cast (*Jä.*).

ནེ་རེ་ *ne-re* or ནེར་ནེར་ *ner-ner* in *W.* sediment, settlings, dregs (*Jä.*).

ནེ་ལེ་ *ne-le* 1. चिल्लि a species of harrier-hawk, prob. *Circus melanoleucus* which occurs in Tibet. Syn. ཧོལ་བ་ *hol-wa* (*Mṅon.*). But in one author is stated to be equivalent to པིང་ཀྱུར་མ་ *piṅ-kyur-ma* the kite (*Rtsii.*).

ནེ་གསིང་ *ne-gsiṅ* alpine pastures, grass on mountain tops or in high valleys: གནས་འདིར་བདེ་བར་རྟག་ཏུ་བྱོན། ནེ་གསིང་མེ་ཏོག་སྣ་ཚོགས་བཀྲ do always come here, this place is diversified with different flowers and pasture lands (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *16*).

ནེན་པ་ *nen-pa* *W.* col. for ལེན་པ་ to take, to lay hold of, seize; to take off (*Jä.*).

卐 ནེམ་ནུར་ *nem-nur* सन्देह doubt, suspicion.

Syn. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ *the-tshom*; also ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ་ *the-tshom za-wa*; ཡིད་གཉིས་ *yid-gñis* (*Mṅon.*).

ནེམ་ནེམ་པ་ *nem-nem-pa* 1. to cave in or sink down: ནེམ་ནེམ་བྱེད་པ་ or ནེམས་ *nems* it sinks a little, gives way. 2. denotes a nodding, waving, or rocking motion (*Mil.*).

ནེམ་བུ་ *nem-bu* doubt, error (*Sch.*).

ནེའུ་ལེ་ *nehu-le* [ichneumon, *Herpestes pharaonis* represented in *Bal.* as a fabulous animal, cat-like and vomiting jewels] (*Jä.*).

ནེའུ་ལྗང་ *nehu-ljaṅ* = ནེ་གསིང་ *ne-gsiṅ*.

卐 ནེའུ་ལྡང་ *nehu ldaṅ* one of equal or same age, a contemporary; acc. to *Sch.* ནེའུ་ལྡང་ *nehu ldaṅ* = a friend.

Syn. ན་ཟླ་ *na-zla*; ན་མཉམ་ *na-mñam*; ལོ་མཉམ་ *lo-mñam*.

ནེའུ་ལྡངས་ *nehu ldaṅs* protector, defender (*Sch.*).

ནེའུ་གསིང་ *nehu-gsiṅ* = ནེ་གསིང་ शाद्वल [green grass, abounding in green grass, verdant] *S.*

ནེར་བ་ *ner-wa* to drop gradually, to lower itself, subside, sink.

ནོ་ *no* 1. *W.* for ནུ་བོ་ *nu-bo*. 2. num. fig. 132.

‡ ནོ་ཀྲོ་གོང་ *No-kro-goṅ* n. of a small town in Assam near Gharagaoṅ (*Dsam.*).

ནོ་ནོ་ *no-no* in Ladak a title of young noblemen; ནོ་ནོ་ཆེན་མོ་ *no-no chen-mo* the eldest of a nobleman's sons, ནོ་ནོ་བར་པ་ *no-no bar-pa* the second, ཆུང་སེ་ *chuṅ-se* the youngest. In *Khams* is a favourite playful address to youngsters.

‡ **ནོ་པི་ཀ** *no-pi-ka* n. of a religious service; propitiatory rite: ནོ་པི་ཀ་ལ་སོགས་པ་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་མང་པོ་བསྒྱུར (*Deb. 27*) he translated many works on propitiatory rites such as Nopika, &c.

ནོ་ཡོན *no-yon* in Mong.=དཔོན་པོ *dpon-po* chief, lord. ནོ་ཡོན་ཧུ་ཐུག་ཐུ *no-yon hu-thug-thu* a Mongol chief saint, or incarnate lama.

ནོག *nog* ककुद cervical vertebra; hump of a camel (*Sch.*) [the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull]*S.* ནོག་ཅན *nog-can* humped-back; gen. cattle.

ནོགས་པ *nogs-pa*=ཕྱིས་པ *phyis-pa* परामृष्ट rubbed, cleansed, cleaned. ནོགས་ཐུབ *nogs-thub* capable of being cleaned.

ནོང་བ *non-wa* pf. ནོངས *nons* 1. to grieve, upset, to cause pain, to ail: དེའི་དུས་ན་སྤྱན་ཆབ་ཤོར་ཤོར་འཛག་ལ་ཏི་ཤ་ཅི་ནོངས་ཞུས་པས། at that time tears having flowed down, "Atis'a what has upset you" he asked (*A. 49*). 2. to commit a fault, to make a mistake, to commit one's self: ཅི་ནོངས what has been done amiss? བདག་མ་ནོངས་པར་འདི་ལྟར་གནོད་པ་བགྱིས། I have thus been injured without any fault (*Dzl.*).

ནོངས་པ *nons-pa*=ཉེས་པ fault, crime: ད་ཁོ་བོས་ནོངས་པ་རྣམས་བཤགས་ now I have confessed my faults (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *15*); ནོངས་པ་མི་བྱེད་པ not to commit a fault or crime; ནོངས་པོ་བཟོད་པར་གསོལ་བ to ask for pardon for a fault committed; ནོངས་པ་ཅན culpable, blameable.

ནོད་པ *nod-pa* or མནོད་པ *mnod-pa* pf. མནོས *mnos* 1. to keep, take, obtain, receive. 2. to receive instruction, directions, favours, from a superior, esp. a priest (*Dzl.*, *Glr.*).

ནོན་པ *non-pa* 1.=ནོན་པ समारोहण to mount. 2. a not uncommon variant of the more correct form གནོན་པ *gnon-pa* to press, force, compel, coerce; also to suppress, keep under *e.g.* ལག་པས་ཕྲུ་གུ་ནོན་གྱི་འདུག *lag-pas phru-gu non-kyi hdug* pressing down a baby (in its basket) with the hands; བཟླག་གིས་བཙན་རྣམས་ནོན་པ to subdue evil spirits by mystic charms. v. གནོན་པ.

ནོམ *nom*, occurs in ཁང་པར་སླེབ་པ་ན་ནོམ་ཐུག་བྱེད་པར་བརྩམས་སྟེ་ (*Surañ 3*). v. ནོམ་པ 2.

ནོམ *nom* is the equivalent in Mongol for ཆོས the Buddhist doctrine, and is sometimes incorrectly written in Tibetan as ནོ་མོ. *no-mo.* The Mongol *Nom-un Khan*, answering to the Tib. ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ king of the doctrine, and often transliterated in Tib. as ནོ་མུན་ཧན *no-mun-han*, occurs as the designation of the head of one of the Ling monasteries of Lhasa, who is held to be an incarnation of a Mongol saint. The Abbé Huc refers to this personage as the *Nomenkhan*. Like ཆོས in Tibetan, the word *nom* in mongol also= a religious book.

ནོམ་པ *nom-pa* 1.=སྤྱོད भोग enjoyments. In Amdo, all articles, substances, properties (moveables) are called ནོམ་པ. 2. pf. ནོམས, *noms* to enjoy, partake of; to be satisfied. 3. acc. to *Sch.*: ནོམས་ཧུག་བྱེད་པ to lay hold of. cf. སྣོམ་པ.

ནོམ་ནོམ *nom-nom* act of sifting, also of polishing,=ཉབ་ཉབ *ñab-ñab* or བྱབ་བྱབ *byab-byab*: བྱ་མོ་ལ་འཛོམ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་ནོམ་ནོམ་འཇུག་པ་དང་ (*Behu. 50*).

ནོར *nor* or ནོར་རྫས धन, वसु, विभव, अर्थ 1. primarily=any property or possessions; but, eventually, has come to mean rather more especially: wealth, riches, money; ནོར་ལ་གོད་པ to suffer a loss of property; ནོར་ཀུན one's all, all one's goods, etc.; ནོར་ཅན rich, wealthy; ནོར་ལ་ ལྟ་བ to care for money, to be avaricious; ནོར་སྐྱི་བ *nor-skyi-wa* to

borrow money; ནོར་སོག་འཇོག་པ to accumulate riches. 2. In Sikk. = cattle: ནོར་འབྲིག་པ the pairing of cattle; ནོར་དཔོན acc. to *Desg.* chief neat-herd; ནོར་རྐང་གྲིབ་པ *nor-rkaṅ grib-pa* the reduction in the number of cows, falling off in the number of cows.

Syn. རྫས *rdsas*; ཡོ་བྱད *yo-byad*; ལོངས་སྤྱོད *loṅs-spyod*; ཟང་ཟིང *zaṅ-ziṅ*; དབྱིག *dbyig*; དཀོར *dkor*; ཀ་ཅ *ka-ca*; འབྱོར་བ *hbyor-wa*; དངོས་པོ *dṅos-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་སྐལ *nor-skal* inheritance, hereditary portion; share of property: ནོར་སྐལ་རྣམས funds, capital (*Mil.*).

ནོར་སྐྱོང *nor-skyoṅ* or ནོར་སྐྱོངས *nor-skyoṅs* 1. a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ, *13*). 2. = ཕྱག་མཛོད treasurer, keeper of the treasury, watch dog (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་གྱི་ཉ་བ *nor-gyi ña-wa* **धनसुप्रतिभू** [a security for money] *S.*

ནོར་གྱི་བདག *nor-gyi-bdag* **धनाधिप** [master of wealth; the god of wealth] *S.*

ནོར་གྱི་དབང་པོ *nor-gyi dwaṅ-po* **धनप्रतिभू**, **धनेन्द्र** [lord of wealth, surety] *S.*

ནོར་སྐྱོང་ཟེ་འབྲུ *nor-skyoṅ-ze-hbru* **धनफल** n. of a medicinal fruit.

ནོར་རྒྱས *nor-rgyas* 1. abundance, plenty. 2. **वासुकी** the snake-goddess who holds the earth on her head (*A. K. 41-47*).

ནོར་རྒྱུན་མ *Nor-rgyun-ma*, **वसुन्धरा** n. of a goddess. [Also, the earth] *S.*

ནོར་གཉེར *nor-gñer* = ཕྱག་མཛོད *phyag-mdsod* treasurer (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་ཆར་འབབས *nor-char-hbabs* n. of a gem of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་འཛིན་དབང་མོ *Nor-hdsin dwaṅ-mo* **वसुधारेन्द्राणी** the wife of Kuvera, the holder of treasure.

ནོར་ཉན་པ *nor-ñan-pa* (colloq. and idiom.) anything that is useful.

ནོར་དང་འདྲ་བ *nor-daṅ hdra-wa* **प्रतिवसु** counterpart, parallel, equivalent to wealth.

ནོར་དད་ཆེ་བ *nor-dad che-wa*, ནོར་ལ་འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ greed for wealth, avarice: གྲོགས་པོ་ནོར་དད་ཆེ་བ་སྤོངས avoid that friend who has greed for wealth (*Çe.*)

ནོར་བདག *Nor-bdag* 1. = ནོར་གྱི་བདག་པོ **कुवेर** the lord of riches; also = Vais'ravaṇa, the god of wealth. 2. a money-changer, usurer. ནོར་བདག་པོ *nor-bdag-po* heir; ནོར་བདག་མོ *nor-bdag-mo* fem. of it; also n. of a goddess.

ནོར་འདུས *nor-hdus* in *Pur.* the gathering of taxes.

ནོར་ལྡན་མ *nor-ldan-ma* **वसुमती** as met. the earth. Also a youthful damsel.

ནོར་ལྡན་བརྩེགས *nor-ldan-brtsegs* = གྲོག་མཁར ant-hill (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་སྡོང *nor-sdoṅ* = ནོར་གྱི་སྡོང་བུ *nor-gyi sdoṅ-bu.*

ནོར་གནས་པ *nor-gnas-pa*, ཕྱག་མཛོད treasurer, store-keeper (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་རྩེན *nor-rtsen* **धनकेलि** playing with wealth; one rolling in wealth.

ནོར་བ *nor-wa* 1. to err, to make a mistake, to be in error: ལམ་ནོར་སོང he mistook the way; དཀོན་མཆོག་ལ་གཟུང་ན་མང་པོར་ནོར་མི་ཡོང if he lay hold on God, he will not greatly err. Colloq. *tshul di nor-ki-du'-ga mindu'* is this the wrong way of doing it or not? 2. **भ्रान्ति** an error, a mistake. ནོར་འཁྲུལ *nor-hkhrul* or ནོར་སོ *nor-so* a mistake; ནོར་སོ་ཅན blundering (*Vai-kar.*). Syn. འཁྲུལ་བ *hkhrul-wa*; ལོག་ཤེས *log-çes*; ལོག་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *log-pahi blo-gros*; ཤིན་ཏུ་འཁོར *çin-tu hkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

ནོར་བུ *nor-bu* **मणि** 1. any gem or precious stone; sometimes applied fig. to any precious object: ནོར་བུ་ཅན adorned with jewels, set with precious stones; ནོར་བུ་སྐར

སྐར་མདོག *nor-bu ṣkar-mdog* brilliant, gem of star-like brilliancy; ནོར་བུ་དགའ་འཁྱིལ *nor-bu ḏgaḫ-ḫkhyil* n. of a gem of the value of one hundred and twenty ounces of gold; ནོར་བུ་དགོད་འདོད་སྤུངས་འཇོམ *nor-bu ḏgoḏ-ḫdoḏ ṣpuṅs-ḫjom* चिन्तामणि the gem which brings to its owner all that he wishes for; ནོར་བུ་སྔོན་པོ *nor-bu ṣṅon-po* इन्द्रनील sapphire; ནོར་བུ་གསེར་པོ a topaz; ནོར་བུ་ཆབ་བདུན་མ *nor-bu chab-ḇdun-ma* n. of a superior quality of satin. ནོར་བུ་ཐོབ *nor-bu-thob* प्रस्तर stone from which gems are obtained; ནོར་བུ་ལྗང *nor-bu-ljaṅ* मरकत emerald. Syn. མར་གད *mar-gaḏ*; མརྒད *mrgaḏ* (*M̱ṅon.*). ནོར་བུ་འདྲ *nor-bu-ḫdra* मणिरिव gem-like; imitation stones, glass trinkets. ནོར་བུ་པ *nor-bu-pa* or ནོར་བུ་མཁན *nor-bu-m̱khan* a jeweller, a connoiseur of gems. ནོར་བུ་འཕྲེང་བ *nor-bu ḫphreṅ-wa* a rosary or chaplet composed of precious stones; ནོར་བུ་བི་ཙུ་ལ་ཏ *nor-bu bi-tsu la-ta* n. of a fabulous gem. 2. a common personal name for men in Tibet and Mongolia.

ནོར་བུ་བཟང་པོ *nor-bu ḇzaṅ-po* मणिभद्र n. of a Buddhist house-holder; an epithet of जम्भल Jambhala the god of wealth.

Syn. རྨུག་འཛིན *rmug-ḫdsin* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་བུ་བཟང་པོའི་གཟུངས *nor-bu ḇzaṅ-poḫi g̱zuṅṣ* मणिभद्रधारणी n. of a *dhāraṇī* or mystic sentence which when regularly recited brings wealth (*K. g.* ཤ, *1*).

ནོར་བུའི་མགྲིན་ཅན *nor-buḫi m̱grin-can* met. for domestic fowl.

Syn. ཁྱིམ་བྱ *khyim-bya*; ཟངས་ཟེ་ཅན *zaṅṣ-ze-can*; པགས་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད *pagṣ-paḫi gtsug-phuḏ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་བུའི་འོད *Nor-buḫi-ḫoḏ* n. of a mountain.

ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *nor-bu rin-po-che* चक्रवर्तमणिरत्न. a mythical precious stone; further described as ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་རིན་ཐང་མེད་པ the priceless gem in which lies the chief wealth and prosperity of the Chakravarti Rājā.

ནོར་བུ་བསམ་འཕེལ *nor-bu ḇsam-ḫphel* the gem which increases one's wealth according to the desire (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་བློ་གྲོས་བདག *nor ḇlo-groṣ-ḇdag* or ནོར་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས་བདག a king.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po*; འཇིགས་སེལ་བྱེད *ḫjigṣ-sel-byeḏ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་སྦྱིན *Nor-ṣbyin* धनद Kuvera.

ནོར་སྦྱིན་མ *Nor-ṣbyin-ma*=ནོར་རྒྱུན་མ धनदा an epithet of the wife of Indra, the queen of heaven (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་མི་ཉན་པ *nor mi-ñan-pa* (idiom.) useless things, any thing that does not come of use (*Ṟtsii.*).

ནོར་རྩེན *nor-ṟtsen*=ནོར་བདག *nor-ḇdag* Vaiś'ravaṇa.

ནོར་འཛིན *nor-ḫdsin*=ས་གཞི वसुन्धरा the earth. ནོར་འཛིན་བདག་པོའི་སྲས son of a king, a prince,=རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sraṣ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ནོར་འཛིན་དབང་མོ *nor-ḫdsin ḏwaṅ-mo* a title of queens and princesses; also a complimentary title for a young lady of great personal accomplishments: ཡིད་འཕྲོག་ལྷ་སྲས་ནོར་འཛིན་དབང་མོ་མཆོག་གི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to her charming and precious highness the princess (*Yig. k. 49*).

ནོར་འཛིན་བུ་མོ *nor-ḫdsin bu-mo*=the daughter of the earth, an epithet of Sītā (*Ṟtsii.*). ནོར་འཛིན་གཡང་མོ *nor-ḫdsin gyaṅ-mo* a goddess of the soil (*Yig. k. 85*). ནོར་འཛིན་གསེར་མོ *nor-ḫdzin gser-mo* in Tantrik mythology deemed to be the *nuṣ-ma* or female energy of the tutelary deity Kye-wa Dorje.

ནོར་རྫས *nor-ṟdsaṣ* wealth, chattels.

ནོར་ལས་རྒྱལ *Nor-laṣ-rgyal* धनञ्जय an epithet of Arjuna the third Pāṇḍava

ནོར་ལས་འདས་ *nor-las-hdas* अतिरै [extravagant]*S.*

ནོར་གསར་ *nor-gsar* 1. fresh wealth, one who has newly become rich. 2. मङ्गल [good fortune; Mars]*S.*

ནོལ་བ་ *nol-wa* 1.=མི་གཙང་བ་བཙོག་པ adj. unclean, dirty; unchaste. 2. to agree, to come to terms (*Cs.*).

ནོས་པ་ *nos-pa* 1.=ལེན་པ to receive, to accept, to obtain: རང་རང་དང་འཚམ་པའི་སྡོམ་པ་རྣམས་ནོས take vows that agree or suit you (*Hbrom. 117*). 2. v. ནོད་པ. 3.=དཔགས་པ to judge, appraise, measure [अवपिड, अवपीड pressing out]*S.*

ནྱ་གྲོ་དྷ *nya-gro-dha*=བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *byan-chub ljon-çin* न्यग्रोध; the *peepul* or *bodhi* tree. ཤཱ་ཀྱ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དག་ཏུ་རྗོན་ནྱ་གྲོ་དྷ་ཀུན་རང་གནས in the pure city of S'âkya, the unique abode of the *bodhi* tree (*Tangur Mdo* ཀེ. *230*).

གནག་པ *gnag-pa*=ནག་པོ *nag-po* black, བུ་མོ་སྐྲ་སྣུམ་པ་གནག་པ a girl with her greasy hair black (*Hbrom. 109*); གནག་སྦག *gnag-sbag* sooty (*Sch.*); ནག་ཕྱུགས *nag-phyugs* black cattle, esp. the yak; གནག་ཁྱུ *gnag-khyu* a herd of cattle, cowherd; གནག་རྫི *gnag-rdsi* a keeper of cattle, cowherd; སེམས་ལ་ནག་པ *sem-la nag-pa* black-hearted, scowling, impious; ཕྱི་ཚུལ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འདྲ་ཡང་ནང་སྨུ་ཀོད་ལས་ནི་ཀྱུང་བ་གནག་པ (*Rdsa. 14*).

གནང་བ I: *gnan-wa* resp. form of སྟེར་བ *ster-wa* pf. གནང་ or གནངས *gnans* imp. གནོང་ *gnon* 1. to give, grant, only used when a person of higher rank gives or is asked to give; to concede what has been asked; རྒྱ་ཏམ་ཅིག་ང་ལ་གནང་རོགས་གནང་ please give me a rupee! མཆོག་གི་གཏུམ་མོ་གནང་ནས་བསྒོམས meditative warmth of the highest kind having been conceded, he became wrapt in meditation. 2. to allow, permit, approve of, assent to: གཤེགས་པར་གནང་ངོ། he accepted the invitation, he promised to come (*Dzl.*); རྟ་འདིའི་སླད་དུ་མངོད་པར་གནོང་ཞིག། allow me to send for the horse (*Dzl.*); བདག་གིས་སྦྱིན་པ་ཞིག་བྱེད་ཀྱིས་གནོང་ཞིག། allow of my making a donation (*Dzl.*); དེ་བཞིན་དུ་གནང་ངོ། yes, I permit it; བློན་པོར་གནང་ངོ he appointed him his minister; མ་གནང་ངོ་ he forbade, refused; ཆོས་བྱར་མི་གནང་བའི་ཁྲིམས་བཅས། he published a prohibitory law concerning the exercise of religion (*Glr.*); བཀའ་མ་གནང་ he declined to grant it; ཕྱིན་དུ་མ་གནང་ he refused to come. གནང་བའི་ཐུང་བར་བྱས *gnan-wahi tun-war-byas* अधिवासना [1. invitation, entreaty. 2. application of perfumes]*S.*

གནང་སྐྱེད *gnan-skyed* present, reward, grant. གནང་ཆ *gnan-cha* remuneration or gift. གནང་རྟེན *gnan-rten* a present sent in a letter or with a letter (*Yig. k.*).

Syn. འབབ་རྟེན *hbab-rten*; འབབ་མཚོན *hbab-mtshon*; གཟིགས་རྟེན *gzigs-rten*; འབབ་སྟེགས *hbab-stegs*; འདེགས་མཚོན *hdegs-mtshon*; ཞུ་འདེགས *shu-hdegs*; མཚོན་བྱེད *mtshon-byed*; འདེགས་རྟེན *hdegs-rten* (*Mnon.*).

གནངས *gnans* the day after to-morrow; སང་གནངས to-morrow and the day after to-morrow; གནངས་སུ on the day after to-morrow; སང་འགྲོ་གནངས་འགྲོ་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན to-morrow or the day after to-morrow I must be off (*Jä.*).

གནད *gnad* मर्म [vital part]*S.* 1. the essence or pith: དོན་དང་སྙིང་པོ་བསྡུས་པ the purport, the essential point, the point of view; ཆོས་ཀྱི་གནད the essence or pith of religion. གནད་ཆེ *gnad-che* important, of great import or meaning. ངོས་ཀྱིས་དེ་བ་ཞིབ་བརྟགས་ཀྱིས་ཉན་པ་གནད་ཆེ

it is of great importance to attend personally (to every point), and to inquire minutely into a matter (*D. çel. 7*). གནད་འགྲོལ་བ *gnad-hgrol-wa* to explain the main point (*Mil.*); གནད་དོན the proper meaning, the pith of the matter; གནད་འགག *gnad-hgag* = དོན་དག very important or salient point, object, purpose: དོན་དུ་དགོས་གཞི་ལམ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་གནད་འགག་མཐར་ཐུག་པ་དེ་ཡིན་པས། (*Khrid. 188*). 2. in anatomy: the heart; གནད་བདུན = the seven important parts of the body. 3. in mysticism: the seven points to be observed in the disposition of one's body when sitting in systematic meditation. Also ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་གྱི་གནད are other attitudes and conditions imposed on a lama when མཚམས་ལ *mtshams-la*, *i.e.*, when seated in meditation. གནད་དུ་ཕོག་པ *gnad-du phog-pa* मर्म्मभेद piercing the heart, wound the feelings.

གནབ་པ *gnab-pa* pf གནབས *gnabs* 1. = བཞེས; གོས་གྱོན་པ *gos-gyon-pa* to put on clothes. 2. v. མནབ་པ (*Jä.*).

གནམ *gnam* = ནམ་མཁའ 1. नभः the sky; གནམ་གྱི་གོ་ལ खगोल the sphere or dome of heaven; གནམ་རྡོ *gnam-rdo* hail. 2. the air, atmosphere, weather: གནམ་གྲང་མོ་འདུག *gnam grañ-mo hdug* the weather is cold, it is cold; དེ་རིང་གནམ་སང་ཡོང་ the weather will be clear to-day; གནམ་རློན་པ་རེད the air is damp.

གནམ་བསྐོས *gnam-bskos* or གནམ་གྱིས་བསྐོས་པ 1. the title by which the Tibetans address the Emperor of China. 2. = འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ चक्रवर्त्तिराज Emperor of the universe (*Mñon.*). གནམ་བསྐོས་འཇམ་དབྱངས་གོང་མ་བདག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ the supreme sovereign Mañju Ghoṣa, the lord by heaven appointed (*Yig. k. 55*).

གནམ་གྱི་ཁྲི་བདུན *gnam-gyi khri-bdun* the seven earliest kings of Tibet who traced their origin to the skies:—(1) གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Gñah-khri btsan-po*; (2) མུ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Mu-khri btsan-po*; (3) དིང་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Diñ-khri btsan-po*; (4) སོ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *So-khri btsan-po*; (5) མེར་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Mer-khri btsan-po*; (6) སྲིབ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Srib-khri btsan-po*; སེང་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Señ-khri btsan-po* (*J. Zañ.*).

གནམ་བསྐོས་མ *gnam-bskos-ma* the empress of the universe, an epithet of the queen of a Chakravarti Rāja (*Mñon.*).

གནམ་ཁ *gnam-khah* for གནམ་མཁའ = also azure, sky-colour.

གནམ་ཁྱི་ནག་པོ *gnam khyi nag-po* lit. black dog of the sky; a deity of the *sa-bdag* class.

གནམ་གང་ *gnam-gañ* the new moon.

གནམ་གྱི་སྐྱོན *gnam-gyi skyon* drought, want of rains (*Mñon.*). གནམ་གྱི་ཉེད་འཚེ *gnam-gyi ñed-htshe* id.

Syn. ཆར་མེད *char-med*; ཐན་པ *then-pa*; སྟེང་འབར *steñ-hbar* (*Mñon.*).

གནམ་གྱི་འཇིགས་པ *gnam-gyi hjigs-pa*, dangers brought by the skies, *i.e.*, from rainlessness; these are drought, famine, danger from excessive heat.

གནམ་གྱི་བྱ་ཁྱུང་ *gnam-gyi bya-khyuñ* 1. demigod of the *Sa-bdag* class. 2. the Garuḍa.

གནམ་གྱི་བྱེ་མ་ལུང་ *Gnam-gyi bye-ma-luñ* sand banks of Gnam, n. of a village near Samye, *i.e.*, in the Yarlung district: ཁམས་པ་གསེར་ཕུག་ཏུ་དབྱུང་གཅིག་མཛད་ནས་གནམ་གྱི་བྱེ་མ་ལུང་དུ་བྱོན (*A. 120*).

གནམ་གྱི་ཤེ་མོང་བྱ *gnam-gyi çe-moñ-bya* as met. the raven (*Mñon.*).

གནམ་གྲགས་ངར་ཆེན *gnam-grags ñar-chen* = འདོད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ the god of love, Kāmadeva.

གནམ་གྲུམ་པ *gnam-grum-pa* = སྒྲ་དྲག་པ निर्घात very rough and thundering sound.

གནམ་རྒྱན *gnam-rgyan* = སྒྲ་རེ ताल, वेताल n. of an evil spirit (*Mñon.*).

གནམ་ལྕགས *gnam-lcags* अशनि; resp. for ཐོག the thunder : གནམ་ལྕགས་རིགས་ཀྱིས་བགེགས་འཇོམས་སྒྲ་བྱེད་ནུབ with a kind of thunder was able to suppress evil spirits.

Syn. བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མཚོན་ཆ *brgya-byin mtshon-cha* (*Mṅon.*).

གནམ་ཆོད་པ *gnam-chod-pa* mystically = ལེགས་པ good (Bon.).

གནམ་རྟ་གྱི་ལིང་ *gnam-rta-gyi liṅ* a good breed of horses brought to Tibet from Amdo and Mongolia: གནམ་རྟ་ཡི་ལིང་སེང་གེ་རྒྱུན་མཚོན་འདུ (*Jig.*).

གནམ་སྟོང་ *gnam-stoṅ* the day of the new moon, the thirtieth day of the lunar month.

གནམ་གདོང་པོ *Gnam-gdoṅ-po* n. of a place in Tibet.

གནམ་ལྡེ་འོད་སྲུང་ *Gnam-lde Hod-sruṅ* n. of one of the early kings of Tibet (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *7*).

གནམ་སྡོད *gnam-sdod* = གནམ་སྤྲིན देवमातृक: celestial, resident in heaven [1. 'having the clouds as fostermother,' fostered or watered by the clouds or by Indra, as corn, land, etc. 2. mother of the gods, Aditi] *S.*

+ གནམ་པ *gnam-pa* = དྲི་མ་ངན་པ *dri ma-ṅan-pa* bad smell, stench.

+ གནམ་པོ *gnam-po* = དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po* आर्जव honest, straight;

གནམ་མཚོ་ཕྱིད་མོ *Gnam mtsho phyid-mo* is the large lake lying about 120 miles to the N.W. of Lhasa, commonly known by its Mongol name of Tengri Nor and styled Nam-tsho Chyidmo by Tibetans, *i.e.*, "the frozen sky lake." It was first surveyed and mapped by the native exploring agent of the Indian Survey Office, Nain Singh, in 1874. Since then it has been visited by Mr. and Mrs. St. George Littledale and Mr. Fletcher (in 1895). The map of Du Halde, founded on the Jesuit Fathers' notes, however, represented this lake approximately in its actual position. The Jesuits did not personally visit it, but marked it down from Chinese information. གནམ་མཚོ་རྡོ་རིང་ *Gnam-mtsho rdo-riṅ* the long stone or monolith of Nam-tsho; one of the thirty-seven secret holy places of the Bon, situated on a rock on the shores of Lake Tengri Nor (*G. Bon.*).

གནམ་མཛོད *Gnam-mdsod* n. of a demi-god of the *Sa-bdag* class.

+ གནམ་ཟེར *gnam-zer* 1. lit. the heavenly nail or pain, n. of a disease. 2. wooden bench or seats kept in the felt tents of Mongolia.

གནམ་ཡས *Gnam-yas* the name of a castle in Tibet (*Glr.*).

གནམ་རི་སྲོང་བཙན *Gnam-ri sroṅ-btsan* king Nam-ri Sroṅ-tsan, father of king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *5*).

གནམ་ལོ་གསར་ཚེས *gnam-lo gsar-tshes* the new-year's day (*Rtsii.*).

གནམ་གཤེད *Gnam-gçed* n. of a *Sa-bdag*.

+ གནམ་སོ *gnam-so* = དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po* straight.

གནའ *gnah* or གནའ་བ *gnah-wa*, but in colloq. usually styled "*na-po,*" a large wild sheep found all over Tibet from Ladak to the borders of China, and often styled in sportsmen's books, the burrhel. It is the *Ovis nahur*, and is not so large as the *Ovis ammon* or the *Ovis hodgsoni*: གནའ་བའི་མཇུག་སྤུ་རྨ་ལ་ཕན *gnah-wahi mjug-spus rma-la phan* the hair of the tail of burrhel sheep is good for sores; གནའ་ཕུག་སྤུ་ཡིས་དུག་སེལ་ཆུ་རྣག་སྐེམ the hair of the male burrhel sheep cures poison (probably removes poison from ulcers) and dries pus in sores.

གནའ་བ *gnah-wa* adj. former, ancient. གནའ་དུས *gnah-dus*=ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* or སྔོན་ཆད *sñon-chad*; གནའ་ནས་མ་མཐོང *gnah-nas ma-mthoñ* never seen before. གནའ་བོ *gnah-bo* पुरा;=སྔོ་མའི་དུས *sño-mahi-dus* former or ancient time, of yore; གནའ་མི *gnah-mi* man of ancient time; གནའ་རབས *gnah-rabs* men who lived in olden times, the ancients (*Cs.*).

གནས *gnas* स्थान, वास्तु, निश्रय; ऽयन; पद; 1. a place, locality, spot or piece of ground; and hence, also: an abode, dwelling-place; also a temporary lodging: གནས་གཏོང་བ or སྐྱེལ་བ to give shelter to, to lodge, a person; གནས་མེད་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become homeless; གནས་པོ *gnas-po*, colloq. "*na-bo*" a landlord, inn-keeper; གནས་ཚང a lodging-house; གནས་མལ sleeping place; གནས་སུ་སོང་ངོ they returned to their place, their home; སྐྱེ་གནས *skye-gnas* birth-place. 2. a holy place, place of pilgrimage; a monastery: གནས་ནས་དབྱུང་བ *gnas-nas dbyuñ-wa* to turn out of a monastery, also excommunication. གནས་སྤེ་བ *gnas spe-wa* id. 3. a clerical dignity or religious personage; གནས་སྦྱིན་པ *gnas-sbyin-pa* to confer priestly status on a man. 4. object, heading, point: གད་མོའི་གནས an object of laughter; ངོ་ཚའི་གནས that which ought to be an object of shame (*Schtr.*). 5. division, section; sphere, province: རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ *rig-pahi gnas-lña* the five classes of science. གནས appears also to mean any definite division of places, things, or beings: and even: sort, variety—almost equivalent to རིགས *rigs*, but not technically the same. Thus, the following definitions are termed གནས་རྣམས:—(1) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ཅིང་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག་དཔེར་ན་མི་རྣམས་དང་ལྷ་ཅིག་གོ། नानात्वकाया नानात्वसंज्ञास्तद्यथा मनुष्या एके च दिव्या एके [varieties of bodies obtain various names, such as the gods are different from men]*S.* (2) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག་དཔེར་ན་ཚངས་རིས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་དག་དང་པོ་བྱུང་ངོ། नानात्वकाया एकत्वसंज्ञाः तद्यथा देवा ब्रह्मकायिकाः प्रथमविनिर्वृत्ताः [varieties of bodies obtain the same name, such as the *Brahmakāyika* and *Prathamavinibrtta* are both called gods]*S.* (3) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག་དཔེར་ན་འོད་གསལ་བ་རྣམས་སོ། एकत्वकाया नानात्वसंज्ञाः तद्यथा आभास्वराः [the same sorts of bodies assume different names such as the various (64) classes of the *Ābhāsvara* deities]*S.* (4) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག་དཔེར་ན་དགེ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་རྣམས་སོ་ एकत्वकायाः एकत्वसंज्ञाः तद्यथा देवाः शुभकृत्स्नाः [the same sort of body assumes the same name such as the *Çubhakrtsna* class of the gods]*S.* So, likewise, these spheres of external existence are classed as གནས: (1) ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད། आकाशानन्त्यायतनम् [the infinite expanse of the sky, the first of the *Arūpa Brahma-loka*]*S.* (2) རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད། विज्ञानानन्त्यायतनम् [unlimited realm of knowledge, the second of the *Arūpa Brahma loka*]*S.* (3) ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད आकिञ्चन्यायतनम् [source of nothingness, the third of the *Arūpa Brahma-loka*]*S.* (4) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད། नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतनम् [the sphere of knowledge and non-knowledge, the fourth of the *Arūpa Brahma loka*]*S.* (5) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་སོ། असंज्ञिसत्त्वम् [the knowledgeless animated beings, the 11th or 13th of the *Rupāvacara* gods]*S.*

གནས་སུམ་ཅུ་སོ་བདུན *gnas-sum-cu so-bdun* the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon, out of which there are thirteen in *Dbus-ru*-the Central Division of Tibet:—(1) གཉན *Gñan*, ལོ *Lo*, and རལ *Ral*; (2) འདམ་ཤོད་སྣར་མོ *Hdam-çod snar-mo*; (3) འཕན་ཡུལ་གྲབ་དཀར *Hpham-yul grab-dkar*; (4) མལ་གྲོ་ར་བ *Mal-gro ra-wa*; (5) ཆུན་གྱི་བྲག་དམར *Chun-gyi brag-dmar*; (6) ཧས་པོ་རི་ཐང *Has-po ri-thañ*; (7) ལྷ་ཡེར་བ *Lha-yer-wa*; (8) སྣམ་གྱི་རི་གད *Snam-gyi*

re-gad; (9) གནམ་མཚོ་རྡོ་རིང་ *Gnam-mtsho rdo-riñ*; (10) སྟོད་རས་ལུང་གསུམ *Stod-ras luñ-gsum*; (11) སྐྱིད་ཤོད་ལུང་ནག *Skyid-çod luñ-nag*; (12) རུ་རྒྱང་ཤ་མཐའ *Ru-rgyañ ça-mthah*; (13) མགོན་གོན་རྒྱལ་མོ *Mgon-gon rgyal-mo.* Seven in the *Gyon-ru* districts:—(1) ཧོལ་ཁ་ཤུག་གཅིག *Hol-kha çug-gcig*; (2) ཉང་ཡུལ་ཤིང་ནག *Ñañ-yul çiñ-nag*; (3) དབྱེ་ལུང་གང་བར *Dye-luñ gañ-war*; (4) ཀོང་ཡུལ་བྲེ་སྣ *Koñ-yul bre-sna*; (5) ཀླུ་ཤོད་ཐང་དམར *Klu-çod thañ-dmar*; (6) ཡར་ལུང་སོག་ཁ *Yar-luñ sog-kha*; (7) མལ་གྲོ་མཚོན་ཤོད *Mal-gro mtshon-çod.* Eight in the *Gyas-ru* or Yeru districts:—(1) ཧུ་ཡུག་ས་ནག *Hu-yug sa-nag*; (2) ཤངས་ཀྱི་ཕོང་ཚལ *Çañs-kyi poñ-tshal*; (3) བྲུད་ཀྱི་མཁར་གདོང *Brud-kyi mkhar-gdoñ*; (4) རྟ་ནག་གྱང་ཕུ *Rta-nag gyañ-phu*; (5) འཇང་གི་རྒྱང་མཁར *Hjañ-gi rgyañ-mkhar*; (6) ལྟག་ཕུ་གྲོས་ལྷས *Ltag-phu gros-lhas*; (7) གཙང་གི་གྱེར་ཡུག *Gtsañ-gi gyer-yug*; (8) ལང་ཟང་ལྒ་བྲག *Lañ-zañ lga-brag.* Nine in *Ru-lag*:—(1) ཉག་སྟོད་སྟག་ཚལ *Ñag-stod stag-tshal*; (2) ཆུ་འགོ་རྟ་རིང་ *Chu-hgo rta-riñ*; (3) མཁར་ཆེན་བྲག་དཀར *Mkhar-chen brag-dkar*; (4) མཚོ་ང་བྲིས་ཆུང་ *Mtsho-ña bris-chuñ*; (5) གཉན་རྩེ་ཐང་ཤོད *Gñan-rtse thañ-çod*; (6) གྲམ་པ་ཁམ་བུ *Gram-pa kham-bu*; (7) རག་པ་ཐང་ཟླུམ *Rag-pa thañ-zlum*; (8) མང་མཁར་མདོ་ཕུག *Mañ-mkhar mdo-phug*; (9) ལྷ་ཡུལ་གུར་ཐང་ *Lha-yul gur-thañ* (*G. Bon. 37, 38*).

གནས་བཅུ་གཅིག *gnas-bchu-gcig* the eleven *gnas* or physical states as mentioned in the medical works of Tibet: (1) རྩ་བ་མདོ་ཡི་གནས *rtsa-wa mdo-yi-gnas*; (2) གྲུབ་པ་ལུས་ཀྱི་གནས *grub-pa lus-kyi-gnas*; (3) འཕེལ་གྲིབ་ནད་ཀྱི་གནས *hphel-grib nad-kyi-gnas*; (4) བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ་གྱི་གནས *bya-wa spyod-lam-gyi gnas*; (5) འཚོ་བ་ཟས་ཀྱི་གནས *htsho-wa zas-kyi-gnas*; (6) སྦྱོར་བ་སྨན་གྱི་གནས *sbyor-wa sman-gyi-gnas*; (7) ཆ་བྱད་དཔྱད་ཀྱི་གནས *cha-byad dpyad-kyi-gnas*; (8) ཐ་མལ་ནད་མེད་གནས *tha-mal nad-med-gnas*; (9) ངོས་བཟུང་རྟགས་ཀྱི་གནས *ños-bzuñ rtags-kyi-gnas*; (10) གསོ་བྱེད་ཐབས་ཀྱི་གནས *gso-byed thabs-kyi-gnas*; (11) བྱ་བྱེད་སྨན་པའི་གནས *bya-byed sman-pahi-gnas.*

གནས་ཆེན་ལྔ *gnas-chen-lña* the five great holy places of the Northern Buddhists of Tibet:—(1) དབུས་རྒྱ་གར་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན the central one, Vajrāsana in Magadha; (2) ཤར་རི་བོ་རྩེ་ལྔ in the east Utai-shan in China; (3) ལྷོ་རི་བོ་པོ་ཏ་ལ in the south Potala; (4) ནུབ་ཨོ་ཊི་ཡ་ན or ཨུར་རྒྱན་ཡུལ Udyāna in the west; (5) བྱང་ཤམ་བྷ་ལ S'ambhala in the north. སྐུ་ཡི་གནས་བརྒྱད the eight places made holy by the relics of Buddha: (1) Preta purī (Tibet); (2) Griha devata; 3. Saurāṣtra (Guzerat); (4) Suvarṇa dvīpa (Pegu and Burma); (5) Nāgara; (6) Sindhu (Sind); (7). Maru; (8) Kuluta (*K. g.* ཕ, *69-76*).

གནས་སྐབས *gnas-skabs* **अवसर, अवस्था** temporal state or life [opportunity, condition]*S.* གནས་སྐབས་ལས་བྱུང་བ produced from circumstance [**आकस्मिक** accidental]*S.*; གནས་སྐབས་ཚེ་ཡི་བར་གཅོད་མི་འབྱུང་ཞིང་ danger to my temporal life not occurring.

གནས་སྐྱེས་མ *gnas-skyes-ma* **वासतेयी** [1. habitable. 2. night]*S.*

གནས་ཁང་སྤངས་པ *gnas-khañ spañs-pa* **लयन-परिहरः** [one who has forsaken his home]*S.* a mendicant, a Buddhist monk. གནས་ངེས་མེད *gnas-ñes-med* one whose residence is not fixed, a mendicant ascetic; a vagabond; one of uncertain residence, not residing in one place.

གནས་ངན་ལན *gnas-ñan-lan* **दौष्ठूल्य** [depravity, wickedness]*S.*

གནས་གཅིག་འཛིན *gnas-gcig hdsin*=ནགས་ཀྱི་ཏིག་ཏ a species of wild gentian used in medicine (*Mñon.*).

གནས་བཅའ་བ *gnas-bcah-wa* **आश्रयणीय** [fit to be a shelter]*S.* གནས་བཅས *gnas bcas* **साकेत, साकेतन** n. of an ancient city in upper India sacred to the Buddhists [Some identify it with modern Oudh or Ayodhyā; others maintain that it is the same as Sogdiana or

the land of the Scythians. Patañjali who flourished in the 2nd century B.C. in referring to the conquests of Alexander the Great and in illustrating a rule of Pāṇini's grammar writes "यवनः अरुणत् साकेतम् the *Yavana* (Alexander) besieged Sāketa"]*S.*

གནས་ཆུང་སྒྲ་དབྱངས་གླིང་ *Gnaṣ-chuṅ ṣgra-ḏbyaṅṣ gliṅ* n. of a small monastery situated to the south-east of Dapung monastery near Lhasa, where resides the great oracle of Na-chûng Choi-kyong, a personage said to be the incarnation of Pe-har Gompo, and who forecasts the place of re-birth of each successive Dalai Lama (*S. kar. 181*).

གནས་ཆེན་ *gnaṣ-chen* (also གནས་རྩ་ཆེན་ or གནས་འགག་ཆེན་) a very important place, a very sacred place (*Ṟtsii.*), a great resort of pilgrimage, a great sanctuary.

གནས་མཆོག *gnaṣ-ṃchog* principal place of pilgrimage, a very holy place.

གནས་སྙིང་ *Gnaṣ-ṣñiṅ* n. of an old monastery in Tsang situated near the road to Gyan-tse from Phari (*Loṅ.* ༣, *10*).

གནས་ཏ་ལ *Gnaṣ-ta-la* n. of a place in Tibet. ལྔ་པ་གནས་ཏ་ལའི་ཉེ་སྐོར་དུ་འཁྲུངས་པ་དགེ་ལེགས་བསྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ནོ། (*Loṅ.* ༣, *25*) the fifth named, *Ḏye-legṣ ḇstan-paḥi Ṟgyal-ṃtshan* was born in the neighbourhood of *Gnaṣ-ta-la.*

གནས་རྟེན *gnaṣ-ṟten*= འཇིག་རྟེན *ḥjig-ṟten*, ས་རྟེན *sa-ṟten* the earth, the world (*Ṃṅon.*).

གནས་བརྟན *gnaṣ-ḇrtan* 1. स्थविर lit. firm in his place, an elder, a Buddhist monk of the *Sthavira* School. 2. दशमीस्थ [arrived at the tenth decade of life, above ninety years old]*S.* But chiefly we read of གནས་བརྟན་བཅུ་དྲུག *gnaṣ-ḇrtan ḇcu-ḏrug* the sixteen famous *Sthavira* or elders who severally preached Buddhist doctrine in the various mythical islands and continents of the Buddhist cosmogony. A very late tradition asserts that they were invited to China by the Princess Wun-shing Konjo daughter of Emperor Than-ju.

གནས་པ *gnaṣ-pa* I: 1.= སྡོད་པ *ṣdoḏ-pa*, to sit; to be placed, to exist, to be in force, to continue to exist; ཁྲིམས་གནས་པ *khrimṣ-gnaṣ-pa* the law being in force; མི་གནས་པ *mi-gnaṣ-pa* evanescent, unsteady. 2. to reside, dwell, stay: མངལ་ན་གནས་པའི་ཁྱེའུ *ṃṅal-na gnaṣ-pahi khyeḥu* the boy dwelling in his mother's womb (*Dom.*) 3. to remain, continue, adhere to, *e.g.*, a doctrine or opinion: དགེ་བ་བཅུ་ལ་གནས་པ to persevere in the ten virtues; བྱམས་པའི་སེམས་ལ་གནས་པ to remain, to continue in love; ཆོས་ལ་གནས་པ to abide in religion, one abiding in religion, a clerical person.

གནས་པ II: religious exercise, monastic function: གནས་པ་འདེབས་པ to perform such; གནས་པ་དགུ the nine devotions of a Buddhist:—(1) སྟོན་པ་ལ་གནས་པ devotedness to the creed or teacher; (2) ཆོས་ལ་གནས་པ devotion to religion; (3) དགེ་འདུན་ལ་གནས་པ devotion to the church; (4) སློབ་དཔོན་ལ་གནས་པ devoted regard to the teacher; (5) མཁན་པོ་ལ་གནས་པ attachment to one's own professor or teacher; (6) བླ་མ་ལ་གནས་པ loyalty to the spiritual guide; (7) གནས་ལ་གནས་པ attachment to one's own station; (8) གང་ཟག་ལ་གནས་པ attachment to an individual; (9) ཡུལ་ལ་གནས་པ attachment to one's own country (*K. du.* པ, *60*).

གནས་པ III: 1.= ལྡན་པ *ḻdan-pa.* 2. = བསྟན་པ *ḇstan-pa* अध्यापय्, अध्यापित [to teach, having been taught]*S.*

གནས་བྱེད *gnaṣ-byeḏ*= ཉི་མའི་འཁོར་ལོ 1. the orb of the sun (*Ṃṅon.*). 2. स्थविर a saint, sage.

གནས་བྱེད་མ *gnaṣ-byeḏ-ma* वायसी as met.= a cow, also a woman (*Ṃṅon.*).

གནས་མ་ *gnaṣ-ma* वसति residence; also a resident.

གནས་མོ་ *gnaṣ-mo* hostess, land-lady, frq. mistress.

གནས་གཙང་མའི་རིས་ *Gnaṣ-gtsaṅ maḥi riṣ* शुद्धावासकायिक n. of a class of gods whose abodes are very clean and pure.

གནས་ཚང་ *gnaṣ-tsaṅ* v. གནས 1.

གནས་ཚུལ་ *gnaṣ-tshul* state of things, affairs; condition of life bodily or spiritually; news.

གནས་ཚེའུ *gnaṣ-tsheḫu* तड़ाग [a tank]*S.*

གནས་གཞི *gnaṣ-gshi* = བརྟན་གནས *rtan-gnaṣ* homestead, permanent residence; estate: མ་ག་དྷའི་ལྗོངས་ན་གནས་གཞི་ཡང་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ within the province of Magadha there were numberless homesteads, residences of monks, estates, monasteries and villages, &c. (*A. 59*).

Syn. ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khaṅ-khyim*; གཞིས་ཀ *gshiṣ-ka* (*Mṅon.*).

གནས་ཟབ *Gnaṣ-zab* n. of the city of the *Asura* situated at the foot of Sumeru.

གནས་བཟང་ *gnaṣ-bzaṅ* सुखवन a good and happy world.

གནས་བཟོད *gnaṣ-bzod* = སེམས་བདེ་བ contentment, easiness at heart. དེ་བས་ངེད་གཉིས་གནས་བཟོད་གང་བདེར་འགྲོ for that reason let us both with a heart full of ease go to a happy place (*Rdsa.*).

གནས་ལུགས *gnaṣ-lugṣ* has been described as ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་གནས་ཚུལ the natural state of all things, material and phenomenal.

གནས་ལུགས་རྟོགས་པ *gnaṣ-lugṣ rtogṣ-pa* the knowledge of the essence of all things, the knowledge of all things, or in a Buddhist sense, of the non-existence of all things: གནས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་དོན་ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་རྒྱུད་ལ་འཁྲུངས་སོ (*A. 28*) in his mind arose the right unperverted meaning of the state of all things.

གནས་བསྲུང་ *gnaṣ-bsruṅ* gen. a local god or spirit entrusted with the duty of guarding a holy place or sanctuary against an enemy, be he god or man. In *W.* earnest-money, pledge, security (*Jä.*). གནས་སྲུང་པོ *gnaṣ-sruṅ-po* an epithet of རྣམ་སྲས *Rnam-sras* or Vais'ravaṇa who is the guardian of all Buddhist sacred places.

གནུབས *Gnubṣ* n. of a *lo-tsa-wa* of the *Rñiṅ-ma* School who translated Tantrik manuals into Tibetan (*Khriḍ. 23*).

+ གནོང་ *gnoṅ* consciousness of guilt, གནོང་མི་འགྱུར་བ = ཉེས་པ་ཁས་མི་ལེན་པ (*Liç.*).

གནོང་བ *gnoṅ-wa* 1. to feel ashamed: ང་ངོ་ཡང་གནོང་པ་ཡོད *ṅa ṅo-yaṅ gnoṅ-pa yoḍ* I also felt ashamed (*A. 68*). 2. = ཉེས་པ་འགྱོད་པ to feel remorse = ཉེ་གནོང་སེམས་འགྱོད་པ to be conscience-stricken.

གནོད་པ I: *gnoḍ-pa* जम्भ is thus defined: མི་ཕན་པར་ཚུར་ངན་པ་བྱེད་པའི་ལྷ་འདྲེ་མི་སོགས men, demons and evil spirits who are bent on evil here and useless. ཡུམ་གྱི་ལྷ་ཤིང་གི་རྩ་བ་ན་གནོད་པ་འགའ་རུ་གདའ at the root of the sacred tree of the s'akti there were some demons (*Ḫbrom. 106*).

གནོད་པ II: अहित, अपकार 1. evil, mischief, injury, harm, damage: རྐང་པ་ལ་གནོད་པར་འགྱུར་གྱི་དོགས་པས fearing lest his feet should be hurt; གནོད་པར་འགྱུར་བའི་དགྲ a dangerous enemy; གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པ or སྐྱེལ་བ to do harm, to inflict injury, to hurt. གནོད་པ་བྱུང་ངམ *gnoḍ-pa byuṅ-ṅam* (modern) = སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེའམ are you well? 2. to injure, to cause illness. གནོད་བསྙེན *gnoḍ-bsñen* = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ *khun-ḥbyuṅ-wa* (*K. ko. 235*). གནོད་པ *gnoḍ-pa* = སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ *sdug bsṅal-wa*, གནོད་ཟད་པ *gnoḍ-zaḍ-pa* = འགོག་པ *ḥgog-pa*. གནོད་པ་ཟད་པར་སྒོམ་པ *gnoḍ-pa zaḍ-par sgom-pa* = ལམ *lam*. These terms are used in mystical language.

གནོད་སྦྱིན་ *gnod-sbyin* **यक्ष** a set of deities or demons believed, in Tibet, to haunt mountains and especially mountain passes. They are poisonous to travellers unless propitiated at a pass-top. Many mountain ranges in Tibet are named after Noi-Jin demons. གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཁ་རླངས་ *gnod-sbyin kha-rlañs* lit. the mouth vapour of a *yakṣa* demi-god; =དགུ་ཚིགས་ *ggu-tshigs* (*Mñon.*). གནོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *gnod-sbyin rgyal-po* the king of the Noi-Jin demons who guards the northern quarter of the world. གནོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་སྡེ་དཔོན་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མིང་ the names of some of the Noi-Jin chiefs are:—*Rnam thos-sras* (Vais'ravaṇa), *Hbrog-gnas*, *Yul-hkhor-sruñ* (Dhritarāṣṭra), *Hphags-skyes-po* (Virudhaka), *Mig-mi-bzañ* (Virupākṣa), *Bzañ-po*, *Gañ-wa bzañ-po*, *Rmoñs-byed hdsin-pa*, *Chuhi dwañ-po*, *Lag-brgyad-pa*, *Lña-rtsen* (*K. g.* ན *113*).

གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཅན་ *gnod-sbyin-chañ* met. for alcoholic spirit (*Mñon.*).

གནོད་མཛེས་ *nod-mdses* **शुम्भ** [n. of a demon slain by the Hindu goddess Durgā; he was son of Gaveshṭhin and grandson of Prahlāda]*S*.

གནོད་སེམས་ *gnod-sems* or གནོད་པའི་སེམས་ **व्यापाद** **व्यापन्न** mischievous wish, ill-will: གནོད་སེམས་ལོག་ལྟ་དག་ སྤྱོད་པར་མི་བྱེད་ ཁྲིམས་དང་འགལ་ it is against duty to harbour evil-mindedness and false religion (*Hbrom.* ཁ *4*).

Syn. གནོད་བྱེད་ *gnod-byed*; འཚེ་བྱེད་ཉེས་བྱེད་ *htshe-byed ñes-byed*. (*Mñon.*).

གནོན་པ་ *gnon-pa*, pf. གནན་ *gnan* or མནན་ *mnan*, fut. མནན་ *mnan*, imper. ནོན་ཅིག་ *non-cig*, to press, compress, force down; to subdue, suppress, keep down: ཁུ་ཆེན་ལས་ཁ་བྲ་མ་ལུད་པས་བུ་མོས་ཁ་གབ་གནན་ནས་ཡོད་ that the broth might not boil over from the cauldron, the girl pressed down the lid; བགེགས་དྲི་ཟ་ལྷ་འདྲེ་རྣམས་ མནན་པའི་གཟུངས་སྔགས་ *bgegs dri-za lha-hdre-rnams mnan-pahi gzuñs-sñags* a dhāraṇī which will suppress demons, driza and imps; གནན་མགོ་ *gnan-mgo* n. of a mountain, "the head forced down," situated in Nepal, a few miles S. W. of Kinchinjunga. འདྲེ་མནན་པ་ *hdre mnan-pa*, ནོག་ཏུ་མནན་པ་ to press down. མནན་ན་ཉེས་པ་བཏེག་ན་འཕར་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས་ n. of a forest in the fabulous continent of Uttarakuru (*K. d.* ར, *304*).

གནོབ *gnob*, v. མནོབ་པ་ *mnob-pa*.

མནག་པ་ *mnag-pa*= གནག་པ་ *gnag-pa* (*Sch.*).

མནད་མནད་ *mnad-mnad* falsehood, calumny (*Sch.*).

ཨ་ཏྲ། pt of གནོད་པ་

+ **མནབ་པ་** *mnab-pa* or མནབས་པ་ *mnabs-pa* =གོས་གྱོན་པ་ *gos-gyon-pa* to put on: ན་བཟའ་མནབ་པ་ put on clothes (*Situ. 65*); v. also ནབས་ *nabs*.

+ མནབ་བཙལ་ *mnab-btsal* n. of a kind of pastry, biscuit or cake.

མནབ་རྩལ་ *mnab-rtsal* 1. mean, worthless (*Cs.*). 2. nourishment, food. མནབ་རྩལ་གྱི་བུ་ *mnab-rtsal-gyi bu* the child of an indigent person (*Cs.*).

མནམ་པ་ *mnam-pa* 1. to smell: མནམ་ཤིང་ **आघ्राय** having smelt (*A. K. 1-2*); དྲི་མནམ་པ་ =དྲི་ངན་པ་ *dri ñan-pa* bad smelling. 2. to smell of (most frq. signification).

མནའ *mnah* **शपथ, समय, दिव्य** oath: མནའ་འདོར་བ་ or སྐྱེལ་བ་ to take an oath, to swear; ལྷ་དཔང་དུ་བཙུག་ནས་མནའ་བྱེད་པ་ to swear by the gods (*Glr.*). There are two kinds of མནའ་ oath, viz:—མི་མཐུན་གནོད་པའི་མནའ་ oath to do mischief to an enemy; and མཐུན་པ་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མནའ་ oath to remain faithful to friends (*Gyu. 86*).

Syn. (to swear) བྲོ་བོར་བ་ *bro-bor-wa*; དབྱུ་མནའ་བཤེས་པ་ *dyu-mnah bshes-pa*; དབྱུ་བསྙུང་བ་ *dyu bsñuñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

མནའ་མ *mnaḥ-ma* བདྷཱུ a son's or grandson's wife; but the word is also used for the bride of one's younger brother.

མནར་བ *mnar-wa* 1. sbst. torture, torment, excruciating pain. 2. to suffer, to be tormented: ཉེས་མེད་གཙོ་བོ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་འཇིགས་པས་མནར the innocent lords had to suffer in consequence of the king's fears (*Pth.*); ལས་ཀྱིས་མནར་བ to suffer in consequence of former actions; རང་ཉིད་མནར་བྱེད you cause yourselves to suffer torments; མནར་མེད *Mnar-med* ཨཝཱིཙི n. of one of the eight hells the torments of which are excruciating (*B. ch. 5*); མནར་མེད་གཟིགས *mnar-med gzigs* one who has seen the hell of unceasing torment.

མནལ *mnal* resp. for གཉིད *gñid* 1. sleep, མནལ་གཟིམ་པ *mnal-gzim-pa* resp. for གཉིད་ལོག་པ *gñid-log-pa* to go to sleep; མནལ་དུ་ཕེབ་པ *mnal-du pheb-pa* or འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa* to fall asleep, to sleep; མནལ་ཐུམ་པ *mnal-thum-pa* a short nap, slight sleep: མནལ་ཐུམ་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་བའི་རྨི་ལམ་ན in a dream while he indulged in a short sleep (*A. 44*). མནལ་ལབ *mnal-lab* the talking in one's sleep.

+ **མནོ་བ** *mno-wa*=སེམས་པ *sems-pa*, pf. མནོས *mnos* to think over, ponder, imagine: ང་ལ་ཟེར་བ་ཡིན་མནོས་ནས thinking it had been said to me. བསམ་མནོ་གཏོང་བ *bsam-mno gtoṅ-wa*=བསམ་བློ་གཏོང་བ *bsam-blo gtoṅ-wa* to consider, to think carefully upon.

མནོ་ཤིས་ལྷ་པ *mno-çis lha-pa* (ལུས་ཐུམ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་) n. of a *Kabandha* Raja, king of the headless spirits (*K. g.* མ, *523*).

+ **མནོག་པ** *mnog-pa*=རྩ་ཆུང་པ *rtsa-chuṅ-pa* of little importance; slight, moderate; མནོག་ཆུང *mnog-chuṅ* insignificant, trifling, of little value. ཟས་མནོག *zas-mnog* moderate fare, frugal diet (*Sch.*).

མནོང་བ *mnoṅ-wa*, v. གནོང་བ; མནོང་མེད *mnoṅ-med*=ངོ་ཚ་མེད shameless (*Mṅon.*).

མནོད་པ *mnod-pa*=རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa*; v. ནོད་པ.

མནོལ་བ *mnol-wa* to grow feeble, to be reduced, weakened; མནོལ་བ་ཡིན have been weakened (*Pth. 193*). མནོལ་གྲིབ *mnol-grib* weak and dull, or obscure; མནོལ་རིག *mnol-rig* weak intellect.

རྣ་བ *rna-wa* ཤྲཝཎ, ཀརྞ the ear: ཁྱོད་ལ་འོན་ཅན་བྱུང་ན་རྣ་རུ་མར་བླུགས *khyod-la hon-can byuṅ-na rna-ru mar blugs* if you have become deaf pour butter into the ear. རྣ་བའི་མེ་ལོང *rna-wahi me-loṅ* the drum or tympanum of the ear; རྣ་བ་མ་ཚ *rna-wa ma-tsha* do not disturb or vex by frequent prayers or clamour: དེ་བས་རྣ་བ་མ་ཚ་ཁ་རོག་སྡོད therefore dont vex, sit silent (*Rdsa.*). རྣ་བའི་དགའ་སྟོན a treat for the ear (*Glr.*); རྣ་བའི་དབང་པོ་གཏོད *rna-wahi dwaṅ-po gtod* lend me your ear, listen to me (*Mil.*); རྣར་སྙམ་པ *rnar snam-pa* pleasant to the ear, tickling the ear; རྣ་བ་འདུད་པ *rna-wa hdud-pa*, v. འདུད་པ *hdud-pa*; རྣ་བ་བྱ་བ *rna-wa bya-wa*, རྣ་བ་བྱོ་བ *rna-wa byo-wa*, རྣ་བ་བླག་པ *rna-wa blag-pa*, all=to listen. རྣ་བ་འོན་པ deaf, to be deaf; རྣ་བའི་ལས the function of hearing.

རྣ་ཁུང *rna-khuṅ* ear-hole: འཆི་བའི་རྣ་ཁུང་དུ་བརྗོད་པ to cry into a dying man's ears. The common word for the ear in colloq. is རྣ་མཆོག sounded "*namchok*;" in W. ཨམ་མཆོག vulg. རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* or ear ornaments are in universal use in Tibet; but the vulgar word for earring is not རྣ་སྐོར or རྣ་འཁོར (sometimes used in books) but ཨེ་སྐོར "*e-kor.*"

Syn. སྒྲ་འཛིན *sgra-hdsin*; སྙན *snan*; ཐོས་འཛིན *thos-hdsin*; ཐོས་པའི་སྒོ *thos-pahi-sgo*; སྒྲ་ཡི་གནས *sgra-yi gnas*; ཉན་བྱེད *ñan-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྣ་རྒྱན་གཅིག་པ *rna-rgyan gcig-pa* he who wears only one earring, as epithet of

རྣམ་སྲས Rnam-sras or Vais'ravaṇa, the god of wealth; also=a Tibetan layman.

+ རྣ་སྒྲང་ rna-sgrañ= མདའི་མདེའུ mdahi mdehu a bullet, a buzzing arrow.

རྣ་ཅན rna-can कर्ण the first born of Kunti before she was married to Pāṇḍu (*Mñon.*).

རྣ་ཆ rna-cha 1.= རྣ་རྒྱན rna-rgyan ear-ornament (*Yig.*). 2.= ཉི་མའི་གུར་ཁང་ the halo encircling the sun, the canopy of the sun (*Mñon.*). རྣ་ཆ་གདུབ་སྐོར rna-cha gdub skor कुण्डल [earring]*S*. Also རྣ་འདུབ id.

རྣ་ཐེག་ཅན rna-theg-can one who can hear patiently; བཟོད་པ་སྒོམ་པའི་རྣ་ཐེག་ཅན one that is able to listen to all with patience; particularly one who is meditating on the merit of patience.

རྣ་སྦངས rna-sbañs or རྣ་སྤགས rna-spags कर्णमल ear-wax.

རྣ་བ་གོན་པ Rna-wa gon-pa n. of place prob. east of India (*K. d.* ར, *267*).

རྣ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ rna-wa brgyad-pa one possessed of eight ears—an epithet of deities with four heads; Brahmā, (*Mñon.*).

རྣ་བ་ཅན rna-wa-can as met. the *Sāl* tree= སྦྲམ་དཀར་ཤིང་ (*Mñon.*).

རྣ་བ་བྱེ་བ་རི Rna-wa bye-wa-ri n. of a hill in the land of the *Yidag* or *Preta*: ཇོན་གྲོ་བ་ཉིད་ སྐྱེས་རྣ་བ་བྱེ་བ་རི་ཡི་དགས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་དུ་ཐོན (*Khrid. 41*).

རྣ་བའི་བཅུད rna-wahi bcud= ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ ka-la piñ-ka कलविङ्क or the Indian koel (*Mñon.*).

རྣ་བ་འཛིན rna-wa-hdsin कर्णधार the holder of the helm of a boat, a pilot.

རྣ་མཛད rna-mdsad= རྣ་རྒྱན n. of a kind of ear-ornament (*Rtsii.*); རྣ་བ་མཛེས་བྱེད rna-wa mdses-byed id.

+ རྣ་རུ rna-ru= འཁྲིག་པ hkhrig-pa copulative union of the sexes (mystic).

རྣ་ལུང་ rna-luñ the ear or handle of a vessel (*Cs.*).

རྣ་སླགས rna-slags श्रोतव्य [capable of being heard]*S*.

རྣ་ཤལ rna-çal or རྣ་གཅོག rna-gçog ear-lap, tip of the ear (*Med.*). [चमस a vessel]*S*.

རྣ་སླན rna-slan a fur-cover for the ears worn by Tibetan ladies (*Jä.*).

རྣག rnag पूय matter, pus, suppuration; རྣག་སྨིན་པ rnag-smin-pa pus grown mature. རྣག་འདྲེན་པ rnag-hdren-pa to draw out pus; རྣག་ཁྲག rnag-khrag matter and blood; རྣག་ཅན rnag-can containing pus, purulent: རྣག་པར་རྣག་པ rnag-par rnag-pa to form pus, to ulcerate (*Cs.*). རྣག་འབྲུམ rnag-hbrum abcess (*Sch.*).

རྣག་གཟན rna-gzan a kind of damned creature, prob. a *preta* which subsists on pus and mucous.

རྣགས rnags in colloq.=ready money, cash (*Jä.*).

རྣང་བ rnañ-wa, pf. བརྣངས brnañs to become choked, be stifled, grow constricted: བརྣངས་ཏེ་འཆི་བ brnañs-te hchi-wa dying by choking; དབུགས་ཀྱིས་རྣང་ཤིང་ (his) breath stopping short; ལྐོག་མ་བསྐྲངས་ནས་དེའི་སྐད་ཀྱིས་བརྣངས་སོ *lkog-ma bskrañs-nas d'ehi skad-kyis brnañs-so* his throat having become swollen his words were stifled; ཟས་ཀྱིས་རྣང་ཏེ *zas-kyis rnañ-te* the food choking him; མྱ་ངན་གྱིས་རྣང་ཏེ *mya-ñan-gyis rnañ-te* stifled by his grief.

རྣམ་པ rnam-pa I 1. a piece, a part, a section, distinct part, ingredient: ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ་ཕྲ་རགས་རྣམས the subtle and the coarse ingredients of the body (*Vai. sñ.*); རྣམ་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ or ཐམས་ཅད་དུ in every respect, to all intents and purposes—this phrase is used whenever people of rank are addressed: རྣམ་ཀུན་ཕྱུགས་རྗེ་ མགོ་འདྲེན་དཔག་ཏུ་མཚུངས་བྲལ most honoured

patron, altogether incomparable as to grace and goodness. 2. adj. different, distinct, individual, respective: འོད་ཟེར་རྣམ་པ་བཞི four (separate) rays of light; ཇོ་བོ་རྣམ་(པ)་གཉིས the two lords respectively; བདག་འདིར་ཚོགས་བུ་མོ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ we five individual girls here assembled (*Mil.*); ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་རྣམ་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད the eighteen different wonderful feats; ཞལ་ཟས་རྣམ་པ separate dishes of food; རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་གཟུགས་ནི་ཁ་དོག་དང་དབྱིབས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པའོ omniscience is that in which both colour and form are individually included (*Vai. s̲ñ.*). 3. division, class, species: དཔུང་རྣམ་བཞི the four species of troops; རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས *r̲nam-pa s̲na-tshogs* different sorts; རྣམ་པ་བཞི of four different kinds. 4. manner, way: རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ནས in manifold manner, variously, frq.; རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད in every way; རྣམ་པ་དྲུག་ཏུ (the earth shakes) in six ways, *i.e.*, directions. 5. effect, result, consequence; དེ་ལ་མི་དགའ་བའི་རྣམ་པས from vexation at it; བསེར་མའི་རྣམ་པས in consequence of the cold wind (*Mil.*). 6. shape, aspect, form: རྣམ་པ་དང་བཅས་པ साकार assuming individuality, personified outward appearance, figure, shape (*A. K.*); ལྕགས་ཀྱུའི་རྣམ་པ *l̲cags̲-kyuh̲i r̲nam-pa* in the shape of a hook (*Vai. s̲ñ.*); སྟོན་པའི་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ *s̲ton-pah̲i r̲nam-par s̲prul* he assumed the form of the teacher (*Tā.*); ཆོས་སྐུའི་རྣམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ to appear in a spiritual form (*Glr.*); ལུས་འདི་ནི་རོའི་རྣམ་པར་འགྱུར this body turns into a corpse; and so in most cases with regard to the whole appearance [in substance (from *Jä.*)]. 7. time as an unit: རྣམ་པ་ཀུན *r̲nam-pa kun* बहुधा atoms of all things; time without end; རྣམ་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ *r̲nam-pa kun-tu* at all times, perpetually (*M̲ñon.*). བློ་ངན་འདི་ལས་བར་ཆེ་བ་མེད། དེ་ཕྱིར་རྣམ་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་འདི་སྤང་བྱ there is no greater danger than an evil thought, therefore it should be avoided at all times (*Lo. 26*).

རྣམ་པ II: in Budh. that which is cognizable, can be measured, or conceived is called *r̲nam-pa*; that which is inconceivable or incomprehensible is *r̲nam-pa med̲-pa* (*K. d.* ག, *45*).

རྣམ་པར *r̲nam-par* or རྣམ *r̲nam* full, complete, all; fully, completely, to the uttermost: རྣམ་པར་བཀོད *r̲nam-par b̲kod* fully arranged; རྣམ་པར་མཁས་པ thoroughly wise, fully acquainted with; རྣམ་པར་འཁོར quite dazed; རྣམ་པར་གཏོང་བ resigning all, thoroughly giving up; རྣམ་པར་ལྟམས་པ *r̲nam-par l̲tams-pa* quite full, full to the brim; རྣམ་ཐར complete escape, emancipation, and hence: memoir, life, biography. For other compounds and examples, v. separate headings.

རྣམ་བཀྲ or རྣམ་པར་བཀྲ विचित्र variegated, piebald.

རྣམ་སྐྲག(འཁྲུགས) *r̲nam-skrag̲* (*h̲khrugs̲*) विह्वल [very agitated, overcome]*S.*

རྣམ་སྐྱེས *r̲nam-s̲kyes̲* or རྣམ་པར་སྐྱེས *r̲nam-par s̲kyes̲* a king.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོ *r̲gyal-po*; ས་དབང *sa-d̲wañ* (*M̲ñon.*).

རྣམ་སྐྱེད *r̲nam-skyed̲* to procreate; procreation.

རྣམ་དཀར་རྩེ *R̲nam-d̲kar-r̲tse* (Nangar-tse) n. of a small town with a fort situated on the western shore of lake Yamdok on the highroad from Gyang-tse to Lhasa.

རྣམ་ཁྲོ *r̲nam-khro* विक्रोध, विह्वर wrath [shameless anger]*S.*

རྣམ་མཁས་མ *r̲nam-m̲khas̲-ma* a clever, wise woman (*M̲ñon.*).

རྣམ་མཁྱེན *r̲nam-m̲khyen* omniscience; the term in later lit. has been applied to Buddha: དུས་འདས་མ་འོངས་ད་ལྟ་དང་། ཕྱོགས་བཅུའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས་དང་། སངས་རྒྱས་དང་། སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་གནས་ཚུལ

ཚང་མ་དུས་མཐའི་སྐད་ཅིག་མ་གཅིག་ལ་གཟིགས་པར། དེ་འདྲ་འཇིགས་རྟེན་པའི་རྣམ་མཁྱེན་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཁོ་ནའི་རྒྱུད་ལ་ཡོད་དོ། (*G̱ser-phreñ 68*) the omniscience to be able to see things in that manner exists only in the nature of Buddha.

རྣམ་འཁོར or རྣམ་པར་འཁོར་བ *ṟnam-ẖkhor ṟnam-par ẖkẖor-wa* विभ्रम [mistake, flurry]*S.*

རྣམ་གྲངས *ṟnam-grañs* पर्याय 1. specification, enumeration: རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྣམ་གྲངས *ṟgyal-poẖi ṟnam-grañs* enumeration of the names of kings. རྣམ་གྲངས་དཔག་ཡས *ṟnam-grañs dpag-yas* (ཁ་གྲངས་མི་འདྲ་བ་མང་པོ *kha-grañs mi-ẖdra-wa mañ-po*) many different individual things, great variety of numbers (*Ṟtsii.*). མཚན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས the component parts of names according to their etymological value (*Tā. 69, 3-3*). 2. treatise, dissertation, a paper ཆོས་ཀྱི *chos-kyi* frq.

Syn. of 1. གནས་སྐབས *gnas-skabs*; རིམ་པ *rim-pa*; སྤྲུལ་པ *sprul-pa*; རྣམ་པ *ṟnam-pa* (*Situ. 45*).

རྣམ་གྲོལ *ṟnam-grol* or རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *ṟnam-par grol-wa* विमुक्ति emancipation, complete escape from re-birth. རྣམ་གྲོལ་ཡོན་ཏན་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ a *Sûtra* in *K. d.* ཕ, *199*.

རྣམ་གླིང *Ṟnam-gliñ* or རྣམ་རྒྱལ་གླིང *Ṟnam-ṟgyal-gliñ* 1. n. of a monastery in the town of རྣམ་གླིང་རྫོང *Ṟnam-gliñ-ṟdsoñ* in the Shang district of the province of Tsang (*Ṟtsii.*). 2. n. of a Bon work (*G. Bon. 4*).

རྣམ་འགྱེད *ṟnam-ẖgyeḏ* n. of a fabulous number: ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་འགྱེད་སྟོང ་མཆོག (*Ya-sel. 57*).

རྣམ་འགྱུར I: *ṟnam-ẖgyur* विक्रिया, विकार change (for the worse) in illness; affliction of mind: རྣམ་འགྱུར་མི་མངའ་བ निर्विकार without anything affecting the mind, the mind in its serene, calm state; རྣམ་འགྱུར་ཅན one whose mind has been affected, changed for good or bad; རྣམ་འགྱུར་མེད་པ convalascent; recovered from illness.

Syn. ནད་སངས་པ *naḏ-sañs-pa*; ནད་ལས་ཐར་བ *naḏ-las thar-wa* (*M̱ñon.*); without disturbance in the mind or anger; also change from the normal state of the mind.

རྣམ་འགྱུར II: 1. form, figure, shape; ཡི་གེའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར the form of letters (written or printed) (*Glr.*). 2. behaviour, demeanor; ལུས་ངག་གི་རྣམ་འགྱུར (*Vai-s̱ñ.*); of a sick person, རྣམ་འགྱུར་མཛེས་པ *ṟnam-ẖgyur ṃdses-pa* mimic gestures or performances, mummers' dance. 3. graceful carriage of the body, strutting walk; pride.

རྣམ་རྒྱལ *ṟnam-ṟgyal* or རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ 1. विजय complete victory; a common appellation of persons, deities and monasteries: རྣམ་རྒྱལ་ཆོས་སྡེ *Ṟnam-ṟgyal Chos-ṣde* the Dalai Lama's personal monastery on Potala at Lhasa. 2.= ཨ་རུ་ར་གསེར་མདོག mystic. 3. as met.= ཀུ་བ gourd (*M̱ñon.*).

རྣམ་རྒྱལ་ཤིང *ṟnam-ṟgyal-çiñ* 1. one of the names of Arjuna the third of the Pāṇḍava brothers (*M̱ñon.*); a name of ṣaḏānana the youngest son of Mahādeva (*M̱ñon.*). 2.= རྒྱལ་མཚན *ṟgyal-ṃtshan* ध्वज, पताका; the standard of victory (*M̱ñon.*).

Syn. རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཤིང *ṟgyal-byeḏ-çiñ*; ཆུ་ཀླུང་ཤིང *chu-ḵluñ-çiñ* (*M̱ñon.*).

རྣམ་རྒྱལ་བུམ་པ *ṟnam-ṟgyal bum-pa* 1. a consecrated water pot supposed to contain an elixir of life which Buddha Amita Āyuṣa holds in his hands; any vessel containing charmed water; རག་དང་ཟངས་དམར་གྱི་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་བུམ་པ the consecrated water-pot made of brass or red-copper (*Ṟtsii.*). 2. n. of a sanctuary in Yarlung.

རྣམ་རྒྱས *ṟnam-ṟgyaṣ* विस्तीर्ण copious, abundant.

རྣམ་སྒེག་མ *ṟnam-ṣgeg-ma* a coquettish woman.

Syn. འགྲམ་སེར *hgram-ser*; སྐྱེ་བོའི་སྐྲ་ཅན *skye-bohi skra-can* (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་སྒྱུར་འགྲོ་ལུས *rnam-sgyur hgro-lus* as met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་སྒོམ *rnam-sgom* विभावरी; met. night.

རྣམ་གཅོད *rnam-gcod* and ཡོངས་གཅོད *yoṅs-gcod*, विसर्ग [relinquishment, leaving; a full pause consisting of two dots]*S.* རྣམ་བཅད་ཅན *rnam-bcad-can* a passage or sentence at the end of which two dots, one above another, are put is called *Rnam-bcod-can* (*Ya-sel. 47*).

རྣམ་འཇིག *rnam-hjig* विषाद sadness.

རྣམ་འཇོམས་རྩ་བ *rnam-hjoms rtsa-wa* (སྨན) n. of a medicinal root.

Syn. མངར་བ *mñar-wa*; སྐར་ཆེན *skar-chen*; སྐར་མའི་དྲི་ལྡན་མ *skar-mahi dri-ldan-ma*; ཧོ་མ་དཀར་པོ *ho-ma dkar-po*; བུར་ཤིང་དྲི *bur-çiñ-dri*; རྔ་མོ *rña-mo*; གྲགས་ལྡན *grags-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་འཇོམས *rnam-hjoms* bashfulness.

རྣམ་གཉིས་སྦྱར་སྤོས *rnam-gñis sbyar-spos*=དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ bad smell, stink (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog* or རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་པ विकल्पना, तर्क, वितर्क, विचार 1. cogitation, actual perception, thought, reflection. [तर्क reasoning or confutation; विचार disputation]*S.* It is variously stated by Tibetan sages:—རྣམ་རྟོག་ཐམས་ཅད་སྤང་བྱ་ཡིན་པས that all cogitation is to be avoided (*Grub.* ད, *76*); སེམས་ལ་བཟང་ངན་གང་ཤར་བ་ལ་རྣམ་རྟོག་ཟེར all that occurs in the mind, *i.e.*, thoughts good or bad, is called *Rnam-rtog.* 2. unreal conclusions, imagination, aberrations of the mind. 3. in philosophy: obscuration, viz., of the clear and direct (nihilistic) knowledge of truth by reasonings in the mind of the individual, error (*Was.* 305). 4. in pop. language disgust, distaste, རྣམ་རྟོག་སྐྱེད་པ *rnam-rtog skyed-pa* to feel disgust (*Jä.*). 5. शङ्का doubt, scruples, misgiving; ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྣམ་རྟོག་དཔྱོད་པ *yid-kyi rnam-rtog-dpyod-pa* to remove doubts from the mind (*Ñag.*); རྣམ་རྟོག་ཅན *rnam-rtog can* or རྣམ་རྟོག་ལྡན *rnam-rtog-ldan* doubtful, hesitating. རྣམ་རྟོག་མི་མངའ་བ *rnam-rtog mi-mñah-wa*=རྣམ་རྟོག་མེད་པ *rnam-rtog med-pa* doubtless, unquestionably.

Syn. ཀུན་རྟོག *kun-rtog*; ཡིད་གཞུང *yid-gshuñ*, ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས *yid-kyi-las*; སེམས་ཀྱི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད *sems-kyi loñ-spyod*; ཡང་དག་རྟོག *yañ-dag-rtog*; ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ *yid-la byed-pa*; རྟོག་དཔྱོད *rtog-dpyod*; རྟོག་པ *rtog-pa*; དྲན་པ *dran-pa*; བསམ་མནོ *bsam-mno* (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་ཐར *rnam-thar*, v. རྣམ་པར་ཐར་བ *rnam-par thar-wa.*

རྣམ་ཐར་སྒོ་གསུམ *rnam-thar sgo-gsum* the three doors of विमोक्ष emancipation: (1) སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *Çūnyatā* शून्यता [void]*S.* (2) མཚན་མ་མེད་པ अनिमित्त [unconditioned]*S.*; (3) སྨོན་པ་མེད་པ अप्रणिहित [passionless]*S.*

རྣམ་ཐོས *rnam-thos* or རྣམ་པར་ཐོས *rnam-par thos* 1. n. of a *Sa-bdag* or demi-god. 2.= ཤེས་རབ་ཅན one possessed of wisdom, spiritual knowledge (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས *Rnam-thos-sras* the king of the Noijin or mountain deities who guards the northern quarters (*Mñon.*). Is also, in a way, amalgamated with Kuvera or Vais'ravaṇa, the god and guardian of wealth, whom he is sometimes identical with and sometimes differentiated from. He is furthermore classed with the དྲག་གཤེད deities and also placed in the Yamantaka group. His Mongol designation seems to be *Bisaman-tegri*, while in Japan he is styled *Bishamun.*

Syn. བྱང་ཕྱོགས་བདག་པོ *Byañ-phyogs bdag-po*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ *rgyal-pohi rgyal*; དཔལ་གཏེར་གསང་བདག *dpal-gter gsañ-bdag*; གཏེར་གྱི་བདག *gter-gyi-bdag*; མིའི་ཆོས་ལྡན *mihi chos-ldan*; ངལ་བསོས་པ

ñal-bsos-po ; འོད་ཡངས་ཚ་བོ་ *hod-yañs tsha-bo* ; ཨེ་ལེའི་བརྒྱུད་ *E-lehi brgyud* ; ནོར་སྦྱིན་འདྲེན་པ *nor-sbyin hdren-pa* ; གནོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱལ་ *gnod-sbyin rgyal* ; ནོར་གྱི་བདག *nor-gyi-bdag* ; དབྱིག་ཚར་འབེབས *dbyig-tshar-hbebs* ; ཡང་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *yañ-phyogs-skyoñ*. (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་དག *rnam-dag* or རྣམ་པར་དག་པ विशुद्ध; 1. very pure, thoroughly cleansed, frq. 2. n. of the chaitya on the site of which Buddha cut off his locks with his sword and for the first time renounced the world and the pleasures of royalty.

རྣམ་དུལ *rnam-dul* or རྣམ་པར་དུལ=རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog* उच्चैःश्रवा the king of horses which possesses a wonderful power of hearing (*Mñon.*)

རྣམ་འདུད་སྐྱེས *rnam-dud skyes* विनतात्मज; वैनतेय an epithet of the mythical *khyuñ* bird (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་དྭངས *rnam-dwañs* or རྣམ་པར་དྭངས= མཁས་པ a learned man (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་གདུང་མ *rnam-gduñ-ma* or རྣམ་པར་གདུང་མ n. of a very useful and important medicine.

Syn. སྐད་ཅིག་མ *skad-cig-ma* ; སྡེ་ཚན་བུ་མོ *sde-tshan bu-mo* ; ཕྲ་མོའི་འབྲས *phra-mohi-hbras* ; ལྕང་ལོ་མ *lcañ-lo-ma* ; མཚན་ཁུང་མ *mtshan-khuñ-ma* ; ས་སྐྱེས་མ *sa-skyes-ma* ; ཡུལ་བཟང་སྐྱེས *yul-bzañ skyes* ; རབ་ཏུ་པད་དཀར *rab-tu pad-dkar* ; པད་དཀར་སྐྱེས *pad-dkar skyes* ; ཡངས་མ *yañs-ma* ; མེའི་རྩེ *mehi-rtse* ; མཐའ་ཡས་པ *mthah-yas-pa* ; ཀུན་ཏུ་ཤུགས་ལྡན *kun-tu çugs-ldan* ; རྒན་པོ་འཇོམས *rgan-po hjoms* ; ཡན་ལག་མཉམ *yan-lag mñam* ; འགྲམ་ནག་མ *hgram-nag-ma* ; སེར་བྱེད་མ *ser byed-ma* ; ཉ་མིག་ཅན *ña-mig-can* ; ཟླ་བའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *zla-wahi hkhri-çiñ* ; པོ་ཏུའི་འདབ *po-tuhi hdab* ; གསལ་བའི་ལོ་མ *gsal-wahi lo-ma* ; གངས་ཅན་མ *gañs-can-ma* ; ཚངས་མ *tshañs-ma* ; ཟླ་བའི་སྙེ་མ *zla-wahi sñe-ma* (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་འདུད *Rnam-hdud* विनतक n. of one of the seven golden mountains of the Buddhist cosmography which are situated round Meru (*Glr.*). It is so called from its crest being slightly bent (*So-rig.*).

རྣམ་འདྲེན *rnam-hdren* or རྣམ་པར་འདྲེན་པ विनायक [spiritual preceptor]*S.* འགྲོ་བ་རྣམས་འཁོར་བ་ལས་རྣམ་པར་འདྲེན་པ one who leads to *Nirvāṇa* (*S. kar. 6*), an epithet of Buddha; saviour.

རྣམ་འདྲེན་ཆེན་པོ *rnam-hdren chen-po*=རྣམ་འདྲེན *rnam-hdren* the great leader, an epithet of the *Bodhisattvas* who are incarnated for the purpose of conducting men along the path of *Nirvāṇa* (*Yig. k. 3*).

རྣམ་སྣང་གངས་ཆེན་མཚོ *Rnam-snañ gañs-chen mtsho* n. of a lake in Tibet (*B. ch. 10*).

རྣམ་སྣང་བྱེད *rnam-snañ-byed* met. the sun.

རྣམ་བསྣུན *rnam-bsnun* विविध manifold; [various, many]*S.*

རྣམ་པར་དགེ་བའི་དུས *rnam-par dge-wahi dus*= དུས་བཟང་པོ good times, auspicious time or moment, favourable time.

རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད *Rnam-par rgyal-byed* वैजयन्त n. of the celestial palace of Indra (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་རྒྱལ་མ *Rnam-rgyal-ma* विजया n. of a goddess who is generally represented as possessed of 3 faces and 8 arms. In one of her right hands she holds an image of the Dhyani Buddha Amitabha, and from a left hand hang golden cords to which is attached the mystical syllable *Hri* wrought in silver. She is, it seems, identical with the goddess གཙུག་གཏོར་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་མ *Gtsug-gtor rnam-par rgyal-ma* or Ushnisha-vijaya, a popular deity in Japan.

རྣམ་པར་ལྡན་པ *rnam-par ldan-pa* वीत [gone away]*S.*

རྣམ་པར་འདུད *rnam-par-hdud* bending down most humbly, to bow respectfully.

རྣམ་པར་གནས་ *rnam-par-gnas* विहार to rest, repose; residing at a place comfortably.

རྣམ་པར་གནོན་ *rnam-par gnon* 1. met. a lion. 2. horse in general (*Mñon.*). 3. hero; intrepid, fearless.

རྣམ་པར་སྣང་མཛད་ *Rnam-par snañ-mdsad* also རྣམ་སྣང་ *Rnam-snañ* 1. Vairocana the chief of the five Dhyāni Buddhas or ཡེ་ཤེས་སངས་རྒྱས. Is usually as an effigy painted white in colour and is asserted to preside over the uppermost paradise situated in the zenith of the terrestrial skies. The Mongol designation is *Mashi gheigülün dzokiakchi.* 2.=ཟླ་བ the moon.

རྣམ་པར་སྤྲོས་པ་མེད་ *rnam-par spros-pa-med* without enthusiasm, or zeal.

རྣམ་པར་འབབ་པ་ *Rnam-par hbab-pa* n. of a forest in the hill of Saṁkās'a in Uttara kuru (*K. d.* ར, *299*).

རྣམ་པར་བྱས་ *rnam-par-byas* आकृति shape, form (*A. K. 2-95* v.).

རྣམ་པར་ཚིག་ *rnam-par tshig* द्रावक [solvent]*S.*

རྣམ་པར་བཞག་པ་ *rnam-par bshag-pa* व्यवस्थापन establishment; good arrangement.

རྣམ་པར་གཡེང་བ་ *rnam-par gyeñ-wa* very attentive [विक्षेपण throwing away, casting away, postponing]*S.*

རྣམ་པར་ཡངས་པ་ *rnam-par yañs-pa*=རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ wide and spacious (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་པར་རིག་པ་ *rnam-par rig-pa*=རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ idea, notion; often=न्याय [principle]*S.*; also विज्ञान [knowledge]*S.* རྣམ་རིག་ཏུ་བཀྲལ་པ *rnam-rig-tu bkral-pa* 'explained in the sense of the idealists' (*Schf.*).

རྣམ་པར་རིག་བྱེད་ *rnam-par-rig byed* विज्ञप्ति science, knowledge.

རྣམ་པར་རོལ་བ་ *rnam-par rol-wa* विरमण, विरति enjoyment, merriment.

རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་ *rnam-par çes-pa* विज्ञान 1. etymologically: perfect knowledge, consciousness. 2. in philosophy: one of the five *phuñ-po* or "aggregates." Is also used for: soul of the departed. By other authorities it is stated རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ is of two kinds, phenomenal consciousness or སྣང་བའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ and དངོས་པོ་སོ་སོར་རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་པའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ consciousness of external things, or that which distinguishes one from another (*K. d.* ཅ, *100*). Nine kinds of *Rnam-çes* also are given:—(1) ཀུན་གཞི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ आलय-विज्ञान [abode of knowledge, self-consciousness, the "ego" or "I"] *S.* (2) ཞེན་པའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ प्रवृत्तिविज्ञान [momentary acts of knowledge] *S.* (3) ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ཅན་གྱི་ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། आदानविज्ञान [image-receiving knowledge]*S.* (4) མིག་གི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། चक्षुर्विज्ञान [visual knowledge]*S.* (5) རྣ་བའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། श्रोत्रविज्ञान [auditory knowledge]*S.* (6) སྣ་བའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། घ्राणविज्ञान [smell-knowledge]*S.* (7) ལྕེའི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། जिह्वाविज्ञान [taste-knowledge]*S.* (8) ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། कायविज्ञान [tactual knowledge]*S.* (9) ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། मनोविज्ञान [internal-sense-knowledge.]*S.*

རྣམ་པར་སྣུན་པ་ *rnam-par snun-pa* [विस्यन्द flowing, issuing forth]*S.*

རྣམ་དཔྱོད་ *rnam-dpyod* विचार, प्रज्ञा, मति discrimination, discernment, judgment. Syn. བློ་གྲོས *blo-gros*; ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* (*Mñon.*) (*Yig. k. 88*). རྣམ་དཔྱོད་ཅན *rnam-dpyod-can*= བློ་གྲོས་ཅན *blo-gros-can* विचारिन् one who judges well, a judge (*Ñag.*). རྣམ་དཔྱོད་དང་ལྡན་པ sensible, possessed of judgment (*Situ. 2*). རྣམ་དཔྱོད་མཚུངས་མེད་ལྷག་བསམ་སྐྱེས་བུ་དེས། by that generous person who is without an equal in discretion (*Yid. 47*).

རྣམ་པར་སྤྲོས་པ་མེད་པ *rnam-par spros-pa med-pa* अविप्रपञ्च without (religious) fervour or zeal; not unreal or magical.

རྣམ་ཕུག་པའི་གྲུབ་མཐའ *Rnam-phug-pahi grub-mthah* n. of a metaphysical and doctrinal treatise of one of the non-Buddhist schools of Magadha written by *Rnam phug-pa* (*Theg. 33-39*).

རྣམ་ཕྱར *rnam-phyar* or རྣམ་ཕྱར་ལྔ་ *rnam-phyar-lña* the five modes of reproof (*Yig.*).

རྣམ་ཕྱེ *rnam-phye*, རྣམ་ཕྱེད *rnam-phyed*, = རྣམ་པར་དབྱེ་བ 1. विभजन distinction, division, section: རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ *rnam par phye-ste* विभज्य dividing, having divided or differentiated. 2. = རྣམ་ཕྱེད.

རྣམ་འཕྱོ *rnam-hphyo* as met. fish. རྣམ་འཕྱོའི་བདག་པོ *rnam-hphyohi bdag-po* the king of fish, who is possessed of a thousand teeth. Syn. ཉ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ; *ña-yi rgyal-po*; མཆེ་བ་སྟོང་ལྡན *mche-wa ston-lña*; སོ་མང་བ *so-man-wa*; ཁྲི་ཅན *khri-can* (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་བྱེད *rnam-byed* विधाता, विधि, विश्व [providence; fortune]*S.*

རྣམ་དབྱེ *rnam-dbye* विभक्ति; भाग case or cases in *Gram.* [division, separation; also, case-endings.]*S.*

རྣམ་སྨིན *rnam-smin* or རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ विपाक, विपक्व lit. fully ripened, become mature. In Budh. the fullness of one's sin. སྡིག་པའི་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ་ to suffer the effects of one's sins.

རྣམ་མཛེས *rnam-mrdses* or རྣམ་པར་མཛེས་པ *rnam-par-mrdses-pa* 1. very handsome, beautiful. 2. = སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *skyur-rtsi chen-po* the large species of lime (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་བཞག *rnam-bshag* व्यवस्थापन arrangement, order in reference to place, position = གནས་ལུགས (*Jä.*).

རྣམ་གཟིགས *Rnam-gzigs* or Vipas'yi, the n. of the first of the six temporal Buddhas who preceded S'akyamuni: རྣམ་གཟིགས་མར་མེ་རིན་ཆེན་གཙུག། གྲངས་མེད་གསུམ་གྱི་ཐ་མར་བྱུང་ Vipas'yi, Dīpañkara and Ratna-chūda appeared at the end of the age called *Asañklya*. The Mongol appellation of the Buddha *Rnam-gzigs* is *Babashi*.

རྣམ་གཡེང་ *rnam-gyeñ* चञ्चल unsteady, vacillating, wavering, restless, = སེམས་གཡེང་ a changeable mind: རྣམ་གཡེང་ལ་དགའ་བའི་གྲོགས the friend who is fond of change (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *5*). རྣམ་གཡེང་པ *rnam-gyeñ-pa* one who is not of fixed purpose, always vacillating (*Yig. k. 26*).

རྣམ་གཡོ *rnam-gyo* explained by བུ་མེད་ཀྱི་ཉམས་འགྱུར fickleness, an attribute of the fair sex (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་རབ་དྭགས་པོ་གྲྭ་ཚང་ *Rnam-rab dwags-po grwa-tshañ* n. of a monastery situated to the west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ, *4*).

རྣམ་རིག་བྱེད *rnam-rig-byed* = ཤེས་རབ प्रज्ञा wisdom (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་ཤེས *rnam-çes* or རྣམ་པར་ཤེས विज्ञान the mind, memory, intellect; knowledge. རྣམ་ཤེས་ཅན = ཤེས་རབ་ཅན or མཁས་པ *mkkas-pa*. རྣམ་ཤེས་ཙམ་པ *rnam-çes-tsam-pa* विज्ञानमात्र one who is possessed of only the *Vijñāna*. [n. of a sect in India and China who maintained that knowledge alone was real.]*S.* རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes-rten* चित्त the heart the basis of consciousness.

རྣམ་སྲས་གན་མཛོད *Rnam-sras gan-mdsod* n. of the repository of precious articles (gold, silver, precious stones, etc.) belonging to the De-wa Zhung (sde-pa gshuñ) or central government of Lhasa (*S. kar. 178*).

རྣམ་གསལ *rnam-gsal* 1. विकाश light; enlightened person (*Mñon.*) 2. विद्युत् lightning. རྣམ་གསལ་བྱེད *rnam-gsal-byed* दिवाकर the maker of light, sun (*Mñon.*).

རྣམ་སྲོལ *rnam-srol* = ལུགས་སྲོལ *lugs-srol* tradition, custom: ང་ཤི་ཡང་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ཕ་མེས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་སྲོལ་སྐྱོང་བར་སྐར་ in the event of my death your ancestral tradition (or customs) should be preserved (*A. 128*).

རྣམ་པར་ལྷུང་བ་ *rnam-par lhuṅ-wa* विपतित entirely fallen (morally).

རྣམ་ལྷུན་གྲུབ་རྫོང་ *Rnam lhun-grub-rdsoṅ* n. of a Jong in upper Nyang (ཉང་སྟོད) in Tsang.

རྣམས *rnams* 1. (མང་ཚིག) the word or particle denotive of plurality: ལྷ་རྣམས the gods, ཀླུ་རྣམས *klu-rnams* the *Nāga* demi-gods, མི་རྣམས men, etc. 2. In *Bal.* the usual sign of the plural, but in col. language little used. May be annexed to adjectives and even whole phrases: ཆེ་རྣམས those which were large, the big ones; སྔ་རྣམས those in front; ལུག་ཁྱུ་དེ་མྱང་ནས་ཁྲིད་འོངས་རྣམས *lug-khyu de myaṅ-nas khrid-hoṅs rnams* those who had brought the flock of sheep from Nyang; གང་ཡོད་རྣམས whichever they were; མཇུག་ལ་སོང་རྣམས those that went behind.

རྣར *rnar* 1. abbr. of རྣམ་པར also abbr. of རྣམ་པར་ཐར or རྣམ་ཐར. 2. for རྣ་བར in the ear.

རྣལ I: *rnal* or རྣལ་མ=གཞི (*Ńag.*) basic or fundamental state, also=ཡང་དག or ངོ་བོག normal condition; real, actual; རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་རྟགས་ཙམ་ལས། ལྷ་སྲིད་རྣལ་མ་དང་མི་ལྡན་པས with the exception of the sign of ordination he was not possessed of real theoretical learning (*Yig.*). སེམས་རྣལ་དུ་གནས་པ=སེམས་བདེ་བར་གནས་པ the mind come to a state of happiness, *i.e.*, being in peace, or was in a tranquil state; ཕྱི་ནས་རྣལ་དུ་གནས་པ་ཐོབ पुनः प्रकृतिमापन्नः it again got to its original condition (*A. K. 1-16*). ཆོས་རྣལ་མ་བྱེད་པ=ཆོས་ངོ་བོག་བྱེད་པ performing real religious practices, to practise religion from the heart.

རྣལ II: 1. rest. ལུས་རྣལ་དུ་གནས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ his body obtained rest; esp. tranquility of mind, composedness, absence of passion: རྣལ་དུ་ཕེབས་པ=སྔར་ལྟར་གཞི་བརྟན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become steady in its nature as before; གཟིངས་ཆེན་པོ་རྣལ་དུ་ཕེབས་ནས *rdsiṅs chen-po rnal-du phebs-nas* the large boat has arrived at the tranquil state (*A. 18*); སེམས་རྣལ་དུ་མི་གནས་པར his soul having no rest (*Tā.*). 2. seems to be related to མནལ, but in this form used in the sense of a dream or dreamful sleep (also a meditative trance): རྣལ་ལྟས *rnal-ltas* signs of a dream; རྣལ་ལྟས་བཟང་པོ *rnal-ltas bzaṅ-po* good prognostics of a dream (*Yig.*). དེར་རྣལ་སད་པ་དང་རྨི་ལམ་འདི་རྣམས་དགེ་འམ་མི་དགེ་དགོངས་ཏེ་རྟོག་ཙུང་ཞིག་སྐྱེས་པ *der-rnal sad-pa daṅ rmi-lam hdi-rnams dge-ham mi-dge dgoṅs-te rtog-bcuṅ-shig skyes-pa* as soon as the trance was over, then reflecting were these dreams and testings of visions auspicious or inauspicious, a maze of doubts arose.

རྣལ་འགོངས *rnal-hgoṅs* विलङ्घ्य [crossing]*S.*

རྣལ་དུ་བཀོད་པ *rnal-du bkod-pa* अध्यावसति 1. put in the way of ascetical practice. 2. endeavours.

རྣལ་འབྱོར *rnal-hbyor* केन्द्र; योग the realization of the happy state of meditation.

རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ *rnal-hbyor-pa* or རྣལ་འབྱོར *ral-byor* हंस; योगिन्; 1. lit. one who adheres to contemplative tranquility, a hermit, an ascetic given up to meditation, a yogi. 2. n. of one of the earliest Tibetan disciples of Atis'a (*Khrid. 56*). 3. acc. to *Sch.*, personal, visible.

རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ *rnal-hbyor-ma* योगिनी a female hermit or ascetic; but hardly known in Tibet in modern times. However, the lady-abbess of Sam-ding on lake Yamdok is usually accorded this distinction.

རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྒྱུད *rnal-hbyor-rgyud* योगतन्त्र [n. of a class of writings about the different *Tantrik* postures of *yoga*]*S.*

རྣལ་འབྱོར་སྤྱོད་པ *rnal-hbyor spyod-pa* योगचर्या the practice of systematic meditation, but more especially an expert in the art.

རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྣམ་པ *rnal-hbyor rnam-pa* said to be=དཔལ་ལྡན་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ श्रीकालचक्र, *i.e.*, the

Kalachakra cultus (*Mñon.*). རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྩ་རྒྱུད་=དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་བསྡུས་པ་ योगतन्त्रमूलतन्त्र तन्त्र the substance of *yoga-tantra* and *mūla-tantra* classes of writings, contained in *K. g.* ང, *213*. རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་བཤད་རྒྱུད་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྩེ་མོ is contained in *K. g.* ཀ, and gives explanation of such mystic letters and terms as ཨོཾ་ཨཱ་ཧཱུྃ་སྭཱ་ཧཱ་ཕཊ *om-ā-hūṁ, sbā-hā-phaṭ*, etc.

རྣལ་མའི་རྒྱུད་ *rnal-mahi-rgyud* the real passage to Nirvāna.

✝ རྣིལ *rnil*= སོའི་སྣིལ *soḥi snil* the gums.

རྣུར་བ *rnur-wa*, pf. བརྣུ་བ or བརྣུར་བ to pull forward or out of the way v. སྣུར་བ *snur-wa*.

རྣོ་བ *rno-wa* तीक्ष्ण 1. sharp, pointed; ཤིན་ཏུ་རྣོ་བ तीक्ष्णतरः very sharp, རྣོ་མེད *rno-med* dull, blunt; རྣོ་ཕྱུང་བ *rno-phyuṅ-wa* to sharpen; རྣོ་འབིགས *rno-ḥbigs* auger, instrument to bore holes in wood or iron, etc. (*Rtsii.*). རྣོ་བྱས *rno-byas* sharpened knife. རྣོ་བྱེད *rno-byed* a horn (*Mñon.*); རྣོ་འདོན་པ, རྣོ་ལེན་པ *rno-len-pa* to get sharp, to be sharpened; རྣོ་ཕྱུང་ *rno-phyuṅ* a n. of females and males. 2. rank in taste, acrid, strong or penetrating (smell). 3. sharp, clever, shrewd, preceded by བློ, སེམས, or རིག.

རྣོན་པོ *rnon-po* धार sharp; sharpness (*A. K. 1-48*): རྣོན་པོ་བྱས *rnon-po byas* कट्ट, तीक्ष्ण sharpened; རྣོན་མང་དུ་བྱས་ *rnon maṅ-du-byas* योगम् अभ्यतिम acute meditation.

སྣ *sna* घ्राण, नासिका; the nose but in the colloq. the usual term seems to be སྣ་ཀུ "*na-ku*" and in the *W.* སྣ་མཚུལ *sna-mtshul* pr. "*namtshul*" is the common word. སྣ་ཆུ *sna-chu* discharge or mucus from the nose; སྣ་ཆེན་པོ *sna-chen-po* a big nose, used also to designate a government commissioner or magistrate, just as the English slang term "beak" is vulgarly applied. སྣ་སྐད *sna-skad* whine, nasal twang; སྣ་གུག *sna-gug* flat nose; སྣ་སྒང་ *sna-sgaṅ* the bridge or top of the nose; སྣ་བུག *sna-bug* nostril. སྣ་ཀུན་ནས་དམའ་བ *sna kun-nas dmaḥ-wa* चिपटीट acc. to *S.*=flat-nosed. སྣ *sna* seems to be often used to designate a peak or projection from a mountain; also a promontary in a lake. Also, the tip or end of any thing: ཐག་སྣ *thag-sna* tip of a piece of string. སྣ་ཡི་བརྟག་པ *sna-yi brtag-pa* the prognostics of the nose: སྣ་རིང་རྣོ་བ་མཆོག་ཡིན་ལ *sna-riṅ rno-wa mchog yin-la* a long aquiline nose is the sign of shrewdness and of superior intellect; སྣ་རྩེ་སྦོམ་མཐུག་སྡིག་ལ་སྤྱོད *sna-rtse sbom-mthug sdig-la spyod* a thick obtuse nose indicates viciousness (in a man); སྣ་གོང་ལེབ་འཁྱོག་སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་ a flat and crooked nose is an augury of much misery *Mi.*

སྣ II: sort, kind; part, portion; with ཚོགས *tshogs* or ཚོགས་པ=various, all sorts of: སྤོས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ *spos sna-tshogs-kyis hdebs-pa* (*Dzl.*); to strew all sorts of spices over......; རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས every kind, སྣ་མང་ *sna-maṅ* (*Lex.*), སྣ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ (*Glr.*); སྣ་ཚད of every sort; རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྣ་བདུན seven kinds of jewels; དར་སྣ་ལྔ་ five sorts of silk; also སྣ alone is added to substantives, inst. of སྣ་ཚོགས or=རྣམས: ཤིང་སྣའི་དུད་པ smoke from different sorts of wood; འབྲུ་སྣ་སྨིན་པ the ripening of corn (*Glr.*); སྣ་གཅིག single; ཆོས་སྣ a portion of the doctrine (*Schf.*) (from *Jä.*)

སྣ་ཁྲིད *sna-khrid*, (ལམ་པ་ཁྲིད་པ) नेता, नायक guide, leader.

སྣ་གོང་ *sna-goṅ* trunk, proboscis (*Sch.*).

སྣ་ཅན་མ *sna-can-ma* गन्धवह the wind.

སྣ་བཅག་པ *sna-bcag-pa* to procure sanction for any thing through the kindness of a superior official: སྣ་བཅག་ཅན་ན་རྗེས་ནས་ལས་དེ་བྱེད་ཆོག the work may be undertaken after sanction has been obtained, etc.

སྣ་ཆེན་པོ *sna-chen-po* 1. chief official, judge. 2. n. of a place in Magadha (*Yig.*).

Syn. བློན་པོ *blon-po*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *khrims-kyi kha-lo-pa*; གཞུང་ལུགས་འཛིན་པ *gshuṅ-lugs ḥdsin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྣ་འཇུ *sna-ḥju* piece of wood bent in the shape of a ring to which the nose-string of yaks is attached (*Rtsii.*).

སྣ་རྟོག *sna-rtog* nostril; སྣ་རྟོག་ཆེ་ཞིང་སོ་རྣོ་བ *sna-rtog che shiṅ so-rno-wa* the nostrils were large and the teeth were pointed (*Ḥbrom. 117*).

སྣ་བསྟད་པ *sna bstad-pa* to be confident of, rely on; also as abstr. noun: trust, confidence.

སྣ་ཐག *sna-thag* 1. रश्मि; प्रग्राह a rope passed through the nose of a beast of burden to lead it by. 2. proboscis, སྣ་ཐག *sna-thag* or སྣ་མཆུ་སྲིང་བ *sna-mchu sriṅ-wa* to stretch it forward (*Pth.*, *Jä.*).

སྣ་ཐུང་བ *sna-thuṅ-wa*= སྲོ་ཐུང་བ *sro-thuṅ-wa* short-tempered, also one who loses his spirits very easily (*Mṅon.*).

སྣ་དྲི *sna-dri* prob.= སྣབས *snabs* (*Med.*).

སྣ་དྲོངས *sna-droṅs* leader, conductor: ཤིང་རྟ་དཀར་པོ་གསུམ་གྱི་སྣ་དྲོངས་ལ for the conductor of the three white chariots (*A. 4*).

སྣ་འདེད་པ *sna-hded-pa* 1. སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ་མཁན one who goes before; a fore-runner, pioneer. 2.= སྔང་པོར་འགྲོ་བ to precede, go before.

སྣ་འདྲེན *sna-hdren* leader, commander; སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱི་སྣ་འདྲེན *sdug-bsṅal-gyi sna-hdren* one that causes misfortune, author of it (*Jä.*). སྣ་འདྲེན་པ to lead, conduct; to head an expedition.

སྣ་དྲངས *sna-draṅs*= འགོ་བྱས་ནས *hgo-byas-nas* having taken the lead of (*A. 65*).

སྣ་ནམ *Sna-nam* Samarkand in Bokhara: སྣ་ནམ་རྡོ་རྗེ་བདུད་འཇོམས *Sna-nam rdo-rje bdud-hjoms* n. of a certain Buddhist sage who belonged to Samarkand (*Deb.* ག, *2*). ཆབ་སྲིད་སྣ་ནམ་ལ་སྟེར་ངེས *chab-srid sna-nam-la ster-ṅes* it was settled that the kingdom should be given to Nanam (*Ya-sel. 14*).

སྣ་སྙེམ *sna-snem*, lazy: སྣ་སྙེམ་མ་འདུག་ཅིག *sna-snem ma-hdug-cig* do not sit here so idly, without any object! (*Sch.*).

སྣ་ཕུ *Sna-phu* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loṅ.* ཨ, *28*).

སྣ་བ *sna-ba* or སྣ་པ or སྣ་བོ= གཙོ་བོ leader, a guide: གོམ་གསུམ་ཙམ་ལ་འང་སྣ་བོ་དགོས for about every third step a guide was necessary.

སྣ་བ་འཛིན *sna-wa hdsin* (evidently ཉ་བ་འཛིན) कर्णधार ship-commander, boat-man.

Syn. མཉན་པ *mñan-pa*; གྲུ་ཡི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *gru-yi kha-lo-pa*; གྲུ་མཁན *gru-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྣ་བབས *sna-babs* the glanders [*Sch.*).

སྣ་བུམ *sna-bum* मसीधानी [ink-stand]*S.*

སྣ་བོ་ལ་ཁ *Sna-wo la-kha* on the top of the mountain of *Sna-bo* situated between Gyang-tse and Rong cham-chen དེ་ནས་དོལ་དུ་བྱོན་ཏེ་སྣ་བོ་ལ་ཁ་ནས་དུང་བུས་ནས then arriving at Dol he caused a trumpet to be sounded from the top of སྣ་བོ Nao peak (*A. 90*).

སྣ་བོན *sna-bon* certain Bon charms which are uttered by the leader of a marriage procession in Tibet (*D.R.*).

སྣ་སྦྱོང་ *sna-sbyoṅ*, སྣ་སྨན *sna-sman* snuff (*Med.*)

སྣ་སྦྲང་ *sna-sbraṅ*= སྣབས་ལུད *snabs-lud* mucus.

སྣ་མ *sna-ma* 1. (*Cs.*), the blossom of the nut-meg tree? 2. v. སྣ compound. कुचेल [1. n. of a plant *Cissampelos hexandra.* 2. badly clothed]*S.*

སྣ་མ *sna-ma* or སྣ་མའི་མེ་ཏོག *sna-mahi me-tog* जातिकुसुम n. of a flower [*Jasminum grandiflorum*]*S.*

སྣ་སྨད་ *Sna-smad* n. of a place in Tibet, lower part of the place called སྣ *Sna.*

སྣ་རྩེ *sna-rtse* the top or point of the nose; and སྣ་རྩེར་སྒོར་མ་རྡེབས་པ་ནི, ཐུགས་བདེ་མི་བདེ་འདི་བའོ is a mystic phrase of the Khadoma spirits (*Mkhah-brdo.*) (*K. g.* ང, *70*).

སྣ་ཚང་ *sna-tshaṅ*= སྣ་ཚོགས་ཚང་བ complete in varieties.

སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshogs* 1. विश्व, चित्र, नाना, v. སྣ *sna* II. 2. = ཀུན all. སྣ་ཚོགས་འགེངས *sna-tshogs-hgeṅs* विश्वम्भर [1. the earth. 2. that fills or supports the universe]*S.* སྣ་ཚོགས་རྒྱུ *sna-tshogs rgyu*= ཉ fish (*Mñon.*). སྣ་ཚོགས་བསྒྲུབ *sna-tshogs-bsgrub*= विरिञ्चि [Brahmā]*S.* སྣ་ཚོགས་སྒྲུབ་བྱེད་ *sna-tshogs-bsgrub byed* विश्वकृत् [maker of all things, Vis'va-kartā]*S.*

སྣ་ཚོགས་ཅན *sna-tshogs-can* कुक्कुभ the water bird [a wild cock]*S.*

སྣ་ཚོགས་ཏོག *Sna-tshogs tog* विश्वकेतु n. of the son of Kāmadeva (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་རྟ་ཅན *Sna-tshogs rta-can* an epithet of the god of wind (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་འཐུང་ *sna-tshogs-hthuṅ* विश्वपा [as met. all-drinking, the sun or moon or fire]*S.*

སྣ་ཚོགས་མདོག *sna-tshogs mdog*= བ་བླ *ba-bla* [कर्बुर lit. variety of colours; the plant *Curcuma amhaldi* or *zerumbet*]*S.* Also = གར་གྱི་བརྒྱན stage dress (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་མདོག་ཅན *sna-tshogs mdog-can*, སྐྱ་གཅན་གྱི་མཇུག་མ the comet's tail (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་རྡོ་རྗེ *Sna-tshgs rdo-rje* the Vis'va-vajra or four-fold dorje which the *Yum* or Sakti of *Don-grub* the fifth Dhyani Buddha bears in her hand.

སྣ་ཚོགས་སྡེ *Sna-tshogs-sde* चक्र n. of a medicine (*Mñon.*). [the plant *Cassia alata* or *Tora.*]*S.*

སྣ་ཚོགས་མིག་ལྡན་མ *Sna-tshogs mig-ldan-ma* n. of a *Noijin* goddess (*K. g.* ང, *130*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་གཙུག་ཅན *sna-tshogs gtsug-can* बृहस्पति the spiritual guide of the gods, Vṛhaspati (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་འཛིན *sna-tshogs-hdsin*= ས་གཞི as met. the earth (*Mñon.*).

སྣ་ཚོགས་ཤིང་རྟ *sna-tshogs çiṅ-rta*= ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* सूर्य the sun (*Mñon.*). = चित्ररथ ['having a variegated car,' the sun]*S.*

སྣ་འཛོམས་པ *sna-hdsoms-pa*= སྣེ་འཛོམ *sne-hdsom.*

སྣ་རོ *sna-ro* or སྣ་རུ *sna-ru* 1. = ན་རོ the sign of the vowel o ˇ (*Situ. 12*). 2. snuff-bottle made of the horn of yaks or of goats.

སྣ་ལེན་པ *sna-len-pa* 1. to give shelter or lodging. 2. hospitality.

སྣག *snag* a tribal name.

སྣག་ཚ *snag-tsha* मसी ink. སྣག་ཐུམ an ink-pot; སྣག་སྨྱུག *snag-smyug* pen and ink; སྣག་ཚ་དང་སྨྱུ་གུ *snag-tsha daṅ smyu-gu* id. སྣག་སྨྱུག་མ་འཛོམ་སྐྱེ་ཅེ་རྙེད་ཀྱིས་བྲིས་པས་ཡི་གེ་མི་གསལ་ཙམ་ཡོད both pen and ink together being not available he wrote with what he had, consequently the writing was not clear (legible) (*A. 100*).

སྣག་ཚ་འབྱར་བྱེད *snag-tsha hbyar-byed* glue, gum.

Syn. འབྱར་རྩི *hbyar-rtsi*; འབྱར་བྱེད *hbyar-byed*; སྦྱིན *sbyin* (*Mñon.*).

སྣག་ལས་སྐྱེས *snag-las skyes* born of the family of Snag; gen. family extraction.

Syn. རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud-pa*; རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigs-rgyud*; གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud* (*Mñon.*).

སྣགས་པ *snags-pa*= བགས་པ *hbags-pa* defiled, polluted.

སྣང་བ I: *snaṅ-wa* ज्योतिः, आभा, आलोक sbst. 1. brightness, light, lustre, glare. བར་སྣང་

"the light between," *i.e.*, the atmosphere, the light of heaven, the sky: བར་སྣང་ལས་ཆར་བབས་ཏེ་ཤིང་གི་འབྲས་བུ་ལོ་ཏོག་ཐམས་ཅད་དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྨིན་ཏེ rain descending from the heavens the fruit of the fruit-trees and all the crops matured together (*Pth.*). སྣང་བ་ཡོད་པའི་དུས་སུ when there is light, when it is light; fig. ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྣང་བ the light of doctrine (*Dzl.*). Syn. སྣང་བྱེད *snañ-byed*; སྣང་གསལ *snañ-gsal*; གསལ *gsal*; མངོན་པར་གསལ་བ *mñon-par gsal-wa*; འོད་ཟེར *hod-zer*; འོད་འབར *hod-hbar*; སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me*; རབ་གསལ *rab-gsal* (*Mñon.*). 2. an objective appearance or thing seen, an apparition: མི་མང་པོས་དེད་པའི་སྣང་བ་འབྱུང་ངོ་ there is an appearance as of being pursued by many people; རྨི་ལམ་གྱིས་སྣང་རྣམས appearances in a dream. 3. दर्शन, a visual seeing, one's sight: བདག་རང་གི་སྣང་བ་མ་དག་པ་ཡིན my faculty of vision, my sight, is dimmed (*Jä.*) (more frq. intellectually) a view, opinion; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྣང་བ་ལ in the view of Buddha; and hence: 4. thought, idea, notion, conception, c. genit.: འདི་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་གི་སེམས་ཀྱི་སྣང་བ་ཡིན all these things are only conceptions of your mind, your fancies; འཁྲུགས་པའི་སྣང་བ་འབྱུང་ (*Mil.*); བཀྲེས་སྣང་ཡེ་མེད་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ *bkres-snañ ye-med-par gyur-to* he was even without a thought of hunger (*Mil.*); ཆོས་ལ་སྣང་བ་སྒྱུར turn your mind to religion! (*Mil.*); སྣང་བ་འགྱུར་བ to change hearts to repent, conversion. སྣང་བ་བདེ་བ pleased, cheerful, happy (*Pth.*); col. གཉིས་སྣང་ the arising of two ideas in the mind; གཉིས་སྣང་གི་རྟོག་པ hesitation, irresolution, wavering; མཐོང་སྣང perception, both physical and mental: མཐོང་སྣང་གི་སྤྲུལ་པ *mthoñ snañ-gi sprul-pa* phantom, apparition; རང་སྣང་འཁྲུལ་བ an illusion of fancy (*Thgy.*) (*Jä*). 5. attainments, intellectual illumination.

སྣང་ཆགས *snañ-chags* shifts of work from serfs or *mi-ser* according to their respective turns (*Rtsii.*).

སྣང་ཆུང་ *snañ-chuñ* unimportant and of little use: སྣང་ཆུང་རིགས་ཞུ་བ་མིན་ཅིང་ not mentioning those that are unimportant (*Rtsii.*).

སྣང་བརྙན *snañ-brñan* 1. ཁ་ལ་མཛེས་པ very handsome outwardly (*Ñag. 33*). 2.=སྒྱུ་འདུས reflected image, image.

སྣང་དག *snañ-dag* (ནང་རྟགས) colloq. the inward man, the heart, the soul; སྣང་དག་མ་འཏང་བ not to care at all, to be indifferent.

སྣང་ལྡན *snañ-ldan* भास्वत् as met.=the sun; སྣང་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ=སྐར་མ་བརྟན་པ *skar-ma brtan-pa* ध्रुवतारा the polar star (*Mñon.*).

སྣང་བ II: vb. 1. to emit light, to shine, to be bright; སྣང་བར་བྱེད་པ to fill with light, to be enlightened, to illuminate; སྣང་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be filled with light, to be enlightened, *e.g.*, by the light of wisdom (*Jä.*); ཤིན་ཏུ་མི་སྣང་བའི་མུན་པ darkness entirely devoid of light (*Dzl.*). 2. to be seen or perceived, to show one's self, to appear; སྣང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད or ཕྱི་སྣང་བ་གང་འབྱུང་ every thing visible; ཕྱི་སྣང་བའི་ཡུལ all that is an object of senses (*Mil.*); ད་སྐབས་ཤིག་སྣང་ངོ་ now an opportunity shows itself (*Jä.*). ལུས་མི་སྣང་ཡང་གསུང་སྣང་བ་མ་ཆད་པ་ཐུང་ although the body had become invisible, yet the voice continued to appear and was heard without interruption (*Tä. 127. 11*); to have a certain appearance, to look (like), ཆད་པ་ལྟར་སྣང་བ as if it had been suddenly cut off (*Vai. sñ.*); སྣུམ་བཅས་སྣང་པ *snum-bcas snañ-pa* (to look) greasy (*S.g.*); འཕྲུལ་དུ་སྣང་ངོ་ it looks like sorcery (*Glr.*) (cf. འཕྲུལ); མི་སྣང་བ invisible, མི་སྣང་བར་བྱེད་པ to disappear frq.; བཙུན་མོ་རྣམས་མི་སྣང་བ་དང་ as their wives were not to be seen, were not present (*Dzl.* ༥༣, *17*); མི་སྣང་བར་འགྱུར་བ to become invisible, to efface the traces of a thing (*Jä.*).

སྣང་གཡེལ་ཅན *snañ-gyel-can* forgetful, lazy. ཡོན་ཏན་མེད་ཅིང་སྣང་བ་མཐོ་བ of no attainments yet high in appearances.

སྣང་བ III:=ཡོད་པ *Lex.*; in Amdo: སྣང་མི་སྣང་=ཡོད་མེད or འདུག་མི་འདུག is or is not, ཁྱོད་ལ་རྩམ་པ་ཨེ་སྣང་ *khyod-la rtsam-pa e-snañ* I believe you have not barley-flour? ང་ལ་རྩམ་པ་མི་སྣང་ I have not barley-flour; ཉེས་ཕལ་སྐད་ལ་སྣང་ so it occurs in vulgar language, ཟེར་བ་སྣང་ it is said, *dicitur* (*Tā. 34, 14*); prob. also: to be in a certain state (of health), in a certain condition, etc.; in *C.* ད་ལྟ་ག་སྣང་གི་ཡོད་དམ how are you now (?) what have you been doing now? (*Jä.*).

མི་སྣང་བ *mi-snañ-wa* অদর্শন (*A. K. 111-21*) [to vanish or disappear]*S.*

སྣང་བ་དཀར་པོ *snañ-wa dkar-pa*=ཟླ་འོད moon-light (*Yig. k. 15*).

སྣང་བརྒྱད་པའི་རབ་ཀླུང་ *snañ-brgyad-pahi rab-kluñ* an epithet of the river Gañgā: གསུང་མཆིད་ཀྱང་སྣང་བ་བརྒྱད་པའི་རབ་ཀླུང་བཞིན་རྒྱུན་མི་འཆད pray let your kind letters flow (to me) like the Gañgā (*Yig. k. 36*).

སྣང་བ་ཅན *snañ-wa-can* प्रकाशवान् manifest, present in all its glory (*A. K. 111-21*).

སྣང་བ་མཆེད་པ *snañ-wa mched-pa* आलोकवृद्धि [increase of light]*S.*

སྣང་བ་ཐོབ་པ *snañ-wa thob-pa* to obtain light [आलोकलब्ध obtained light, enlightened]*S.*

སྣང་བ་མཐའ་ཡས *Snañ-wa mthah-yas* अमिताभ the fourth Dhyani Buddha Amitābha in his first form of existence, *i.e.*, in his *dharmakāya* or ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ *chos-kyi-sku.* In his *sambhoga* stage he is designated ཚེ་དཔག་མེད *Tshe-dpag-med*; and in the third or *nirmana* stage འོད་དཔག་མེད *Hod-dpag-med.* His present earthly incarnation as འོད་དཔག་མེད is the Panchhen Lama of Tashi-lhunpo.

+ སྣང་བ་གདོང་རེད་པ *snañ-wa gdoñ-red-pa* to take up or undertake a work without much deliberation.

སྣང་བ་ནས་སྣང་བར་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa nas snañ-war hgro-wa* ज्योतिर्ज्योतिःपरायणः to go from light to light.

སྣང་བ་ནས་མུན་པར་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa-mun-par hgro-wa* ज्योतिस्तमःपरायणः [going from light to darkness]*S.*

སྣང་བ་མེད་པ *snañ-wa med-pa* निराभासः [not possessing light, not bright]*S.*

སྣང་བའི་བདག་པོ *snañ-wahi bdag-po* त्विषाम्पति [the lord of rays, the sun]*S.*

སྣང་བའི་དབང་པོ *snañ-wahi dwañ-po*=མིག the eye (*Mñon.*).

སྣང་བའི་མུ་ཁྱུད *snañ-wahi mu-khyud* विभानेमि; [the lustrous halo round the sun]*S.*

སྣང་བའི་མཛོད *snañ-wahi mdsod* the repository of light, *i.e.*, the sun (*Mñon.*).

སྣང་བར་མཛེས་མ *Snañ-war mdses-ma* n. of a great Yakṣini, a she-demon (*K. g.* ད, *130*).

སྣང་བྱེད *snañ-byed* भास्कर as met. the eye, the sun, light.

སྣང་བྱེད་གཉིས་པ *snañ-byed gñis-pa* the second luminary, the moon (*Ñag.*) (*Mñon.*).

སྣང་བྱེད་ཟུང་ *snañ-byed zuñ* the two luminaries, *i.e.*, the sun and the moon.

སྣང་བྱེད་འོད་བྱེད *snañ-byed hod-byed* as met. =the sun (*Mñon.*).

སྣང་མེད *snañ-med*, v. ནང་མེད *nañ-med.*

སྣང་ཚད *snañ-tshad*, v. the measure of light.

སྣང་ཚུལ *snañ-tshul* the outward appearance, of a landscape; scenery (*Mil.*); appearance, opp. to essence, གནས་ཚུལ (*Was. 297*).

སྣང་ཚེ= ཉམས་སྣང་ *snañ-tshe*=*ñam-snañ* आभास [illumination, exhibition]*S.*

སྣང་མཛད *snañ-mdsad* brightening, illuminating, also, illuminator.

སྣང་ཟེར་ཅན་མ *ṣnañ-zer can-ma*, v. སྣང་ཟེར་ལྡན་མ.

སྣང་ཟེར་ལྡན་མ *ṣnañ-zer ḻdan-ma*= འོད་ཟེར་ཅན་མ n. of a Bon deity, one refulgent with light, radiant (*B. Ch. IV*).

སྣང་འོད *Ṣnañ-ḥoḏ* n. of a flower (*K. d.* ཁ, *12*).

སྣང་རུ་སྒང་ *Ṣnañ-ru-ṣgañ* n. of a place in Tibet near སྟོད་ལུང་ *Stoḏ-luñ* (*Loñ.* ཟ, *3*).

སྣང་ཤས *ṣnañ-ças* thoughts, fancies.

སྣང་གཤན *Ṣnañ-gçan* n. of a Bon priest of great mystical learning (*Jig.*).

སྣང་སེལ་ཁྲབ་གྱོན *Ṣnañ-sel khrab-gyon* n. of Bon deity of *Sa-ḅdag* class, who wears a coat of mail.

སྣང་སྲིད *ṣnañ-sriḏ* संसार the visible, external world.

སྣང་གསལ *ṣnañ-gsal* shining, bright, brilliant; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྣང་གསལ་སྒྲོན་མེ the clear bright light of religion, also a lamp, light; syn. སྒྲོན་མེ་མར་མེ (*Mñon.*).

སྣད་པ *ṣnaḏ-pa*, pf. བསྣད *ḅsnad* imp. སྣོད *ṣnoḏ* to wound, to hurt, to stab: ལུས་སྣད་ནས being hurt in the body; ངའི་རྟ་སྣད་འགྲོ my horse might be injured; སྣད་ཀྱིས་དོགས་ཏེ afraid of hurting him (*Jä.*); of horned cattle: to butt (*Sch.*).

སྣབས *ṣnabṣ*, शिङ्घाणक mucus of the nose: སྣབས་ཕྱི་བ *ṣnabṣ phyi-wa* to wipe one's nose, སྣབས་ཕྱིས pocket-handkerchief; སྣབས་ལུད snotty nose, snotty fellow (*Sch*).

Syn. སྣབས་ལུད *ṣnabṣ-luḏ*; ངར་སྣབས *ñar-ṣnabṣ*; སྣ་ལུད *ṣna-luḏ*; སྣ་ཡི་དྲི་མ *ṣna-yi dṛi-ma*.

སྣམ I: *Ṣnam* 1. n. of a place in Tibet; སྣམ་གྱི་རེ་གད *ṣnam-gyi re-gaḏ* one of the thirty seven sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*). 2. སྣམ घ्रात smelt.

སྣམ II: or སྣམ་བུ *ṣnam-bu* woollen cloth of various kinds, a blanket. ཀོང་སྣམ woollen cloth manufactured in Kong-bu; གོས་སྣམ English broadcloth; དབུས་སྣམ woollen cloth from Central Tibet and Lhasa. སྣམ་དཀར *ṣnam-ḏkar* शुक्लकम्बल white or woollen blanket. སྣམ་བུ་སྤུ་ཅན hairy cloth, frieze; སྣམ་ཡུག *ṣnam-yug* a whole piece or roll of woollen cloth. སྣམ་རས *ṣnam-raṣ* woollen and cotton cloth (*Mil.*).

† **སྣམ་ཕྱི** *ṣnam-phyi* privy, latrine.

Syn. ཆབ་ཁང་ *chab-khañ*; ཕྱིས་ཁང་ *phyiṣ-khañ*; གསང་ཆོད *gsañ-choḏ*. (*Mñon.*).

སྣམ་ཕྲག *ṣnam-phrag*= ཨམ་ཕྲག *am-phrag* in vulg. language: breast pocket.

སྣམ་བྲག *ṣnam-brag*= སྣམ་ཕྲག *ṣnam-phrag* or ཨམ་ཕྲག *am-phrag* the bosom, also the breast pocket. In colloq. *am-bák.*

སྣམ་འབྱར *ṣnam-ḥbyar* संघाटिका [a pair or couple; the aquatic plant *Trapa bispinosa*]*S.*

སྣམ་སྦྱར *ṣnam-ṣbyar* a sort of loose mantle for priests (*Cs.*).

སྣམ་གཤོགས *ṣnam-gshogṣ* resp. for side (*Jä.*).

† **སྣམ་ལོགས** *ṣnam-logṣ*, also སྣམ་ཕྱོགས *ṣnam-phyogṣ*, may signify respectfully the whole bodily person of a deity or lama, usually, however, it indicates the sides only; also specially = ཟུར་དང་རྒྱབ side and back. The following passage occurs in a Tantrik ritual of the Tangyur: གུར་དང་བླ་རེ་ལྷ་སྣམ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་གཏོར་མ་སོ་སོར་བགྲམས *gur dañ ḅla ṛe lha ṣnam-phyogṣ ṣkyoñ gtor-ma so-sor ḏgram* having sprinkled separately the torma offerings protecting the back and sides of the god and each lama, together with their canopies.

སྣར་ཐང་ *Snar-thañ* n. of a village and monastery about six miles to the south-west of Tashilhunpo. The monastery contains a printing press and a huge stock of wooden blocks embossed with the text of the Kahgyur and Tangyur encyclopœdias. སྣར་ཐང་རིག་པའི་རལ་གྲི *Snar-thañ Rig-paḥi ral-gri* n. of the great abbot of *Snar-thañ* who arranged the cutting of the text of the two collections of sacred books in block-type or xylograph (*Loñ.* ང, *10*).

སྣར་པོ *snar-po* or སྣར་མོ *snar-mo* or སྣར *snar* = རིང་པོ or རིང་མོ long, lengthwise.

སྣར་བ *snar-wa* to shake or move to and fro: ཁྱི་མཇུག་མ་སྣར་བ a dog wagging its tail; also v. བསྣལ་བ *bsnal-wa* to extend, protract.

སྣར་མ *snar-ma* रोहिणी नक्षत्र 1. the third constellation or lunar mansion containing five stars and represented in the figure of a chariot; the wife of the moon. 2. तैलपर्णी [sandal, incense]*S.*

Syn. བི་རྫི *bi-rdsi*; དལ་བའི་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *dal-waḥi lha ldan-ma*; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ *sky-dguḥi bdag-po.*

སྣར་མ་སྐྱེས *snar-ma skyes* रौहिणेय [Balarama; the planet Mercury]*S.*

སྣར་མའི་བདག་པོ *snar-maḥi bdag-po* = ཟླ་བ रोहिणीपति, चन्द्र the moon (*Mñon.*).

སྣལ་མ *snal-ma* सूत्र [thread, silk thread, woollen thread, etc.; knitting-yarn, yarn used for other purposes; also for warp, abbyarn] (*Jä.*).

སྣུན་པ *snun-pa* = རྡུང་བ *rduñ-wa* or བརྡུག་པ आहति beating, sticking in (*A. K.*). སྣུན་པར་བྱེད ग्रथयति [puts together]*S.* pf. and fut. བསྣུན 1. to prick into, *e.g.*, a stick into the ground, to thrust a weapon. 2. to suckle: ནུ་མོ་སྣུན་པ (*Pth.*) id. 3. to multiply (*Vai. sñ.*, *Lex.*, *Sch.*).

སྣུབ་པ *snub-pa* pf. བསྣུབས fut. བསྣུབ imp. སྣུབ or སྣུབས vb. a. to ནུབ་པ་མེད་པར་བཟོ་བ to do away with; to cause to perish; gen. fig. to suppress, abrogate, annul, destroy, annihilate, a religion; སྲོལ་བསྣུབས abolished the custom.

སྣུབས *Snubs* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *2*). སྣུབས་གཉའ་ཏོ་རེ་རྩུག་ལོ *Snubs-gñaḥ To-re rtsug-lo* n. of the son of king *Tore Sroñ-btsan* (*Yig.*) who was prince of *Snubs-gñaḥ.*

སྣུབས་མཚོ་གླིང་དགུའི་བླ་དོ *Snubs-mtsho gliñ-dguḥi bla-do* n. of a place in the lake country of Yam-dok (*Deb.* ག, *42*).

སྣུམ *snum* स्नेह, तैल oil, grease; སྣུམ་ཀོང *snum-koñ* a little bowl for oil; སྣུམ་ཁུར *snum-khur* cake cooked in or seasoned with oil, a kind of pastry baked in suet; སྣུམ་ཅན *snum-can* or སྣུམ་བཅས or སྣུམ་ལྡན fatty, oily, greasy; སྣུམ་དྲི *snum-dri* a smell of fat.

སྣུམ་ཅན་ཤིང་ *snum-can çiñ* क्षुरक [n. of several medicinal plants = *Asteracantha longifolia*, *Tribulus lanuginosus* etc.]*S.*

སྣུམ་པ *snum-pa* or སྣུམ་པོ *snum-po* स्निग्धः 1. smooth, shining and of fine texture: སྣུམ་བག *snum-bag* polished. 2. fat, grease, any oily substance (or སྣུམ་རྩི *snum-rtsi*); oil: སྣུམ་ཟད་ཀྱི་མར་མེ a lamp, the oil of which is consumed; རྗེན་སྣུམ raw fat, ཞུན་སྣུམ melted fat (*Cs.*); སོལ་སྣུམ cart-grease, composed of pulverized charcoal and fat (*Glr.*). 3. fertile, with luxuriant pastures *C.* (*Jä.*). 4. n. of a clan (*A. 80*).

སྣུམ་ཟ *snum-za* oil-burner, a lamp.

Syn. སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me*; མར་མེ *mar-me* (*Mñon.*).

སྣུམ་ཟན་མ *snum-zan-ma* one who eats dainty dishes; a glutton: ཁྱོད་འབང་གཉིས་ཟུག་སྣུམ་ཟན་མའི

བཀྲས་(ཉམས་)ཤིག་ཡོད (may be) you have some petted child with the disposition of a glutton (*A. 127*).

སྣུར་བ *snur-wa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྣུར to push or move, to move out of its place, to remove, to shift *W.*; to drag up, pull in. 2. *Sch.*: to cut into pieces, to fracture, to crush, ཞིབ་མོར into impalpable powder. སྣག་ཚ་སྣུར་བ or ཚོན་སྣུར་བ. 3. to abridge. 4. v. བསྣུར.

སྣེ *sne* or སྣེ་མ *sne-ma* 1. extremity, end of a thread or string, the selvedge or hem of a piece of cloth: ཐག་སྣེ *thag-sne* the end of a rope. སྣེ་འཁོར *sne-hkhor* to warp, to get twisted (*Sch.*). སྣེ་སྐོག *sne-skog* chaff of barley, wheat, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

སྣེ་གདོང་རྩེ *Sne-gdoń-rtse* n. of a town with a Jong styled སྣེ་གདོང་རྫོང་ *Sne-gdoń-rdsoń* the fort of Nedong-tse (*Loń.* ༢, *14*).

སྣེ་འཛོམ *sne-hdsom*=སྣ་འཛོམ་པ n. of fragrant plant burnt as incense: བས་ངལ་ས་ཤིང་སྣེ་འཛོམ་དགོས for (the cure of) cow-itch I must have the Ne-dsom plant, the Ne-dsom plant is necessary (*Rtsii.*).

སྙེམ་པ *snem-pa* to shake, to cause to move slightly: བསྙེམ་བྱའི་ས་གཞི *bsnem byahi sa-gshi* a quagmire, a bog, Siberian tundra.

སྣེའུ་གླིང་ཁ *snehu gliń-kha* n. of a grove near Lhasa སྣེའུ་གླིང་ཁར་དོ་དམ་པ་གཉིས two overseers at Neuling-kha (*Rtsii.*).

སྣེའུ་སྟན *snehu-stan*=བུ་ཚ child, boy.

སྣེའུ་རྫོང་ *Snehu-rdsoń* n. of a small fort on the bank of the Kyi-chhu on the opposite side to *Hbras-spuńs* (Daipung) (*Loń.* ༢, *14*).

སྣེ་ལེན *sne-len* resp. (མཐོང་བཟོས *mthoń-bzos*) attention to guests, hospitality, reception given to guests: ཕྱང་པ་ཡོན་བདག་རྣམས་སྣེ་ལེན་མཐོང་བཟོས་བདག་ཀྱིན་དགོས་པ་རི་རྩ་བ་ཡིན་པས (*D. çel.*).

སྣེ་ཤོད *Sne-çod* n. of a village in *Khams* (*Loń.* ༣, *28*).

སྣེ་སེལ་ཚམ་དུ་མཆིས *sne-sel tsam-du mchis*=ལས་བྱ་བ་འཁྱུད་མ་ནོར་ཙམ་དུ་མཆིས am in the due discharge of my duties (*Yig.*).

སྣེར་སླེབས *sner-slebs* officials (who succeed each other by gradual promotion). གཞུང་གི་སྣེར་སླེབས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་མངའ་འབངས་མི་སེར་ལ་ཉེ་རིང་དང་། (*D. çel. 7*) the government officials should not show partiality to any among the subjects of the state.

སྣོ་བ *sno-wa* acc. to *Cs.*=སྣུར་བ to reduce to small pieces, to crumble (*Jä.*).

ᠰ **སྣོག་ཟན** *snog-zan* cake, biscuit, etc.; in vulg. ཁབ་ཟས "*khab-ze*" for ཁ་ཟས.

སྣོད I: *snod* 1. sbst. योनिका, स्थाली, कुण्ड a receptacle, that which holds anything, a vessel, basket. Syn. ཡོལ་གོ *yol-go*; སྣོད་སྤྱད *snod-spyad* (*Mńon.*). སྡེ་སྣོད *sde-snod* पिटक a receptacle of doctrine, the doctrinal basket, sacred writings; སྡེ་སྣོད་གསུམ त्रिपिटक the Three Piṭakas or three classes of sacred works. ཕྱེ་སྣོད *phye-snod* a vessel for meal or flour; ཆུ་སྣོད *chu-snod* water-pot, pitcher; བུ་སྣོད *bu-snod* uterus, womb; སྣོད་ཀྱི་ཁྱེད་པ *snod-kyi khyed-pa* चलुक [a small pot]*S.* སྣོད་ཀྱི་སྟེང་ *snod-kyi-steń* upper part of a vessel, also its cover or lid. སྣོད་གསུམ *snod-gsum* or དབང་པོ་རབ་འབྲིང་མཐའ་མའི་སྣོད the three qualities of the organs of the senses—best, intermediate, and the last.

སྣོད II: *Jä.* says that in the ascetic language *snod* denotes man, as far as he is susceptible of higher and divine things; a man is called སྣོད་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ *snod-yońs-su bdag-pa* a very pure and holy vessel; སྣོད་ལྡན་སློབ་མ *snod-ldan slob-ma*=a disciple eager to be instructed (*Mil.*); སྣོད་མ་ཡིན *snod-ma yin*

insusceptible of religion. Also in metaphysics ཕྱི་སྣོད *phyi-snod* = the external world, or rather inanimate nature. སྣོད་ཀྱི་སྐྱོན་གསུམ *snod-kyi skyon-gsum* = the three defects of humanity: 1. སྣོད་ཁ་སྦུབ་པ་དང་། 2. ཁ་ཕྱིན་དུ་བཞེད་ཀུང་མི་གཙང་བ་དང་། 3. ཞབས་རྡོལ་བའོ to be thus interpreted:—one who at the time of a sermon does not attend to it is as a vessel of which the mouth is shut up; on hearing if one does not get at the right meaning, but misundertands, it is like a spittle-pot full of unclean things or thoughts; if one attends to a sermon and understands it, but does not act accordingly, that is like a vessel which is upset. སྣོད་བཅུད *snod-bcud* the world of inanimate and sentient beings.

སྣོད་ཆེན *snod chen* तीर्थ [road, bathing place]*S.*

སྣོད་མ *snod-ma* कुण्डली [circular, coiling]*S.*

སྣོད་རུང་བ *snod-ruñ-wa* भाजनी [1. receptacle. 2. a vessel for roasting or frying]*S.*

སྣོན་པ *snon-pa* pf. and fut. བསྣན *bsnan* 1. to add on, expand, augment; to put a tip on or point to (*e.g.*, an arrow): གཉིས་བསྣན་ཏེ two being addėd to them (*Mil.*); མང་དུ་སྣོན་པ *mañ-du snon-pa* to augment by a great number; རྒྱབ་སྣོན *rgyab-snon* adding on the back, *i.e.*, confirmation; དམག་ཚོགས་སྣོན་མ *dmag-tshogs snon-ma* reinforcements, auxiliary troops; རྩེ་མོ་སྣོན *rtse-mo snon* adding or putting on a pinnacle; སྣོན་མདར་ཨཱ་རྱ་དེ་བའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ལ་རབ་གནས་མཛད *snon-mdar Ārya-de-wahi lha-khañ-la rab-gnas mdsad* consecrating the temple of Arya-deva with a pointed arrow. 2. to revive, strengthen.

སྣོབ་ཟོག་ཅན *snob-zog-can* curious, inquisitive (*Jä.*).

སྣོམ་པ *snom-pa* I: pf. བསྣམས *bsnams* fut. བསྣམ *bsnam* imp. སྣོམ *snom* or སྣོམས *snoms* to lay hold of, grasp, take up, pick up, to seize on; ཕྱག་ཏུ་སྣོམ་པ *phag-tu snom-pa* to grasp with the hand: ཐེག་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་བརྡར་རྡོ་རྗེ་དྲིལ་བུ་ཕྱག་ཏུ་བསྣམས་པ having taken up in his hands the dorje and bell as a sign of his knowledge of the various vehicles (*Pth. 128b.*). ཕྱག་གཡས་པས་ཌ་མ་རུ་འཁྲོལ་ཞིང་གཡོན་བུམ་པ་བསྣམས་ནས *phag gyas-pas damaru hkhrol shiñ gyon bum-pa bsnams nas* with his right hand he played the damaru and with his left held the sacred water-flagon.

སྣོམ་པ II: akin to སྣུམ་པ *snum-pa* to smell: དྲི་མ་སྣོམ་ཞིང་ *dri-ma snom-shiñ* smelling the scent; སྣོམ་བྱེད met the nose. Prob. this vb. is very near in sense to that of I. in that it signifies: to catch up by means of the nose, *i.e.*, to smell or take up a scent.

སྣོར་བ *snor-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྣོར *bsnor* to confound, intermingle, stir up sediment: སྟེང་འོག་སྣོར་བ *steñ-hog snor-wa* to comfound or mix up the upper and lower (contents, etc.)

སྣོལ་བ *snol-wa* pf. and fut. བསྣོལ *bsno* 1. to adjust, place together, fit together; to close up exactly, interlace. འཐམ་སྣོལ་བ *hthам snol-wa* to seize and wrestle with or "embrace and wrestle with; to embrace (*Cs.*); ལྟ་སྣོལ་བ *lta snol-wa* to interchange looks; འོ་སྣོལ་བ *ho snol-wa* to kiss each other; ཕན་ཚུན་སྣོལ་བ *phan-tshun snol-wa* to unite both the parties. རྐང་པ་སྣོལ་བ *rkañ-pa snol-wa* to join the legs. 2. to wrestle, to pounce upon; to contend with.

སྣྲུབས *snrubs* मूला नक्षत्र the nineteenth constellation or lunar mansion.

Syn. རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa*; སོག་པ *sog-pa*; གྲུ་སོ *gru-so* (*Mñon.*).

སྣྲོན་ *snron* ज्येष्ठा the eighteenth lunar mansion.

Syn. ལྡེའུ་ *ldehu*; གདུ་བུ་ *gdu-bu*; ལྷ་དབང་ལྡན་ *lha-dwan-ldan* (*Mnon.*).

སྣྲོན་གྱི་ཟླ་བ་ *snron-gyi zla-wa* the month of May-June. སྣྲོན་གྱི་ཉ་བ་ *snron-gyi ña-wa* the full moon of that month.

བརྣག་ནུས་ *brnag-nus* = བཟོད་པ་ patience (*Mnon.*).

ༀ **བརྣག་པ་** *brnag-pa*, pf. བརྣགས་ *brnags* 1. to cogitate, deliberate; reflect upon: ཡིད་ལ་ཡང་ཡང་བསམས་པ་ to think over and over again. ཡིད་ལ་བརྣགས་ turned over in the mind, thought over (*Situ. 76 and 137*). 2. to be concerned about, to strive after,.........དེས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བརྣགས་པས་ striving after that one thing. 3. to flow over with, be replete with; and hence, to be burdened with mentally as well as physically.

བརྣང་བ་ *brnan-wa* another form of རྣང་བ་ *rnan-wa* to be choked with; defined in *Nag. 43* as ཟས་ཀྱི་འགགས་ནས་ཐད་ཆེ་སོང་བ་ obstruction of food in the gullet, which neither goes down nor comes out (also *A. 134*).

བརྣན་ *brnan* = ནན་ཏན་བརྣན་ *nan-tan brnan* or ནན་གྱིས་བརྣན་ཏོ་ pressed, urged upon (*Situ. 76*).

ༀ **བརྣན་པ་** *brnan-pa* to be eager for; to be on the alert, be attentive to: འབྲི་ཀློག་བརྣན་པ་ to attend while a person is reading or writing; ཆོས་ལ་བརྣན་པ་ to be eager for religious instruction, ལྟོ་ལ་བརྣན་པ་ eager for food.

བརྣབ་སེམས་ *brnab-sems* लिप्सा; अभिध्या; लोभ desire of gain, covetousness (*A. K. 6-17*). བརྣབ་སེམས་ཚིག་རྩུབ་བཅས་པ་དང་། མངོན་པར་ང་རྒྱལ་ཐོག་པར་སྨྲ speaking falsely or boastfully together with rough words and avarice (are of no good in this world) (*K. d.* ཞ, *346*). བརྣབ་སེམས་ཅན་ *bsnab-sems can* a covetous person.

བརྣོགས་པ་ *brnogs-pa* 1. गुप्त = སྦས་པ་ to be hidden, concealed. 2. = བཙྣམས་པ་ bound, tied tightly (*Nag. 43*).

བསྣང་བ་ *bsnan-wa*, v. རྣང་བ་ *rnan-wa*.

བསྣད་པ་ *bsnad-pa*, v. སྣད་པ་ = མཚོན་གྱིས་རྨས་པ་ *mtson-gyis rmas-pa* to cause a wound with a weapon.

བསྣན་པ་ *bsnan-pa*, v. སྣོན་པ་; མང་པོ་དུ་མས་ཁ་སྐོང་བསྣན་ to augment by the addition of a great many a great degree revived me (*Nag. 43*).

བསྣམ་པར་བྱ་ *bsnam-par-bya* पुङ्गव [met. a bull, excellent]*S.*

བསྣམ་ཞིན་ *bsnam-zin* पुद्गल [the soul, an individual]*S.*

བསྣམས་ *bsnams*, = སྣོམས་པ་ pf. of སྣོམ་པ་ q.v.

བསྣར་བ་ *bsnar-wa* = རྐྱོང་བ་ *rkyon-wa* 1. to stretch, to extend in length, to lengthen, to pull out, *e.g.*, a piece of India rubber. མཇུག་མ་རིང་པོར་བསྣར་བ་ to stretch out and trail the tail (*Nag. 43*); མཇུག་བསྣར་ཏོ་ *mjug-bsnar-to* it stretched out its tail (*Situ. 76*). 2. to have in its train, to drag after: ཉོན་མོངས་བསྣར་ *ñon-mons bsnar* the consequences of sin. v. སྣར་བ.

བསྣལ་བ་ *bsnal-wa* to spin out, to protract (*Cs.*).

བསྣུན་པ་ *bsnun* 1. v. བསྣུར་ (*Rtsi.*). 2. = मर्माहत् སྣད་པ་ offended, hurt in the mind, [to wound in the heart]*S.* 3. = प्रत्याहत्: མཚོན་ཆ་མདའ་སོགས་འབེན་ལ་བསྣུན་པ་ hit or pierced with weapons like arrows, etc., the target. 4. = སྣུར་བ, ནུ་མ་བསྣུན་ to give suck (*Nag. 43*). བསྣུན་ *bsnun-pa* sbst. [प्रस्पन्दन a moving to and fro, shaking; घात, ताडन beating; विव्याध piercing; सूचि piercing, a needle]*S.*

བསྣུར་ *bsnur* 1. pf. of སྣུར་ *snur*. 2. has been explained as དུས་ཚོད་སྣུར་དུ་བཏང་བ.

བསྣུབས *ḇṣnubṣ*, pf. of ནུབ་པ or སྣུབ་པ.

བསྙེམས *ḇṣnemṣ*, pf. of སྙེམ *ṣnem*: ཉེམ་པར་བསྙེམས *nem-par ḇṣnemṣ* (*Situ. 76*).

བསྣོམ་པ *ḇṣnom-pa* apparently, in two passages met with, is to be differentiated from སྣོམ་པ *ṣnom-pa*, and=to cut, to shape, to carve: རྡོ་གྲུ་གསུམ་བསྣོམ་པའི་སྟེང་དུ་བཞུགས *ṟdo gru gsum ḇṣnom-paḫi ṣteṅ-du ḇshugs* sat on a stone which was shaped or cut at the corners, *i.e.*, on a triangular stone (*Yig*); སྣལ་མ་བསྣོམ *ṣnal ma ḇṣnom* cut threads.

བསྣོར *ḇṣnor*=ནར་ནར *nar-nar*: གོང་འོག་བསྣོར *goṅ-ḫog ḇṣnor* (*Ṅag. 43*).

བསྣོལ *ḇṣnol* v. སྣོལ, ཐུ་བ་བསྣོལ=ཐུ་བ་གོང་འོག་སྦྱུང་བ *thu-wa goṅ-ḫog byuṅ-wa* upper and lower flaps of a garment joined (*Ṅag. 43*). Again, we find: གཉེན་ཉེ་བ་ཕན་ཚུན་བསྟེན་པ=ཕན་ཚུན་བསྣོལ་ཏོ friends and relations mutually attending or associating (*Situ. 76*).

བསྣོས *ḇṣnoṣ*=འདྲེས་པ *ḫdṟeṣ-pa*, བརྡེས་པ and is illustrated thus: སྨན་ཐམས་ཅད་འདྲེས་པོ་འདྲེས་པོར་སྦག་ཏུར་བསྣོས *ḇṣnoṣ* as all medicines are beaten together and thoroughly commingled in a paste (*Situ. 76*).

པ

པ *pa* I: the thirteenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet and the first of the labial group.

པ II: as a syllable is called བདག་པོའི་སྒྲ *bdag poḥi sgra*, the word or particle expressive of ownership or possession. As an affix it is found added on to many roots, to verbs, nouns and adjectives, sometimes affecting the meaning of the root, sometimes making no difference and merely affixed from custom. As a general rule (but, it must be noted, not invariably so) it is changed to བ *wa* after a vowel or one of the three consonants ང, འ, and ར. When པ is attached to the roots of verbs it is the sign of the infinitive and participle as in འཁོད་པ, རྟོགས་པ, ཡོད་པ, མེད་པ; in the language of common life, however, it is frq. used for the finite tense, and for པར *par*. Affixed to the names of certain places or things, it denotes the person that deals therewith as in རྟ་པ *rta-pa* horseman, ཆུ་པ *chu-pa* water-carrier, ལྷ་སཔ one of Lhasa, སེ་ར་པ a monk of Sera. In such instances some writers use བ instead of པ, which is wrong; it is not correct to say ལྷ་ས་བ or སེ་ར་བ. Combined with names of places, པ designates the inhabitant (བོད་པ inhabitant of Tibet); with numerals, it either forms the ordinal numeral (གཉིས་པ *gñis-pa* the second) or it may imply other enumerations, *i.e.*, བུ་མོ་ལོ་གཉིས་པ a girl of two years, ཁྲུ་གང་པ *khru gañ-pa* measuring one cubit, སུམ་ཅུ་པ *sum-cu-pa* containing thirty, viz., letters, as in the Tibetan alphabet. As already said, with sbst. it may have no particular signification (རྐེད་པ *rked-pa*, etc.), or may serve to distinguish different meanings (རྐང་ *rkañ* marrow, རྐང་པ *rkañ-pa* foot) or be a peculiarity of dialects. In certain expressions པ or བ stands, it would seem, incorr. inst. of པའི *paḥi* or བའི *waḥi*: གསོ་བ་རིག་པ *gso-wa rig-pa* science of medicine, གྲུབ་པ་ལུས *grub-pa lus* structure of the body; དམ་པ་ཆོས *dam-pa chos* holy doctrine (of Buddha) (*Jä.*). In Budh. པ *pa* mystically expresses དོན་དམ་པ *don dam-pa* the pure sense of all things (*K. d.* ཅ, *321* and *Ḥbum.* ཀ, *282*). Again in *K. my.* ཀ, *207*, པ *pa* signifies fallaciousness.

པ་སྡེ *Pa-sde* पवर्ग letter of the P series, *i.e.*, པ, ཕ, བ, མ.

པ་གོར *Pa-gor* n. of a place in the district of སྙན་མོ *Sñan-mo* in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *4*).

པ་ཅར *pa-car* or གོས་ཆས་ལྟ་བུ *gos-chas lta-bu* कौपीन, कच्छाटिका [कौपीन a small piece of cloth worn over the privities; कच्छाटिका the end of a lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into the waistband]*S.*

‡ **པ་ཏ་ཧ** *pa-ta-ha* पटह (ཧཱའི་ཅི་བུག་ཅིག) a kind of drum (*K. du.* ད, *502*).

པ་ཏ *pa-ta* *W.* a cross (*Jä.*).

‡ **པ་ཏན** *Pa-tan* ancient capital of Nepal called ཡེ་རང་ *Ye-rañ* in Tibetan works (*Dsam. 3*).

པ་ཏྦ་ལོ་ཏ་ན *Pa-tba lo-ta-na* n. of a great river running from east to west and to the north of Monkori (*S. lam. 40*).

‡ པ་ཏུ་ཤ *pa-tu-ça* a tree (*S. lam. 38*).

པ་ཏོ *pa-to* or པ་ཏོ་ལ *pa-to-la* a medicinal plant and fruit : པ་ཏོ་ལ་ནི་(རྫོ་སྨན)་ར་ཞིམ་སྨན་ནད་སེལ། ཞུ་རྫེས་མཁར་བས་ཡིག་འབྱེད་པར་བྱེད (*Med.*).

‡ པ་ཏྲ *pa-tra* or པཱ་ཏྲ *pā-tra* 1. पत्र figures, pictures of various designs; སྲིད་པ་ཏྲ *sriḍ-pa tra* (སྲིད་པ་ཧོ *sriḍ-pa-ho* from Tib. སྲིད་པ *sriḍ-pa* the world and ཧོ from the Chinese *hwo* a picture) astrological chart. 2. a gelong's begging-bowl = ལྷུང་བཟེད *lhuń-ḇzeḍ*. 3. n. of a gem, precious stone. པ་ཏྲས་སྦྱར་དུག་བཏག་དང་སྲུང་བར་ནུས wearing a *patra* can protect one under the (judicial) ordeal by poison.

‡ པ་ཏྲུ *Pa-tru* n. of a great river flowing by the city of Madhubandha "the natives of which are very good-natured and honest, in consequence of which there is no fear of travelling in that country and there Buddhist monks get alms easily" (*S. lam. 36*).

‡ པ་ཎ *pa-ṇa* पण the sixteenth part of a rupee.

‡ པ་ན་ས *pa-na-sa* पनस [the jack-fruit tree]*S.* (*K. d. 201*).

པ་སྣམ *Pa-ṣnam* also called དཔལ་གནམ *Ḏpal-gnam* n. of a district with a fort called Penam Jong on the Penam Nyang Chhu midway between Tashi-lhunpo and Gyang-tse.

པ་བེན *pa-ben* in W. = a strip of wood, a ledge, border.

པ་མ་ལེ་པང *Pa-ma-le-pań* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig. 7*).

པ་ཙེ *pa-tse* a masak or leather bag for water, etc.

པ་ཚབ *Pa-tshab* n. of a Tibetan district and of a resident officer of the district: སྣོན་སྨན་ཞང་པ་ཚབ་རིན་ཆེན་རྗེ (*A. 102*). པ་ཚབ་ཀྱིས་ན་བཟའ་སྦྲང་ཟུལ་སྣ་ཅིག་ཕུལ Pa-tshab presented him with a cloak lined with leopard-skin (*A. 63*).

པ་ཝ་སངས *pa wa saṅs* v. པ་སངས *pa-saṅs*.

པ་ཡག་པ *pa-yag-pa* a medicinal herb = སྨུག་ཆུང *ṣmug-chuń*: པ་ཡག་རྩ་བས་གློ་གསོ་གློ་ནག་འདྲེན། ལོ་མས་མ་གསོ་འབྲས་བུས་སྙིང་ནད་སེལ (*Med.*).

པ་ར་ཁ *pa-ra-kha* in *W.* cross (a straight one) (*Jä.*).

‡ པ་ར་ཤ *pa-ra-ça* n. of a sweet delicious fruit (*K. d. 201*).

པ་རི *pa-ri* in *W.*, པཱ་རུ *pā-ru* in *C.*, box, cylindrical or oval, high or flat, of wood or metal (*Jä.*).

‡ པ་རི་ད *pa-ri-da* Kshatriya race (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*). [Evidently the पारद of ancient times mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Manu-Saṁhitā, and Vishṇu-purāṇa]*S.*

‡ པ་རི་ཙི་ཏྲ *pa-ri-tsi-tra* n. of a tree and of its flower (*K. my.* ཁ, *345* and ཀ, *20*).

‡ པ་རི་ཛཱ་ཏི་ཀ *pa-ri dsā ti-ka* पारिजातक the flower of paradise (*K. du.* ད *310*).

‡ པ་རུ་ཤ་ཀ *paru-ça-ka* परूषक [*Grewia asiatica* from the berries of which a cooling beverage is prepared]*S.*

‡ **པ་ལ་ཤ** *pa-la-ça* पलाश 1. the tree *Butea frondosa*: པ་ལ་ཤའི་མ་བོན་དང་མཇེམ་ནས་སྦྱགས་ཏེ། སྦྱང་དང་། མར་གསར་བའི་བཏུང་བ་དང་ཙི་ཏྲ་དམར་པོས་སོ་ག་ཤམ་དུ་ཞེ་ཚོམ་མི་ཟའོ (*K. g.* ཙ, *51*) used in *Yajña* (སྦྱིན་སྲེག་གི་ཡམ་ཤིང་དུ་རུང་བ *spyin-sreg gi-yam çiñ-du ruñ-wa*) (*K. g.* ད, *327*). 2. [Also its leaf.]*S.*

‡ པ་ལཱ་ཤ་པུར *Pa-lā-ça-pur* the sea-port Balasore situated on the west shore of the Bay of Bengal (*Dsam. 34*). [The ancient capital of Magadha or Behar where the tree *Butea frondosa* grew in abundance]*S.*

‡ **པ་ཤ་ནི** *pa-ça-ni* Indian gold formerly imported into Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

‡ **པ་ཤུ** *pa-çu*=རི་དྭགས *ri-dwags* wild animal (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ *28*).

‡ པ་ཤུ་པ་ཏི་ཤྭ་ར *Pa-çu pa-ti çwa-ra* n. of sacred place in Nepal much frequented by Hindu pilgrims; in Tibetan called also གུ་ལང་དབང་ཕྱུག *Gu-lañ dwañ-phyug* (*Dsam. 5*). [पशुपतिश्वर: the lake of Pas'upati.]*S.*

‡ **པ་ཤུ་ལི་ཀ** *pa-çu-li-ka*=ཁྱིམ *khyim* house (in mystic rituals) (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

པ་སངས *pa-sañs* or པ་ཝ་སངས 1. Friday. 2. कवि, भार्गव, शुक्र the planet Venus.

Syn. ལྷ་མིན་བླ་མ *lha-min bla-ma*; སྙན་ངག་མཁན་པོ *sñan-ñag mkhan-po*; ངན་སྤོང་བུ *ñan-spoñ bu*; མཆུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mchu-las skyes*; ལྷ་མིན་བདག་པོ *lha-min bdag-po*; ངན་སྤོང་འཛིན *ñan-spoñ hdsin*; ངན་ལས་རྒྱལ *ñan-las rgyal*; ཚིགས་བརྒྱའི་དབང *tshigs-brgyahi dwañ*; བཅུ་དྲུག་འོད་ལྡན *bcu-drug hod-ldan*; དཀར་པོ *dkar-po*; ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* (*Mñon.*).

པ་སངས་སློབ་མ *pa-sañs slob-ma*=ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma yin* असुर the demons who war with the *lha* or petty gods (*Mñon.*).

པ་ཤི *Pa-çi* prob. (པཀ་ཤི *Pak-çi*) a Tibetan lama of the Karmapa sect who visited China to preach Buddhism. In Mongolian པག་ཤི *pag-çi* or *bakshi*=a teacher.

‡ **པཀྟི** *pak-ti* पंक्ति 1. [line, row]*S.* 2. རྒྱལ་མཚན ध्वज ensign of victory, royal standard (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ *26*).

པག་ཟན *pag-zan* barley-meal.

པག *pag* sometimes incorrectly for སྤག barley dough. པག་གུ *pag-gu* (*Dzl.*); པའུ *pahu* in *Lh.* brick; ཕིབས་པག *phibs-pag* roof-tile (*Cs.*); ཝ་པག *wa-pag* gutter-tile (*Cs.*); རྫ་པག *rdsa-pag* or སོ་པག *so-pag* (*Glr.*); ས་པག *sa-pag* (*Glr.*) (*Jä.*).

པག་རྩིར *pag-rtsir* burnt brick; unburnt brick. པག་པུ་མཁན *pag-pu mkhan* mason, པག་རྩིག *pag-tsig* brick wall, in *W.* a row or layer of bricks; frq. used as a measure: ཁ་པག་ཚིར་གཉིས་ཡོད *kha-pag tshir-gñis yod* the snow is as deep as two layers of bricks (*Jä.*).

པགས་པ *pags-pa* or པགས་པོ अजिन, त्वक्, चर्म (cf. ལྤགས *lpags*) 1. skin, hide: པགས་པ་རྗེས་པ changing of skin (as of snakes); པགས་པ་ཤུ་བ to skin; པགས་པའི་གོས skin or fur clothing, fur-cloak; པགས་ཚག robe or cloak lined with lambskin. 2. rind or peel of fruit, also the bark of trees; པགས་ཤུན bark. པགས་པ་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *pags-pa ñe-wahi rin-po che* चर्मोपरत्न the most precious of all skins said to be obtained from the body of an ocean-monster; it is presented to a *Chakravartti Rājā* by sea-going merchants and is generally five miles in length, possessing the property of never getting wet (*K. d.* ཨ, *147*). པགས་པ་ཅན *pags-pa can*=རྒྱ་ཤིང birch-tree (*Mñon.*). Syn. རུས་པའི་གཟེབ *rus-pahi gzeb*; ཤ་ཁྲག་སྒྲིབ *ça-khrag sgrib*; ཤ་ཁྲག་འཛིན *ça-khrag dsin*. པགས་པའི་གོས་ཅན *pags-pahi gos-can* an epithet of Mahes'vara who dresses in tiger-skin (*Mñon.*). པགས་པའི་ནད *pags-pahi nad* skin disease, ten kinds of which are

enumerated in the work *Man-rgyud ch. 61)*:—ཤ་བཀྲ *ça-bkra*, གླང་ཤུ *glañ-çu*, འཛེར་བ *hdser-wa*, ཟ་ཀོང *za-koñ*, ཤུ་བ *çu-wa*, སྲིན་ཐོར *srin-thor*, རྔོ་ཤིག *rño-çig*, རྔོ་ཁ *rño-kha*, ཁྱེ་མ *khye-ma*, རྔོ་གཡན་པ *rño-gyan-pa*. པགས་པའི་མྱུ་གུ *pags-pahi myu-gu* or པགས་པའི་མེ་ཏོག *pags-pahi me-tog* hair of the skin (*Mñon.*).

པགས་བྱིའུ *pags-byihu* 1. a species of plant. 2.=ཕ་ཝང་ *pha-wañ* bat.

པགས་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད *pags-pahi gtsug phud* ཁྱིམ་བྱ domestic fowl.

པང་ *pañ* or པང་པ *puñ-pa* the lap or the bend between legs and bosom: མ་ཡི་པང་དུ་བུ་ཆུང་ཉལ the boy sleeps in the mother's lap; པང་པར་ on the bosom; ཤིང་པང་པ་གང་ armful of wood (*Mil.*). པང་ཁེབས *pañ-khebs* or པང་གདན apron (*Jig. 24*); པང་ཁྲག *pañ-khrag* the blood flowing off during child-birth; པང་གཡོག་མ midwife, wet-nurse.

པང་པ *pañ-pa* उत्सर्ग [to abandon]*S.*

‡ པཉྩ་ལི་ཀ *pañ-tsa li-ka*=ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ལྔ पञ्चालिक the colours of the rain-bow, five different colours: པཉྩ་ལི་ཀའི་གོས་གསོལ་རྒྱལ་པོས་བླངས he wore a robe of five different colours which was seized by the king (*A. 2*).

པད་དཀར་མ *pad-dkar-ma*=ལྷའི་གཟུགས་འཚོང་མ a celestial courtezan (*Loñ.* མ, *5*).

པད་དཀར་མིག *pad-dkar-mig* पुण्डरीकाक्ष [lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu]*S.*

པད་བཀོད *Pad-bkod*, པད་མ་བཀོད n. of a district of Southern Tibet.

པད་གླིང་ *Pad-gliñ* a Buddhist sanctuary consecrated to Padma Sambhava; ཤར་ལྷོ་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་པད་མ་གླིང་ on the south-east boundary is the hidden country Pad-ma-gliñ, *i.e.* Sikkim (*K. thañ.* ག, *168*).

པད་སྡོང *pad-sdoñ* नल, नालक [a species of reed, consisting of reeds]*S.* Also lotus silk.

པད་པ *pad-pa* in *C.* and in *Sikk.*=སྲིན་འབུ་པད་མ *srin-hbu pad-ma* रक्तपा, leech.

པད་པ *pad-pa*=བགམ་པ *bgam-pa* जिज्ञासा inquiring, inquiry (*Lex.*).

‡ **པད་མ** *pad-ma* कमल, पद्म; अरुज, अरविन्द, काश्मीरज, शतपत्र, पुष्कर the sacred lotus.

Syn. འདམ་སྐྱེས *hdam-skyes*; ཆུ་སྐྱེས *chu-skyes*; མཚོ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mtsho-las skyes*; འདབ་སྟོང་ *hdab-stoñ*; འདབ་བརྒྱ *hdab-brgya*; ཆུ་ཡི་རྒྱན *chu-yi rgyan*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *sbrañ-rtsihi rgyal-mtshan*; སྦྲང་རྩི་འཛིན *sprañ-rtsi hdsin*; དཔལ་གོས *dpal-gos*; དཔལ་གྱི་འདབ་ཅན *dpal-gyi hdab-can*; དྲི་བཟང་ཁང་པ *dri-bzañ khañ-pa*; ཆུའི་ལང་ཚོ *chuhi-lañ tsho*; གེ་སར་ཅན *ge-sar-can*; ཟེའུ་འབྲུ་ཅན *zehu-hbru can*; ཉི་མས་བཤད *ñi-mas bçad* (*Mñon.*).

པད་འདབ *pad-hdab* lotus leaf (*Ya-sel. 42*).

‡ པད་མ་ཀ་ར *pad-ma-ka-ra* पद्माकर an epithet of Padmakara or Padma-sambhava (*Yig. k. 83*).

‡ པད་མ་ཀུ་ཤེ་ཤ་ཡ *pad-ma ku-çe ça-ya* पद्मकुशेशय a mythological lake on the side of a mountain of same name (*K. d.* ར, *319*).

པད་མ་དཀར་པོ *pad-dkar-po*; पुण्डरीक, white lotus—*S. Lex.*

‡ པད་མ་དཀོད *Pad-ma dkod* n. of the south eastern district of Tibet.

པད་མ་སྐྱེས *pad-ma-skyes* ब्रह्म अजनि lotus-born, born of or from lotus [Brahmā]*S.*

‡ པད་མ་གེ་སར *pad-ma ge-sar* पद्मकेशर the pistil of the lotus flower.

Syn. པད་མའི་ཟེ་བ *pad-mahi ze-wa*; པད་མའི་སྐྲ *pad-mahi skra*; གེ་སར *ge-sar* (*Mñon.*).

‡ པད་མ་ཅན *Pad-ma-can* 1. an epithet of the wife of Visṇu. 2. epithet of Avalokite-s'vara (*Mñon.*). པད་ཅན་མ *pad-can-ma* कमला, पद्मिनी a lotus flower; a woman of personal and moral accomplishments.

‡ པད་མ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚོ *Pad-ma can-gyi mtsho* lotus-lake; མཚོ་པད་མ is the name of a small lake in the little kingdom of Mandi in Kangra district, Panjab.

Syn. ལས་བཀང་ *las-bkañ*; པད་མའི་རྫིང་བུ *pad-mahi rdshiñ-bu*; པད་མ་ལྡན *pad-ma ldan*; པད་མ་ཅན *pad-ma can*; ཆུ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *chu-yi sñiñ-po*; བཤད་ལྡན་མ *bshad-ldan ma*; པད་མའི་མཚོ *pad-mahi mtsho*; པད་མ་འབྱུང་གནས *pad-ma hbyuñ-gnas* (*Mñon.*).

པད་མ་ཆེན་པོ *Pad-ma chen-po* 1. महापद्म n. of a Buddhist king of ancient India (*Yig. 15*). 2. n. of one of the cold hells. [According to the Vishṇupurāṇa, sect. iv. chap. 24, *Padma-chen-po* or Mahāpadma was a king of Magadha, and was fifth in descent from the famous Ajātas'atru. He was the founder of the Nanda dynasty and is described in the Vishṇupurāṇa as being a very cruel man exercising authority over the whole of India. He is said to be a S'ūdra king who destroyed the Kshatriya rulers]*S.*

‡ པདྨ་པཱ་ཎི *Padma-pani* पद्मपाणि a form of the Bodhisattva Avalokites'vara, who under this aspect appears with a spray of lotus in one of his left hands. He was originally sprung or born from a lotus.

པད་མ་འབྱུང་གནས *Pad-ma hbyuñ-gnas* पद्माकर is the Tibetan name of the great master of magic who came into Tibet from India 860 A.D., *Pad-ma sam-bha-wa*. He was the inventor of much of the Tantrik ritual and eclectic mythology of later Buddhism; and he even devised female companions for the Dhyani Bodhisattwas whom he designated, from the analogy of the *Sakti* in Hinduism, as the *Yum* companion to the *Yab* or Bodhisattwa. Throughout Tibet *Padma Jungnas* may be asserted to be much more popular than Gautama the Buddha; and as Guru Padma, Urgyan Padma, and Lopön Humkara, his votaries are full of belief in his present might and powers of assistance.

པད་མ་མ *pad-ma-ma* पद्मलाञ्छन ['marked or symbolized by a lotus,' a king, Brahmā]*S.*

པད་མ་དམར་པོ *pad-ma-dmar* कोकनद red lotus flower (*S. Lex.*).

པད་མ་ཚུ་ཆེན་པོ *Pad-ma tshu chen-po* n. of an Indian sage (*K. dun. 17*).

‡ པད་མ་རབ་བཟང་མ *Pad-ma rab-bzañ-ma* n. of a Tibetan female saint (*Mñon.*).

པད་མ་ཡེ་མཛེས *Padma ye-mdses* n. of a Bon teacher (*G. Bon. 1*).

‡ པད་མ་རཱ་ག *pad-ma rā-ga* पद्मराग, लोहितक, कुरुविन्द, शोणरत्न, पुष्पराग, वैडूर्य, गारुत्मत a red gem, the ruby. [गोमेद a gem or precious stone brought from the Himālayas and the Indus, described as being of four sorts: white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue]*S.* It is of seven kinds :—མུ་ལ་རཾ་ག *mu-la ram-ga*; བི་ཛ་ཡ *bi-dsa-ya*; གྷཱ་ཧུ་རི *ghāhu-ri*; ཛ་ལི་ཧ་རི *dsa-li ha-ri*; པད་མ་རཀྟ *pad-ma rakta*; པུ་ཥྤ་རཀྟ *puspa rakta*; གཽ་མེ་ཏ *gau-me ta* (गोमेद) (*Mñon.*). པད་མ་རཱ་གས་ནད་དང་གདོན་ཀུན་སེལ the ruby removes illness and all evil spirits (*Sman.*).

Syn. རིན་ཆེན་དམར་པོ *rin-chen dmar-po.*

‡ པད་མ་སམ་བྷ་ཝ *Pad-ma sam-bha-wa* the Indian Buddhist saint, སློབ་དཔོན of the འབྲུག་ལུགས = པད་མ་འབྱུང་གནས v. above.

པད་མའི་སྐྲ *pad-mahi skra* केसर pistil of the lotus flower.

པད་མའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *pad-mahi skyil-kruñ* पद्मपर्यङ्क (ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་བཞུགས་ཚུལ) the manner of sitting of the gods (*Ya-sel.*); and so, too, that adopted by a lama sitting མཚམས་ལ, *i.e.*, in meditation.

པད་མའི་སྐྱེས་གནས *Pad-mahi skyes-gnas* पद्मयोनि, पद्माकर an epithet of Brahmā (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་ཁྲག *pad-mahi khrag* (བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་མངལ་ཁྲག) the womb-blood of women (*Sman 2*).

པད་མའི་ཆ་ལག *pad-mahi cha-lag* मृणाल [a lotus fibre]*S.*

པད་མའི་གཉེན *pad-mahi gñen* as met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་ལྟེ་བ *Pad-mahi lte-wa* 1. पद्मनाभ an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*). 2. पद्मबीजकोष the seed-ovary of the lotus flower (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་གདན *pad-ma-gdan* कमलासन; lotus seat [Brahmā]*S.*

པད་མའི་བདག་པོ *pad-mahi bdag-po* नलिनी पति the sun.

པད་མའི་གདན་ཅན *pad-mahi gdan-can* शतधृति Indra.

པད་མའི་སྡོང་པོ *pad-mahi sdoṅ-po* पद्मयष्टि lotus-stick ; मृणाल a fine lotus stalk.

པད་མའི་སྤྱན *pad-mahi-spyan* पद्मनेत्र; lotus-eyed [n. of a future Buddha]*S.*

པད་མའི་འབྱུང་གནས *pad-mahi hbyuṅ-gnas* pond or lake where lotus grows (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་རྩ་བ or སྡོང་པོ मृणाल the lotus-root or stalk [lotus fibre]*S.*

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱེས་རྩ་བ *chu-skyes rtsa-wa*; ཆུ་ཡི་ཚེར་མ *chu-yi tsher-ma*; པད་རྩ་ལི *pad-rtsa li*; པད་ཤིང་རྩ་བ *pad-çiṅ rtsa-wa*; རྐང་པ *rkaṅ-pa*; ངར་པ *ñar-pa*; ཡུ་བ *yu-wa*; པད་སྡོང *pad-sdoṅ* (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་ཟེ་བ *pad-mahi ze-wa* = གེ་སར *Ge-sar.*

པད་མའི་ཟེ་འབྲུ *pad-mahi ze-hbru* the anther and ovary of the lotus.

Syn. ས་བོན་མཛོད *sa-bon mdsod*; པད་མའི་ལྟེ་བ *pad-mahi lte-wa* (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་ལག་པ *pad-mahi lag-pa* the lotus-armed, met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

པད་མའི་ས་མཚན *pad-mahi sa mtshan* पद्मलाञ्छन ['symbolized by a lotus,' a king, Brahmā]*S.*

པད་ཞྭ *pad-shwa* a kind of mitre-shaped cap which was worn by the Buddhist saint Padma Sambhava: དབུ་ལ་པད་ཞྭ་གསོལ་བ he put on a mitre-shaped cap (*Khrid. 106*).

པད་ཟླུམ་མགྲིན *pad-zlum mgrin* = ངང་སྐྱ *ṅaṅ-skya* बलाक the white goose, wild swan (*Mñon.*).

པཎ་གྲུབ *Paṇ-grub* (pandüb) for Paṇḍita and grub-chan, also a learned Indian sage.

‡ པཎ་ཆེན *Paṇ-chen* an abbr. of པཎྜི་ཏ་ཆེན་པོ *Paṇḍita-chen-po*, a title first given to the Kashmirian Buddhist sage S'ākya S'rī who visited Magadha and Orissa when the Mahomedans under Baktyar Ghilji conquered Bihar; he was present at the sack of the monasteries of Odantapuri and Vikramaçila in 1203 A.D. and from there retired to Tibet. The title of Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe is now enjoyed by the lama-head of Tashi-lhunpo monastery who is titular ruler of the province of Tsang. He is believed to be an incarnation of Subhūti the third great disciple of Gautama Buddha; and also is an incarnate emanation of the Dhyani Buddha Amitabha.

པཎ་ཆེན......དཔལ་ལྡན་ཡེ་ཤེས *Paṇ-chen......Dpal ldan Ye-çes* the third Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe to whose court Warren Hastings in 1772 sent George Bogle. This lama made a grand progress from Shigatse to Peking; and died in 1779.

པཎ་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Paṇ-chen Blo-bzaṅ chos-kyi rgyal-mtshan* the first Paṇchen ruler of Tashilhunpo.

པཎ་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ་བཟང་པོ *Paṇ-chen Blo-bzaṅ Ye-çes Dpal-bzaṅ-po* the second Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe (*Loṅ.* ན, *9*). He died in 1737, aged 75 years.

པཎ་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་བསྟན་པའི་ཉི་མ *Paṇ-chen Blo-bzaṅ Bstan-pahi Ñi-ma* the fourth Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe to whose court Captain Samuel Turner was sent in 1781 by Warren Hastings and who was then an infant.

པཎ་ཆེན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲགས་པ་བསྟན་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *Paṇ-chen Chos-kyi Grags-pa Bstan-pahi Dwaṅ-phyug* the Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe who invited

Sarat Chandra Das to Tibet in 1879 and 1881. He died of small-pox in 1882.

པཎ་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་ཐུབ་བསྟན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཉི་མ *Paṇ-chen Blo-bzañ Thub-bstan Chos-kyi Ñi-ma* the sixth and present Paṇchen Rin-po-chhe, who came into the position as an infant in 1883.

‡ པཎ་ཆེན་ཨིར་ཏི་ནི *paṇ-chen ir-ti-ni* पण्डितरत्न, the title by which the Paṇchen or Tashi Lama is known in Mongolia.

‡ པཎྜི་ཏ *paṇ-ḍi-ta* a Sanskritist or Indian scholar, a title often introduced into Tibetan literature: རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ་ལ་མཁས་པར་གྱུར་ན་པཎྜི་ཏའི་མིང་ the title of Paṇḍita is given to one who has become versed in the five sciences.

‡ པཎྜི་ཏ་དྷ་ན་ཤྲཱི་མི་ཏྲ *Paṇ-ḍi-ta Dha-na Çrī-mitra* the eldest of the nine sons of Atisa's elder brother who succeeded to the throne of Bengal and became known by the name of Dhana srī-mitra.

‡ པཎྜི་ཏ་སྨྲི་ཏི *Paṇ-ḍi-ta Smri-ti* the Indian Buddhist paṇḍit who visited Tibet shortly after Buddhism was persecuted by king Langdarma but finding no encouragement at Lhasa he resided at Tanag in Tsang and earned his subsistence for some time by tending sheep (*J. Zañ.*).

‡ པཎྜི་ཏའི་ཞྭ *paṇḍi-taḥi shwa* the kind of mitre-shaped cap which Atīsa and Tsong-khapa used to wear: ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་པཎྜི་ཏའི་ཞྭ་རྒྱལ་མེད་པ་གསོལ་བ they all wore the paṇḍit's cap without showing vanity (*A. 22*).

པཎ་ཞྭ་རྩེ་རིང་ *paṇ-shwa rtse-riñ* the conical mitre-shaped cap worn by the lamas of Tibet during any religious service: དེ་དུས་བང་གལ་ཡི་ཙ་ཏི་ག་བོའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གྱི་པཎྜི་ཏ་བི་ཧར་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་དུ་རྩ་རྙོགས་པའི་གྲོལ་བ་ཞིག་བྱུང་བའི་ཚེ་རྒན་མོ་ཞིག་གི་ཁ་ལ་ཉན་ནས་ཚེར་མ་ལྟ་བུའི་རྩེ་ཅན་གྱི་ཞྭ་གྱོན་ནས་རྩོད་པས་རྒྱལ་བ་ལས་པཎ་ཞྭ་རྩེ་རིང་དར་རོ (*J. Zañ. 108*) at that time on the occasion of a religious disputation that was held in the monastery called Paṇḍita Vihāra in the town of Tsa-ti-gao (modern Chittagong) of Bañgala, a Buddhist paṇḍit listening to the advice of an old woman wore a cap pointed like a thorn. From his victory in the controversy, the use of the pointed mitre-shaped cap spread about.

པན་བོན *pan-bon* not considered perfect in dignity, as for instance the lamas of Lahoul that are married (*Jä.*).

པན་མཐའ *pan-mthaḥ* पान्थ [traveller, wanderer] *S.*

‡ པཱཎ་ཙི་ཀ *pāṇ-tsi ka* and པཱཎ་ཙི་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *pāṇ-tsi ka chen-po* (पाञ्चिक and महापाञ्चिक) are the names of Noijin chiefs (*K. g. 5, 21*).

པཧུ་རྩེ *pahu-rtse* (Chinese) a kind of tea (*Jig. 22*).

པར I: *par* any artificial mould: གླུགས་པར *glugs-par* casting mould; རྡེའུ་པར *rdeḥu-par* bullet-mould; ཤིང་པར *çiñ-par* block-print; printing forms, a stereotype plate cut in wood; པར་རྐོ་བ *par-rko-wa* to cut types on boards; པར་རྒྱབ་པ, པར་དུ་འདེབས་པ *par-du ḥdebs-pa* to print, to stamp; པར་རྐོ་མཁན *par-rko mkhan* or པར་རྐོ་པ *par-rko-pa* cutter of type; པར་ཁང *par-khañ* printing office; པར་མཁན *par-mkhan* printer; པར་རྒྱབ *par-rgyab* text; པར་སྣག *par-snag* printing-ink; པར་མ *par-ma* a printed work, book; པར་གཞི *par-gshi* printing boards; པར་གཡོག *par-gyog* a printer's assistant; པར་ཤོག *par-çog* printing-paper.

པར II: sign of the adverb; combined with verbs it represents the supine.

པར་ཏང་ *par-tañ* = གདན་གྲུམ་རྩེ *gdan-grum rtse* a square carpet used for sitting upon.

‡ པར་པ་ཏ *par-pa-ta* n. of an officinal plant used in intermittent fever.

པར་པོ་སོ་བརྒྱད *Par-po so-brgyad* the castle in which *Gcen-rab's* father lived (*G. Bon. 11*).

པར་བུ *par-bu* पाट [breadth]*S.* (*Zam. 4*); acc. to *Sch.*=པ་ཏྲ *pa-tra*.

པར་ཙ་སོ་ཊི *par-tsa so-ti* in *W.* a kind of cotton cloth (*Jä.*).

‡ པར་ཤིག *par-çik* पर्शिक n. of a flower (*K. d.* ཕ, *126*).

པར་སིག *Par-sig* 1. Persia (*Dsam. 2*). 2. वरत्रा [a strap, strip of leather]*S.*

པལ་ཁ *pal-kha*=འཐུ *hthu* तन्तुम [a vein or any tubular vessel]*S.*

པས *pas* 1. as in དེ་ཡིན་པས that being so, དེ་མིན་པས that not being so, being without it. Combined with verbs, it signifies: by, inconsequence of, because; also: as, since, when. 2. sign of the comparative; after vowels, however, and the final cansonants ད, ར, ལ, བས stands in its place; འབྲས་ལྗོངས་པས་བོད་ཡུལ་གྲང་བ་ཡིན Tibet is colder than Sikkim; ཟ་མཁན་པས་མཚམས་མཁན་དགེ་བ་ལགས་སོ the meditator is (spiritually) happier than the eater.

‡ པ་སྤ་ལི *pa-spa li* पिप्पली long pepper.

པི *pi* 1.=དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* a cemetery (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*). 2. num. fig.: 43.

‡ པི་ཀ་ལི *pi-ka-li*=དཔེ་ཆ་འཇོག་པའི་ཤོ་ཀ་ལི shelf to keep books, book-shelf (*Rtsii. 28*).

‡ པི་ཏོ་པ *Pi-to-pa* पिटोप; n. of an Indian Buddhist who is said to have visited Shambhala (*K. dun. 47*).

‡ པི་པ་ཤན *Pi-pa çan* n. of a great river in ancient India (*K. my.* ཕ, *198*).

‡ པི་པཔ་ལ *pi-pap-la* prob. the peepul tree; པི་པཔ་ལཱ་ཡ་ན *Pi-pap lā ya-na* पिप्पलायन; n. of an individual in *A. K.*

པི་པི *pi-pi* 1. acc. to *Schtr.*, *Sch.* fife, flute. 2. in *W.* nipple, teat. 3. in *W.* icicle.

པི་པི་ལིང *pi-pi-liñ* पिप्पली *Piper longum*: པི་པི་ལིང་གིས་གྲང་ནད་མ་ལུས་སེལ the *Piper longum* (fruit) cures all kinds of cold.

Syn. ལུས་འཕགས་སྐྱེས *lus-hphags skyes*; ཡུལ་དབུས་སྐྱེས *yul-dbus skyes*; གྲོགས་རྙེད *grogs-rñed*; དྲོད་སྨན *drod-sman*; དྲོད་སྐྱེད་བྱེད *drod-skyed byed*; ཟེགས་མ *zegs-ma*; གཡོ་བྱེད *gyo-byed*; སྲེག་བྱེད *sreg-byed*; སྣ་རིང *sna-riñ*. (*Mñon.*).

པི་ཕོ *pi-pho* 1. abbr. of པི་པི་ལིང *pi-pi-liñ* and ཕ་བ་རིལ་པོ *pha-wa ril-po*=*Piper longum* and black pepper. 2. v. པི་ཤི *pi-çi*.

‡ པི་ཙུ་ལཱ་ལ *pi-tsu lā-la* n. of a gem (*S. kar. 182*).

པི་ཝང *pi-wañ* वीणा, guitar; ཀོ་ན་པི་ཡང *ko-na pi-yañ* a kind of guitar. པི་ཝང་མཁན *pi-wañ mkhan* =པི་ཝང་པ *pi-wañ-pa* वीणावादक, वैणिक one who plays on the guitar (*Mñon.*). པི་ཝང་རྒྱུད *pi-wañ-rgyud* तन्त्री 1. [a musician]*S.* 2. वीणा [a lute]*S.* པི་ཝང་རྒྱུད་མང *pi-wañ rgyud-mañ* बहुतन्त्रीक वीणा a guitar with many strings; པི་ཝང་རྒྱུད་གསུམ *pi-wañ rgyud-gsum* a three stringed guitar.

པི་རག *pi-rag* (ནོར་བུ) n. of a gem or precious stone; པི་རག་དུག་དང་འབྱུང་པོའི་གནོད་ཀུན་བསྲུང the precious stone *pirag* is a protection against poison and evil spirits.

‡ པི་རཱི་ནཱ *pi-rī-nā* पीरीणा;=སྙིང་ཉིད *sñiñ-ñid* (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *27*).

པི་ལིང *pi-liñ* and པི་ལིང་འཕར་མ *pi-liñ hphar-ma* are names of two ས་བདག demi-gods.

‡ པི་ལིན་དཧི་བུ *pi-lin daḫi-bu* पिलिन्दक the son of Pilinda, one of the disciples of Gautama Buddha, who used to exhibit miracles.

པིག་མོ *pig-mo* v. པུས་མོ *pus-mo* (*Jä.*).

‡ པིན་ཏ་ར་ཏ *pin-ta ra-ta* n. of a commentary: ཡོ་ག་ཙ་ར་དང་དེའི་པིན་ཏ་ར་ཏ་ལ་སོགས་པ་བསྒྱུར he translated the *Yogācārya* works and their commentaries, etc. (*A. 66*).

པིར *pir* pencil, pen, brush; བྱུག་པིར *byug-pir* large brush for house-painting; བཅད་པིར *ḇcad-pir* small brush for artistic painting, also lead-pencil.

Syn. འབྲི་བྱེད *ḫbri-byed*; བྲིས་སྨྱུག *bris-smyug* (*Mñon.*).

པིར་བ *pir-wa* to crush, to grind (to powder) in Ladak=མཉེད་པ *mñed-pa*.

པུ་བ *pu-wa* 1.=གནོན་པ *gnon-pa* to press, pressing (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*). 2. num. fig. 73.

པུ་གའི་འབྲས་བུ *pu-gaḫi ḫbras-bu* गुवाक areca nut eaten by the Hindus.

‡ པུ་ཏི *Pu-ti*, པུ་ཏིས་གཡོགས་པ *Pu-tis gyogs-pa* n. of the great ocean to the South of India on the coasts of which people subsist chiefly on fish (*K. d.* ར, *273*).

པུ་ཏ་ན *Pu-ta-na* n. of a city: ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་པེ་ཏ་ལའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་པུ་ཏ་ན་ཞེས་བྱ་བར་བྲམ་ཟེའི་ཁྱིམ་དུ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ། he was born in the house of a Brahman in the city of Putana in the country of Petala in Southern India (*K. my.* ཕ, *246*).

‡ པུ་ཏོ་པོ *Pu-to-po* n. of a learned lama: མན་ངག་ཏུ་གསུང་ཆེན་པོ་མཛད་ནས། པུ་ཏོ་པོ་སོང་ having composed a large book of maxims, Putapo went away (*A. 135*).

‡ པུ་ཏི *pu-ti* or པོ་ཏི *po-ti* a manuscript book.

‡ པུ་སྟ་ཀ *pu-sta-ka* पुस्तक a volume, book.

‡ པུ་ན་ཀ *pu-na-ka* n. of a flower (*K. g.* ཀ, *466*).

པུ་ན་ཁ *Pu-na-kha* the winter capital of Bhutan.

པུ་བྱི *pu-byi* v. སྤུ་བྱི *spu-byi*.

པུ་ཙེ *pu-tse*.

པུ་ཚེ *pu-tshe* bran (*Cs.*); husks of barley (*Jä.*)

པུ་རངས *Pu-rañs* a district in the S.E. of Ngari Khorsum, of which province it is a division; it is situated to the north of the districts of Kamaun and of Western Nepal.

‡ པུ་རུ་ཤ *pu-ru-ça* पुरुष an officer in Tibet=བློན་པོ *ḇlon-po* a minister, official.

‡ པུ་ལི་ར་མ་ལ་ཡ *Pu-li-ra Ma-la-ya* n. of a country in ancient India.

‡ པུ་ལིང་ག *pu-liñ-ga* पुंलिङ्ग n. for the masculine gender.

པུ་ལུ *pu-lu* hut, built of stones, like those of alpine herdsmen in *W.* (*Jä.*).

‡ པུ་ལོ་མའི་དགྲ *Pu-lo maḫi-dgra* पुलोमारि an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*) [Indra destroyed his father-in-law Puloman in order to avert his imprecation consequent on the violation of his daughter]*S.* པུ་ལོའི་སྲས་མོ *pu-loḫi sras-mo* (པུ་ལོ་མའི་སྲས་མོ *pu-lo maḫi-sras mo*) पौलोमी the daughter of Pulo, an epithet of the wife of Indra (*Mñon.*).

པུ་ཤུ I: *pu-çu*=1. སྤང་བར *spañ-war* आनमयोषे [gradually tapering]*S.* 2. चपांशु [secretly]*S.*

པུ་ཤུ II: 1.=ཡང་ཐོག, སྟེང་ཁང upper story, second flat of a building also=གསིལ་ཁང་ ह्र्म्य the top of a house. 2. པུ་ཤུའི་སྟེངས *pu-çuhi-steñs* हर्म्यशिखर [top of a building]*S.*

པུ་ཤུད་ *Pu-çud* (བྱ) कनक 1. the hoopoe bird: པུ་ཤུད་ཤ་ཡིས་གདོན་ནད་ཞི་བར་བྱེད the flesh of Pu-çud soothes apoplexy or illness caused by evil spirits. The colloq. term for the hoopoe in C. T. is *pu-pu ku-shu.* 2.=ཡང་ཐོག *yañ-thog* or བསིལ་ཁང་ *bsil-khañ* the turret or open airing room on the top of a house.

Syn. of 1. མཆུ་རིང་ *mchu-riñ*; སྒྲོ་ཧི་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *sgro-hi-gtsug phud-can*; དྲི་ངའི་འདག་ཆགས *dri-ñahi hdag-chags* (*Mñon.*).

པུ་ཤེལ་ཙེ *pu-çel tse* (སྨན) उशीर [the fragrant root of the plant *Andropogon muricatus*; the root is a cure for vomiting]*S.* (ཀླུ་སྨན་གྲས *klu-sman gras*).

Syn. ནག་དབྱེ *nag-dbye*; བྱ་བས *bya-sas*; འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས *hkhor-lohi lus*; ཉ་ཡི་འབྱོར་པ *ña-yi hbyor-pa*; ལུས་ངན་མིག *lus-ñan mig* (*Mñon.*).

པུག་ཏ *pug-ta* [shelf, partition in a box] (*Jä.*)

པུག་མ *pug-ma* in Purig=collar-bone.

པུང་པ *puñ-pa* or ཕུང་པ *phuñ-pa* in *C.*, *W.* an unshaped vessel of clay or wood for water, beer, etc., but seems not to be the same with བུམ་པ *bum-pa* (*Jä.*)

‡ **པུཎྜ་རཱི་ཀ** *puṇ-ḍa rī-ka* 1. n. of a gem (precious stone). 2. n. of a celestial flower; པུཎྜ་རཱི་ཀའི་ཕྲེང་ *puṇ-ḍa rī-kahi phreñ* a garland of puṇḍarīka flower (*Situ. 137*). 3. पुण्डरीक white lotus.

པུན་ནག *pun-nag* पुन्नाग [n. of a tree, *Rottleria tinctoria*, from the blossoms of which a yellowish dye is prepared]*S.*

པུར *pur* resp. for རོ dead body; པུར་རྒྱལ प्रेतपुरी ghost-land, a name for Tibet which is called the kingdom of the dead.

‡ **པུར་ཎ་ཀཙྪ** *Pur-ṇa kats-tsha* n. of a place in Ancient India.

‡ པུར་ཎ་གི་རི *Pur-ṇa gi-ri* in Tib. གང་བའི་རི 1. the Indian *Gosain* belonging to Joshimot who resided for many years at Tashilhunpo and accompanied *Panchen Rin-poche* Palden Ye-s'es to Peking. It was he who carried letters to Warren Hastings and founded the monastery of Bhot-Bagan opposite Calcutta on the Howrah side of the Hughli. He was killed by dacoits who had robbed him of the large quantity of gold he had amassed during his residence in Tibet. 2. n. of a Buddhist holy place in the Swat Valley. ཨུ་རྒྱན་གྱི་བྱང་ན་ཡོད situated on the north of Udyāna (*Dus-ye. 38*).

པུཥ་ཀ་ར *puç-ka-ra* पुष्कर n. of a medicinal plant the flower of which resembles in shape a lamb's foot: པུཥ་ཀ་ར་རྩ་བས་བད་ཀན་ཚ་བ་སེལ the root of *pushkara* cures phelgm and fever.

+ པུས་འཁྱུད *pus-hkhyud*=སྒོམ་ཐག *sgom-thag* the string or cloth tied round the body of a *Naljor* by which he ties himself when meditating (*Pag. 76*).

པུས་མོ *pus-mo* जानु, जङ्घा the knee; the shank or lower part of the leg from the ankle to the knee. [པུས་མོ་ས་ལ་འཛུག་པ *pus-mo sa-la hdsug-pa* to kneel]*Jä.* པུས་མོ་ས་ལ་བཙུགས་ཏེ་ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་ནས་ཞུས་སོ he kneeled down with the palms of his hands joined and petitioned. པུས་མོ་གཡས་པའི་ལྷ་ང་ས་ལ་བཙུགས་ཏེ दक्षिणं जानु-मण्डलं पृथिव्याम् प्रतिष्ठाप्य [fixed the right knee-joint on the ground]*S.*

པུས་མོའི་གནས་ *pus-moḥi gnas* जानु [the knee joint]*S.*

པུས་མོའི་ལྷ་ང་ *pus-moḥi lha-ṅa* जानुमण्डल [knee-pans]*S.*

པུས་ཚིགས་ *pus-tshigs* = པུས་མོའི་ཚིགས་ *pus-moḥi tshigs* the knee joint. རྒན་མོ་པུས་འཁྲེགས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་སྙིང་འདོད་ *rgan-mo pus ḥkhregs-kyaṅ ḥgro-sñiṅ ḥdod* though the old woman had a stiff knee she wished to go away (*Rdsa. 17*).

པེ *pe* = ཐུག་པ་ gruel-broth (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*).

པེ་ཀར་ *Pe-kar* or པེ་དཀར་ *Pe-dkar* (also spelt དཔེ་དཀར་ or དཔེ་ཧར་ *Dpe-har*) = དཀོར་བདག་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *dkor-bdag rgyal-po* the spirit-king or chief of the custodians of monastic properties. His principal shrine stands in the Nechung grove near Lhasa. He is greatly adored all over Tibet; and it is said that he was brought by Padma Sambhawa from the monastery of Odantapuri in Magadha and bound under solemn oath to protect the great monastery of Sam-ye. པེ་ཀར་གླིང་ *pe-kar gliṅ*, དཀོར་མཛོད་ the temple of Pekar in Sam-ye in which the monastic treasures are kept: གཟིམས་ཆུང་ཡང་པེ་ཀར་གླིང་གི་དཀོར་མཛོད། (*A. 91*) his small room was also in the treasury of the temple of *Pe-kar gliṅ*.

པེ་སྒང་ *Pe-sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet: ཞག་ས་པེ་སྒང་དུ་བྱས་ *shag-sa pe-sgaṅ du-byas* he halted one night at *Pe-sgaṅ* (*A. 90*).

པེ་ཏེ་ཧོར་ *Pe-te-hor*, more properly པ་ཏ་ཧོར་ *Pa-ta-hor*, the country to the east of Yarkand which was a great place of the Northern Buddhists.

པེ་ཙམ་ *pe-tsam* little, small, a little (*Sch.*).

པེ་ཙེ་ *pe-tse* white cabbage in *C.* (*Jä.*).

པེ་ར་ *pe-ra* a flat basket (*Jä.*).

པེན་པ་ *pen-pa* pincers (in *Sikk.*).

པོ I: *Po* 1. n. of a place in the confines of the country of Gesar and Tibet (*G. Bon. 4*). 2. n. of a clan in Tibet (*Jig. 21*). 3. for པོ་བོ.

པོ II: 1. the particle styled བདག་སྒྲ་ *bdag-sgra* signifying the agent, as in སྟོན་པ་པོ་ a demonstrator, explainer, ཐོས་པ་པོ་ *thos-pa-po* a hearer. 2. sign of nouns, designating concrete nouns and the masculine gender, in contradistinction to abstract nouns with པ or བ, and to feminines with མོ; connected with a numeral, it supplies the definite article: ལྔ་པོ་ *lṅa-po* the five (just mentioned); གཉིས་པོ་ *gñis-po* the two, both, (*Jä.*).

པོ་ཏ་ལ *Po-ta-la* (ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་རི་བོ་གྲུ་འཛིན་ *lho-phyogs ri-bogru-ḥdsin*) 1. पोतल or पोतलक the residence of Avalokites'vara and Āryā Tārā on a hill situated in an harbour somewhere in the Indian ocean; acc. to the Chinese Buddhists an island in the China sea off the coast of Shanghai. 2. = རྩེ་པོ་ཏ་ལ་ *Rtse Po ta-la* or རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *rgyal-wa rin-po cheḥi pho-braṅ* the residence of the Dalai Lama at Lhasa (*Rtsii.*). The buildings stand on a three-peaked hill in the north-western suburbs of Lhasa.

† པོ་ཏང་གི *po-taṅ-gi* = གསོང་པོར་སྨྲ་བ་ *gsoṅ-por smra-wa* (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *27*).

པོ་ཏི *po-ti* = པུ་ཏི་ *pu-ti* small book.

པོ་ཏོག *po-tog* v. མཐོ་པོ་ཏོག་ *mtho-po tog* (*Jä.*).

པོ་བོ་ *po-bo* grandfather (both in the father's and mother's side); པོ་མོ་ grandmother.

པོ་ལོན་ཅན་ *Po-lon-çan* n. of a high mountain in China.

པོ་སོན་ཆ *po-son-cha* मधुवक a shrub *Sesbana grandiflora.*

Syn. གོང་བུ་ཅན *goṅ-bu-can*; ལག་པའི་ཚེང་དུས *lag-pahi tsheṅ-dus*; གསེར་གྱི་ལག *gser-gyi lag*; དབུགས་འབྱིན་ཤིང་ *dbugs-hbyin çin*; འཁྱོག་པོའི་སྡེ *hkhyog-pohi sde*; སྨྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*; ཆང་ཤིང་ *chaṅ-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

པོག *pog* कुन्दुरु [the resin of the plant *Boswellia thurifera*]*S.*

པོག་ཏ *pog-ta* (Mong.) = རྗེ sir, lord.

པོག་ཕོར *pog-phor* = སྤོས་ཕོར *spos-phor* (པོག *pog* = སྤོས *spos*) incense-burner, perfuming-pan.

པོད *pod* acc. to *Jä.* = པོན *pon*, པོན་ཏོ *pon-to*, v. ཕོན *phon*, ཕོན་ཏོ *phon-to*.

པོར་འཛོད *Por-hdsod* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

པོལ *pol* in Tsang is said to be a sort of fever.

པྲ I: *pra* 1. a small turquoise, in *W.* seldom larger than a lentil, for wearing on ornamental rings. 2. v. ཚོམ *tshom.*

པྲ II: also པྲ་མོ *pra-mo* 1. lot; sign, token, prognostic: པྲ་ངན་པ *pra-ṅan-pa* bad sign; པྲ་ཕབ་པ *pra phab-pa* = རྟགས་པ་བྱེད་པ *rtags-pa byed-pa* to draw prognostics from a charmed mirror: རྗེ་བཙུན་སྒྲོལ་མའི་པྲ་ཕབ་པ་ནས prognostics were drawn from a mirror consecrated to Dolma (*A. 57*); པྲ་རྟགས *pra-rtags*, མེ་ལོང་ལ་རབ་གནས་བྱས་ཏེ་བཟང་ངན་གང་ཡང་ཤར་བའི་རྟགས་པ the mirror having been consecrated any good or bad signs will appear on it; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་པྲ་རྟགས་ངན the ill-omen of *Samādhi* (*D.R.*).

‡ པྲ་ཀིར་ཡ *pra kir-ya* प्रकीर्य [1. the plant *Guilandina bonduc*. 2. the tree *Pongamia glabra*]*S.*; v. ཀ་རང་ཛ *ka-raṅ dsa* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ **པྲ་ག་ཛྱོ་ཏི་ཤ** *Praga dsyo-ti ça* प्राग्ज्योतिष n. of a mountain said to be situated beyond the mountains of Susrīmo Parvata which is inhabited by the gods and where the Asuras cause the former constant terror (*K. d.* ར, *283*). [It is identified by some writers with Prāgjyotisha, or the province of Assam]*S.*

པྲ་ཆལ *pra-chal* or སྤྲལ་ཆལ *spral-chal* jest, joke, nonsensical talk; པྲ་ཆལ་བྱེད་པ *pra-chal byed-pa* to make sport, to play the buffoon; པྲ་ཆལ་སློང་བ *pra-chal sloṅ-wa* to cause merriment (*Jä.*).

‡ **པྲ་ཏི་པོ་ཏང་གི** *pra-ti po-taṅ-gi* is explained as གསང་པོར་སྨྲ་བའི་ལན *gsaṅ-por smra-wahi lan* reply to an enquiry given in a mystic language.

པྲ་དུན་རྩེ་ལྷ་ཁང *Pra-dun-rtse lha khaṅ* one of the twelve Buddhist temples said to have been erected by king *Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po*, this one being in the north of Tibet.

‡ པྲ་པ་ཏ *pra-pa-ta* = གྲུ *gru* boat (in mystic language) (*K. g. 27*).

པྲ་ཕབ་པ *pra-phab-pa* [1. प्रसेन, n. of a prince, 2. मूर्त्ति figure, shape image]*S.*; པྲ་ཕབ་བཞིན *pra-phab bshin* प्रतिमूर्त्ति likeness, image.

པྲ་བ *pra-wa* 1. वक, པྲ་བའི་མེ་ཏོག *pra-wahi me-tog* वकपुष्प [the flower of the tree called *Æschynomene grandiflora*]*S.* 2. कापित्थ [hardness, the plant *Teronia elephantum*]*S.*

པྲ་ཚིལ *pra-tshil* = སྦྲང་རྩིགས་མ *sbraṅ-rtsigs-ma* bee-wax.

པྲ་ལི *pra-li* a tailless rodent, *Lagomys badius* or some kindred species.

‡ པྲི་ཡང་ཀུ *pri yaṅ-ku* or པྲི་ཡང་གུ *pri yaṅ-gu* प्रियंगु [*Panicum italicum*, a medicinal plant and perfume described in some places as being a fragrant seed]*S.* པི་ཡང་ཀུ་ཞེས་ཟ་མཆེད་ཚབས་ཤེས། ལོ་མ་སྦྲང་པོ་མེ་ཏོག་འབྲས་བུ་ཚང་མ་དྲོས.

Syn. བུད་མེད་མིང་ཅན *bud-med miṅ-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་སྡེ *sna-tshogs sde*; འབྱུང་པོའི་མེ་ཏོག *hbyuṅ-pohi-me-tog*; ཛམ་བུ་སྐྱེས *dsam-bu skyes*; འཁྲི་ཤིང་མཆོག་ལྡན *hkhri-mchog ldan*; སྣ་སངས་ཅན *sna-saṅs can*; ས་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ *sa-la phyag-htshal* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤྲོག *prog* or ཟེ་སྤྲོག *ze-prog* the crest of a cock (*Cs.*)

སྤྲོག་ཞུ *prog-shu* or ཕྲོག་ཞུ *phrog-shu* मुकुट, चूड़ा = ཅོད་པན *cod-pan* ornamental helmet, the kind of crown worn by Vais'ravaṇa the king of the north.

Syn. མགོ་རྒྱན *mgo-rgyan*; དབུ་རྒྱན *dbu-rgyan* (*Mṅon.*).

དཔག *dpag* measure: དཔག་མེད *dpag-med* or དཔག་ཡས *dpag-yas* measureless, immeasurable. དཔག་ཐག *dpag-thag* measuring string or tape; དཔག་པ *dpag-pa* मा fathom; དཔག་བྱས *dpag-byas* मेय measurable; དཔག་བྲལ *dpag-bral* विगम, निगम n. of a number. དཔག་འབྱམས *dpag-hbyams* id.

དཔག་ཚད *dpag-tshad* योजन acc. to *Cs.* 4,000 fathoms, hence a geographical mile; དཔག་ཆེན *dpag-cen* a distance of 5,000 fathoms.

དཔག་སྤོད *Dpag-çod* or དཔའ *Dpah* n. of a village in Kham belonging to the estate of ཀུན་བདེ་གླིང *Kun-bde gliṅ*, *i.e.*, to one of the four great Ling monasteries of Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *16*).

དཔག་བསམ *dpag-bsam* कल्प thought, imagination, wish. དཔག་བསམ་འཁྲི་ཤིང *dpag-bsam hkhri-çiṅ* कल्पलता or कल्पलतिका the wishing tree, the tree of cogitation; n. of a fine poetical work written by Kshemendra on the exploits and glories of Buddha. This work occurs in full in the Tangyur, in the 93rd vol. mdo section; the text and a synopsis of the whole work in Tibetan have been published under the editorship of Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. དཔག་བསམ་ལྗོན་པ *dpag-bsam ljon-pa* कल्पद्रुम the wishing-tree; one who is very charitable and gives alms to all beggars.

དཔགས *dpags* 1. parched barley meal made into sop or balls by soaking in tea or soup. 2. = ནོས་པ *nos-pa* उपचित [to accumulate] *S.* 3. = གཏིང *gtiṅ* depth. འབྲོག་པས་ང་ལ་དཔགས་ཤིག་ཡོད in me said the herdsman there is some depth (of mind) (*A. 142*).

དཔང *dpaṅ* or དཔང་པོ *dpaṅ-po* 1. a witness, one able to attest or bear witness; also, a surety: དཔང་བྱེད་པ *dpaṅ byed-pa* to bear witness, to attest, v. མནའ *mnah*; རང་སེམས་དཔང་དུ་འཇོག་པ to be sincere, to be conscious of speaking the truth (*Jä.*); དཔང་པོས་སྐོག་རྙན་ཟ་བ་དེ *dpaṅ-pos lkog-rṅan za-wa-de* (རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་རླུང་ལ་བསྐུར་བ་ཡིན causes the ends of law to be thrown to the winds) the witness that receives secret gratification (*Gser-phreṅ 16*). དཔང་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *dpaṅ-du hgyur-wa* to be witness of བདེན་དཔང witness or proof for the truth of; a thing; རྫུན་དཔང *rdsun-dpaṅ* false witness (*Schtr*). མི་དཔང *C.*, one who is a defendant's advocate; མི་དཔང (or དཔང་པོ) བྱེད་པ c. genit. or dat., to defend in a court of justice (*Jä.*). དཔང་པོར་དྲིས་པ *dpaṅ-por dris-pa* asked to be a witness; དཔང་འཕེར་བ *dpaṅ-hpher-wa* to become witness.

དཔང་བློ་གྲོས་བརྟན་པ *Dpaṅ-blo gros brtan-pa* n. of a learned *Lotsāwa* of Tibet.

དཔང་དམའ་བ *dpaṅ-dmah-wa* low; དཔང་མཐོ་བ *dpaṅ-mtho-wa* high.

དཔངས *dpaṅs* उच्छ्रय height, དཔངས་སུ *dpaṅs-su* in height.

དཔའ *dpah* or དཔའ་བ *dpah-wa* शूर, वीर, तपस्विन्, तपोधन, कर्कश 1. sbst. bravery strength, courage; also adj. brave, strong,

courageous; དཔའ་ཁུམས *dpah-khums* weak, strengthless, feeble. དཔའ་རྒྱས་པ *dpah rgyas-pa*=དཔའ་ངར་བ very powerful, heroic, chivalrous. དཔའ་མངའ *dpah-mṅah* (སྟོབས་ཡོད་པ) strong, powerful; དཔའ་ལྡན *dpah-ldan* brave. 2. in *W.* taste, agreeable flavour.

དཔའ་སྐོང་བ *dpah-skoṅ-wa*=ང་རྒྱལ་འཇོམས་པ *ṅa-rgyal hjoms-pa* to humiliate, to humble, break the pride: གཞན་གྱི་བསམ་པ་མ་རུང་བ་དག་དཔའ་སྐོང་བའི་ཕྱིར་དུ་དཔུང་བཞིའི་དམག་བཤམས་ཏེ (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *318*).

དཔའ་ཅན *dpah-can* 1. brave. 2. beautiful. 3. *W.* savoury (*Jä.*).

དཔའ་དར *dpah-dar* scarf presented to one who has distinguished himself by valour and success in any undertaking.

དཔའ་གདམ *dpah-gdam*=གྲི་རིང་ long knife, a sword.

དཔའ་པ *dpah-pa*, a medicinal plant with root resembling that of a radish.

དཔའ་པོ *dpah-po* heroic. དཔའ་པོ་དུལ *dpah-po dul* an epithet of Bhīmasena the second Pāṇḍava (*Mṅon.*). དཔའ་པོ་ཛ་མ *dpah-po dsa-ma* an epithet of Paraçurāma (*Mṅon.*). དཔའ་པོ་ལག་པ *dpah-po lag-pa* करवीर [the fragrant oleander] *S.*; n. of a medicinal plant and flower (*Mṅon.*).

དཔའ་བ *dpah-wa* धीर, तपस्विन् an ascetic; a steady person; v. ante དཔའ. དཔའ་ཉིད steadiness, valour.

དཔའ་བོ *dpah-bo* वीर, शूर 1. an intrepid chivalrous person, hero, a fearless strong man, a demi-god. 2. brave, heroic: རྟ་མགྲིན་དཔའ་བོ *Rta-mgrin dpah-wo* brave Tamdin! according to some དཔའ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ *dpah-bo chen-po* is same as བོང་ནག *boṅ-nag* aconite: དཔའ་བོ་ཆེན་པོས་དུག་དང་ཚད་སེལ. དཔའ་བོ་བརྟན་པ *dpah-bo brtan-pa*=གུར་གུམ saffron (*Mṅon.*). དཔའ་བོ་མཆིང་གི་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན=བྱ་རོག་མིག *bya-rog mig* བྱ་རོག་ནོར་བུ *bya-rog nor-bu*, དཀར་པོ་ཡར་འདྲེན་རེ་སྐོར *dkar-po yar-hdren re-skor*, etc. (*Sman. 350*). དཔའ་བོ་སེར *dpah-bo ser*, an officinal plant of bitter taste. དཔའ་བོའི་རྒྱུད *dpah-bohi-rgyud*; सौरि, शनि of chivalrous spirit, heroic and noble-birth.

Syn. སྟོབས་ཆེན *stobs-chen*; གྱད་མི *gyad-mi*; ཕ་རོལ་གནོན *pha-rol-gnon*; ཞེ་སྡང་གཏུམ་པའི་དཔུང་པ་ཅན *she-sdaṅ gtum-pahi dpuṅ-pa-can*; རྣམ་གནོན་ཅན *rnam-gnon-can*; གཡུལ་ངོར་བརྟན *gyul-ṅor brtan*; ཚིམ་པ་མེད *tshim-pa med*; ཐལ་བྱུང་འགྲོ *thal-byuṅ hgro*; འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*; བསྙེངས་བྲལ *bsñeṅs-bral*; བག་མི་ཚ *bag-mi tsha*; ཞུམ་པ་མི་མངའ *shum-pa mi-mṅah*; ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam-ṅa med*; གཡུལ་ན་བརྗིད *gyul-na brjid*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiṅ-stobs can*; བརྟུལ་ཕོད་པ *rtul-phod pa*; ཆུ་གང་ཅན *chu-gaṅ can*; མི་འགོང་བ *mi-hgoṅ-wa*; འཁབ་ཆོས་སྦྱང *hkab-chos sbyaṅ*. (*Mṅon.*).

དཔའ་བོ་བརྒྱུད *dpah-bo brgyud* an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mṅon.*).

དཔའ་བོའི་འདུག་སྟངས *dpah-pohi hdug-staṅs* the manner of sitting of a *lha* or minor god (*Ya-sel.*).

དཔའ་བྱེད *dpah-byed* वीर [hero] *S.*

དཔའ་མོ *dpah-mo* 1. heroine, also name of a Yaksha queen (*K. g.* ད, *139*). 2. v. ཨང་།

དཔའ་རབ *Dpah-rab* n. of a country that was ruled over by king Udayi (འཆར་ཀ) (*K. d. 133*).

དཔའ་རླབས་དང་བཅས་པ *dpah-rlabs-dan bcas-pa* मौरोर्मिक [having violent waves; the ocean] *S.*

དཔའ་ཤོད *dpah-çod*=དཔག་ཤོད *dpag-çod*.

དཔལ I: *Dpal* गम्भारी, काश्मरी n. of a medicinal tree [the tree *Gmelina arborea*] *S.*

Syn. ཀུན་ནས་བཟང་ *kun-nas bzaṅ*; ལོ་མ་མངར *lo-ma mṅar*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་འདབ *sbraṅ-rtsihi hdab*;

ལོ་མ་བཟང་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་ *lo-ma-bzań sprod-byed*; དཔལ་གྱི་ལོ་མ *dpal-gyi lo-ma* (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ II : 1. लक्ष्मी, श्री, भग, भाग, पद्म glory, splendour, magnificence, abundance; prosperity, talent. སྐྱིད་པའི་དཔལ་ལ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ enjoying the utmost happiness (*Glr.*); as an epithet, or part of the names of deities, *e.g.*, དཔལ་ལྡེམ *Dpal ldem* a deity incarnated in the Sikkim mountain peak of Pandim; འགྲོ་བའི་དཔལ welfare of all living beings. ཀུན་གྱི་དཔལ་དུ་འགྱུར་བ or -ཤར་བ to be the salvation, the saviour of all beings (*Glr.*); དཔལ་སྐྱེད་པ *dpal-skyed-pa*,. གཞན་གྱི་རང་གི་དཔལ *gshan-gyi rań-gi dpal* to work for the elevation of others or for one's own. 2. nobility: དཔལ་གྱི་གནང་བ privilege of nobility; དཔལ་གྱི་གནང་ཤོག diploma of nobility; དཔལ་གྱི་གནང་ཤོག་པ one having a diploma of nobility (*Cs.*)

Syn. ཡོན་ཏན *yon-tan*; གཟི་བརྗིད *gsi-brjid*; གཉེན་ལོངས་སྤྱོད *gñen-lońs spyod* (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་སྐྱེས *dpal-skyes*= རྒྱ་སྤུག *rgya-çug* (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་སྐྱོང་ *Dpal-skyoń* श्रीश [the lord of fortune, n. of Vishṇu; also a king]*S.*

དཔལ་ཁྱད *dpal-khyad* = དཔལ *dpal* (*Jä.*).

དཔལ་འཁོར་བཙན *Dpal-hkhor btsan* n. of an early king of Tibet, the son of king *Gnam-lde Hod-srun* (*Loń.* ༢, *8*).

‡ དཔལ་གོས *dpal-ços* 1. पद्म lotus flower (*Mñon.*). 2. श्रीवास [dwelling with S'rī, n. of Vishṇu]*S.* དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུས་མཚན *dpal-gyi behus mtshan* another epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་གྱི་དུམ་བུ ཙན་དན་དཀར་པོ *dpal-gyi dum-bu tsan-dan dkar-po* श्वेतचन्दन श्रीखण्ड white sandal-wood.

དཔལ་གྱི་ཕག་པ *dpal-gyi phag-pa* श्रीवराह [' the divine boar,' a n. of Vishṇu]*S.* དཔལ་གྱི་བདག *dpal-gyi bdag* श्रीपति another epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་གྱི་འདབ་མ་ཅན *dpal-gyi hdab-ma can* as met.=lotus flower (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་གྱི་བུ *dpal-gyi-bu* met. horse (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུ *dpal-gyi behu* श्रीवत्स noose of love, n. of a gem [a particular mark or curl-hair on the breast of Vishnu]*S.*

དཔལ་གྱི་རི *Dpal-gyi ri* श्रीपर्वत [n. of a mountain mentioned by Bhavabhūti in his Malatimādhava]*S.* Also a mountain in Southern India where Nāgārjuna is said to have spent his last days absorbed in deep meditation. Also a mountain with a monastery in Tsang, opposite Dong-tse, built by an incarnate lama of the Nying-ma school.

དཔལ་གྱི་ལག་པ *dpal-gyi lag-pa* श्रीकर; an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*). དཔལ་གྱི་ལག་ལྡན་མ *dpal-gyi-lag-ldan-ma* or དཔལ་སྟུག *dpal-stug*= ཞོ *sho* curds.

དཔལ་མགྲིན *dpal-mgrin* श्रीकण्ठ-भव another epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་མཆོག་དང་པོའི་རྒྱུད *dpal-mchog dań-pohi rgyud* n. of a book (in *K. g.* ཉ, *294*).

དཔལ་གཏུམ་པོ *Dpal-gtum-po* n. of a spirit-king of very frightful appearance (*K. g.* ཙ, *1*).

དཔལ་གཏེར *dpal-gter* or དཔལ་སྟེར *dpal-ster* an epithet of Nam-sras or Vais'ravaṇa (*Mñon.*).

དཔལ་སྟུག *dpal-stug* श्रीघन majestic.

དཔལ་སྡེའི་རྫོང་ *Dpal-sdehi rdsoń* n. of a small fort and Jong situated on the north margin of Yamdok-lake a few miles to the south-east of Khamba-La and on the road to Lhasa from Gyańtse (*Loń.* ༢, *14*). The Jesuit missionaries who visited Tibet in the 18th century A.D. on their way to Lhasa passed this place and called the great lake after the name of the fort.

དཔལ་སྡེ་ཞབས་དྲུང་ *Ḍpal-ṣde shabṣ-druṅ* n. of a Nyingma sage of Yamdok district, a great expert in Tantrik ritual and author of the work འཕྲིད་ཆོས. By his infl ence with the lake-deities the Jong-Gar Mongol invasion of this district was repulsed and 1,000 Mongol soldiers drowned in the Yamdok Tsho.

དཔལ་རྡོ་རྗེ་འཇིགས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད་ *dpal-ṛdo-ṛje-ḥjigṣ byeḍ kyi-ṛgyuḍ* श्रीवज्रभैरवतन्त्र n. of a book in *K. g.* ཇ, *46*.

དཔལ་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་ *Ḍpal-ṛdo-ṛje-ġdan* श्रीवज्रासन the ancient name of Buddha Gayā in Behar: དཔལ་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་གྱི་ཤར་ཕྱོགས་ན་ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་བང་ག་ལ (*A. 26*) to the east of Dorjedan is situated the great country of Bangala.

པ

དཔལ་འདབ་ *dpal-ḥdab* श्रीपद्म.

དཔལ་ལྡན་ *ḍpal-ḷdan* श्रीमान्, श्रीमत्; adj. glorious; also as sbst. one possessed of glory, abundance, wealth, property, talents, &c.; is a common title by which every Buddhist is privileged to be addressed. དཔལ་ལྡན་མ་ श्रीमती possessed of glory, and charms, noblewoman.

དཔལ་ལྡན་ཁྲག་འཐུང་ *Ḍpal-ḷdan khrag-ḥthuṅ*= དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ *Ḍgyes-pa ṛdo-ṛje* an epithet of a wrathful Buddhist deity of the *Tantra* class (*Ṃṅon.*).

དཔལ་ལྡན་དུས་འཁོར་ *Ḍpal-ḷdan duṣ-ḥkhor* श्रीकालचक्र an epithet of the Adi Buddha (*Ṃṅon.*).

དཔལ་ལྡན་འབྲས་སྤུངས་ *Ḍpal-ḷdan ḥbraṣ-ṣpuṅṣ* श्रीधान्यकटक 1. n. of an ancient Buddhist monastery in Orissa (near modern Katak). 2. The great monastery of Daipung near Lhasa (*S. kar. 180*).

དཔལ་ལྡན་མ་ *ḍpal ḷdan-ma* श्रीमती; 1. polite term for the female sex. 2. n. of a *Yakshinī*, queen of the *Yaksha* demi-gods (*K. g.* ད, *133*).

དཔལ་ལྡན་སྨད་རྒྱུད་པ་ *ḍpal-ḷdan ṣmaḍ ṛgyuḍ-pa* = རྒྱུད་སྨད་གྲྭ་ཚང་ *ṛgyuḍ-ṣmaḍ grwa-tshaṅ* n. of the *Tantrik* section of the Gahdan monastery (*Loṅ.* ན, *17*).

དཔལ་ལྡན་ལྷ་མོ *Ḍpal-ḷdan Lha-mo* is a goddess of terrific aspect famous for her bloody and licentious deeds, but at the same time a constant and redoubtable championess of Buddhisim. She is the analogue of the Indian goddess S'rīmati Devi; and by the Mongol Tatars is known as *Ukin Tegri.* In all large Tibetan temples Paldan Lhamo is to be found presiding over the ཁྲོ་བོ or wrathful deities. Her several names are:—ལྷ་མོ་ཨུ་མ *lha-mo uma*; ལྷ་མོ་དམར་མོ *lha-mo ḍmar-mo*; ཙ་མུཎྜི *tsa muṇ-ḍi*; ལྷ་མོ་པར་ཎ་ཤ་པ་རི *lha-mo par-na-ça pa ri*; རི་ཁྲོད་ལོ་མ་ཙ *ri-kroḍ lo-ma ca*; ལྷ་མོ་དཀར་མོ་དུང་སྐྱོང་མ *lha-mo ḍkar-mo duṅ-ṣkyoṅ ma*; སྤས་པའི་ཐལ་མདོག་མ *ṣpaṣ-paḥi thal ṃdog-ma*; ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན་མ *khro-gñer-chan-ma*; མི་ཕམ་ཁྲོ་གཉེར་རོ་ལངས་མ *mi-pham khro-gñer ro-laṅṣ ma*; ནག་མོ་རེ་མ་ཏི *nag-mo re-ma-ti*; སྲིན་པོ་དམར་འདབ *ṣrin-po ḍmar-ḥdab*; ཕུར་བའི་ལྷ་གསེར་ཅན *phur-waḥi lha ġser-can*; སྲིད་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་བློ་འཕྲོག་མ *ṣriḍ-pa ġsum-gyi-ḅlo-ḥphrog-ma*; ཡ་མཚན་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་གཅོག་པ་ཅན *ya-ṃtshan ḥphrul-gyi ġçog-pa can*; དཔལ་ལྷ་མོ་ནག་མོ *ḍpal lha-mo nag-mo*; དཔལ་ལྡན་འཕྱི་མ *ḍpal-ldan ḥphyi-ma*; ཡག་ཤ་རེ་མ་ཏི *yag-ça re-ma-ti*; སྲིད་གསུམ་རྒྱལ་མོ *ṣriḍ-ġsum ṛgyal-mo*; རྡོ་རྗེ་གློག་མ་སྤྲིན *ṛdo-ṛje glog-ma ṣprin*; འདོད་པའི་ཁམས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ *ḥdoḍ-paḥi khamṣ-kyi ḍwaṅ-phyug-ma*; ལྷ་མོ་མན་ཛུ *lha-mo man-dsu*; དམག་ཟོར་རྒྱལ་མོ *ḍmag-zor ṛgyal-mo*; ལྷ་མོ་དམག་ཟོར་མ *lha-mo dmag-zorma*; རྒྱལ་མོ་ལྡིང་བཟང་ *ṛgyal-mo ḷdiṅ-ḅzaṅ*.

དཔལ་འདལ་ *ḍpal-ḥdal* श्रीपर्णी [the plant *Premna spinosa*, the lotus.]*S*.

དཔལ་བེའུ་ *ḍpal-beḥu* श्रीवत्स love noose. [1. Vishṇu. 2. a particular mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu.]*S*.

དཔལ་བྱེད *dpal-byed* अर्जुन [the third of the Pandava brothers.]*S.*

དཔལ་འབྱོར *dpal-hbyor* 1. glory, effulgence, grandeur: འོད་ཀྱི་དཔལ་འབྱོར glory of light (*A. K. 111-36*). 2. *W.* strawberry. 3. is a common personal name for men.

དཔལ་འབྲས *dpal-hbras* श्रीफल woodapple (*K. d.* ཕ, *427*). कर्कटका several plants such as *Momordika mixta.*

དཔལ་སྤས *Dpal-spas* श्रीगुप्त n. of a householder who at the institgation of Kshapanaka laid a foul plot to kill Buddha who miraculously frustrated his designs and converted him to Buddhism (*K. d.* མ, *417*).

དཔལ་སྦྱིན *dpal-sbyin* श्रीदत्त ;=Kuvera.

དཔལ་མོ *Dpal-mo* कमला, क्षीराब्धिजा she that has sprung from the ocean of milk, in certain Tantras set down as the *Yum* or *Nus-ma* (sakti or female energy) co-operative with *Spyan-ras-gzigs* (Avalokites'vara).

དཔལ་གཙོ *dpal gtso* वीरतर bolder.

དཔལ་ཡོན *dpal-yon* [1. धन्य fortunate. 2. the fruit of *Diospyros embryobteris.*]*S.*

དཔལ་གསང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ *dpal-gsan wahi-snin-po* n. of a book in *K. g.* ཕ, *139* much used by the Nyingma school.

དཔལ་གསང་བ་འདུས་པ *Dpal-gsan-wa hdus-pa* गुह्यसमाज n. of a *Tantra* which is considered as a standard Tantrik work of the Northern Buddhists.

དཔུང་ *dpun* 1. समूह host, great number; as vb. to collect, assemble, pf. དཔུངས *dpuns.* 2.=དམག་ཚོགས (*Mñon.*) force, troops, army; དཔུང་བཞི or དཔུང་ཚོགས་བཞི चतुरंग-बलकाय are the following four kinds of troops:—རྟའི་ཚོགས cavalry; གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་ཚོགས elephant; ཤིང་རྟའི་ཚོགས chariots; རྐང་ཐང་གི་ཚོགས infantry. དཔུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dpun-gi dkyil-hkhor*=དམག་དཔུང *dmag-dpun* army, troops (*Mñon.*); དཔུང་གི་མགོན་པོ *dpun-gi mgon-po*=དམག་དཔོན *dmag-dpon* commander, general (*Mñon.*); དཔུང་གི་གཉེན *dpun-gi gñen* friend, protector, defender, assistant; དཔུང་གི་ཚོགས *dpun-gi tshog* དམག་དཔུང་ army; དགྲ་དཔུང་ hostile army; དཔུང་གྲོགས or དཔུང་རོགས allies.

དཔུང་རྒྱན *dpun-rgyan* or དཔུང་པའི་རྒྱན [केयूर, अङ्गद a bracelet worn on the upper arm]*S.* དཔུང་པར་བཀལས་བྱེད an ornament for the arm; རིན་ཆེན་དཔུང་རྒྱན arm-ornament made of precious stones (*A. K. 1-10*).

དཔུང་འཇུམ་པ *dpun hjum-pa* (*Sch.*) to contract the arm.

དཔུང་གཉེན *dpun-gñen* परायण [last resort]*S.*

དཔུང་ལྡན *dpun-ldan*=རི *ri* कटकी mountain.

དཔུང་གནོན *dpun-gnon* reinforcement.

དཔུང་པ *dpun-pa* 1. बाहु, अङ्ग the shoulder; the upper part of the arm. དཔུང་མགོ=དཔུང་པའི་མགོ *dpun-pahi hgo* or ཕྲག *phrag* shoulders (*Mñon.*). དཔུང་པ་རྐང་ *dpun-pa rkan* shoulder-blade; དཔུང་པ་རྒྱས་པ *dpun-pa rgyas-pa* पीनबाहु fleshy shoulder; དཔུང་པ་ལག་པ *dpun-pa lag-pa* upper and lower arm (*Cs.*); དཔུང་ཁར on the shoulder; དཔུང་པ་དང་དཔྱི་གཉིས both the shoulders and hips (*S. g.*). དཔུང་པའི་བུ *dpun-pahi-bu* बाहव: [arms or pertaining to arms]. 2. राशि, पुञ्ज a heap, anything piled up together.

དཔུང་པས་བྱིན *Dpun-pas-byin* an epithet of the great Yeru Tsang-po of Tibet (*Mñon.*).

དཔུང་བུ་ཆུང་ *dpun-bu chun*=རྐང་ཐང་དམག་མི infantry (*A. 149*).

དཔུང་ལ་སྐྱེས *Dpun-la skyes*=ལག་ལས་སྐྱེས *lag-las skyes* born of the hand, n. of a king (*Mñon.*).

དཔུང་བཟང་གིས་ཞུས་པའི་རྒྱུད *dpun-bzan gis-shus pahi-rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* in which there

are descriptions of mystic vows, the method of preserving one's vows, manner of meditation and that of ejaculating charms (*K. g.* ཚ, *40*).

དཔུང་གཡོས *dpuṅ-gyos* re-inforcement of troops, also sending of troops to fight.

དཔུས་བསྒྱུར་བ *dpus-bsgyur-wa*, ཟུང་ལག་འཚོང་ or བརྗེ་བ to exchange or dispose of articles: གཞུང་དུ་དཀོན་རིགས་རྣམས་མ། གཏོགས་དཔུས་བསྒྱུར་གནང་ with the exception of very rare articles it would be necessary to sell off on Government account (*D. çel. 11*).

དཔེ *dpe* = ཉེ་བར་འཇལ་བ *ñe-war hjal-wa* दृष्टान्त, निदर्शन, उपमा 1. sample, specimen, example, pattern: དཔེར་ན for instance; དེ་དཔེར་བྱས་ནས *de-dper byes-nas* taking this for a sample (*Zam.*). 2. way of doing anything, method: རྒྱ་ཡུལ་ནས་རྩིས་ཀྱི་དཔེ་བྱུང་ it was from China that methods of reckoning arose; དཔེ་ཇི་ལྟར according to what method, plan, example; མཐུན་པའི་དཔེ a way that may be followed, a good example. 3. a parable, analogue, simile, illustration. 4. a book: ཀ་དཔེ, ཀ་ཁའི་དཔེ A-B-C book, primer; ཕྱག་དཔེ resp. for དཔེ; ཡུམ་དཔེ, *yum-dpe* original of a book; བུ་དཔེ *bu-dpe* copy of a book; དཔེ་ཐོ list of books; དཔེ་ཁེབས book-cover; དཔེ་རྩོམ་པ to write, to compose; དཔེ་བཤུ་བ to copy a book; དཔེ་བཤུས copied manuscript; དཔེ་འཚེམ་པ to stitch a book; དཔེ་མཇུག end of a book. དཔེ་ཀ *dpe-ka* a little book (*Jä.*).

དཔེ་ཁང་ *dpe-khaṅ* library; book-seller's shop.

དཔེ་ཁྲི *dpe-khri* a table to put books on, a bookstand.

+ དཔེ་མཁྱུད *dpe mkhyud* fond of books.

དཔེ་རྒྱུག *dpe-rgyug* or དཔེ་རྒྱུགས book-lesson.

དཔེ་སྒྲ *dpe-sgra* in *W.* speech (*Jä.*).

དཔེ་ཆ *dpe-cha* पुस्तक in colloq. is the common word for book.

དཔེ་བརྗོད *dpe-brjod* उदाहरण (*Mṅon.*) 1. example, comparison: དཔེ་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས उदाहरण योगेन by way or means of example; དཔེ་བརྗོད་བྱེད་པ to compare, to cite an example. 2. paradigm, example in *Gram.* (*Jä.*)

དཔེ་བྱད *dpe-byad* अनुव्यञ्जन proportion, symmetry, beauty (*Jä.*). [In the Lalitavistara it occurs as meaning "secondary marks of perfection."]*S.* དཔེ་བྱད་ཅན *dpe-byad can* well-proportioned; དཔེ་བྱད་བཟང་པོ་བརྒྱད་ཅུ the eighty physical perfections of Buddha (སྙིང་རྒྱན. *336*).

དཔེ་མེད *Dpe-med* n. of a city in ancient India (*Jig.*).

དཔེ་མེད་པ *dpe-med-pa* अनुपम incomparable, unique, unexampled; an epithet of Buddha. Also personal name.

དཔེ་ཡས *dpe-yas* (གྲངས) उपसम n. of a number.

+ **དཔེན་པ** *dpen-pa* is used for འཕངས་པ *phaṅs-pa* or ཡིད་འོང་ *yid-hoṅ* उपक charming, very handsome; useful.

དཔེར་ན *dper-na* or དཔེར *dper* यथापि, तद्यथा for example; v. sub. དཔེ *dpe*. དཔེར་མཚོན *dper-mtshon* = དཔེར་བཀོད་པ setting example. དཔེར་ཡང *dper-yaṅ* उपमापि [even comparison]*S.* དཔེར་བརྗོད་པ *dper-brjod-pa* fit for being an example.

དཔོག་པ *dpog-pa* pf. དཔགས *dpags*, fut. དཔག *dpag*, to measure, to apportion, to fix: དཔག་ཏུ་མེད or དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ immeasurable དཔག་ཡུལ, དཔག་ཡས immensely large, very much; ཐུགས་དཔག་མེད infinite grace; ཐུགས་དཔག་མཛད་པ to show mercy ཚད་དཔོག་པ *tshad-dpog-pa* to fathom; གཏིང་དཔོག་མེད་པ fathomless; དོན་དཔོག་མ་དཔོག meaning comprehensible or not. དཔོག་འགྲོ = ཆུ་བརྒལ་འགྲོ་བ (in the dialect of Amdo) to cross a river. དཔོག་མི་ཐུབ་པ = བརྒལ་མི་ཐུབ་པ unfordable, a river or lake that cannot be crossed over.

དཔོད་རྩོམ an elegant composition that is added to a letter to make the meaning of the writer clear, pathetic, or forcible (*D. çel. 20*): གལ་ཆེ་དཔོད་རྩོམ་བྱུང་རིགས *gal-che dpod-rtsom byuñ-rigs*.

དཔོན *dpon* or དཔོན་པོ *dpon-po* प्रवर, पति, ठाकुर chief; master, lord; overseer of working-men, foreman, leader. དཔོན་པོས་གཡོག་པོ་མ་འདོད་ན། གླ་སྤྲད་ནས་གཏོང་དགོས། if a master does not want his servant, he should pay his wages and dismiss him; གཡོག་པོས་དཔོན་པོ་མ་འདོད་ན། གླ་བཞག་ནས་འགྲོ་དགོས། (དཔེ་གཏམ) if the servant does not like his master, he should give up his wages and go away. ཁྲིམས་དཔོན is the title of the second judge at Lhasa; རྩིས་དཔོན *rtsi-dpon* chief accountant; གར་དཔོན *Gar-dpon* chief administrative officer of the districts of Gartok and Rudok in *W. Tib.*; སྟོང་དཔོན leader of a thousand soldiers; མདའ་དཔོན in *C.* modern word for general, and འདེགས་དཔོན *hdegs-dpon* the same as སྟོང་དཔོན (*Jä.*) སྤྱི་དཔོན *spyi-dpon* a general manager in a monastery: མི་དེ་འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་སྤྱི་དཔོན་ཡིན etc., etc., that man in this world (is fit) to be *Spyi-dpon* who is noble in birth, wealthy, magnanimous, who is anxious for his personal gain, very modest in his speech, etc. མི་དཔོན prefect; རྩིག་དཔོན master mason; རྫོང་དཔོན *rdsoñ-dpon*, colloq. *Jong-pon*, district administrative officer who possesses civil and quasi-military jurisdiction; རུ་དཔོན *ru-dpon* commander of 250 troops; སློབ་དཔོན उपाध्याय school-master also title of the more learned lamas; གསོལ་དཔོན kitchen steward who arranges the food of a Grand Lama or of the head lama of a large monastery; གསོལ་དཔོན་ཆེན་པོ chief steward of the food of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa, who is assisted by four sub-stewards. དཔོན་སྐྱ *dpon-skya* ठाकुर [an honourable and distinguished man.]*S.*

དཔོན་འགོ *dpon-hgo* = མགོ་དཔོན chief governor, ruler, lord (*Mñon.*).

དཔོན་པོ *dpon-po* v. དཔོན *dpon*.

དཔོན་མོ *dpon-mo* कर्त्री mistress, chieftainess: ངའི་དཔོན་མོ་ཡིན she is my ruler.

དཔོན་མེད *dpon-med* free (*Cs.*).

དཔོན་ཡོད *dpon-yod* standing under master or mistress.

དཔོན་ཚང་ *dpon-tshañ* physician (*Schtr.*).

དཔོན་གཡོག *dpon-gyog* master and servant: ཀོང་ཇོ་དཔོན་གཡོག *koñ-jo dpon-gyog* Princess Kongjo and her suite (*Glr.*)

དཔོན་རབས *dpon-rabs* genealogy of kings, chiefs or governors: ཕག་མོ་གྲུབ་པའི་དཔོན་རབས the genealogy of the dynasty of Phag-mo-grub (*Jig.*).

དཔོན་ས་བླ་མ *dpon-sa bla-ma* = རྡོ་རྗེ་བླ་མ the high priest; a hierarch (*D.R.*).

དཔོན་སློབ *dpon-slob* 1. for དཔོན་པོ་དང་སློབ་མ. 2. title of the petty feudal governors ruling in Bhutan. 3. = དཔོན་དང་གཡོག *dpon-dañ gyog* (*Rtsii.*).

དཔོར་བ *dpor-wa* pf. and fut. དཔར *dpar* to dictate (*Cs.*).

དཔྱ *dpya* tribute, tax, duty: དཔྱ་འཕེབས་པ to impose a tax (*Tā. 21, 11*). དཔྱ་ཁྲལ *dpya-khral* = གཞུང་ཁྲལ government revenue: གཞུང་གི་བཞེས་སྒོ་དཔྱ་ཁྲལ་གྱི་སྲོལ་འཛུགས། he established the custom of raising revenue for Government (*Loñ.* ཤ, *27*). དཔྱ་འཇལ་བ *dpya hjal-wa* = ཁྲལ་འཇལ་བ or ཁྲལ་འབུལ་བ or ཁྲལ་སྤྲོད་པ *khral sprod-pa* payment of revenue (*Mñon.*); དཔྱ་བླ་སྐྱེས *dpya-bla skyes* प्रत्याय [revenue, tax, toll]*S.*

‡ **དཔྱ་བ** *dpya-wa* = འཕྱ་བ *hphya-wa*.

དཔྱང་བ *ḍpyaṅ-wa* to dangle, to let down, to make hang down, vb. a., pf. དཔྱངས *ḍpyaṅs* imp. ཕྱངས *pyaṅs* also དཔྱོངས *ḍpyoṅṣ*; དཔྱང་ཐག, འཕྱང་ཐག cord or rope, by which a thing is suspended; hence fig. ཐུགས་རྗེའི་དཔྱང་ཐག་གཏོང་པ (*Thgr.*); ཐག་པ་རོམ་པོ་དཔྱོང་ཅིག let down a thick rope; དཔྱང་ཐག་རྩེད་པ to swing (one's self); དཔྱང་དར *ḍpyaṅ-dar* scarf attached to pillars in a temple or monastery or to flag-poles, etc. (*Ṛtsii.*).

དཔྱད *ḍpyad* and its compounds, v. དཔྱོད་པ.

དཔྱལ *Ḍpyal* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *14*).

དཔྱས་པ *ḍpyaṣ-pa,* explained as གཞན་འཕྱས་པ་དང་། སྐྱོན་བཏགས་པ to throw blame upon another, to impute guilt to another person.

དཔྱས་པོ *ḍpyaṣ-po* fault, blunder; དཔྱས་ཅན *ḍpyaṣ-can* faulty, blameable; དཔྱས་མེད *ḍpyas-meḍ* faultless, blameless (*Cs.*); དཔྱས་འདོགས་པ *ḍpyaṣ ḥdogṣ-pa* to blame (*Tā.*).

དཔྱི *ḍpyi* कुक्षि the belly; (also རྐང་པའི་དཔྱི་མིག་ལྟ་བུ *ṛkaṅ-pahi ḍpyi-mig ḷta-bu* acc. to *Cs.*= སྤྱི *ṣpyi*) hip; དཔྱི་ཟུར *ḍpyi-zur,* དཔྱི་རུས *ḍpyi-ruṣ* hip-bone; དཔྱི་མིག *ḍpyi-mig* socket of the hip-bone perh. also vulg.=hip (*Jä.*); དཔྱི་མགོ *ḍpyi-ṃgo*=སྐ་ཟུར hip.

དཔྱིད *ḍpyiḍ* 1.=དཔལ grace (*Yig. 64*). 2. वसन्त, मदन, also དཔྱིད་དུས the spring season. དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *ḍpyiḍ-kyi pho-ña* वसन्तदूत the messenger of the spring, the cuckoo; དཔྱིད་ཟླ *ḍpyiḍ-zla* months of spring; དཔྱིད་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང *ḍpyiḍ-zla tha-chuṅ* वैशाख the month of March-April; དཔྱིད་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ḍpyiḍ-zla hbriṅ-po* चैत्र April; དཔྱིད་ཟླ་ར་བ *ḍpyiḍ-zla ra-pa* फाल्गुन February-March.

དཔྱིས *ḍpyiṣ* अन्तक the last, the end, conclusion: དཔྱིས་ཕྱིན་པ *ḍpyiṣ pyin-pa* to bring to an end, finish; ཚིག་དོན་མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ *tshig-don ṃthar phyin-pa* to arrive at the final conclusion as to the meaning of a word or that of any object or business.

Syn. མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ *ṃthar phyin-pa*; འཕྱ་པ *ḥphya-pa* (*Situ. 41*).

དཔྱོ་བ *ḍpyo-wa* to change (*Sch.*).

དཔྱོང་བ *ḍpyoṅ-wa* perh. primitive form of དཔྱང་བ *ḍpyaṅ-wa* (*Jä.*).

དཔྱོངས *ḍpyoṅs* explained as དཔྱི་ཚིགས་མི་བདེ་ཞིང་རྐང་པ་བརྐྱངས་བསྐུམས་དཀའ་བ། difficulty in stretching or contracting the legs from pain in the hip-joint.

དཔྱོད་པ *ḍpyoḍ-pa* pf. and fut. དཔྱད་པ *ḍpyaḍ-pa* to investigate, to examine into, to test by reasoning; དཔྱད་བྱེད་པ *ḍpyaḍ-byed-pa* to test, make an examination of; to diagnose medically; *ḍpyaḍ-na* on examination; རྟོག་དཔྱོད་པ to examine anything; བརྟག་དཔྱད *ḅrtag-ḍpyaḍ* investigation, inquiry; ཐ་དད་དུ་དཔྱད་པ་ནི separately examining it; རི་དཔྱད་གཟིགས་པ to inspect the mountains (*Glr.*); སའི་དཔྱད་བཟང་བར་ཤེས་པ to know that this inspection will turn out favourably (*Glr.*); སྨན་དཔྱད་བྱེད་པ to treat medically: དཔྱད་མ་བ་ཟ then the mother (not the child) must be placed under medical treatment (*Jä.*); སྨན་དཔྱད་ལ་མཁས་པ skilful in medical science (*Dzl.*); དཔྱད་མཚམས *ḍpyaḍ-ṃtshamṣ* minute rules, also close inquiry; དཔྱད་གཞི grounds for inquiry, also elements on which an investigation can be based, *i.e.*, the evidence; དཔྱད་པའི་ཡུལ *ḍpyaḍ-pahi yul* an object or a subject of examination; དཔྱད་ཤེས་པ to ascertain, to come to a conclusion upon: རྒྱལ་བློན་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་དཔྱད་མི་ཤེས་པ་དེ་སྨན་ཅེན་པོས་ཐག་བཅད that which the king and his ministers do not unravel must be decided by means of powerful drugs (*i.e.*, by the test or ordeal of poision). རྣམ་དཔྱོད *ṛnam-ḍpyoḍ*=བློ་གྲོས *ḅlo-groṣ.* དཔྱོད་ལྡན

dpyod-ldan = མཁས་པ learned, discreet, possessed of judgment: དཔྱོད་ལྡན་དགྱེས་པ་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ལེགས་བཤད elegant description full of well-judged thoughts (*Yig. k. 49*).

དཕྱོད་པ་པ *Dphod-pa-pa* 1. मीमांसक in ancient India a sect of philosophers. 2. one bringing on a reconciliation between two parties; an arbitrator.

དཔྱོད་ལ *Dpyod-la* n. of a Tibetan minister: བློན་པོ་དཔྱོད་ལ་ང་ལ་ཉོན O minister *Dpyod-la*, do listen to me (*Hbrom. 110*).

དཔྲག་ཆགས *dprag-chags*, in མིག་དང་དཔྲག་ཆགས་དཔྲག་ཆགས་མི་རྟོག་ཕྱུ་དུམ་ལྟ་ར་ (*D.R.*).

དཔྲལ་བ *dpral-wa* ललाट the forehead, the brow: དཔྲལ་བ་ཡངས་ལ་གཉེར་མ་གཉིས་ཡོད་ན།, ལོ་ནི་དྲུག་ཅུ་ཐུབ་པ་འཚོ་བ་དང་། he who has two wrinkles on the expanse of his forehead will live sixty years, etc. དཔྲལ་མགོ་སྟུག་པོ *dpral-mgo stug-po* = ངོ་ཙ་མེད་པ lit. a thick-headed, a shameless person; shamelessness (*Mṅon.*). དཔྲལ་མིག *dpral-mig* ललाट नेत्र the third eye, the eye of knowledge [one who has got an eye on his forehead, n. of S'iva]*S.* དཔྲལ་རིལ *dpral-ril* चपाङ्क a sectarial mark or circlet on the forehead; དཔྲལ་གཡུ *dpral-gyu* = མདུན་གཡུ the turquoise that a Tibetan woman wears on her forehead; དཔྲལ་གཡུ་གསེར་སྐོང་པ *dpral-gyu gser-skoṅ-pa* a turquoise mounted on gold and overhanging the forehead (*Rtsii.*). དཔྲལ་བ་ངན་པ *W.* luckless person.

Syn. རྒྱན་གནས *rgyan-gnas*; མིག་འཛིན *mig-hdsin* (*Mṅon.*).

དཔྲལ་རིལ स्वभाव, चपाङ्क [character, a mark on the head]*S.*

དཔྲི *dpri* पीयूष cream also gen. porridge made of milk and rice.

དཔྲུལ་དཔྲུལ *dprul-dprul* in *dprul-dprul la gtoṅ-wa* to hang one's self (*Jä.*).

ལྤགས་པ *lpags-pa* the outer skin or fur of an animal; a leathern strap; also less frq. the bark of a tree. When this word is joined to another word the surmounting ལ is sometimes dropped: སྟག་ལྤགས *stag-lpags* tiger's skin, ཤུན་ལྤགས *çun-lpags* bark, peel, ཝ་ལྤགས *wa-lpags* fox skin. ལྤགས་ལྡན་མ *lpags-ldan-ma* चर्म्मवती, चर्म्मण्वती [covered with hides or skins; also, the n. of a river which flows through Bundelkhand into the Ganges, the modern Chambal]*S.* ལྤགས་པ་མཉེན *lpags-pa mñen* of soft skin, a name for the birch tree (སྟག་པ་ཤིང་) (*Mṅon.*); ལྤགས་པ་གསེར་མདོག *lpgas-pa-gser-mdog* सुवर्ण त्वक्; the golden bark; ལྤགས་པའི་ལས་ཅན *lpags-pahi las-can* चर्म्मकार dealer in leather, a shoemaker.

ལྤགས་པའི་འདབ་ཆགས *lpags-pahi hdab-chags-can* bat, the skin-winged animal.

Syn. ཕ་ཝང་ *pha-waṅ*; ལྤགས་བྱིའུ *lpags-byehu* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤ *spa* 1. རྒྱན་ཆས ornament, equipment; that which beautifies. 2. वेत्र bamboo, cane: སྤ་འཁར *spa-hkhar*, སྤ་ལྕགས *spa-lcags*, སྤ་དབྱུག *spa-dbyug* walking-cane. 3. hair-dressing; སྤ་མཁན་པ one who is skilled in dressing hair. *Spa-lo* (1) = སྤོབས་པ *spobs-pa*; (2) (དྲུང་འཁོར་གྱི་སྤྲ་སྤྱི་བོར་རྫོག་རྫོག་བྱས་ཏེ་བཅུམ་པ) the hair dressed and tied in a round ball on the crown of the head of the civil officers of Tibet. དྲུང་འཁོར་སྤ་ལོ་པ་སྤ་འབྲུ་བར་སྤྲ་ཇ་རེ་དགོས (*D. çel. 11*) hair-tea, *i.e.*, tea, &c., served to officials on every occasion of their dressing their hair.

སྤ་ཀོང་ *spa-koṅ* = གཟིལ་གྱིས་གནོན་པ *gzil-gyis gnon-pa* སྤ་ཀོང་བ to frighten (*Gyal.*); जिह्वीकृत showing the tongue to frighten.

སྤ་སྐོར *spa-skor* hoop of a cask (*Schtr.*).

སྤ་གྲོ *Spa-gro* n. of the seat of the Governor of West Bhutan called Paro (*Loñ.* ང, *6*).

སྤ་གོང་བ *spa goñ-wa* ཡུལ་ཡུལ་དུ་གྱུར *yul-yul-du gyur* jealousy, envy. སྤ་གོང་བར་གྱུར *spa-goñ war-hgyur*=ཡིད་བསད་པར་གྱུར *yid-bsad par gyur* [अपवादमासादयति incurs blaming, अवसादमासादयति becomes sad or sorry]*S.* དེ་ལྷའི་བུ་བསོད་ནམས་ཆུང་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་མཐོང་བ་ན་སྤ་གོང་བར་འགྱུར། when the sons of gods of lesser merits should see that, they will become envious.

སྤ་ཙུ་གང་ *spa-cu-gañ* वंशरोचना [bamboo manna]*S.*

སྤ་ཆལ *spa-chal* or སྤྲ་ཅལ *spra-cal* (སྡོད་མི་ཚུགས) चञ्चल restless, cannot remain in one place.

སྤ་ཏི *Spa-ti* n. of a section of the monastery of Sera; སྤ་ཏི་མི་ཚན་གཙང་པ the section or community of Pati in Tsang (*Loñ.* ཕ, *16*).

སྤ་ཏིལ *spa-til* match, v. ཕ་ཏིལ *pha-til* (*Jä.*).

སྤ་དོང་ *spa-doñ* or སྤ་ལྡོང *spa-ldoñ* little cask, made of bamboo; in Sikk. vessel made of bamboo to carry milk or water.

སྤ་པ *spa-pa*=དྲག་པོ *drag-po* (བྱིན་ཆགས་པ *byin-chags-pa*) शौर्य.

སྤ་འབྲུམ *spa-hbrum* n. of a fruit: སྤ་འབྲུམ་མཁྲིས་པ་འགྲུམས་དང་གཞང་འབྲུམ་སེལ.

སྤ་མ *spa-ma* juniper, *Juniperus squamosa*; and some other small species.

སྤ་ཚབ *Spa-tshab* n. of a place in Upper Tibet (*Yig. 8*).

སྤ་ཡི་སྣས *spa-yi snas* शलाक [a small stake]*S.*

སྤ་ར *spa-ra* n. of a village to the north-west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཕ, *12*).

སྤ་རི *spa-ri* n. of a kind of cotton cloth (*Rtsii.*).

སྤ་རེངས *spa-reñs* (ཕག) (*phag*) pig, hog.

སྤག *spag* ऊदकमन्थ; barley paste balls, barley meal moistened with butter or tea. རྩམ་པའི་ལྟོ *rtsam-pahi lto* barley food; སྤག་ལྟར་བསྙོས *spag-ltar bsnos* or བརྫིས *brdsis* mixed in dough (*Nag. 43*). སྤག་པ *spag-pa* 1. to sop up with meal or bread, to soak up gravy (*Jä.*). 2.=བསྙོས་པ, *bsnos-pa* [सम्पिण्ड to accumulate]*S.* སྤག་ཕོར *spag-phor* a bowl made of wood or metal to hold barley meal.

སྤགས་པ *spags-pa* 1.=སྤོ་བ *spo-wa* to shift, to transfer one's self: གཞན་དུ་སྤགས remove elsewhere; གཞན་དུ་སྤོ་བ to go elsewhere (*Situ. 99*). 2. pickle, pottage, sauce, gravy: སྤྱི་སྤགས་ཤ་དང་ཚོད་མ.

སྤང་ *spañ* 1. board, plank, colloq. སྤང་ལེབ; also a slab, slate, flag; སྤང་སྒོ *spañ-sgo* board or panel of a door (*Cs.*); སྤང་ཁྲི bookstand (*Schtr.*) 2. soft springy turf yielding to the feet. སྤང་པོ *spañ-po*=a boggy marshy flat, a moss; also ཆུ་སྤང་ *chu-spañ* (*Cs.*).

སྤང་སྐོང་མཚོ *Spañ-skoñ Tsho* the well-known Pang-kong Lake on the Tibeto-Ladak frontier, stretching due east towards the immediate north of Rudok. It comprises three oblong sheets of water connected by narrow necks, together making a fine lake over 100 miles in length. སྤང་སྐོང་ཕྱག་རྒྱའི་མདོ *spañ-skoñ phyag-rgyahi mdo* a Sūtra occurring in *K. d.* ཕ, *1-50* and containing an enumeration of the epithets of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, etc., and also the method of confession of sins. It is said to have fallen from heaven on the roof of the palace of king Lha Thothori.

སྤང་ཁ *spañ-kha*=སྤང་ *spañ* a marsh (*Rdsa.*).

སྤང་ཁེབས *spaṅ-khebs* an apron, a piece of cloth that covers a lady's breast: སྤྱན་ཆབ་ཀྱིས་སྤང་ཁེབས་ཅོག་ཙེ་བཅས་པ with her tears she wet her apron and the small table before her (*A. 128*).

སྤང་རྒྱན *spaṅ-rgyan* n. of an autumnal flower that grows along with grass. There are three kinds of it: (1) སྤང་རྒྱན་དཀར་པོ white species (དུག་དང་གྲེ་ནད་སེལ which cures poison and affections of the throat); (2) སྤང་རྒྱན་སྔོན་པོ *spaṅ-rgyan sṅon-po* the blue species; (3) སྤང་རྒྱན་ནག་པོ *spaṅ-rgyan nag-po* the black species འབྲུམ་ནག་ཚ་དཔལ་འཇོམས which cures black pox and inflammatory fever.

Syn. རི་བོའི་རྣ་རྒྱན *ri-boḥi rna-rgyan*; ཀུན་ཏུ་གས *kun-tu gas*; ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གདན་པ *khyab-ḥjug gdan-pa*; གཞན་ལས་རྒྱལ *gshan-las rgyal*; གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ *gshan-gyis mi-thub*; བ་གླང་རྫས *ba-glaṅ dsas*; སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ston-gyi me-tog* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤང་བ *spaṅ-wa* 1. v. སྤོང་བ *spoṅ-wa*. 2. प्रतिसंहरणीय re-adjustive, elastic, spongy. སྤང་བར་བྱ *spaṅ-war-bya* प्रहातव्य [fit to be left out]*S.*

སྤང་སྤོས *spaṅ-spos* जटामांसी 1. the plant *Nardostachys jatāmāṁsi*. 2. वडुफल the tree *Nauclea cadamba*.

Syn. སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *dkaḥ-thub can*; འབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་བ *ḥbyuṅ-poḥi ral-wa*; དྲེའི་སྲས་པོ *dreḥi sras-po* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤང་བོག *spaṅ-bog* piece of turf, sod; སྤང་མ *spaṅ-ma* तुत्थ blue vitriol.

སྤང་མ *spaṅ-ma* शाद्विंक, दूर्विंक verdure, green colour; a pot-herb: སྤང་མས་ཆུ་སེར་སྐེམ་ཞིང་ཞེང་ཏོག་གཅོད། སྣ་སྐྱེད་ཕོ་མཚན་ནད་སེལ་ནད་ཀུན་སྐྱུག.

Syn. སྤང་མའི་མིག་སྨན *spaṅ-maḥi mig-sman*; རྩ་ཅན་མགྲིན *rtsa-can mgrin*; སྔོན་པོ *sṅon-po*; རྨ་བྱ་ཅན *rma bya-can*; སྤང་མ་དྲུལ་མ *spaṅ-ma drul-ma*; བཅོས་པ་ལས་བྱུང་ *bcos-pa las-byuṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤང་ཞུན *spaṅ-shun* verdigris (*Sch.*) Also = ཚོན་ལྗང་ཁ *tshon-ljaṅ kha* green paint (*Rtsii.*).

སྤང་ལེབ *spaṅ-leb* खड्गारीट [1. a shield. 2. one who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists, *viz.*, rubbing the feet backwards and forwards on the edge of a sword made red-hot]*S.*

སྤང་ལེབ་ཁང་ *spaṅ-leb-khaṅ* फलकाच्छादन [the stand on which a Buddhist priest keeps his cap]*S.*

སྤང་སེ *spaṅ-se* n. of a bird (*Rtsii.*).

སྤངས *spaṅs* प्रहाण 1. pf. of སྤོང་བ to abandon; སྤངས་ཏེ *spaṅs-te* giving up. Sometimes intrs. of དཔངས *dpaṅs*. 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *33*); སྤངས་མི་ཕག་མགོན་པོ *spaṅs-mi phag mgon-po* n. of a celebrated Lama of Tibet born at སྤངས *Spaṅs* (*Deb.* ཀ *33*).

སྤངས་མཐོ་བ *spaṅs-mtho-wa* उच्च high, elevated.

སྤངས་པོ *spaṅs-po* अपवर्ग [renunciation of everything, freedom]*S.*

སྤངས་བྱ *spaṅs-bya* अधम, अवद्य anything very bad, worthy of being abandoned.

སྤད *spad* only in ཕ་སྤད *pha-spad* father and children; cf. the more frq. མ་སྤད *ma-spad Lex.* (*Jä.*).

སྤན་སྤུན *span-spun* brothers, relatives (*Cs.*).

སྤབས *spabs* 1. = རྡུལ་བརྩིགས་པ *rdul brtsigs-pa*. 2. in རྣ་སྤབས *rna-spabs* ear-wax.

སྤམ *spam* = མཛེས་པ *mdses-pa* or ལེགས་པ *legs-pa* beautiful, nice, good: རང་བྱུང་མི་ཤེས་བཞག་ན་སྤམ (*Rdsa.*).

སྤར *spar* also སྤར་མོ *spar-mo* "the grasping hand," pan, claw; मुष्टि a handful, as much as may be contained in the closed hand. སྤར་གང *spar-gaṅ* id.: དགེ་བཤེས་སྟོན་པས་གཏང་ལྷག་སྤར་གང་བསྐུར་པས the *Kalyāṇa mitra* (Buddhist scholar) sent one handful

more of the relics (*A. 122*). སྤར་མོས་རྒྱབ་པ to strike with the paws; སྤར་ཀད་འདེབ་པ to scratch; སྤར་མོས་སྣམ་པ *spar-mos snam-pa* to clutch, grab at.

སྤར་ཁ *spar-kha* mystical marks on tortoise-shell from which the Chinese are said to have derived their knowledge of divination. སྤར་བརྒྱད *spar-brgyad* the eight diagrams of Chinese divination represented by the names of elements and certain other things: *li*=མེ fire, *khon*=ས earth, *dva*=ལྕགས iron, *khen*=གནམ sky, *kham*=ཆུ water, *gin*=རི hill *zin*=ཤིང་ tree, and *zan* =རླུང་ wind.

སྤར་ཕུ *Spar-phu* place in Tibet; སྤང་ཕུ་པ a celebrated lama of Phar-phu (*Loñ.* ཞ, *29*).

པ

སྤར་བ *spar-wa* 1. vb. v. སྤོར་བ *spor-wa.* 2. to raise, increase, advance, promote; excite, incite: ནམ་ཤེས་གོང་དུ་སྤར་བ to lift up the soul; གོ་ས་སྤར་བ to advance one's dignity or rank; མེ་སྤར་བ *me spar-wa* to excite or poke up fire.

སྤར་མ *spar-ma* [a low-growing shrub of very hard wood *Mil. nt.*] *Jä.*

སྤི་ཏི *Spi-ti* is one of the Himalayan hill-states, lying W.N.W. of Lahul; greatly elevated and very sparsely populated.

སྤིག་རྫོང་ *Spig-rdsoñ* n. of a place in Tibet. བུ་མོའི་སྤིག་རྫོང་ *bu-mohi spig-rdsoñ.*

སྤུ *spu* लोम, रोमन्; syn. ལུས་ཕོར་སྐྱེས 1. hair: སྤུ་ཡི་ཁུང་བུ་ཀུན་ནས *spu-yi khuñ-bu kun-nas* from every pore of the hair (*Mñon.*). མགོ་སྤུ *mgo-spu* hair of the head; ཁ་སྤུ *kha-spu* the beard; གདོང་སྤུ *gdoñ-spu* hair of the face; མཆན་སྤུ *mchan-spu* the hair of the arm-pits; འདོམས་སྤུ *hdoms-spu* or (སྤུ་ངན *spu-ñan Cs.*) the hair of the private parts; བྲང་སྤུ *brañ-spu* hair of the chest; བ་སྤུ *ba-spu* the little hairs of the skin; སྤུ་ཞིང་ *spu-zin*, लोमहर्ष, लोमाञ्चित explained བ་སྤུ་ལངས་པ *ba-spu lañs-pa* (*Mñon.*). སྤུ་བྲིང་ཤེས་བྱེད་པ *spu-briñ-shes byed-pa* or སྤུ་རིས་འབྱེད་མཁས *spu-ris hbyed-mkhas* knowing how to judge cases on their own merits, *i.e.*, not mixing up the facts of one case with those of another, *i.e.*, as the hairs of the body remain separate and not mixed up together (*D. çel. 10*).

སྤུ་ཁ *spu-kha* 1. n. of a kind of cotton cloth (*Rtsii.*). 2. colour, colour of horses and other animals.

སྤུ་གུ་དོར *Spu-gu dor* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *21*).

སྤུ་གྲི क्षुर, इक्षुगन्ध razor [इक्षुगन्ध= *Saccharum spontaneum*]*S.*

སྤུ་གྲི་གང་བ *spu-gri gañ-wa* n. of one of the hells full of razors over the edges of which sinners walk with bleeding feet.

སྤུ་ཇ *spu-ja* n. of a kind of tea; but perhaps=སྐྲ་ཇ *skra-ja*, v. under སྤ *spa.*

+ **སྤུ་བསྙལ་བ** *spu bsñal-wa*=ཁྲོ་བ་ཞི་བ *khro-wa shi-wa* pacification of anger. སྤུ་སྙོལ *spu-sñol*=ཁྲོ་བ་སྐྱུང་བ *khro-wa skyuñ-wa* suppression of anger or ཉེས་པ་བ་བཤགས་པ to confess guilt (*Zam. 24*).

སྤུ་ཐག *spu-thag* a rope made of hair (*Rtsii.*).

སྤུ་ནག *spu-nag* a term for the hairy-cattle *i.e.*, yak, yak-cow (*Rtsii.*).

སྤུ་སྤ་ད་མ *spu-spa da-ma* (སྤུ་སྡུག་སྤེལ་མ་ཅན) n. of a fabulous place in the abode of the Asura (*K. d.* འ, *15*).

སྤུ་ཕྲུག *spu-phrug* or སྤུ་ཧྲུག *spu-hrug* a kind of hairy blanket, also serge (*Rtsii.*).

སྤུ་གཙང་མ *spu-gtsañ-ma* v. སྤུས *spus.*

སྤུ་རངས *Spu-rañs* the Purang district in S.W. Tibet.

སྤུ་ར *spu-ra* छुरि a knife.

སྤུ་རིང་ཉ *spu-riñ ña* seems to be a fish (*Mñon.*).

སྤུ་རིང་པོ *spu-riñ-po* अश्व [the vulva; an elephant.]*S.*

སྤུ་རེངས *spu-reñs* with bristles on its body, as met. a wild boar (*Mñon.*).

སྤུ་ལོང་ *spu-loñ* पुलक, हृष्ट [bristling of the hairs; glad]*S.* (*A. K. 1-54*)=བ་སྤུ་ལངས་པ *ba-spu lañs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

སྤུ་ཧོ་བྲག *Spu-ho brag* n. of a place and rock-cavern in Tibet: སྤུ་ཧོ་བྲག་ཐོག་ཏུ་བྱོན *spuho-brag thog-tu byon* he visited the top of the rock of *Spuho-brag* (*Jig.*).

སྤུ་ཤེལ *spu-çel* amber; but སྤུ་ཤེལ་རྩེ *spu-çel-rtse* नलद [Indian spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*; the root of *Andropogon muricatus*]*S.*

སྤུ་ཧྲུག *spu-hrug* a durable serge made of soft hair or wool worn by all classes in Tibet.

སྤུག *spug* (རིན་པོ་ཆེ) [कक्केतन, कर्केतन a kind of gem]*S.*

སྤུང་བ *spuñ-wa* pf. སྤུངས་པ *spuñs-pa*, imp. སྤུངས *spuñs* 1. to heap, accumulate, pile up; ས་རྡོ་སྤུངས་པ *sa-rdo spuñs-pa* heaped earth and stones; འབྲུ་སོགས་སྤུངས་པ accumulated grain, etc. 2. to fill up: སྣོད་དུ་སྤུག་ནས་ཁ་སྤུངས putting (anything) into a vessel to fill it to the brim. རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པ *Rin-chen spuñs-pa* where precious things have been accumulated together or are heaped up; a heap of precious stones; n. of a town in Tibet.

སྤུངས *spuñs* adj. (མང་པོ, ཚོགས) चय many.

སྤུངས་པ་ཅན *spuñs-pa-can* पृथु [broad, expanded]*S.*

སྤུད *spud* a hanging ornament, embroidery, equipment (*Mñon.*); སྤུད་པ *spud-pa* ornamented, decorated.

སྤུན *spun*, also སྤུན་ཟླ भ्रातृक 1. usually a brother; also, in general sense, brethren and even of both sexes, *i.e.*, children of the same parents; also of the same fathers but of different mothers; ཁོ་མ་ཅག་སྤུན་གཉིས *kho-ma cag spun gñis* we (his) two sisters (*Dzl. 180, 17*); ཉེད་སྤུན་གསུམ *ñed-spun gsum* we (his) three brothers (*Glr.*); ཁྱེད་བུ་མོ་སྤུན་གསུམ *khyed bu-mo spun gsum* you three sisters; ཕ་སྤུན brothers and sisters of the same father; མ་སྤུན *ma-spun* of the same mother (*Jä.*) सोदर्य, समानोदर्य [brothers of the same parents]*S.* སྤུན་སྐྱ *spun-skya* or སྤུན་ཟླའི་བུ *spun-zlahi-bu* the son of one's brother. Another meaning of སྤུན་ཟླ *spun-zla* or སྙམ་ཟླ་སྤུན *sñam-zla spun* seems to be: the joint-husbands of a woman; two men of different parentage having one common wife. 2. brethern in a figurative and more general sense, as comrades, members of one religious section in a monastery, persons with the same tutelary deity, sets of ninepins, series of brass cups all alike, etc., etc.; acc. to *Jä.* also: cousins, brothers and sisters by marriage. སྤུན་པ=husks of winnowed grain, cornwaste after brewing.

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སྤུབ་པ *spub-pa* pf. སྤུབས *spubs*, to reverse, to turn upside down: ཁ་སྤུབ་པ *kha spub-pa* to turn the mouth, face, or the top of a thing upside down; ཐུར་དུ་སྤུབ་པ *thur-du spub-pa* to plunge head-long downwards.

སྤུར *spur* or ཕུར *pur* also སྐུ་སྤུར *ku-spur*, resp. for རོ, *ro* dead body, corpse: སྤུར་སྤུངས་པ

spur-byaṅs-pa C. to burn a dead body; སྤུར་ཁང་ *spur-khaṅ* house for keeping dead bodies, or rather in most cases, the place of cremation; སྤུར་སྒམ *spur-sgam* or སྤུར་སྒྲོམ *spur-sgrom* coffin; སྤུར་ཐལ *spur-thal* ashes of the dead body (*Jä.*)

སྤུར་རྒྱལ *Spur-rgyal* an ancient name of Tibet. Acc. to some historians Tibet was called *Spur-rgyal, i.e.*, the kingdom of the dead, and as such it was known to the Buddhists of India who believed that a heaven was located on the snowy peaks of Himalaya, while somewhat below it was the intermediate region between heaven and earth called Bardo where the soul of the departed rested before entering a new destination. King Yudhisthir the model of piety before being conducted to heaven was made to visit this region. Hence in all probablity he had a glance at Tibet or the terrestrial Pretaloka. The Tibetan history of the term is that king *Gri-gum btsan-po* had made the town of *Spuho-brag* his capital and was called the king of *Spu, i.e., Spur-rgyal* and from that circumstance Tibet became known as Purgyal or *Bod-kyi Rgyal Khams* (*Yig.*).

སྤུར་བ *spur-wa* [vb. a. to འཕུར *hphur* to make fly, to scare up, to let fly; དུས་སྤུར་བ *dus spur-pa* to pass time quickly; སྟོང་སྤུར *stoṅ-spur* exaggeration, bombast] *Jä.*

སྤུས *spus* 1. quality or property of a thing; pleasant characteristic: སྣམ་བུ་འདི་སྤུས་ཡག་པོ་འདུག *snam-bu hdi-spus yag-po hdug* this blanket is of good quality; སྤུས་ཁ *spus-kha* = སྤུས *spus*; སྤུས་ཆ *spus-cha* id.; སྤུས་ཆ་དངོས་གཙང་ *spus-cha dṅog-gtsaṅ* articles of good quality; རྟ་སྤུས་ཁ་ཡག་པོ་འདུག *rta spus-kha yag-po hdug* the horse is of fine quality; སྤུས་ལྟ་བ *spus-lta-wa* to examine the quality of an article before purchasing it; སྤུས་གཙང་ *spus-gtsaṅ* pure; སྤུ་མེད *spu-med* ill-looking, of inferior quality; སྤུས་འབྲིང་ *spus-hbriṅ* middling; སྤུས་ཞན་པ *spus shan-pa* id.; སྤུ་ཕྲུག་སྤུས་ཞན *spu-phrug spus-shan* Purug serge of inferior quality (*Rtsii.*); སྤུས་རབ *spus-rab* superior quality; སྤུས་ལེགས *spus-legs* best things, articles of the best quality (*Yig. k. 85*).

སྤེ *Spe* n. of a place in Tibet. སྤེ་ཐུབ *Spe-thub* n. of a village in the province of Ngari Khorsum in *W.* Tibet (*Loñ.* ª, *16*).

སྤེག་ཤིང་ *speg-çiṅ* some part of a cart (*Cs.*).

སྤེན་དཀར *spen-dkar* tamarisk-blossom; the plant itself being styled སྤེན་མ *spen-ma.* སྤེན་ཏོག *spen-tog* or སྤེན་ཏོག་རྒྱན a kind of muslin with variegated figures embroidered on it like tamarisk foliage, also called སྤུ་ཟམ་ཁ་པ and imported into Tibet *viâ* Buxa Duars (*Rtsii.*). སྤེན་ཐོག *spen-thog*, or ཁང་པའི་སྤེན་པ *khaṅ-pahi spen-pa* roof made of *pen-ma* stems (*Yig.*); སྤེན་པད *spen-pad* a border formed of the brushwood of tamarisk on the roofs of monasteries. སྤེན་མདོག *spen-mdog* a kind of country chintz with figures of tamarisk, imported into Tibet from Bhutan and Assam (*Jig.*); སྤེན་ཕོར *spen-phor* eating bowl of tamarisk-wood (*Rtsii.*).

སྤེན་པ *spen-pa* शनैश्चर, शनि 1. the planet Saturn. Syn. ཉི་མའི་བུ *ñi-mahi bu*; དལ་བར་འགྲོ *dal-war hgro*; ཉི་སྐྱེས *ñi-skyes*; ཚངས་སྐྱེས *tshaṅs-skyes*; རྗེས་སུ་སྐྱེས *rjes-su skyes*; འོད་ཟེར་བདུན་པ *hod-zer bdun-pa*; མི་བཟད་མིག *mi-bzad mig*; གཤིན་རྗེའི་བདག་པོ *gçin-rjehi bdag-po*; དཔྱེ་བའི་བུ *dpye-wahi bu*; འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *hkhyog-hgro*; གོས་སྔོན *gos-sṅon* (*Mṅon.*). 2. = གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzah-spen-pa* Saturday.

སྤེའུ *spehu* turret on a castle or gate.

སྤེལ་བ *spel-wa* 1. to augment, to increase, ནོར་སྤེལ to increase the wealth, བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྤེལ་བ to increase one's welfare; རྐང་འགྲོས་སྤེལ་བ *rkaṅ-hgros spel-wa* to breed cattle (*Dzl.*) སྤེལ་བ་ལ *spel-wa-la* वर्द्धनं; to the increase, for increasing; སྤེལ་ཟིན *spel-zin* increased. 2. to diffuse: ཆོས་སྤེལ་བ *chos-spel-wa* spreading or propagating religion, སྤེལ་རྒྱས་པར *spel-rgyas-par* or གྲོག་པར་བྱེད་པ *grog-par byed-pa* to blaze about (*Sch.*). 3. to multiply (arith.) (*Rtsii.*). 4. to conjoin, unite together, compose: བཅད་ལྷུག་སྤེལ་མ *bcad-lhug spel-ma* a composition of poetry and prose. སྤེལ་གོས *spel-gos* clothes of various colours (*Cs.*); ཆོས་དང་འཇིག་རྟེན་སྤེལ་མ *chos-daṅ hjig-rten spel-ma* religion and worldliness mixed up together (*Yig. k. 1*); སྤེལ་ཚིག *spel-tshig* a combination of verses, poetry and prose; སྤེལ་མར་གནས་པ *spel-mar gnas-pa* to keep different or many things together; སྤེལ་མར་བྱེད་པ *spel-mar byed-pa* to mix (*Lex.*).

སྤེལ་གཞི *spel-gshi* n. of a village in Tsang (*S. kar. 178*).

སྤོ I: *spo* the height, the summit (of a mountain): བྲག་དམར་སྤོ་མཐོ་ནས *brag-dmar spo-mtho-nas* from the height of a red cliff or rock; རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་གྱི་སྤོ་ལ *Rdo-rje gdan gyi-spo-la* on the top of Vajrāsana.

སྤོ *Spo* or སྤོ་ཡུལ *Spo-yul* 1. a district S.E. of Kong-po and N. of Dza-yul (*Loṅ.* ³, *16*); *Spo-wa* name of the tribe inhabiting that district. The district is sub-divided into *Spo-stod* and *Spo-smad* (*Po-tö* and *Po-me*). 2.=པོ་པོ or སྤོ་པོ grandfather, an address of courtesy for old respectable men.

སྤོ་ཏོ *spo-to* 1. the yellow woollen cap of Tibet worn by lamas when travelling. 2. bullock *C.* 3. n. of a village in Phan-yul (*Jä.*).

སྤོ་ཐང་ *spo-thaṅ*, ཙི་ཙི་ཤིག་གི་མིང་, n. of rat in the story of the Hermit and the Rats (*Rdsa.*).

སྤོ་བ *spo-wa* [परिवास to remove residence, निक्षेप throw out, deposit or pledge]*S.* pf. and imp. སྤོས *spos* (vb. a. to འཕོ་བ *hpho-wa*), to alter, to change: གནས་སྤོ་བ *gnas spo-wa* to change the place of residence, to remove, to shift; also to transplant; མིང་སྤོ་བ *miṅ spo-wa* to change name; གོས་སྤོ་བ *gos spo-wa* to change one's dress; to dismiss, to alter, to mend, correct *W.* (*Jä.*); སྤོ་ས *spo-sa* a place newly occupied by nomads (*Sch.*); སྤོ་བ་ཆ་དཀར *spo-wa cha-dkar* n. of an insect that eats up corn (*Rtsii.*).

སྤོ་བོ་བྲག་ཐོག *Spo-bo brag-thog* the palace of the chieftain of *Po-Yul* situated on a rocky hill (*Yig. 65*).

སྤོ་འབོར་སྒང་ *Spo-hbor Sgaṅ* one of the six provinces of *Mdo-Khams*, called also *Sgaṅ*.

སྤོ་རེ *spo-re* v. སྤོར *spor* (*Jä.*); རེས་མ་སྤོ་རེ་བྱེད་པ sometimes changing his place of residence.

སྤོ་སེར་དཀོན་མཆོག་བཀྲ་ཤིས་གླིང་ *Spo-ser Dkon-mchog bkra-çis gliṅ* n. of a place and monastery in Lhobrag, the birth-place of Marpa the *Lotsawa* (*Loṅ.* ³, *28*).

སྤོག་པ *spog-pa* pf. སྤགས *spags* imp. སྤོགས *spogs* to carry elsewhere, to remove: འདི་ཁྱོད་རང་སྤོགས་སོང་ངམ *hdi-khyod raṅ-spogs-soṅ-ṅam* have you removed this.

སྤོགས *spogs* gain, profit, ཁེ་སྤོགས *khe-spogs* id.; སྤོགས་བྱེད་པ *spogs-byed-pa* to make profit, ཚོང་སྤོག་ཅན་པ, ཚོང་སྤོག་ལ་འགྲོ་བ to gain money by traffic (*Dzl.*); སྐྱེད་སྤོགས *skyed-spogs* interest

(of money) ; སྤོགས་སུ་གཏོང་བ *spogs-su gtoń-wa* to give money on interest (*Cs.*)

སྤོང་བ *spoń-wa* or སྤང་བ *spań-wa* [विरति, वर्जन, प्रहाण = cessation, abandoning]*S.* pf. སྤངས *spańs*, fut. སྤང་ *spań*, imp. སྤོང་ *spoń* or སྤོངས *spońs* ; to abandon, renounce, leave, deliver up ; to reject, throw out : སྨན་དཔྱད་མི་བྱེད་པར་སྤོང་ན if he abandons him without discerning the proper medicines ; སྤོང་བླང་འཛིན་པ་ཞིག་པ *spoń-blań hdsin-pa shig-pa* the cessation of every inclination and disinclination, or also, of every interest in choosing or rejecting (*Jä.*). མེ་ཏོག་རྙིང་པ་བུང་བས་སྤོང་བྱེད་ཅིང་། ནགས་ཚིགས་གྱུར་པ་རི་དྭགས་སྤོང་བར་བྱེད the flower that is not fresh is quitted by the bee, the forest that is burnt is forsaken by wild creatures (*Cān.*) སྤོང་ཐག *spoń-thag* one who has renounced every thing ; also a destitute person (*Deb.* ག, *10*) ; སྤོང་བ་པ *spoń-wa-pa* भिक्षुक ; a renouncer, a Buddhist monk. སྤོང་བྱ *spoń-bya* that which should be given up, *i.e.* a fault.

པ

སྤོང་བྱེད *Spoń-byed* Vriji, an ancient town in Magadha. སྤོང་བྱེད་པ *spoń-byed-pa* वृजिक ; belonging to the district of Vriji. [Major Cunningham has identified the ancient town of Vriji or Wajji with modern Tirhut and the adjoining districts. The people of Vriji or Wajji are called Vrijika or Wajjians. The great monarch Ajātas'atru of Magadha is described in the Mahāparinibbāna sutta to have built a fortress at Pāṭaligrāma (Pāṭaliputra) with a view to subdue the great and powerful people of Vriji. These people were divided into eight clans such as Licchavi and others whose capital cities are said to have been respectively at : (1) Vais'ali, (2) Kesariya, (3) Janakapura, (4) Navandgarh, (5) Simrūn, (6) Darbanga, (7) Puraniya, and (8) Motihāri. If the bearings and distance recorded by Hwen Thsang are correct, it is almost certain that the capital of Vriji in the 7th century must have been at Janakapur. Aṁsuvarma, king of Nepal and a contemporary of Hwen Thsang, belonged to the Licchavi branch of the Vriji people. The Vriji conquest of Nepal is assigned to Newarit who preceded Aṁsuvarma by 37 reigns. It is also curious that kings of Tibet and Ladak also trace their descent from the Licchavi branch of the Vriji race. It is indeed found in the Pali annals that Ajātas'atru who ascended the throne of Magadha in 551 B.C. drove most of the Vriji people out of India. It is therefore not altogether improbable that the powerful people of Vriji being driven out of India founded the kingdoms of Nepal, Tibet, Ladak, etc., in the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ.]*S.*

སྤོང་འཕོར *Spoń-hbor* also called སྤེལ་འཕོར n. of a section of Daipung monastery.

སྤོད *spod* spice (such as pepper, ginger, onion, garlic, etc.) : སྤོད་འདེབས་པ *spod hdebs-pa* to season ; སྤོད་ཅན *spod-can* seasoned.

སྤོད་པ *spod-pa* 1. hermit, སྤོད་ཁང་ *spod-khań* hermitage *Sch.* 2. vow, སྤོད་པ་ཉམས་པ *spod-pa ñams-pa* one that has broken his vow (*Sch. Jä.*).

སྤོབས་པ *spobs-pa* 1. self-reliance and wisdom (*K. d.* པ, *263*). བོད་སྟོན་ཐམས་ཅད་སྤོབས་པ་མེད་ཅིང་ངོ་མཚར་དུ་གྱུར་ནས the Tibetan religious teachers who were not selfreliant and wise became wonder-stricken (*A.* 77). 2. प्रतिभान courage, self-confidence ; fitness, propriety (*Yig.*). 3. vb. to dare, venture : འཇུ་བར་མི་སྤོབས་པས་སྤོབས་པས *hju-war mi spobs-pas*

not daring to take hold of (*Pth.*); སྤོབས་པར་བྱེད་པ *spobs-par byed-pa* to enable, empower, authorize; སྤོབས་པ་ཅན *spobs-pa-can* विशारद, धृष्टक daring, bold. སྤོབས་པ་ཞན *spobs-pa-shan* adj. [अधृष्ट not daring]*S.* less intelligent; སྤོབས་པ་ཞན་པ *spobs-pa shan-pa* one less intelligent and wanting in courage. སྤོབས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ n. of a *Sūtra* (*K. d.* ཕ, *323*).

སྤོབས་པའི་གཏེར *spobs pahi-gter* n. of a religious work, lit. the mine of wisdom; ལེགས་པར་བཤད་པས་སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཚིམ་པར་བྱེད་པས་སྤོབས་པའི་གཏེར (*K. d.* ཕ, *325*).

སྤོམ *spom*, 1.=མང་ཉུང་ *mañ-ñuñ* average. 2. n. of a place in *Khams*: སྤོམ་མདའ *Spom-mdah* the lower part of Pom in *Khams* (*Yig.*).

སྤོམ་སྤོད *spom-spod*=སྡེབས་སྤོད *sdebs-spod*, བསྡོམས་སྤྲོད *bsdoms-sprod* the delivering altogether, making over entire charge or responsibilities (*Rtsii.*).

སྤོམ་འབོར *Spom-hbor*=སྤོང་འབོར *Spoñ-hbor* n. of a section of Daipung monastery (*Loñ.* ཟ, *16*).

སྤོམ་ཡོར *spom-yor* superfluity, over-flow: སྤོམ་ཆེན་པོ *spom chen-po* diffuse (in words), prolix, long-winded; སྤོམ་ཡོར་ཆད་པ to be succinct.

སྤོར *spor*, སྤོར་རེ *spor-re* 1. small pair of scales. 2. n. of a medicinal plant: སྤོར་གྱིས་རིམས་རྙིང་གཉེར་དང་སྲིན་ནད་སེལ *Por* removes chronic fever and worms.

སྤོར་ཐང་ *spor-thañ*=ནག་རྩིས *nag-rtsis* the black-art, the art of divination. It was introduced into Tibet from China during the Thang dynasty (*Grub.* ཆ, *5*).

སྤོར་སྣུམ *spor-snum* oil or butter to burn in lamps (*Rtsii.*).

སྤོར་བ *spor-wa*, སྤར་བ *spar-wa* 1. pf. and fut. སྤར *spar* to elevate, raise: རྡོ་རྗེ་སྤོར་བ to lift up the mystic sceptre. 2. v. དཔོར་བ *dpor-wa.*

སྤོས *spos*, धूप, बोधन; sbst. incense; fumes, perfume; བདུག་སྤོས *bdug-spos* id.; བྱུག་སྤོས *byug-spos* sweet-scented water or ointment; སྤོས་སྦྱོར་བ *spos sbyor-wa*, སྤོས་སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa* also བསྲེག་པ to burn (incense); སྤོས་འབྱུག་པ to cover (with) perfumed ointment. སྤོས་སྦྱོར་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕྲེང་བ *spos-sbyor rin-po chehi-phreñ-wa* धूपयोगरत्नमाला n. of a work on the preparation of incense-sticks by Nāgārjuna (*Tan. d.* ཀོ, *28*) in two chapters; the recipe is as follows: སྣན་བྱེད་རི་དྭགས་ལྟེ་བའི་དྲི། ག་བུར་ཙན་དན། ཁ་ཆེ་ཡི་གུར་གུམ་དག་ཤིང་སྡོང་བྱེད་ཡིན། ནག་པོ་སྤང་གཅིག་ཁ་རུ་བཏང་། བ་ཀ་དམ་སྤང་གི་སྤང་སྤོས་ཉིད། སྤང་བཞི་སེ་བ་ཞེས་སུ་བརྗོད། ཛཱ་ཏི་ཡི་ཉི་འབུར་ཉིད། གུ་གུར་དག་ཀུང་དེ་དག་མཚུངས། གོང་གི་རྫས་རྣམས་ཞིབ་པར་བརྡུང་ or བདུང་། གུ་གུལ་དག་རབ་ཏུ་སྦྱར། གར་སྨའི་ཚད་ནི་སོར་མོས་བཟུང་། སྤོས་སྦྱོར་རིན་ཆེའི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ། སློབ་དཔོན་ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱིས་མཛད་པ། ཁ་ཆེ་པཎྜི་ཏའི་ཞལ་སྔ་ནས་དང་། ལོ་ཙཱ་རིན་ཆེན་བཟང་པོས་བསྒྱུར་བའོ།། རྒྱ་སྤོས *rgya-spos*, བྲག་སྤོས *brag-spos*, སྤང་སྤོས *spañ-spos* different kinds of exalation or miasma. སྤོས་དཀར *spos-dkar*= བདུག་སྤོས *bdug-spos* or གུ་གུལ་དཀར་པོ *gu-gul dkar-po* (*Rtsii.*) frankincense, or a fragrant gum obtained from the *Sāl* tree.

སྤོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *spos-kyi rgyal-po* जातिफल nutmeg.

སྤོས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *spos-kyi glañ-po* गन्धहस्तिन्; གླང་པོ་མཆོག *glañ-po mchog* the chief or the prince of elephants (*Mñon.*).

སྤོས་དཀར *spos-dkar* शाल [the resin of the plant *Shorea robusta.*]*S.* སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar-çiñ* शाल the *Sāl* tree; [गन्धवृक्ष, कर्णिका, कर्णिका a tendril, the plant *Premna spinosa*]*S.*

སྤོས་ཀྱི་རེང་བུ *spos-kyi reñ-bu* 1. a single incense-stick (*Rtsii.*). 2. pastil, long

thin straw covered with an odoriferous substance, which generally consists of pulverized juniper and sandal-wood, combined with musk and the like; they are made by the lamas, and frequently presented to travellers as an offering of welcome (*Jä.*).

སྤོས་གླང་ *şpoş-glañ* 1. गन्धहस्तिन् the royal elephant which in ancient India used to pick out a person as king in the place of defunct royalty. 2. सदादान ['always exuding ichor'; an elephant in rut; n. of Airāvata, and of Ganes'a]*S.*

སྤོས་ངད་ལྡན་ *şpoş-ñaḏ ḻdan*=ཆང་ beer, also very delicious and fragrant wine (*Mñon.*).

སྤོས་ཆགས་ *şpoş-chagş* or སྤོས་སྤམས་ *şpoş-şpamş* a bundle of incense sticks.

སྤོས་བཱ་ལའི་ཤིང་ *şpoş-bā laẖi-çiñ* वाल [a kind of fragrant herb, *Andropogon schœnanthus*]*S.*

Syn. སྐྲ་ཅན་ *şkra-can*; སྐྲ་བཟང་ *şkra-ḇzañ*; བྱང་གི་སྐྲ་ *byañ-gi şkra*; ལྷ་ཡི་སྐྲ་ཅན་ *lha-yi şkra-can*; ངོ་ཚའི་ལུས་ *ño-tshaẖi luş*; ནགས་གནས་ *nagş-gnaş*; ཤིང་ལ་གནས་ *çiñ-la gnaş*; ཆུ་ཡི་མིག་ཅན་ *chu-yi mig-can* (*Mñon.*).

སྤོས་སིཧླ་ *şpoş-sihla* तुरुष्क; a Turk, Tartar.

སྤོས་ཤེལ་ *şpoş-çel* amber (*Loñ.* ༦).

སྤྱང་ཀི་ *şpyañ-kyi*, generally སྤྱང་ཀུ་ "*chañ-ku*," the wolf, *Lupus Tibetanus*, which is of amber colour; but there is another species which has not, so far, been differentiated scientifically and which is jet-black. The black wolf occurs not infrequently in Ngari Khorsum, near Lake Ma-pham. སྤྱང་ཐུལ་ *şpyañ-thul* raiment or cloak made of wolf's skin: པ་ཚ་བས་ན་བཟའ་སྤྱང་ཐུལ་གཅིག་ཕུལ Pa-tsha-wa presented him with a wolf's skin cloak (*A. 66*). སྤྱང་ནག black wolf; སྤྱང་མོ་ she-wolf; དུར་སྤྱང་ *dur-şpyañ* the hyæna.

སྤྱང་ཁུ་ལ་ཁ་ *şpyañ-khu la-kha* (lit. the wolf's peak) n. of a hill N. of Lhasa on the road from Sera towards Phan-yul.

སྤྱང་ཁྲིག་ *Şpyañ-khrig* n. of a tribe (*J. Zañ.*); སྤྱང་ཁྲིག་ཡེ་ཤེས་ *şpyañ-khrig ye-çeş* a celebrated Lama of that tribe.

སྤྱང་གྲུང་ *şpyañ-gruñ* or སྤྱང་པོ་ *şpyañ-po* very clever and dextrous: དཔའ་རྩལ་དང་སྤྱང་འཚོམ་རྣམས་ཀུང་ (*A. 102*) (*Khrid.*). སྤྱང་བ་ *şpyañ-wa* skilful, expert; སྤྱང་གླེན་ *şpyañ-glen* the clever one and the dunce.

སྤྱང་དུག་པ་ *şpyañ dug-pa* or སྤྱང་ཚེར་ *şpyañ-tsher* the thistle, or a kind of thistle (*Jä.*) སྤྱང་ཚེར་བད་ཀན་ནད་རྣམས་ཀྱིན་དུ་འདྲེན the root of a thistle draws out complaints with phlegm.

སྤྱངས་པ་ *şpyañş-pa*=འཇུས་པ་ *ẖjuş-pa* अवलम्बन [support]*S.* seizing, catching hold of.

སྤྱད་ *şpyaḏ* v. སྤྱོད་པ. Also སྤྱད་བྱ་ *şpyaḏ-bya* भुक्त [enjoyed, eaten]*S.* (*A. K. 50-137*).

སྤྱད་དངོས་ *şpyaḏ-ḏñoş* for སྤྱད་ལག་དངོས་པོ་ *şpyaḏ-lag ḏñoş-po*=ཡོ་བྱད་ *yo-byaḏ* things, articles.

སྤྱན་ *şpyan* नेत्र, चक्षुः; resp. word for མིག the eye; སྤྱན་ལྤགས་ *şpyan-ḻcibş* the eye-lid; སྤྱན་རྩེག་ *şpyan-ṟtseg* puckers about the eye, crow-feet; སྤྱན་ཀྱུག་ *şpyan-kyug* or སྤྱན་ཁུག་ *şpyan-khug* eye-brow (*Cs.*) སྤྱན་དཀྱུས་ *şpyan-ḏkyuş* v. དཀྱུས *ḏkyuş*. སྤྱན་ཕྱོག་མཛད་པ to look backward, to glance behind; སྤྱན་བསྐྱངས་མཛད་པ་ *şpyan-ḇskyañş ṃdsaḏ-pa* to protect, to preserve the eyes (*Sch.*) སྤྱན་ལྔ་ *şpyan-ḻña* पञ्चचक्षुः the five eyes: (1) ཤའི་སྤྱན་ *çaẖi-şpyan* चर्म-चक्षुः the flesh eye the one with which we see; (2) ལྷའི་སྤྱན་ *lhaẖi-şpyan* दिव्यचक्षुः the divine eye with which one can see what other mortals cannot; (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྤྱན་ *çeş-rab-kyi şpyan* प्रज्ञाचक्षुः the eye of knowledge or wisdom; (4) ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱན་ *choş-kyi şpyan* धर्मचक्षुः the eye of religion; (5) སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྤྱན་ *sañş-ṟgyaş kyi şpyan* बुद्धचक्षु: the eye of the Buddha, the most perfect

sight (*Rnam. 69*). སྤྱན་པ *spyan-pa* observation, inspection.

སྤྱན་སྔ *spyan-sña* before, in the presence of (a dignitary): སྤྱན་སྔའི་གྲྭ་པ་རྣམས *spyan-sñahi grwa-pa rnams* the scholars in his Reverence's presence. སྤྱན་སྔར *spyan-sñar*, སྐུ་མདུན་དུ *sku mdun-du* as adv. and postp. in front, in the presence of: རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྤྱན་སྔར་ཁྲིད་པ *rgyal-pohi spyan-sñar-khrid-pa* to lead another before the king; དེ་ལྷའི་སྤྱན་སྔར་མི་དགུག་གོ་ནས་གསོལ་ཏོ he said that he would not stay in the presence of the deity (*K. du.* ད, *261*).

སྤྱན་བཅུ་གཉིས *spyan bcu-gñis* द्वादशाक्ष one with twelve eyes [an epithet of Karttikeya and of the sun]*S.*

སྤྱན་ཆབ *spyan-chab* tears, སྤྱན་ཆབ་འབྱིན་པ *spyan-chab hbyin-pa* to shed tears; སྤྱན་ཆབ་འཆོར་བ *spyan-chab hchor-wa* to let the tears flow; also to shed tears; རྒྱལ་བུ་སྤྱན་ཆབ་ཤོར་རོ *rgyal-bu spyan-chab çor-ro* the prince shed tears (*Jä.*).

སྤྱན་ལྟོས *spyan-ltos* resp. of མིག་ལྟོས *mig-ltos*, (=ལད་མོ *lad-mo*) imitation: བཀའ་གདམས་པའི་སྤྱན་ལྟོས་ཀྱི་དགེ་ལུགས་ཕྱོགས་ལ་རྩུལ་ཆོལ་མ་བྱུང་ in the *Dge-lugs-pa* sect which was an imitation of the *Bkah-gdams-pa* sect there arose no schismatic differences (*Loñ.* ཞ, *12*).

སྤྱན་བལྟར་བ *spyan-ltar-wa* or སྤྱན་བདར *spyan-brdar*=གཟིགས་རྟོགས་ཕུལ་བ *gzigs-rtogs phul-wa* to offer for inspection or for revision. སྤྱན་བལྟར་ཞུ་རྒྱུ་བ *spyan-bltar shu-rgyu-wa* to submit or ask for inspection: ཕྱག་བྲིས་རྣམས་སྤྱན་བདར་ཞུས *phyag-bris rnams-spyan brdar-shus* submit the letters for approval (*i.e.*, for revision) (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྱན་དྲུག *spyan-drug* acc. to the Bon there are six glances or visions, viz.: བོན་གྱི་སྤྱན *bon-gyi spyan*; ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྤྱན *ye-çes kyi-spyan*; རིག་པའི་སྤྱན *rig-pahi spyan*; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་སྤྱན *thugs-rjehi spyan*; སྤྲུལ་པའི་སྤྱན *sprul-pahi spyan*; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྤྱན *çes-rab kyi-spyan* (*D.R.*)

སྤྱན་དྲངས *spyan-drañs* or སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ आवाहन; v. འདྲེན་པ *hdren-pa.* སྤྱན་དྲངས་ཉེ་མ *spyan-drañs ñe-ma* उपनिमन्त्रण [invitation, inauguration]*S.*

+ སྤྱན་པ *spyan-pa* 1.=བྱ་ར་བ *bya-ra-wa* to give heed, attention, take care. 2. eye-witness. 3. inspection. 4. overseer, inspector.

སྤྱན་འབེབས *spyan-hbebs*=སྤྱན་བལྟར *spyan-bltar* inspection: ལེགས་ཉེས་ཀྱི་གཟིགས་རྟོགས་ཞུས་པ to ask for inspection of a work or thing to ascertain its quality and defects; also to display articles of merchandise for sale (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྱན་མ *spyan-ma*=མིག་མ or *mig-ma* लोचन the eye.

སྤྱན་མི་བཟང་ *Spyan-mi bzañ* विरूपाक्ष [*lit.* one with eyes of uneven number]*S.*; one of the four guardian kings of the world, the keeper of the western quarter of the world.

སྤྱན་དམར *spyan-dmar*=लोहिताक्ष one with red eyes;=མིག་དམར *Mig-dmar* an epithet of the planet Mañgala, Mars.

སྤྱན་དམིགས *spyan-dmigs* 'the object of vision'; any object, mental or visual, which an ascetic employs for the purpose of concentrating his mind in the process of systematic meditation.

སྤྱན་གཟིགས *spyan-gzigs* 1. costly offerings dedicated to the gods (*Mil.*); also applied to presents of food offered to men (*Mil.*); སྤྱན་གཟིགས་འབུལ་བ *spyan-gzigs hbul-wa* to make presents gen. of curios or precious articles. 2. wild animals, horses, camels, etc., that are presented to a nobleman king, minister or a lama (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྱན་རས *şpyan-raş* penetrating vision, observation: ཐུགས་རྗེའི་སྤྱན་རས་ཀྱིས་གཟིགས་པ to behold with one's merciful eye (*Yig. k. 13*).

སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ *Şpyan-raş-gzigş-byañ-chub semş-d̲pah̲* अवलोकितबोधिसत्त्व; the 4th Dhyani Bodhisattva Avalokites'vara, the patron saint of Tibet, the vicegerent of the Dhyani Buddha Amitabha. He is incarnated perpetually in each successive Dalai Lama of Lhasa. His colloq. n. in Tibet is *Chenrezi* and the images of this being generally represent him as having eleven faces, each differently coloured, and with from 6 to 1000 arms. In Mongolia he is styled *Nidüber Udzekchi.* His other Tibetan names are:—འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག *Hjig-r̲ten dwañ-phyug*; འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ *Hjig-r̲ten m̲gon-po*; ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Thugş-r̲je chen-po*; གྲུ་འཛིན་བདག *Gru-h̲dsin b̲dag*; ཕྱག་ན་པད་མོ *Phyag-na pad̲-mo*; སྙིང་རྗེའི་ལྷ *Şñiñ-r̲jeh̲i lha*; བཅུ་གཅིག་ཞལ *B̲cu-gcig-shal.* The *Mani Bkah-hbum,* in chap. 2, mentions that སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས was doubly evolved on earth; first appearing from a ray of white light which issued forth from the left eye of Amitabha, and secondly being born as a youth of 16 from out of a lotos-bud.

སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་མདོ *şpyan-raş gzigş-sheş bya-wah̲i m̲do* a Sûtra on Avalokites'vara (*K. d.* བ, *404*). སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་ཀྱི་མཚན་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་གཟུངས་སྔགས་དང་བཅས་པ the one hundred and eight names of Avalokites vara together with mantras and charms, etc., (contained in *K. g.* ཞ, *218-457*).

སྤྱན་ལམ་དུ *şpyan-lam-du* in the observation; also = སྤྱན་སྔར near, in the presence of.

སྤྱན་གསལ་རྒྱབ *Şpyan-gsal-r̲gyab* प्रहसितनेत्र [laughing-eyed, n. of a Buddha]*S.*

སྤྱན་གསུམ་པ *şpyan-gsum-pa* त्रिलोचन; the three eyed one; an epithet of Mahes'vara.

སྤྱི *şpyi* समुदाय, सामान्य, आदि 1. adj. common, the public, ordinary, general, relating to all; as sbst. the lot, those in general. As adv. སྤྱིར *şpyir*, སྤྱིར་དུ *şpyir-du* or སྤྱི་ན *şpyi-na*, also སྤྱིར་གྱིས *şpyir-gyiş* generally, in general; frq. used in contradistinction to ཁྱད་པར *khyad-par* in particular, singly. 2. In the colloq. སྤྱི *şpyi* = all; *şpyi-şgra* or སྒྲ་སྤྱི *şgra-şpyi* general meaning or general expression (*Jä.*)

སྤྱི་ཁྱབ *şpyi-khyab* that covers all; a minister that has general jurisdiction over the public, one who rules over several districts together. སྤྱི་ཁྱབ་མཁན་པོ *spyi-khyab-mkhan-po* a high official at Lhasa who ranks next to the four Kalons in the Dalai Lama's council; seems to be also a sort of lord chamberlain in his court duties. Another important officer, who resides in the far east of Tibet, is known as གཉའ་རོང་གི་སྤྱི་ཁྱབ the Chyi-khyab of Nya-rong. He is placed in lieu of a Jong-pon to administer the petty lordships inhabited by the 18 tribes of the Hor-wa who people the banks of the Nya-Chhu, just W. of Ta-chien-lu.

སྤྱི་བླུགས *şpyi-b̲lugş* कमण्डलु holy water-pot which the lamas keep near them with a view to sprinkle the heads of their devotees.

སྤྱི་སྒོས *şpyi-şgoş* general and special.

སྤྱི་ཏི *Şpyi-ti* n. of a kind of *yoga* (meditation) performed by the Dzog-chen sect; described as his own invention by Urgyen Padma in the Padma Tang-Yig.

+ སྤྱི་ཏོར *şpyi-tor* or སྤྱི་གཏོར *şpyi-gtor* 1. v. སྤྱི་བོ *şpyi-wo.* 2. acc. to *Lex.* = སྤྱི་ཐོག *şpyi-thog* the property of a particular community or institution, common property.

+ སྤྱི་བརྟོལ *spyi-brtol* or སྤྱི་བཏོལ *spyi-btol* also སྤྱི་བརྡོལ *spyi-brdol* signifying ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ *ño-tsha med-pa* धृष्ट [impudent, shameless, daring]*S*. also = མུ་ཅོད *mu-cod* मुखर, प्रगल्भ [scurrilous, foul-mouthed]*S*. སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་བྱེད་པ *spyi-brtol byed-pa* to be impudent (*Cs.*); སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་གཏམ *spyi-brtol gtam* shameless talk, impertinent language.

སྤྱི་ཐེར *spyi-ther* = སྤྱི་གཏེར v. སྤྱི་བོ *spyi-wo.*

སྤྱི་དོན *spyi-don* (ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན *thams-cad kyi-don*) the interest of all, public welfare (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྱི་སྡེ་བཞི *spyi-sde bshi* the four sects among the Bons: (1) བཀའ་ལུང་ལྡན་བཤད་ཀྱི་སྡེ *bkah-luñ ldan-bçad-kyi sde*, (2) བྲག་དགོན་དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྡེ *brag-dgon dkah thub-sde*, (3) དུར་ཁྲོད་ཉན་ཐོས་བོག་པུའི་སྡེ *dur-khrod ñan-thos bog-puhi sde*, (4) ཤིང་དྲུང་མ་རིག་པའི་སྡེ *çiñ-druñ ma-rig pahi-sde* (*D.R.*).

སྤྱི་པ *spyi-pa* or སྤྱི་དཔོན *pyi-dpon* head, chief, leader, superintendent.

སྤྱི་ཕུད་རྒྱལ་པོ *Spyi-phud rgyal-po* one of the five mythological kings of the world; སྤྱི་ཕུད་རྒྱལ་པོ *Spyi-phud rgyal-po* the universal king.

སྤྱི་བོ *spyi-bo* 1. मूर्धा, शिरः, कम; crown of the head, the top: ཤིང་གི་སྤྱི་བོ *çiñ-gi spyi-bo* = ཤིང་གི་རྩེ་མོ *çiñ-gi rtse-mo* the top of a tree. སྤྱི་བོར་འཁུར་བ *spyi-bor hkhur-wa* to carry on the head; སྤྱི་བོས་ཕྱག་འཚལ་བ *spyi-bos phyag htshal-wa* to bow down bending the head; ཞབས་སྤྱི་བོར་ལེན་པ *shabs spyi-bor len-pa* with one's own head to touch the foot of a superior person; དེའི་སྤྱི་བོ་ནས་བྱུག་ནས *dehi spyi-bo-nas byug-nas* pouring over his head, སྤྱི་བོ་ནས་དབང་བསྐུར་བ *spyi-bo nas dbañ bskur-wa* anointing the head; སྤྱི་རེར or སྤྱི་གཏེར bald, baldness; སྤྱི་གཏོར *spyi-gtor* a turban or pagri; སྤྱི་དཔོན *spyi-dpon* or སྤྱི་པ *spyi-pa* head-man, overseer, chief. 2. the end of a piece of cloth: དར་ཡུག་གི་སྤྱི་བོ *dar-yug-gi spyi-bo.* 3. n. of a king of China. སྤྱི་བོ་སྐྱེས *spyi-bo skyes* (1) an epithet of king Māndhātā, a legendary ancestor of Gautama Buddha; (2) = སྐྲ *sgra* मूर्धज hair of the head (*Mñon.*).

སྤྱི་བོར་དབང་བསྐུར *spyi-bor dbañ-bskur* = རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po*, मूर्धाभिषिक्त; a king, one on whose head has been sprinkled sanctified water; a man of the Kshatriya or warrior caste of India (*Mñon.*).

སྤྱི་མ = ཐུན་མོང་ v. སྤྱི.

སྤྱི་ཤུར་གྱི་ཤིང་ *Spyi-shur gyi-çiñ*, असन, n. of the tree *Terminalia tomentosa.*

Syn. སཱ་ལ་སེར་པོ *sā-la ser-po*; ཀུན་ཟ་མེ་ཏོག *kun-za me-tog*; དགའ་བྱེད *dgah-byed*; མེ་ཏོག་རྩ་ལག *me-tog rtsa-lag*; འཚོ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *htsho-byed çiñ*; འདོད་བྱེད *hdod-byed* (*Mñon.*).

སྤྱི་གཟུགས *spyi-gzugs*, གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུས་པ *gcig-tu bsdus-pa*, aggregated body; amassed into one body.

སྤྱི་བླུགས *spyi-blugs* vase; कनकभाण्ड a golden pitcher or vase.

སྤྱི་ཟུམ *spyi-zum* = སྤྱི་མདུན་ཅན *spyi-mdun-can*, उपेत [combined]*S*.

སྤྱིང་སྐོར་གསུམ *spyiñ-skor gsum*, three scriptures of the Bon the originals of which disappeared after they had been delivered, but were published: 1. སྟེང་ལྷ་ཡུལ་དུ་བསྒྲགས་པའི་སྐོར *steñ-lha yul-du bsgrags-pahi skor*, 2. འོག་ཀླུ་ཡུལ་དུ་བསྒྲགས་པའི་སྐོར *hog-klu yul-du bsgrags-pahi skor*, 3. བར་མི་ཡུལ་དུ་བསྒྲགས་པའི་སྐོར *bar-mi yul-du bsgrags-pahi skor* (*D.R.*).

སྤྱིང་བ *spyiñ-wa*, pf. སྤྱིངས *spyiñs*, imp. སྤྱིང་ *spyiñ* or སྤྱིངས *spyiñs*, being the vb. a. to འབྱིང་བ *hbyiñ-wa*, to vanish, to be lost, to sink, to lower down, dip under ཆུར *chur* into water.

སྤྱིན་ *spyin* in colloq. དམ་རྩི་ gum, glue, paste; is sometimes incorrectly written as སྤིན་ or སྦིན་ *spin*. སྤྱིན་སྐོལ་བ་ *spyin skol-wa* to manufacture glue; སྤྱིན་སྐུད་པ་ *spyin skud-pa* to spread glue on; ཀོ་སྤྱིན་ *ko-spyin* glue made of hides; ཉ་སྤྱིན་ *ña-spyin* fish-glue; བག་སྤྱིན་ *bag-spyin* paste compounded of flour and glue; རྭ་སྤྱིན་ *rba-spyin* glue made of horn; ཤ་སྤྱིན་ *ça-spyin* meat-jelly also, slime; སྤྱིན་ཆུ་ *spyin-chu* gum, resin. ཤིང་གཉིས་གས་པའི་བར་གྱི་སྤྱིན་ཆུ་ the gum (or resinous juice) that has come out of the interstice where the two trees were cleft (*Rdsa.*).

Syn. དྲི་སྤྱིན་ *dri-spyin*; གོ་བ་ *go-wa*; འབྱར་རྩི་ *hbyar-rtsi*; འབྱར་བྱེད་ *hbyar-byed*; སྣག་ཚ་འཕེལ་བྱེད་ *snag-tsha hphel-byed* (*Mñon.*).

སྤྱིར་ *spyir* = སྤྱི་ལ་ *spyi-la*, adv. v. སྤྱི་ *spyi*.

སྤྱིལ་པོ་ *spyil-po* तृणकुटीर; a hut of grass or straw: རྩའི་སྤྱིལ་པོ་ *rtsahi spyil-po* thatched hut; སྤྱིལ་བུ་ *spyil-bu* id.; སྤྱིལ་པ་ *spyil-pa* fem. སྤྱིལ་མ་ *spyil-ma* hut-dweller.

སྤྱུག་པ་ *spyug-pa*, pf. སྤྱུགས་ *spyugs*, imp. སྤྱུག་ *spyug* or སྤྱུགས་ *spyugs*; to expel, to drive out, to banish; ཡུལ་ནས་སྤྱུག་ out of country; ཡུལ་གཞན་དུ་, *Glr.*, མཐའ་ལ་ *mthah-la* མཐར་ *mthar* into the neighbouring country, over the frontier (*Jä.*). སྤྱུགས་པ་ *spyugs-pa* निर्वासन exile, banishment; སྤྱུགས་ཤིག་ *spyugs-çig*, imp. turn him out!

སྤྱོ་བ་ *spyo-wa* = གཤེ་བ་ *gçe-wa*, to abuse, revile; to blame, to scold; ཆུང་མ་རྟག་ཏུ་སྤྱོ་ཞིང་ *chuñ-ma rtag-tu spyo-shiñ* as my wife is always scolding; ཅེས་སྤྱོས་སོ་ *ches-spyos-so* thus they spoke in a blaming way (*Dzl.*); སྤྱོ་བ་མཛད་ *spyo-wa mdsad* अभिशाप cursing, blaming; སྤྱོ་ཚིག་ *spyo-tshig* = རྒོལ་ཚིག་ *rgol-tshig* words of blame, censure (*Mñon.*).

སྤྱོང་བ་ *spyoñ-wa* = དཔྱང་བ་ *dpyañ-wa* (*Jä.*).

སྤྱོད་པ་ *spyod-pa* चर्या, वार्त्ता, वृत्त, pf. སྤྱད་ *spyad*, 1. to practise, perform; but signifies rather the completing or completion of an action than the process of performance, and thus is better rendered: to accomplish, to perpetrate; to succeed in. མི་དགེ་བ་དེ་དག་སྤྱོད་ན་ *mi-dge-wa de dag-spyod-na* if one perpetrates these sins; བདག་ཅི་སྤྱད་པས་འདིར་སྐྱེས་ *bdag-ci spyad-pas hdir skyes* for what I did, I am reborn here. 2. to bring into subjection, over-power, coerce, *e.g.*, demons, deities, etc., to make subject. མངའ་འོག་སྤྱོད་པའི་འབངས་ *mñah-hog spyod-pahi hbañs* subjects brought under control; སྡིག་པ་འབའ་ཞིག་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ་ *sdig-pa hbah-shig la spyod-pa* utterly subject to sin; ས་འོག་སྤྱོད་ *sa-hog-spyod* subject to earth; མཁའ་སྤྱོད་ subject to heaven. 3. to make use of, to employ, to enjoy: བ་གླང་ཉིན་པར་ *ba-glañ ñin-par* to use an ox during the day (for ploughing) (*Dzl.*); ཡུན་རིང་དུས་སུ་བདེ་བར་སྤྱད་ཀྱང་ even if one has long enjoyed well-being; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ་ *loñs spyod-pa*, to enjoy, to use, have the benefit of; བུད་མེད་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ་ *bud-med la spyod-pa* to cohabit with a woman (*Dzl.*); ལོག་པར་སྤྱོད་པ་ *log-par spyod-pa* to violate (a woman); དགའ་མགུར་སྤྱོད་པ་ *dga-mgur-spyod-pa*, very frq. to enjoy a woman. 4. to arrive at the third stage of mystic meditation, to complete or consummate meditation, very frq.; སེམས་པ་ཙལ་སྤྱོད་ meditative exercises.

སྤྱོད་པ་ II: 1. ཚུལ་ चारित्र, चर्या 1. a deed, perpetrated action; a practice, the accomplishing of any action. 2. an object at tained, thing dnoe, esp. the third stage of mystic meditation or "consummation," which implies expertness and that the end aimed at has been gained: ལྟ་སྤྱོད་ཡ་བྲལ་ཏེ་ contemplation and consummation being disentangled one from the other. 3. duty; also conduct, mode, manner: སྤྱོད་ལམ་ *spyod-*

lam also སྤྱོད་ཚུལ་ *spyod-tshul* behaviour; ངན་ *ñan* or ཉེས་སྤྱོད་ *ñes-spyod* bad actions, བཟང་ *bzañ* or ལེགས་སྤྱོད་ *legs-spyod* good actions (*Cs.*); སྤྱོད་པ་ཞིབ་པ་ *spyod-pa shib-pa* 'the strict monastic walk; སྤྱོད་པ་རྩིང་བ་ *spyod-pa rtsiñ-wa* rude, rough, in manners (*Glr.*); སྤྱོད་པས་སྐད་ཅིག་ཀྱང་མི་ཚུགས་ of an extremely variable conduct. དེ་ཡང་དང་པོ་རྣལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་སྤྱོད་པས་ཆགས་ཅན་གྱི་གདུལ་བྱ་ཡིད་དྭང་བ་འདྲེན་པའི་ཕྱིར་ *de-yañ dañ-po rnal-hbyor-gyi spgod-pas chags-can-gyi gdul-bya yid dañ-wa hdren-pahi phyir* moreover because it was the duty of a Naljor first to draw into purity of disposition such of the sensual as were destined for conversion; སྤྱོད་པ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་ *spyod-pa rgya-che* उदार-चरित magnanimity, noble behaviour. སྤྱོད་པ་མི་གསལ་བ་ *spyod-pa mi-gsal-wa* चपटुप्रचार [awkward practice]*S.* སྤྱོད་པ་ཡང་ངམ་ *spyod-pa yañ-ñam* = ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་གྲུབ་བམ་ *las-kyi mthah-grub-bam* (asks the question) whether you have accomplished all that you had to do? སྤྱོད་པའི་ཕུན་བུ་ *spyod-pahi phun-bu* = གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ *groñ-khyer* a fortified town, a city (*Mñon.*); སྤྱོད་བབས་རྩེ་མཐུན་ *spyod-babs rtse-mthun* generous conduct; སྤྱོད་པ་ *spyod-pa* manners. སྤྱོད་ལྡན་ *spyod-ldan* accomplished, courteous, polite; སྤྱོད་མི་ལྡན་ ill-mannered, rude, uncouth.

སྤྱོད་པ་བསྡུས་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ་ *spyod-pa bsdus-pahi sgron-mi* n. of a work written by Atis'a. ཕྱང་ཆུབ་བཟང་པོའི་ཞབས་ཡོན་གསུང་ནས་སྤྱོད་པ་བསྡུས་པའི་སྒྲོན་མ་མཛད་དེ (*A. 11*). གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ་ *gsañ-sñags-kyi spyod-pa* a mystic cult of the Buddhists; in which there are three stages: སྤྲོས་བཅས་ *spros-bcas*, སྤྲོས་མེད་ *spros-med*, ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤྲོས་མེད་ *çin-tu spros-med*.

སྤྱོད་པ་པ་ *spyod-pa-pa* (བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་སྤྱོད་པའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ) a *Yogi*, one who practises mysticism.

སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མ་ *spyod-byed-ma* कामिनी a woman.

སྤྱོད་མེད་ *spyod-med* निर्ग्रन्थक [a religious mendicant, a naked devotee]*S.*

སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་ *spyod-yul* गोचर, विषय sphere of activity: མཐོང་བའི་སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་ *mthoñ-wahi spyod-yul* range of vision; སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ་ཡིན་པ་ *spyod-yul ma-yin-pa* अतर्क्यावचर [a place which is not fit for thinking upon]*S.* སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ་ཡིན་པའི་གནས་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ་, according to the *Dulwa*, the five places with which one should have nothing to do:—(1) རོལ་མོའི་གནས་ *rol-mohi gnas* the place of music; (2) སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གནས་ *smad-htshoñ mahi-gnas* a public house; (3) རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར་གྱི་སྒོ་ *rygal-pohi pho-brañ hkhor-gyi sgo* the palace gate; (4) རིགས་ངན་གྱི་གནས་ *rigs-ñan gyi-gnas* the residence of low persons; (5) ཆང་འཚོང་མའི་གནས་ *chañ-htshoñ-mahi gnas* grog-shop kept by a woman, a brothel (*K. du.* པ, *56*).

✠ སྤྱོན་ *spyon* or སྤྱོན་པ་ *spyon-pa* resp. form of བྱོན་པ་ *byon-pa*: ཚུར་སྤྱོན་ *tshur-spyon* come here, pray come (*Ñag.*).

སྤྱོམ་པ་ *spyom-pa* = སྨོད་པ་ *smod-pa* slander also vb. with pf. སྤྱོམས་ *spyoms* to boast to exhibit with ostentation; sbst. སྤྱོམས་ *spyoms* self-praise, boasting (*Jä.*); སྤྱོམས་དང་བཅས་མ་བྱའོ *spyoms-dañ bcas ma-byaho* you must not be boastful.

✠ སྤྱོས་པ *spyos-pa* = བཀའ་བཀྱོན་པ་ *bkah-bkyon-pa* निर्भर्त्सन to reprove, to remonstrate with.

སྤྲ་ *spra* (*ta*) (*K. du.* ད, *111*) a species of monkey with black face, and a tail as long as its body, the langur; (སྤྲ་དང་སྤྲེའུ་ཡང་རྩལ་ཆེ་ *spra-dañ sprehu-yañ rtsal-che*) the larger and smaller species of monkey are very agile; སྤྲ་མོ་ *spra-mo*; སྤྲ་ཕྲུག་ *spra-phrug* young langur; the gray species is called སྤྲ་དཀར་ white *ta*.

སྤྲ་ཆལ་ *spra-chal* = འགྱུར་བྱེད་ *hgyur-byed* चञ्चल [changeable, moving about, trembling]*S.*

སྤྲ་ཐོག *spra-thog* a medicinal herb: སྤྲ་ཐོག་རིམས་དང་རྡོ་དུག་སེལ་བར་བྱེད.

སྤྲ་བ *spra-wa* 1. vegetable-tinder. 2. also སྤྲ་བ་སྤྲ་ཚ, ornament, decorations. 3. vb. pf. སྤྲས *spras*, imp. སྤྲོས *spros* to adorn, to decorate; རྒྱན་གྱིས *rgyan-gyis* with ornaments.

སྤྲ་བའི་མེ་ཏོག *spra-wahi me-tog* वकपुष्प [species of tree, *Aeschynomene grandiflora*]*S.*

སྤྲ་ཚིལ *spra-tshil* सिक्थकं [1. boiled rice. 2. bee's wax]*S.* སྤྲ་ཚིལ་བྱུགས་པས་སྨིན་བུ་ཤ་བཀྲ་སེལ.

སྤྲང་པོ *sprañ-po* याचनक a beggar; རྫུས་མའི་སྤྲང་པོ *rdsus-mahi sprañ-po* a sham beggar; སྤྲང་རྒན *sprañ-rgan* an old beggar; སྤྲང་པན low beggar; སྤྲང་ཤོག *sprañ-çog* coarse and inferior paper. སྤྲང་པོ་ཧུ་པུའི་རྒྱལ་ནག *sprañ-po hu puhi rgyal-nag* a kind of rope; also n. of a demon (ལྷ་འདྲེ *lha-hdre*) (*Deb.* ག, *14*).

Syn. སློང་མོ་པ *sloñ-mo-pa*; མུ་ལྟོ་བ *mu-lto-wa*; ལམ་པ *lam-pa*; ལག་རྐྱོང་ *lag-rkyoñ*; དོན་འདོད་པ *don-hdod-pa*; *colloq.* སློང་མཁན *sloñ-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྤྲད་ཁ *sprad-kha* register or list of things or of revenue received (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྲད་པ *sprad-pa* I. 1. to give, bestow, deliver, confer; resp. term for གནང་ *gnañ*. ལག་པ་རུ་སྤྲད pray hand over! 2. मर्कट monkey.

སྤྲད་པ II: used for འཕྲད་པ to meet, to come across: ཕས་ཕོ་ཉ་སྤྲད་པ *phas pho-ña sprad-pa* the father met the envoy (*K. du.* ད, *261*).

སྤྲས *Spras* 1. n. of a place in འཕན་ཡུལ *Hphan-yul* in Tibet. སྤྲས་ཀྱི་བྲའི་ཐང་ *Spras-kyi brahi-thañ* birthplace of *To-wa Rin-chen gsal* (a pupil of Bromston in *Hphan-yul* (*Loñ.* ༡, *2.*). 2.=རྒྱན *rgyan* ornament (*Mṅon.*).

སྤྲས་པ *spras-pa* 1. खचित, प्रदीप; रञ्जित; variegated, bedecked. 2. enumerated: ཕོ་བོས་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་མཚན་གསུམ་བཅུ་རྩ་གཉིས་སྤྲས I have enumerated the thirty-two names of Buddha (*Surañ. 4*). 3.=བསྒྲིམས་པ *bsgrims-pa* also བཀོད་པ *bkod-pa* रचित.

སྤྲི *spri* पीयूष cream.

སྤྲི་སྟི་མརྡ་ཡ་ལ་སི་ཆེན *Spri-sti Mar-dsa-ya-la Si-chen* n. of the emperor of China during whose reign Buddhism was introduced into that country, acc. to Chinese accounts (*Jä.*).

‡ སྤྲིག་ཀ་གན་དྷ *sprig-ka gan-dha* 1. n. of a bird of the land of *Asura* (*K. d.* ང, *15.*). 2. [स्पृक्कागन्ध a kind of mixed scent=the scent of the plant *Trigonella corniculata*]*S.*

སྤྲིང་བ *spriñ-wa* (=བསྐུར་བ) pf. སྤྲིངས *spriñs* to send a message, to give information, to send word; སྤྲིང་ *spriñ* tidings (*Dzl.*); རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་ལན་བདག་གིས་སྤྲིང་ངོ་ I shall send a reply to the king (*K. du.* ད, *261-306*); རྒྱ་གར་དུ་སྔོན་གྱི་སློབ་དཔོན་རྣམས་ལ་ཡི་གེ་སྤྲིངས་པ *rgya-gar-du sñon-gyi slob-dpon-rnams-la yi-ge spriñs-pa* he despatched a letter to his former teachers in India; ཤེས་སྤྲིང་ངོ་ *shes-spriñ-ño* so I sent him word; སྤྲིང་བསྒྱུལ *spriñ-bshul* प्रेषण [servant, messenger]*S*; སྤྲིངས་ཡིག *spriñs-yig* letter, epistle.

སྤྲིན *sprin* or སྤྲིན་པ *sprin-pa* मेघ, वलाहक, तोयधर, अभ, अब्द, जीमूत, a cloud: སྤྲིན་གྱི་གསེབ་ནས *sprin-gyi gseb-nas* from between the clouds; རྒྱ་བལ་གཉིས་ན་མུ་གེ་སྤྲིན་བཞིན་དུ་འཁྲིགས *rgya-bal gñis-na mu-ge sprin bshin-du hkhrigs* famine enfolded like a cloud both India and Nepal (*Pth.*); ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་སྤྲིན་འཐིབས darkening the heavens with clouds; འཛའ་སྤྲིན *hzah-sprin* cloud tinged with rain-bow colours; ལྷོ་སྤྲིན *lho-sprin* a southern cloud; སྤྲིན་ཕུང་ *sprin-phuñ*, སྤྲིན་ཚོགས *sprin-tshogs* an accumulation of clouds; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *sprin-gyi pho-ña* मेघदूत the cloud messenger, Meghadūta, a Sanskrit poem by Kālidāsa.

Syn. དུ་བའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *du-wahi skye-gnas*; མཁའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mkhahi-rgyal mtshan*; ཆུ་ཡི་བསྐྱེད་པ

chu-yi bshon-pa; ཚ་ཟེར་འཇོམས *tsha-zer hjoms*; ཀ་དམ་པ་ཅན *ka-dam-pa-can*; ནམ་མཁའི་གླིང་ *nam-mkhahi glin*; རླུང་གི་ཤིང་རྟ *rlun-gi çin-rta*; མཁའ་གོས་ཅན *mkhah-gos can*; སྒྲ་ལྡན་པརྨ་ཎི *sgra-ldan parma-ni*; ནམ་མཁའི་གླང་པོ *nam-mkhahi glan-po*; མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ *mkhah-la rgyu*; ཆུ་འཛིན *chu-hdsin*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཏ་མ་ལ *nam-mkhahi ta-ma-la*; གློག་ལྡན *glog-ldan*; ཆུ་སྤྲིན་པ *chu sprin-pa* (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་དཀར་པོ་རྒྱུ་བ *Sprin-dkar-po rgyu-wa* n. of a mountain in Uttara kuru (*K. d.* ར, *305*). སྤྲིན་དཀར་པོ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་གནས *Sprin-dkar po-shes bya-wahi gnas* a grove in the mountain of Samkās'a in Uttara kuru (*K. d.* ར, *299*).

སྤྲིན་སྐྱེས *sprin-skyes* वज्र्ज्र as met. = thunder.

སྤྲིན་གྱི་གླང་པོ *sprin-gyi glan-po* an epithet of Airāvata the elephant of Indra (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྒྱུ *sprin-gyi rgyu* the sources of rain, vapour and humid air.

སྤྲིན་གྱི་བྱ *sprin-gyi bya* = ཆ་བྱ་གག *cha-bya gag* (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *sprin-gyi snin-po* = ག་བུར *ga-bur* घनसार, कर्पूर, camphor.

སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྡོ་བ *sprin-gyi rdo-wa* करका [hail, thunderbolt]*S.*

སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *sprin-gyi me-tog* snow flakes [मेघपुष्प lit. "cloud-blossom"; water or hail.]*S.*

སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་པོ་ཆེ *sprin-gyi me-po che* met. the thunder (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྨྱུ་གུ *sprin-gyi myu-gu* water (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྦ་ཅན *sprin-gyi rba-can* or སྟར་བུ་ཤིང་ *star-bu çin* (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཤུགས་ཅན *Sprin-gyi çugs-can* n. of an angel, *Devaputra* (*K. g.* མ, *523*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྒེག *sprin-gyi sgeg* met. peacock (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་གྱི་ལྕུག་མ *sprin-gyi lcug-ma* = གློག *glog* lightning (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་མགོ་མེ་ལོང་ *sprin-mgo me-lon* = སོག་པའི་མེ་ལོང་ *sog-pahi me-lon* (myst.) (*Min. 4*).

སྤྲིན་བཅུད *sprin-bcud* as met. = rain.

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་ཆར་འབེབས་ཆོ་ག *sprin-chen char-hbebs cho-ga* a religious service for rain to fall.

སྤྲིན་ཆེན་སྙིང་པོ *Sprin-chen-snin-po*, *i. e.*, *Mahā meghagarbha*, seems to be the n. of a Bodhisattwa or else of a demon.

སྤྲིན་འདེགས *sprin-hdegs* चातक [the bird *Cuculus melanoleucus*]*S.* ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta*, སྤྲིན་ལ་སློང་ *sprin-la slon* (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་ལ་དགའ *sprin-la dgah* as met. a peacock.

སྤྲིན་ལ་སློང་ *sprin-la-slon* = ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta* चातक [the bird *Cuculus melanoleucus*]*S.* (*Mnon.*).

སྤྲིན་དག་པ *sprin-dag-pa* fog [भेक frog]*S.*

སྤྲིན་ལྡན་མ *sprin-ldan-ma* मेघवती [enveloped in clouds]*S.* As met. = peacock.

སྤྲིན་དམར *sprin-dmar*, कोशातक [1. plants such as *Trichosanthes diœca*, *Luffa acutangula*, etc. 2. a moonlight night]*S.*

སྤྲིན་རྩ་བ *sprin-stsa-wa* पिप्पलीमूल the root of long pepper.

སྤྲིན་གསར *sprin-gsar* कज्जी met. ink.

སྤྲིབས་པ *spribs-pa* to be hungry (*Sch.*).

སྤྲིས *spris* or སྤྲིས་མ *spris-ma* scum, congealed grease floating on gravy or soup; also cream; ན་མའི་སྤྲིས id.

སྤྲུ་བ *spru-wa* or སྤྲུ་མ *spru-ma* hellebore; སྤྲུ་དཀར *spru-dkar* white species of it. སྤྲུ་བས་གཉན་ཚད་སྲིན་དང་། མཛེ་ནད་འཛོམས་ཤིང་ཁྲག་ཤོར་གཅོད. hellebore cures plague, fever, worms and leprosy, also stops bleeding.

སྤྲུག་པ *sprug-pa* = ཕྱི་བ *phyi-wa* प्रस्फोटन splitting, opening, blowing.

སྤྲུགས་ *ṣprug* प्रवास residence in a foreign country.

+ སྤྲུག་པ་ *ṣprug-pa* 1.=ཟད་པ་ *zaḍ-pa*, क्षय wasting, consuming. 2. pf. and imp. སྤྲུགས་ *ṣprugṣ*, to shake, to shake off, to beat out, *e.g.*, dust; རྡུལ་ཚུབ་ *rdul-tsub* to raise, whirl up dust; ལུས་སྤྲུག་སིལ་བྱེད་པ་ *luṣ-ṣprug sil byeḍ-pa* to shake one's self (used of horses). 3. to bestir one's self, to bustle. སྤྲུགས་བཤིགས་ *ṣprugṣ-bṣigṣ* अवस्फोटन [falling asunder]*S.*

སྤྲུལ་སྐུ་ *ṣprul-ṣku* निर्माणकाय an incarnate being, generally a lama; a personage in whom the emanation from some deity or by-gone saint is present in an occult manner. A lama thus possessed is styled a *Tul-ku* and usually occupies some high office to which only the particular individual into which the emanation has passed can succeed. Mongol equiv. is *Khubilyan.*

སྤྲུལ་སྐུ་གསུམ་ *ṣprul-ṣku gsum* the three incarnate beings:—རྒྱལ་སྲས་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ *Rgyal-sraṣ Rin-po che* of བོན་ *Bon*, སེམས་དཔའ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ *Semṣ-dpaḥ Rin-po che* of ལོ་ *Lo*, and མཐོང་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ *Mthoñ-wa Rin-po che* of སྟག་ལུང་ *Stag-luñ* who are known as the three incarnate beings of Tibet, and are said to have appeared in Tibet for a series of years.

སྤྲུལ་པ་ *ṣprul-pa* 1. प्रपञ्च a phantom, a disembodied spirit, a ghost from the Bardo; emanation; ཡང་སྤྲུལ་ *yyañ-ṣprul* emanation of the second degree, *i.e.*, one emanation going forth from another; ཉིང་སྤྲུལ་ *ñiñ-ṣprul* or གསུམ་སྤྲུལ་ *gsum-ṣprul* an emanation of the third degree (*Pth.*); སྤྲུལ་པ་འགྱེད་པ་ *ṣprul-pa ḥgyeḍ-pa* to let emanations go forth; སྤྲུལ་པ་མཁྱེན་པ་ *ṣprul-pa mkhyen-pa* to be an adept in the art of producing miraculous apparitions (*Jä.*). སྤྲུལ་པ་སྤྲུལ་བྱེད་ *ṣprul-pa ṣprul-byeḍ* निर्माता the inventor, the transformer, maker; also anything made or invented. ཐམས་ཅད་སྤྲུལ་པར་འདུག་པ་ *thamṣ-caḍ ṣprul-par ḥdug-pa* these were all metamorphoses, mocking phantoms (*Glr.*), སྤྲུལ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *ṣprul-paḥi rgyal-po* phantom king. 2. a miracle-worker. 3. निर्माण (སྒྱུ་མ་ལྟ་བུ་ *sgyu-ma lta-bu* "as if an illusion") to appear to change, to transform one's self, to cause illusions, to alter an object by magic. སྤྲུལ་པའི་ཐབས་ *ṣprul-paḥi-thabṣ* the power of miraculous transformation; jugglery.

སྤྲུལ་པ་བཅུ་ *ṣprul-pa bcu* the ten sublime illusions workable by *Bodhisattvas* are:—(1) སེམས་ཅན་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ evolving animate beings; (2) ཁྱིམ་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ creation of astrological mansions; (3) ཆོས་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ invention of religious doctrines; (4) ལུས་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ formation of bodily famine; (5) རྨི་ལམ་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ dream-illusions; (6) སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ illusions as to some sphere of activity; (7) ཡེ་ཤེས་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ exhibition of feats of fore-knowledge; (8) མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་སྤྲུལ་པ་ appearance as of transcendental learning; (9) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ exhibition of miracles; (10) སྟོབས་རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ་ exhibition of feats of strength.

སྤྲུལ་པོ་ *ṣprul-po* 1. phantom. 2. n. of a Kinnara Rājā (*K. g.* མ་, *523*).

སྤྲུལ་ཡང་གསང་ *ṣprul-yañ-gsañ* or རྫ་མགྲིན་ཡང་གསང་ a mystical form of Bon divinity (*D.R.*).

Syn. སྒྲ་ཅན་རཱ་ཧུ་ *sgra-can Rā-hu* (*Mñon.*).

སྤྲེ་ *ṣpre* or སྤྲེའུ་ *sprehu* वानर, कपि, हरि, प्लवङ्गम, monkey in general. སྤྲེའུའི་གནས་ *ṣpreḥuḥi-gnaṣ* किष्किन्धा the abode of monkeys, n. of a particular forest in Mysore.

Syn. ཡལ་གའི་རི་དྭགས་ *yal-gaḥi ri-dwagṣ*; གཉེར་མའི་གདོང་ *gñer-maḥi gdoñ*; འཕར་འགྲོ་ *ḥphar-ḥgro*; རྒྱུག་མཆོང་ *rgyuġ-mchoñ*; སའི་མཇུག་ *saḥi mjug-*

ma; རླུང་གི་བུ་རྒྱུད་ *rluñ-gi bu-rgyud*; མི་དང་འདྲ་ *mi-dañ hdra*; མ་རྒ་ར་ *ma-rga-ra* (*Mñon.*).

སྤྲེ་གཤུག་རེ་རལ་ *spre-gshug re-ral* (mystic) मर्कट, प्लवग, [ape, monkey]*S.*

སྤྲེལ་སླག *Sprel-slag* one of the thirty-six border countries of ancient India (*Ya-sel. 38*).

སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa* (འོད་ཟེར་སྒྲ་བུ) स्फारण [to expand, to get air, to receive scent]*S.* pf. སྤྲོས *spros* (acc. to *Jä.* is the transitive of འཕྲོ་བ=to make go out, to disperse, to spread); gen. however intransitive: 1. to go out, to proceed, to spread, of rays of light, of the wind; fig. to enlarge upon, by way of explaining, གཅིག་ལས་སྤྲོས་པ *gcig-las spros-pa* (*Was. 115*), enlarging (proceeding) from the number one in an ascending progression of numbers; འོད་ཟེར་སྒྲ་བུ་སྤྲུལ་པ་རྣམས་སྤྲོས་སོ emanations had been diffused like rays of light. 2. to feel energy for, incline towards; to delight in, rejoice at: ཅ་བ་གང་ལ་ཡང་སྤྲོ་བ་ཆུང་ feel little inclination for doing anything; སྤྲོ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *spro-war hgyur-wa* to get cheerful, to be merry (*Mil.*). 3. उत्साह, औत्सुक्य sbst. joy, energy, cheerfulness: སྤྲོ་བ་སྐྱེད་པ *spro-wa skyed-pa* to feel joy, pleasure (*Dzl.*); སྤྲོ་སང་བ *spro-sañ-wa* great joy; སྤྲོ་ཤི་བ *spro-çi-wa* 'not to be joyful,' lit. the dying of joy. སྤྲོ་བ་འཕེལ་བ *spro-wa hphel-wa* (སྤྲོ་སེམས) उत्साहवर्धन, to encourage, inspire, incite; increase of pleasure, enthusiasm: ལུགས་འདིར་ཁོ་བོའི་སྤྲོ་བ་འཕེལ in this sect my enthusiasm increased (*Vai-sñ.*). སྤྲོ་རིམ་པ *spro-rim-pa* to increase or become more and more by degrees. སྤྲོ་བསྲིངས *spro-bsriñs*, आश्वासित, [consoled]*S.*: རྒྱལ་བུས་བཙུན་མོའི་སྤྲོ་བསྲིངས། the prince consoled the queen (*Yig. 18*).

སྤྲོག་མ *sprog-ma* སྤྲོས་ཀྱི་སྤྲོག་མ *spros kyi sprog-ma* little box for frankincense (*Jä.*). སྤྲོག་ཤུ *sprog-shu* v. ཕྲོག *phrog* (*Jä.*).

སྤྲོད་དེབ་པ་ *sprod-deb-pa* to give accounts of articles, money, etc., making over of an office or duty: སྤྲོད་དེབ་ཏུ་གསལ་བའི་སྐྱམ་ཆས (*Rtsii.*).

སྤྲོད *sprod* ད་ལྟ་སྤྲུལ་དུ वर्तमान adv. presently, immediately; lit. existing time.

སྤྲོད་པ *sprod-pa* secondary form སྤད the vb. a. of འཕྲོད་པ 1. to bring together, to put together, to make to meet: ངའི་བླ་མ་ལ་སྤྲོད་དོ *ñahi-bla ma-la sprod-do* we will bring you together with our lama (*Mil.*); so also resp.......གཉིས་ཞལ་སྤྲོད་མཛད་པ *gñis-shal sprod-mdsad-pa*; in another passage དེ་དང་ཞལ་སྤྲོད་དུ་བཞུགས་ཤིང་ prob. means sitting exactly opposite to one another; བདག་ཅག་སྤྲོད་ཅིག *bdag-cag sprod-cig* bring about a meeting between our two parties! གཡུལ or ཐབ་མོ to meet in a battle; རལ་ཁ *Ma.*, to put the edges of the swords together; མཐེབ་སྤྲོད་པ *mtheb sprod-pa* to put the finger to the bow-string. 2. to deliver a letter, message (*Pth.*); སྤར་མོར *spar-mor*, ལག་ཏུ *lag-tu* to put into one's hand; to set, to put, to propose. 3. to pay (cf. འཕྲོད་པ *hphrod-pa*), ཕྱིར་སྤྲོད་པ *phyir-sprod-pa* to repay. 4. ངོ་སྤྲོད་པ *ño sprod-pa* to explain, དོན་དང་སྤྲོད་པ *don-dañ sprod-pa*=བརྡ་སྤྲོད་པ *brda-sprod-pa* to explain, to describe v. བརྡ *brda*] (extracted from *Jä.*) སྤྲོད་འཐམ་མོ *sprod htham-mo* परिभाषा [technicality]*S.* སྤྲོད་དེ *sprod-de* निःसृत्य [having come out]*S.* སྤྲོད་དཔང་ *sprod-dpañ* witness of receipt of things and of loan given. སྤྲོད་འོས *sprod-hos* worthy or fit to be given.

སྤྲོས་པ *spros-pa* 1.=सर्ग [creation]*S.* (*A. K. 111-1*). 2. (དམ) प्रपञ्च, गल्भन [expression, exhibition, illusion]*S.*

སྤྲོས་པ *spros-pa* 1. pf. of སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa.* 2. business, employment, activity; སྤྲོས་པ་ཅན *spros-pa can* busy, employed, occupied; སྤྲོས *spros* id.; ཆོས་ཀྱི and འཇིག་རྟེན་སྤྲོས་པ spiritual and secular business (*Jä.*). 3. occurs in ཀུན་རྫོབ་ཀྱི་ཆོས་རྣམས་སྤྲོས་པ་ལས་སྤྲོས་བཅས निष्प्रपञ्च, प्रपञ्च, अप्रपञ्च [not expanded, real, honest, pure] *S.* སྤྲོས་མེད་པ *spros-med-pa* or སྤྲོས་བྲལ *spros-bral* the state of an absolute inactivity (*Pth.*): མཉམ་གཞག་ཏུ་དོན་དམ་པ་སྤྲོས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དང་བྲལ་བ (*A.* *78*). སྤྲོས་མེད་སྙན་ཞུ *spros-med-snan-shu* an indifferent application or prayer. དོན་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་རྣམས་སྤྲོས་མེད་དམ་སྤྲོས་བྲལ the formal piety and the absolute piety. In the first a devotee has to make offerings, recite *mantras*, etc.; in the latter he has only to meditate doing nothing more for the attainment of *Nirvāṇa.*

སྤྲོས་གཟན *spros-gzan* the allowance that is given by *miser* and other tenants towards the maintenance of men and horses kept for service of the Government (*Rtsii.*).

ཕ

ཕ I: *pha* 1. the fourteenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to फ of the *Nāgri* alphabet, and heard in a measure in the *ph* of uphill, loophole, etc. 2. num. figure: 14.

ཕ II: mystically: འབྲས་བུ་དམིགས་སུ་མེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒྲོའོ། it is a symbol of all things its effects not being dependent on imagination (*Ḥbum.* ཀ, *282, 283*).

ཕ III: पिता, जनक, तात father; the colloq. form being ཨ་ཕ *a-pha*, in *W.* also ཨ་ཏ. Also = male: ཕ་གླང *pha-glañ* bull, ཕ་རྟ *pha-ṛta* stallion, ཕ་ཕག *pha-phag* boar, ཕ་ར *pha-ra* he-goat, buck. ཕ་སྤད *pha-ṣpaḍ* = ཕ་དང་བུ *pha-dañ-bu* father and son or father and daughter; ཕ་སྤུན *pha-ṣpun* brothers by the same father; ཕ་མ *pha-ma* parents, father and mother; ཕ་རྗེས་བུ a posthumous child or one born after its father's death (*Sch.*); ཕ་ནོར patrimony; ཕ་མ་ལ་གུས་པ respect to parents; ཕ་མ་གཅིག་པ brothers and sisters born of same parents. ཕ་བཟང་གི་བུ son of good parentage, extraction; ཕ་ཙནྡན (lit. father as sandal wood) pure blood, blue blood. ཕ་ཤུལ་བུ་འཛིན inheritance; heritage (lit. father's effects and estates the son inherits). ཕ་ཡང *pha-yañ* or ཕ་ཡར step-father, foster-father; ཕ་ཡུལ *pha-yul* father-land, native country: ཕ་ཡུལ་ལ་ཆགས་པ (སྲིད་པ) love of one's country. ཕ་བསད་པ *pha-ḅsaḍ-pa* पितृघातक murderer of one's father; ཕའི་གདོངས་པོ *phaḥi-gdoñṣ-po* दाय patrimony; ཕའི་ཕ *phaḥi-pha* पितामह in colloq. grand-father; ཕའི་བུ *phaḥi-bu* पुत्र son, worthy son; ཕའི་མ *phaḥi-ma* पितामही grandmother, her mother མེས་མོ; ཕའི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ལ་ཕན་པ *phaḥi loñṣ-ṣpyoḍ-la phan-pa* पितृभोगीन: one who enjoys his paternal fortune, enjoying a father's property.

ཕ་དམ་པ་སངས་རྒྱས *Pha-dam-pa sañṣ-ṛgyaṣ* an Indian who visited Tibet and founded the *Shi-byeḍ-pa* Tantrik school. According to legendary accounts he paid seven visits to Tibet in one of which he is said to have miraculously proceeded to China. The chief of his disciples was the famous མ་གཅིག་ལབ་སྒྲོན *Ma-gcig lab-ṣgron* who founded the monastery of *Sañ-ri Khamar* on the Yeru Tsang-po in Lho-kha. Phadampa founded the monastery of *Diñ-ri ṣlañ-gor*: དེས་བཏེངས་པའི་དགོན་པ་ལབ་ཕྱིའི་བྱང་ཤར་ལ་ཡོད the monastery founded by him is to the north east of the (snowy mountain of) Lab-phyi (now called Mt. Everest) (*J. Zañ.*).

ཕ་མའི་དོན *pha-maḥi-don* स्वधा the interest or welfare of one's parents [the food or oblation offered to the spirits of deceased ancestors]*S.*

ཕ་མའི་མདོ *pha-maḥi-ṃdo* Sūtra on the subject of the duties of a son to his parents, etc. (*K. d.* ཕ, *266*).

ཕ་མིང *pha-miñ* the friends and relations of a bride; ཕ་མིང་ནས་བུ་མོ་གཏོང་སྐབས the friends and relations of the bride at the time of sending her away; བཙུན་མོའི་ཕ་མིང་བོས་སོ he invited the relations of his wife's side (*Jä.*).

ཕ་མེས *pha-mes* पैतृक 1. paternal ancestors: ཕ་མེས་ཤི་བའི་དོན་དུ for the defunct ancestors (*Vai. sñ.*); ཕ་མེས་སྐབས *pha-mes-skabs* पितृ्य of the time of one's ancestors. 2. (རྟག) सनातन [eternal]*S.*

ཕ་མེས་ནགས *pha-mes nags* any cemetery.

Syn. དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi-gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕ་མེས་པ *pha-mes-pa* पितृ्य [belonging to ancestors]*S.*

ཕ་ཚན *pha-tshan* paternal relations; ཕའི་སྡེ *phahi-sde* father's kindred, also class. བློན་རྣམས་བདུད་ཀྱི་ཕ་ཚན་ཆེན་པོ་ཡིན (*A. 7*) the ministers are great as paternal relatives of the devil. ཕ་ཚན་ཆེ *pha-tshan-che* of noble extraction or birth: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཕ་ཚན་ཆེ *rgyal-po pha-tshan-che* the king was of noble pedigree (*A. 29*).

ཕ་གཞི *pha-gshi* ancestral property, heritage.

ཕར་འཛིན་པ *phar-hdsin-pa* पितृज्ञ [one who knows his ancestors]*S.* ཕར་མི་འཛིན་པ *phar mi-hdsin-pa* one who does not know his ancestors.

ཕ IV: beyond, farther on; ཕ་ག the opposite side; ཕ་གར adv. on or to the opposite side ཆུ་ཕ་གར་སོན་ནས having gone to the opposite bank or shore; ཕ་གི *pha-gi* yonder, there (opp. to ཧ་གི *ha-gi* just here); ཕ་གི་ནས from there or yonder; ཕ་གི་སྡོད stand there; ཕ་གིའི་རི་དེ that mountain yonder; ཕ་གིར there, thither; ཕ་རོལ = ཕ་རོལ, ཕ་མཐའ the other end, the other boundary; ཕ་མཐའ་མེད without boundary, endless (*Cs.*); ཕ་ཕྱོགས *pha-phyogs C.* = ཕ་ག *pha-ga*; ཕ་ཚད *pha-tshad* or ཕ་ཟད *pha-zad* a space, a distance; དེ་ནས་ཕ་ཟད་ཅིག་ན a bit further on; དེ་ནས་ཕ་ཟད་འགྲོ་བ from there going on some distance; ཕ་ཚད་ཅིག་ཏུ་འདོན་ནས stepping a little space aside (*Jä.*).

ཕ་ཁོལ *pha-khol* बाधक [obstacle]*S.*

ཕ་གུ *pha-gu* [*Sch.* 1. wall; edge, border; 2. tile] *Jä.*

ཕ་ཏིང *pha-tiṅ* in *W.* sweet dried apricots; in *C.* མངའ་རིས་ཁམ་བུ *mṅah-ris kham-bu* (*Jä.*).

ཕ་མཐར་སྒྲོལ *pha-mthar sgrol* as met. boat.

ཕ་ཐེལ *pha-thel* = ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol*, adv. ཕ་ཐེལ་དུ *pha-thel-du*: དཔུང་ཕ་ཐེལ་དུ་སྐྱོད (*A. 30*).

ཕ་ནོར *pha-nor* patrimony; also burnt brick.

ཕ་བ་དགོ་དགོ *pha-wa dgo-dgo* (སྡུག་འདྲེའི་ཐང་ཁུག *sdug-hdrehi thaṅ-khug*) (*Ṅag.*) puff-ball, bull-fist (*Vai. sñ.*).

+ ཕ་བི *pha-bi* = ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol.*

ཕ་བོང *pha-boṅ* (in *Ld.* ཕ་འོང) a large boulder or block of rock; a boulder-like mass: ཁྲོ་ཆུའི་ཕ་བོང་བཞི་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གཏིང་དུ་བསྐྱུར་ཡང although four massive lumps of bronze were cast to the bottom of the sea as anchors (*A. 92*). ཕ་བོང་ཞོང་ཁུས་ཟ་ནད་དུས་ཅན་ལོག་སྐྱོར (*Med.*). ཕ་བོང་ཁ *Pha-boṅ-ka* n. of monastery situated on a huge rock north of Lhasa (*Rtsii.*).

ཕ་རྩེ *pha-rtse* = ཕར་སྐྱལ་བ *phar skyal-wa* (*Yig. k. 88*).

ཕ་ཚེ *pha-tshe* = རྒྱབ་ཁུག *rgyab-khug* a bag, a sack, alms-bag carried by mendicants; ནང་ག་(སྐྱ་ཐང)ཕ་ཚེ་ཙམ་ཤིག་ལ་དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱས inside a bag there was a picture of the Buddhas of the three ages.

ཕ་ཝང *pha-waṅ* चक्रागि, जतुनी, चमचटि a bat of any species—the general term: ཕ་ཝང་ཤ་ཟོས་ན་སྐྱུག་པ་གཅོད the flesh of bat stops vomiting.

Syn. ལྤགས་པའི་འདབ་ཅན *lpags-pahi hdab-can*; པགས་བྱིའུ *pags-byihu*; ཁྱིམ་དུ་འགྲོ *khyim-du hgro*; བྱ་རོག་དགྲ་བོ *bya-rog dgra-bo*; མཚན་དུས་རྒྱུ་བ *mtshan-dus rgyu-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕ་རག *pha-rag* 1. breeding-buck. 2. v. ཕར་པ *phar-pa* (*Jä.*). 3. n. of a section in the Dapung monastery (*Loṅ.* ², *16*). 4. n. of a place in *Khams.*

ཕ་རང་ *pha-rañ* 1. also ཕེ་རང་ from Feringhi a man of European race. 2. vulg. venereal disease (*Jä.*).

ཕ་རི *pha-ri* 1. in *Lh.* a coarse covering or carpet. 2. for ཕར་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་རི the mountains on the other side; yonder mountain.

ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol* 1. the other, परत्र, परोक्ष, पार; also defined as རང་ལས་གཞན་པ other than self, one's neighbour; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་ལེན་པ to take away a neighbour's property; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་རྫས another's property or things. 2. an outsider, an enemy, the opposer; the enemy of man's peace. But more frq. occurs as ཕ་རོལ་པོ. 3. परलोक that beyond, the next world; ཕ་རོལ་ཕར་ཕྱིན परलोकसुवं गतम् gone to the next or other world (*A. K. 111, 20*). 4. for ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ *pha-rol-tu* adv. beyond, outside, abroad: ཁྱོད་རང་ཕ་རོལ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཚེ་ན་མེད་གྲོགས་མེད་རྐང་ཐང་གཅིག་པུར་འགྲོ when you go out abroad you walk on foot alone without a companion or a horse (*A. 7*); ཕ་རོལ་ཚུ་རོལ this side and that side; ཕ་རོལ་འཁོར *pha-rol-ḥkhor* further bank or side; ཕ་རོལ་འཁོར་བ *pha-rol-hkhor-wa* परपक्ष; the enemy's designs, machinations, enemy's advice [पारावार the further and the nearer bank or shore]*S.*; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་གོ་བ *pha-rol-gyi go-wa* the space or sphere beyond; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་དུས *ph-rol-gyi-duṣ* परकाल time after death. ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་དམག་ཚོགས *pha-rol-gyi dmag-tshogṣ* परचक्र the enemy's troops; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་ཟླ་དང་མཐུན་པར་བྱས་ཏེ *pha-rol-gyi zla-dañ mthun-par byaṣ-te* परमतुविधाय [acting in obedience to the enemy]*S.* ཕ་རོལ་བགྲོད *pha-rol-bgrod* पारीण [being on the other shore]*S.* ཕ་རོལ་ལྔ་བའི་ལམ *pha-rol lña-wahi lam* पञ्चत्व पथम् the way to the fifth stage of humanity, *i.e.*, death, the five stages being the following: བྱིས་པ *byiṣ-pa* boyhood, ལང་ཚོ *lañ-tsho* youth, དར་མ *dar-ma* adult age or manhood, རྒས་པ *rgaṣ-pa* old age, འཆི་བ *ḥchi-wa* death: འདིར་གནས་གསུམ་པའང་ཕ་རོལ་ལྔ་པའི་ལམ་དུ་མ་ཤུར་རོ (*Yig. k. 80*). [पञ्चत्वपथ may also be interpreted as the state of being dissolved into the five elements at death]*S.* ཕ་རོལ་འཇིག་རྟེན *pha-rol ḥjig-rten* परलोक [next existence or the other world]*S.*

ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ *pha-rol-tu* beyond, to the other side; ཆུ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ *chu sogṣ-kyi pha-rol-tu* to the other or the further side of a river, etc.

ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *pha-rol-tu phyin-pa* to get to the other side; in Budh. crossing to the other side of this life, etc., *i.e.*, to *Nirvāṇa*. Gen. as sbst. = पारमिता [lit. absolute transcendental virtue]*S.* ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ལྔའི་མདོ *pha-rol tu phyin-pa lñahi-mdo* the *Sūtra* on the five transcendental virtues, viz: སྦྱིན་པ *ṣbyin-pa* दान (charity), ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *tshul-khrimṣ* शील (morality), བཟོད་པ *zod-pa* क्षान्ति (patience and forgiveness), བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-ḥgruṣ* वीर्य (industry and assiduity) and བསམ་གཏན *bsam-gtan* ध्यान (meditation or *Dhyāna*). To these five virtues is added *Prajñā* (ཤེས་རབ *çeṣ-rab*) wisdom. These six are called ཕར་ཕྱིན་དྲུག *phar-phyin drug, or* ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་དྲུག *pha-rol-tu phyin-pa drug* the six transcendental virtues. In the later development of the Mahāyāna doctrine ten *Pāramitā* were formed by the addition to the above six of the following four: ཐབས *thabṣ* (means or resource), སྨོན་ལམ *ṣmon-lam* (prayer or *praṇi-dhāna*), སྟོབས *ṣtobṣ* (fortitude or moral strength), and ཡེ་ཤེས *ye-çeṣ* (divine knowledge).

ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *pha-rol-tu kha phyogṣ-pa* to go beyond, to look beyond or outside, to go against, to act in opposition to, also to contradict.

ཕ་རོལ་བརྟེན *pha-rol-brten* परायण [the excellent refuge]*S.*

ཕ་རོལ་ལྟར་མི་སྣང་ *pha-rol ḻtar mi-ṣnaṅ* (རྒྱ་མཐའ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ) (*M̱ṅon.*) the limit of the wide expanse of water is very distant.

ཕ་རོལ་གདུང་ *pha-rol-g̱dun* परन्तप [enemies tormented; a conqueror; n. of a king of Magadha mentioned by Kālidāsa in his Raghuvamsa]*S.*

ཕ་རོལ་འདོད་པ *pha-rol ẖdod-pa* one who thinks of the next world or existence, a Rishi.

Syn. དྲང་སྲོང་ *ḏraṅ-sroṅ*; དགེ་བ་སློང་ *ḏge-wa ṣloṅ* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཕ་རོལ་བརྡུངས *pha-rol-ḇrduṅṣ* परन्तप [subduer of enemies, a victor]*S.*

ཕ་རོལ་ན *pha-rol-na* ago, on the other side, beyond.

ཕ་རོལ་གནོན *pha-rol-g̱non* a hero, a warrior who vanquishes the enemy. ཕ་རོལ་གནོན་པ *pha-rol g̱non-pa*=ཕ་རོལ་རྟུལ་བ *pha-rol ṟtul-wa* पराक्रम to vanquish the enemy.

ཕ་རོལ་བརྣོགས *pha-rol ḇrnogṣ* hidden adversary.

ཕ་རོལ་པ *pha-rol-pa* one living on the other side, an outsider, a foreigner; ཕ་རོལ་པོ *pha-rol-po* an enemy, foe; ཕ་རོལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *pha-rol-poẖi ṟgyal-po* the hostile king; ཕ་རོལ་པོའི་དམག *pha-rol-poẖi ḏmag* hostile army.

ཕ་རོལ་མི་མངོན *pha-rol mi-m̱ṅon* the ocean.

Syn. རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *ṟgya-m̱tsho chen-po* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཕ་རོལ་བསླུ་བ *pha-rol ḇslu-wa* माया deceiving others by jugglery [magic, illusion]*S.*

ཕ་ལོགས *pha-logṣ*=ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol.*

† ཕ་ལ *pha-la* 1. फल fruit (*Jä.*). 2. n. of one of the old families of Tibet from among the representatives of which generals are appointed. They have estates in Tsang and Yarlung and generally reside at the Gyankhar castle near the town of Gyan-tse. ཕ་ལ་ཚང་ *Pha-la-tshaṅ* the family of Shabpe Phala in Tsang.

ཕ་ལམ *pha-lam* or རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ हीरक a diamond.

ཕ་ལད *pha-laḏ* an epithet of Parasurāma (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཕ་ལི *pha-li* shield, buckler.

ཕག *phag* that which is hidden or secret, that which lies in between; a hidden part, interstice: སྒོ་ཕག་ནས་བལྟས་པས *ṣgo-phag-naṣ ḇltas-pas* having spied from the crevice of the door; བག་མའི་ཕག་ཏུ་ཉལ *bag-maẖi phag-tu ñal* slept in the embrace of the bride (*Jig. 26*). ཕག་ལམ secret path.

ཕག་པ *phag.pa* सूकर, घृष्टि, क्रोड, वराह a boar, hog, pig. Syn. གྲོང་ཕག *groṅ-phag*; བཤང་བ་ཟ *ḇçaṅ-wa-za*; ཕག་པ་ཆུང་ངུ *phag-pa chuṅ-ṅu*; मकेर (*M̱ṅon.*). ཕག་པའི་སྣ *phag-paẖi ṣna* the pig's snout; ཕག་གི་གདོང་ *phag-gi g̱doṅ* a pig's face; ཕོ་ཕག *pho-phag* male hog not castrated; མོ་ཕག *mo-phag* sow. ཕག་ཀྲུམ *phag-krum*=ཕག་ཤ *phag-ça* pork: དེར་ཁག་སོ་སོར་འབྲས་དང་ཕག་ཀྲུམ་ཁོས་གཡལ་ཆེ་ཞེས (*Yig.*). ཕག་ཁྱུ *phag-khyu* a herd of swine; ཕག་མཆུ *phag-m̱chu* a hog; ཕག་མཆེ *phag-m̱che* boar's tusks; ཕག་པའི་མཇུག is said to be: boar's tail; ཕག་ཟེ hog's bristle.

Syn. ས་སློག *sa-ṣlog*; ས་འཇོམས *sa-ẖjomṣ*; མང་དུ་སྐྱེ *maṅ-du-ṣkye*; ནགས་ཧི་ར *nagṣ-hi-ra*; ངར་སྒྲ་ཅན *ṅur-ṣgra-can*; མཆུ་རིང་ *m̱chu-riṅ*; སྤུ་རེངས *ṣpu-reṅṣ*; འཁོར་ལོའི་སྣ་ཅན *ẖkhor-loẖi ṣna-can*; མཆེ་བ་ཅན *m̱che-wa-can* (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཕག་མགོ *phag-m̱go* a mineral medicine (རྡོ་སྨན *ṟdo-ṣman*) a stone: ཕག་མགོས་དྲུས་པ་གསོ་བྱེད་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན (*Med.*); ཆུ་རྡོ་ཕག་མགོ་དང་མེ་ཆལ་སོགས་པ (*A. 4*).

ཕག་གུང་ *Phag-guṅ* n. of a district in Tibet (*Ṟtsii.*); ཕག་གུང་རྫོང་ *phag-guṅ ṟdsoṅ* the chief town of Phag-gung district.

ཕག་གྲུ *Phag-gru* or ཕག་མོ་གྲུ *phag-mo gru* n. of a district in the province of Lhokha.

ཕག་མོ་གྲུ་པ *phag-mo gru-pa* n. of a celebrated lama who founded the monastery of *Gdan-sa mthil* (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *5*).

ཕག་རྒོད *phag-rgod* वनवराह wild boar.

ཕག་མོ *phag-mo* 1. वराही a sow; རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕག་མོ वज्रवाराही Dorje Phagmo the diamond sow, a Buddhist goddess believed to be incarnated as the abbess of the monastery of Samding in Central Tibet. 3. वनमालिनी [a kind of plant]*S.* v. རྡོ་རྗེ *rdo-rje.*

ཕག་ཞག *phag-shag* (lit. hog's day) it occurs twelve days after the summer solstice when if it rains the water becomes bad and poisonous (*Rtsii.*).

ཕག་ཤོ *phag-sho* weight of 31 *sho* (*Yig.*).

ཕག་ཟུར *phag-zur*, གསེར་གྱི་ཕག་ཟུར་གསུམ་གྱིས *gser-gyi phag-zur gsum-gyis.*

ཕག་ཤ *phag-ça* pork.

ཕག་རགས *phag-rags* ramparts, intrenchment.

ཕག་རི *phag-ri* and ཕག་རི་རྫོང *phag-ri rdsoṅ* n. of a fort and frontier station of Tibet situated on the confines of Tibet, Bhutan, and Sikkim (*Rtsii.*): ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་ན་ཕག་རི་ལུང་ to the west is Phagri-lung (*Kathaṅ.* ཀ, *118*).

ཕག་ལང་པ *phag laṅ-pa* = སྨྱུ་གུ་ཤིང་ *myu-gu çiṅ* reed-bamboo (in mysticism) (*Miṅ-rda. 4*).

ཕག་སུག་མ *phag-sug-ma* a kind of small table used as dining table by Tibetan lamas and noblemen, with legs resembling those of a pig. ཅོག་ཙེ་ཕག་སུག་མ *cog-tse-phag-sug-ma* (*J. 27*).

ཕག་ཕག *phag-phag* [the name given in *Pur.* to *Codonopsis ovata*, the thick roots of which plant are cooked like turnips or ground and baked] (*Jä.*).

ཕང *phaṅ* for འཕང་ *hphaṅ* 1. ཕང་བུ *phaṅ-bu* or ཕང་མ *phaṅ-ma* spindle (*Cs.*). 2. in མཚོ་མ་ཕང་ *Mtsho-ma phaṅ* seems to be equal to མཚོ་མ་ཕམ. 3. v. པང་ *paṅ.* ཕང་ཁེབ *phaṅ-kheb* = པང་ཁེབ *paṅ-kheb.*

ཕང་མཁན *phaṅ-mkhan* = (རིགས་ངན) weaver's caste. ཕང་ལོ *phaṅ-lo* = འཁོར་ལོ *hkhor-lo* चक्र [a wheel]*S.*

ཕང་བ *phaṅ-wa* उत्सङ्ग, उपस्थ, pf. probably ཕོངས་པ *phoṅs-pa*, to save, to spare, to use economy: སྲོག་ཕང་བ *srog phaṅ-wa* to spare one's life; མི་ཕངས་ཏེ་འབུལ་བ to give without stint; ཕང་སེམས careful disposition; ཕང་སེམས་ཅན thrifty, frugal (*Jä.*) [उत्सङ्ग = lap, embrace, उपस्थ = the hip, lap]*S.*

ཕང་ཕུང་ *phaṅ-phuṅ* = ཕང་ཞེང་ or འབར་འབུར bit by bit, piece by piece; also = རྡོག་རྡོག *rdog-rdog* patched (*Yig.*) ཕང་ཕུང་དུ *phaṅ-phuṅ-du* = ཕང་ཞེང་དུ adv. in patches (*Yig.*).

ཕང་མ *phaṅ-ma* 1. = ཕང་བུ. 2. a medicinal plant (*Med.*).

ཕངས་པ I: *phaṅs-pa* आपत् loss: ཨ་ཁ་ཕངས་པ *a-kha phaṅs-pa* alas so much loss! འདོར་བར་ཕངས་མོད་བརྩེ་བས་མ་དོར་བར alas, to abandon it would be indeed a loss, affection would not forsake it (*A. 11*). ཕངས་མོད *phaṅs-mod* (vulg.) འཕྲོ་ལྷག *hphro-lhag* the excess of anything, anything that is thrown out when not required.

ཕངས་པ II: उपक [n. of a Brahman whom Buddha met on his way to Benares]*S.*

ཕཊ *phaṭ* is a very powerful and efficacious ejaculation used in mantras for the destruction and suppression of evil spirits. In Milaraspa the writer expounds this mystic syllable thus: "Outwardly *phat* is the condensation of the items of Discriminative Perception, or their amalgamation when those items have been

too minutely subdivided and scattered; inwardly, *phat* is the revival of one's sinking soul; rationally, *phat* is the classification of things according to their primary nature."

ཕད་ *phad* (ཕྱད) 1. a large bag or sack of hair or cotton cloth: ཕད་མཐིལ the bottom of a sack; ཕད་གང་ a full sack; a sackful; ཕད་སྟོང་ an empty sack; ཕད་བུ *phad-bu* a small handbag to contain trifles such as tea-cups, saucers, etc.: ཕད་བུའི་ཐུམ་ཐུམ་ཤིག་ཁུར *phad-buhi thum-thum shig khur* (*Lam-rim. 139*). ཕད་ཙེ *phad-tse* a sack made of yak-hair or yak-tail hair. ཕད་རྐམ sacking; ཕད་ཚ very coarse sack-cloth (*Jä.*). 2. sting in the tail of a scorpion [also अलक=curl, lock]*S.*

ཕན་ I: *phan* a tassel, fringe, hanging ribands, etc.

ཕན་ II: postp. until; ཕན་ལ id. Also in the combination ཕན་ཆད *phan-chad* or ཕན་ཆོད *phan-chod* postp.=beyond, further than, as far as, until: ད་སྔ་ཕན་ཆད up till now; དེ་ཕན་ཆད་མ་འགྲོ *C.* do not go any further than that place.

ཕན་ཚུན *phan-tshun* अन्योन्य, परस्पर to and fro, over and across, hither and thither; one another. ཕན་ཚུན *phan-tshun* [संभेद splitting, junction, अन्वय, following, connection, मिथः, अन्योन्य, परस्पर each other, one another]*S.* ཕན་ཚུན་འགྲོགས་པ *phan-tshun hgrogs-pa* to hold to one another, to associate. ཕན་ཚུན་རྒྱུད་པ *phan-tshun rgyud-pa* to twist, to string together. ཕན་ཚུན་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *phan-tshun-du hgro-wa* to walk to and fro, there and back; ཕན་ཚུན་དུ་ཕུལ་བ to push hither and thither; ཕན་ཚུན་མཐུན་པའི་གཏམ words of mutual friendship (*Glr.*); ཕན་ཚུན་ གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་ཡི་གེ་གཏོང་བ, ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ, གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པ། mutual correspondence, mutual greetings, mutual encroachment; ཕན་ཚུན་སྦྱར་བ་སྡེབས་པ to compare with one another, to mix one with the other (*Zam.*). མ་ཕམ་གྱི་འགྲམ་ཕན་ཚུན་དུ on each of the two shores of lake *Ma-pham*, (*Mil.*); ཕན་ཚུན་ཐོར་བ *phan-tshun thor-wa* to scatter, to disperse. ཕན་ཚུན་གྲོགས་འདྲིས་པ་བཟང་པོའི་མཐུན between friends accustomed to one another there is good agreement; ཕན་ཚུན་སྤྲད *phan-tshun-sprad* to exchange mutually, mutual exchange.

ཕན་དིལ *phan-dil* round open metal pot of all sizes, a *degchi*, the common cooking vessel in Tibet and India; ཕན་ཆུང་ *phan-chuṅ* a small cooking vessel.

ཕན་ཕུན *phan-phun* n. of a very large numeral (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཕན་ཕུན་དུ་གྱུར་པ *phan-phun-du gyur-pa*=མི་མཐུན་པ to disagree, not to be in accord or agreement.

ཕན་པ *phan-pa* 1. हित, उपकार, सु, सुहित to benefit, to be of use, to be useful: དེ་ནི་བདག་ལ་མི་ཕན that is of no use to me; བུ་འདིས་ང་ལ་ཕན་པར་དཀའ this son will hardly be useful to me (*Jä.*). ཕན་པ and ཕན་པ་ཡིན་པ adj. useful: ཕན་པའི་དོན a useful thing, valuable possession, frq.; བདག་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ལས་ཕན་པའི་དོན་མེད after all it is of no use to me in my misery (*Dzl.*); བསླབ་བྱ་ཕན་པའི་ཚིག a wholesome instructive word (*Glr.*); ཕན་པའི་སློབ useful advice (*Dzl.*). 2. उपकार, हित, बल, जय, क्षम (*A. K. 1-20*) use, utility, benefit; force, victory, ability; ཕན་ཐུབ also ཕན་ཐོགས useful, profitable, ཕན་ཐུབ་པ to be useful; ཕན་འདོགས་པ to befit, suit; ཕན་ཡོན serviceable, of good effect, comfortable; a comfort, blessing; merit. ཕན་པའི་སེམས *phan-pahi-sems* benevolence, readiness to help; ཕན་བཏགས་པ *phan btags-pa* and ཕན་ཐོགས་པ the administration of medicine to a sick-man: ཕན་བཏགས་པའི་ལས

བྱས་པ has done a useful work. Where medicine does no good it is said of it: ཕན་ཐོགས་མ་བྱུང་.

ཕན་ཡུལ *Phan-yul* and ཕན་པ incorrectly for འཕན་ཡུལ *Ḫphan-yul* and འཕན་པ.

ཕབ *phab*=ཆང་རྩི *chañ-ṟtsi* किण्वन, yeast (*M̱ñon.*). In Baltistan ཕབས *phabş*.

ཕབ་པ *phab-pa* to bring down (སྟེང་ནས་མར་ཕབ་པ *şteñ-naş mar phab-pa*), v. འབེབས་པ *ẖbebş-pa* perf. ཕབ *phab* fut. དབབ *ḏbab* imp. ཕོབ *phob*. (*Ṟdo. 46*).

ཕམ་རྒྱལ *pham-ṟgyal*=ཕམ་པ་དང་རྒྱལ་བ *pham-pa dañ ṟgyal-wa*.

ཕམ་མཐིང་པ་ཅན *Pham m̱thiñ-pa can* n. of a Buddhist of Nepal: དེ་བལ་པོ་ཕམ་མཐིང་པ་ཅན་དུ་འཕངས་ན་དུ (*A. 87*). ཕམ་མཐིང་བ *Pham-m̱thiñ-wa* n. of two Buddhist priests of Nepal (*A. 86*).

ཕམ་པ *pham-pa*, pf. of འཕམ་པ *ẖpham-pa*, *q. v.*

+ ཕམ་ཕབ *pham-phab*=ཟས་ལྷག་མའི་གསོལ་རས་གནང་བ to give to some one the remainder of a dish which one has not been able to eat.

ཕའུ *phaẖu*=པག *pag*.

ཕར I: *phar* [sbst. exchange, interest of money *W.*] *Jä.*

ཕར II: adv. away, beyond, out, further; ཕར་འགྲོ་བ to go off; ཕར་འཁྱམ་པ to roam onwards: འདི་ནས་ཕར away from here; ཕར་མི་མཆོད I do not go away; ཕར་སོང་ go away! Often used in conjunction with ཚུར *tshur* hither, when = hither and thither. ཕར་འགྲེ་ཚུར་འགྲེ *phar-ẖgre tshur-ẖgre* rolling about on the ground (ས་ལ་ཕར་ཚུར་འགྲེ་བ *sa-la phar-tshur ẖgre-wa*). ཕར་ངོས *phar-ños* the other or opposite side: ཕར་ངོས་རིང་བ་མ་ཡིན་སྐད་གཅིག་ཡེངས་ལ་སོང་ (*D.R.*) ཕ་ལ *pha-la* or ཕར་ཕྱོགས *phar-phyogş*=ཕར *phar* beyond, further side.

ཕར་ཀན *phar-kan*=ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol* or ཕ་ཕྱོགས *pha-phyogş*: སྲི་ཆུ་ཕར་ཀན་ཟག་པའི་ཡུལ་ཡོད (*A. 27*).

ཕར་ཁ *phar-kha*=ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol* the opposite side (of a valley, river, etc.).

ཕར་ཁ་ལྟ *phar-kha ḻta*=གཞན་དུ་ཕྱོགས *gshan-du phyogş* or ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག *phyin-ci log* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཕར་ཁ་ན *phar-kha-na*=ཕར་ཀན *phar-kan*.

ཕར་འཛུག *phar-ẖdsug* and ཚུར་རྒོལ *tshur-ṟgol* =སྔ་རྒོལ *şña-ṟgol* and ཕྱི་རྒོལ *phyi-ṟgol*.

ཕར་ཕར *phar-phar* indirectly; also eventually, later on: ཕར་ཕར་ལ་དེའི་ཉེ་ཚན་གྱིས་ཧ་གོ indirectly his relations came to know.

ཕར་ཕྱིན *phar-phyin* abbr. of ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *pha-rol-tu phyin-pa*, v. ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol*.

ཕར་ཟད *phar-zaḏ*=ཕ་ཟད *pha-zaḏ*.

ཕར་ལ *phar-la* 1. beyond: ལོ་གཅིག་ཕར་ལ after one year. 2. over there: ཤིང་གི་རྩ་བ་ན་ཕར་ལ over there at the foot of a tree (*Ḫbrom. 106*).

ཕར་ལོག་ཚུར་ལོག *phar-log tshur-log* उलटिपुलटि topsy-turvy, upside-down; all confused together.

ཕར་བ *phar-wa* the lesser wild dog, *Cuon primævus*; ཕར་སྤྱང་ *phar-şpyañ* Pallas's wild-dog, *Cuon alpinus*.

‡ ཕལ་ག *phal-ga* फल्गु the river of Gayā anciently called Nairañjana (Nilajan) mentioned by the Chinese traveller Thang-zing under the name of འཕགས་ཆུ *ẖphagş-chu*.

ཕལ་པ *phal-pa*=དཀྱུས་མ *ḏkyuş-ma* प्राकृत, गौण common, usual, ordinary; that which suits or is fitting for: ཕལ་པ་ལས་ཕགས་པར་བཟང་བ a more than ordinary beauty (*Jä.*) མི *mi* or གང་ཟག་ཕལ་པ *gañ-zag phal-pa* common people, *i.e.*, སོ་སོ་སྐྱེ་བོ *so-so şkye-bo* ordinary people, not uncommon or incarnate in origin; ཤིང་ཕལ་རྣམས *çiñ phal-ṟnamş* common trees (*Mil.*); ཕལ་པའི་སྐད *phal-paẖi şkaḏ* the language of common life, opp. to ཆོས་སྐད *choş-şkaḏ* book language; ཕལ་བཏང་ *phal-ḇtañ*

=མི་འོས་ཚམ་ *mi-ẖos-tsam* unfit, unsuited, also साधारण very common. ཕལ་ཆེ་བ *phal-che-wa* or ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ उत्कर a host, a troop, mass of people; མི་རྒོད་ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ་ཞིག *mi-r̲god̲-phal-po che shig* a troop or set of monsters (wild men). ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ *phal-po-che* अवतंसक a class of Mahāyāna *Sûtra* comprising six volumes containing brief accounts of gods, demons (*Yakṣa*), the sun-god (ཉི་མའི་ལྷ), the moon-god (མཚན་མོའི་ལྷ), etc.; and also of the formation, dimensions, duration of the world; of the different Buddhas, *Bodhisattvas*; also of how and what to pray for, etc.

ཕལ་ཆེན་སྡེ་པ *phal-chen s̱de-pa* the Mahāsaṁgika school of Buddhists.

ཕི

ཕལ་ཆེར *phal-cher* प्राय 1. usually, mostly (*A. K. 1-24*). 2. མང་པོ, ཤས་ཆེ་བ भूयिष्ठ, भूरि many, majority.

ཕལ་ཅན *phal-can W.*, broad, wide, *e.g.*, a broad valley; ཕལ་མེད *phal-med̲* narrow.

ཕལ་ཀུ་ཤཾ *phal-ku çam*= སྐྱེ་བ *s̱kye-wa* birth, (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

ཕས *phas̱* instr. of ཕ, by the father; ཕས་སྤུན *phas̱-s̱pun* children of one father. ཕས་ཀྱི་དགྲ *phas̱-kyi-d̲gra* प्रत्यनीक [hostile, opposed, enemy]*S.* ཕས་རྒོལ་བ *phas̱ r̲gol-wa*, ཕས་ཀྱི་རྒོལ་བ *phas̱-kyi r̲gol-wa* परवादी an enemy; of the opposite side, of the counter-party (*Jä.*). ཕས་ཕམ་པ་བཞི *phas̱ pham-pa b̲shi* the four fundamental sins:—अब्रह्मचर्य or impurity, अदत्तादान or stealing, वध or killing, प्रलाप or frivolous and irrelevant talk.

ཕི *pi* [1. num. fig.: 44. 2. *W.* for ཕྱི, ཕི་པ for ཕྱི་པ] *Jä.*

ཕི་ལིང་ *phi-liñ* or ཕྱི་གླིང་པ *phyi g̲liñ-pa* a foreigner, one of the outer continent, *i.e.*, a European. The common term for an Englishman.

ཕིག་ཕིག *phig-phig* 1. adj. jelly-like. 2. a kind of jelly.

ཕིང་ *phiñ* 1. a kind of vermicelli made of pea flour and brought from China. 2. earthen-ware cup.

ཕིང་གིས *Phiñ-gis̱* n. of a mountain in South China where some of the finest tea is produced (*Jig. 16*).

ཕིང་པ or ཕིང་བ for ཕྱིང་པ.

ཕིབས *phibs̱* dome, canopy. ཕིབས་འོག 1. under a canopy or dome of a house. 2. ཁང་ཁྱིམ་འདུག་ས residence, house (*M̲ñon.*).

ཕིར་བ *phir-wa* in *W.* to fall down (*Jä.*)

ཕུ *phu* the upper part of a sloping valley; the higher ground. ཕུ་ཆུ *phu-chu* river coming from above; ཕུ་ཆུའི་རྒྱུན *phu-chuhi-rgyun* the upland stream. ཕུ་ལྷགས *phu-lhags̱* higher situated and colder places or districts, opp. to རྒྱ་ཤོད *r̲gya-çod̲* open lower and milder parts.

ཕུ་གྲས *phu-gras̱* an elder brother (*Jä.*).

ཕུ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *phu-thag b̲cod̲-pa* is described as དོན་མ་ནོར་བར་རྟོགས་པ to reflect on the real meaning, not to make any mistake about the real meaning of a thing: ཕུ་ཐག་མ་ཆོད་ན་ནི་ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཡོད there is doubt where there is no arriving at the real meaning (*R̲tsa-ṭi. 2*). For derivation of phrase v. *Jä.* ཕུ་ཐག་རིང་ཐུང་ *phu-thag riñ-thuñ* occurs in ཕུ་ལུང་གསུམ་གྱི་ཕུ་ཐག་རིང་ཐུང་དེ། མདོ་ལུང་གསུམ་གྱི་གཙང་ཚབ་མཐོང་བས་ཤེས།

ཕུ་ཐུང་ *phu-thuñ* or ཕུ་དུང་ *phu-duñ* a sleeve; with short sleeves; ཕུ་དུང་རྩེ *phu-duñ r̲tse* sleeve-edges; ཕུ་(དུང་)ཡོད *phu-(duñ) yod̲* one with sleeves, ཕུ་མེད *phu-med̲* sleeveless (shirt or robe); ཕུ་རུང་ *phu-ruñ* sleeves: ནང་པར་ཐབས་ཕུ་རུང་ཆེན་པོ་ཅན་ཞིག་ཡོད (*A. 120*) in the morning there was a fellow wearing long sleeves. ཕུ་ལུང་ *phu-luñ*=ཕུ་དུང་ *phu-duñ* a sleeve.

+ ཕུ་དུད *phu-dud* honour, respect, esteem; ཕུ་དུད་བྱེད་པ or ཕུད་དུ་གུས་པ to show honour, respect; ཕུ་དུད་པ=གུས་པས་འདུད་པ to bend or bow down respectfully.

ཕུ་ན *Phu-na* n. of a sacred place of the Bon somewhere in ancient Persia (*G. Bon. 4*).

+ ཕུ་ནུ *phu-nu* the elder and the younger brother, or brothers; ཕུ་ནུམ or ཕུ་ནུ་མོ भगिनी sisters; elder sister in modern Tibetan= ཨ་ལྕེ *a-lci*. ཕུ་ནུ་མོས་བསྲུངས་པ *phu-nu-mos bsruñs-pa* भगिनी-रक्षिता [protected or supported by one's sisters]*S*. ཕུ་བོ *phu-bo*=ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo* or ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo* a man's elder brother; ཕུ་བོ་ཡིན་པས་ཕ་ཡུལ་གྱི་གད་རྒྱལ་བའི་བུ་མོ་འགྲོགས (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *35*).

ཕུ་བ *phu-wa* [pf. of འབུད་པ *ḥbud-pa* to blow; col. used for the latter] *Jä.*

ཕུ་མོ *phu-mo* a kind of plant growing in the glens of high mountains.

ཕུ་རྩ་གྱེ་མོ *Phu-ṛtsa gye-mo* n. of a village in *Stoḍ-luñ* situated N. W. of Lhasa, the birth place of *Ḥbrom-ston Ṛgyal-waḥi ḥbyuñ-gnas*: འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས་སྐྱིད་སྟོད་སྟོད་ལུང་ཕུ་རྩ་གྱེ་མོ་ན (*Loñ.* ཟ, *2*).

ཕུ་རོན *phu-ron*=ཕུག་རོན: ཕུ་རོན་གྱི་ཁྱུ a flock of pigeons.

ཕུ་ལངས་པ *phu lañs-pa* (in the colloq. of Amdo) to be irritated, enraged.

ཕུ་ཕུ *phu-phu* an expression of disapproval. ཇོ་བོའི་ཐུགས་ལ་བདེ་བའི་དུས་ཕུ་ཕུ་ཕུ་གསུང་ when Atis'a was unwell (hearing it) he said *phu-phu* (*A. 115*). ཕུ་ཕུ་མི་བྱ *phu-phu-mi-bya* मफुफुकारक do not blow wind with the mouth.

ཕུ་ཤུད *phu-çuḍ* the hoopoe. In colloq. *pu-pu-kuçu*.

ཕུ་སེ *phu-se* mouse, souslik and similar rodent quardrupeds (*Jä.*).

ཕུག་སྐྱ *phug-ṣkya*=ཕུག་རོན་སྐྱ pigeon-hued, of a light blue colour (*Sch.*).

ཕུག་ཅན *phug-chan* (ནགས *nags*) गुल्मिक woody, wild.

ཕུག་ཉལ *phug-ñal* भल्लुक=དོམ a bear.

ཕུག་ཐོགས་པ *phug-thogs-pa* स्फारित: [quivering, vibrating]*S*.

ཕུག་པ *phug-pa* गुहा, गह्वर recess in a rock, a cave, cavern; in colloq. "*ṭak-phuk*" བྲག་ཕུག; ཕུག་ཏུ *phug-tu* into the hollow; གད་ཕུག cavern in a steep river-bank formed by conglomerate; དབེན་ཕུག the solitary cavern of an anchorite. ཕུག is also loosely used to designate the dwelling place of solitary meditative lamas, whether actually in caverns or not. Syn. དབུག *ḍbug*; བརྟོལ *ḅrtol*; བུག་པ་བྱས *bug-pa byas* (*Ṃñon.*).

ཕུག་པ་ལྷུན་གྲུབ་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Phug-pa lhun-drub ṛgya-ṃtsho* n. of a celebrated author born in Lhokha. He wrote commentaries on the works of *Pad-ḍkar*, *Sha-luñ*, and *Gsal sgrom*.

ཕུག་མ *phug-ma* dust, chaff: འབྲས་དང་ནས་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཕུག་མ chaff of rice and barley, etc. (*Jig.*).

ཕུག་རོན *phug-ron* पारावत, कपोत, कामध्वनि a pigeon.

Syn. སྐད་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྡན *ṣkaḍ-cig ḥdoḍ-ḷdan*; ཅོ་ཅོ་སྒྲོག *co-co-ṣgrog*; རྡོ་ཡི་ཟས་ཅན *ṛdo-yi zas-can*; རྒྱ་ཕྱིབས་གནས *ṛgya-phyibs-gnas*; ཆཨའ་དིག་སྙན *chaḥ-dig-ṣñan*; འཕྲུལ་བའི་མིག་ཅན *ḥphrul-waḥi mig-can* (*Ṃñon.*).

ཕུག་རོན་རྐང་ *phug-ron ṛkañ* चकवा, पिच्छा n. of a medicinal plant. [चकवा the plant *Cassia alata*; पिच्छा=the heart-pea *Cardiospermum halicabum*]*S*.

Syn. ཕག་གདོང་ *phag-gdoñ*; ཕག་མོ *phag-mo* (*Ṃñon.*).

ཕུགས *phugs* 1. occurs apparently as a fut. of འབིགས་པ *ḥbigs-pa* (*Ṛdo. 46*). 2.

ཕ

the extreme or uttermost part, the extremity; that which is innermost; ཕུགས་ཀྱི་བློ prob. = ultimate design; ཕུགས་སུ, ཕུགས་ན in the end, eventually, ultimately; ཕུགས་ཅི་འདྲ་ཅིག་འོང how will it end? what will be the final issue? (*Jä.*). ཕུགས་མ་མཐོང་བར་འཕྲལ་རྩོད *phugs-ma mthoṅ-war hphral-rtsod* (*Hbrom.* *120*). ཕུགས་ལོན *phugs-lon* a provident foreseeing person. ཕུགས་སུ་བྲོས *phugs-su-bros* निमज्जत् escaped to the interior (of the house or country); sunk down, set (as of the sun). ཕུགས་མ *phugs-ma* अभ्यन्तर [interior]*S.*

ཕུང་དུང་མ *phuṅ-duṅ-ma* (གོས *gos*) कञ्चि waistcoat.

ཕུང་པ *phuṅ-pa* = བརླག་པ *brlag-pa* spoilt, blown out, destroyed, lost, etc. ཕུང་ཀྲོལ *phuṅ-krol* = འཐབ་ཀྲོལ *hthab-krol* [अनर्थ useless]*S.*; also = ཉེས་པ་མང་པོའི་རྩ་བ अनर्थ the cause or root of many evils and faults.

ཕུང་ཁ *phuṅ-kha* (མེད་པར་འགྲོ་བ *med-par hgro-wa*) ཕྱིང་དན་ཕུང་ཁ་རང་གིས་བླངས (*Khrid. 137*).

ཕུང་འདབ *phuṅ-hdab* to back-bite (*Sikk.*).

ཕུང་བ *phuṅ-wa*, v. འཕུང་བ *hphuṅ-wa*.

ཕུང་གཞི *phuṅ-gshi*, destruction: ཕུང་གཞི་རྩི་བསྒྲུབ་འདི་འདྲ་བྱས they brought about such dissension and destruction (*Rdsa. 24*). ཕུང་ལ་དད caused to be killed or spoiled.

ཕུང་སོང *phuṅ-soṅ* destroyed, ruined, upset, fallen.

ཕུང་པོ *phuṅ-po* I: 1. पुञ्ज, (རྩ་སྤྲ་བའི) bundle (of hay, straw &c.). 2. (སྒོག་ཆགས) यूथ [a herd]*S* 3. (ཆུ་སྐྱ་བའི) जड।

ཕུང་པོ II: 1. symb. num. 5. 2. कूट a piled-up hill or peak, a mound: བྱ་རྒོད་ཕུང་པོའི་རི गृध्रकूट पर्वत the vulture-peak hill; *phuṅ-po* also = any heap; many things brought together or collected under a certain name or head.

ཕུང་པོ III: स्कन्ध the body—the philosophical term when regarded as a bundle or agglomeration of component parts: སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཅེན་པོ all animated nature and beings like the *Çrāvakaṣ*, *Pratyeka-Buddhas*, *Arhats* including the *Bodhisattvas*; such as have for the first time conceived faith in Buddhism and those who have attained that stage from which they will not return to this world being included in this very comprehensive term (*Hbum.* ག, *77*). ཉམས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ *ñams-pahi phuṅ-po lṅa* पञ्चस्कन्ध the five aggregates that are subject to destruction:—(1) གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ रूपस्कन्ध the aggregate of form comprising the organs of sense, *viz.*, taste, smell, sound or hearing, sight, and form which is not perceptible (རྣམ་པར་རིག་བྱེད་མ་ཡིན་པའི་གཟུགས); (2) ཚོར་བའི་ཕུང་པོ वेदनास्कन्ध comprising happiness and misery and indifference to either of them (བདེ་བ, སྡུག་བསྔལ, བཏང་སྙོམས); (3) འདུ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ संज्ञास्कन्ध comprising རྟོག་བཅས सविचार and རྟོག་མེད अविचार; (4) འདུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ संस्कारस्कन्ध which includes (*a*) མཚུངས་ལྡན་འདུ་བྱེད comprising སེམས (the mind) and སེམས་བྱུང་ཐམས་ཅད all that have grown therefrom, and (*b*) མཚུངས་ལྡན་མ་ཡིན་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད; (5) རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ *rnam-par çes-pahi phuṅ-po* विज्ञानस्कन्ध the aggregate of consciousness comprising all knowledge conveyed to the mind (*Loṅ.* ང, *9*). There are also མི་ཉམས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ the five aggregates not liable to destruction: (1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ། शीलस्कन्ध; (2) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ། समाधिस्कन्ध; (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ། प्रज्ञास्कन्ध; (4) རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་ཕུང་པོ། विमुक्तिस्कन्ध; (5) རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་མཐོང་བའི་ཕུང་པོ། विमुक्तिज्ञानदृष्टिस्कन्ध. Besides these there are moral and physical aggregates such as སྐྱོན་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ། दोषराशि faults; དགེ་བའི་ཕུང་པོ། कल्याणराशि virtues; སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ། पापराशि sins; ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ། गुणराशि attributes and talents; ཆུ་ཡི་ཕུང་པོ། जलराशि

water; མེ་ཡི་ཕུང་པོ། अग्निराशि fire; etc., etc. Altogether there are 84,000 ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ धर्मराशि (*Ya-sel. 272*), *i.e.*, conceivable aggregates of mental, moral, and material substances.

ཕུང་པོ་ཅན་ *phuṅ-po-can* = स्कन्धी ལྗོན་ཤིང་ v. ལྗོན་པ a tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཕུང་པོ་རི་བོ་ཆེ *Phuṅ-po ri-wo-che* n. of a monastery situated on the top of a hill in Tsang; in its neighbourhood there is a Bon monastery (*Deb.* ག, *22*).

ཕུང་པོ་གསུམ་གྱི་ལམ་སྟོན་པ *phuṅ-po gsum-gyi lam-ston-pa* त्रिस्कन्धपथदेशिका the instructor of the way (regarding salvation of the three aggregates), an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*).

ཕུང་པོ་གསུམ་པའི་མདོ *phuṅ-po gsum-paḥi mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* also called ལྟུང་བ་རྣམ་པར་བཤགས the confessions of the sins of a *Bodhisattva* (*Yig. 13*).

ཕུང་པོར་བྱས *phuṅ-por-byas* सञ्चित [heaped] *S.*

ཕུད *phud* 1. v. འཕུད་པ, pf. ཕུད. sbst. that which is taken forth from the rest; a specimen; also a first taste or experimental trial. In common life, especially a sort of first fruits offering, a portion selected and offered to gods or *driza*. ཐོག་ཕུད *thug-phud* or ལོ་ཕུད *lo-phud* an offering of the first fruits of harvest; སྲུས་ཕུད *srus-phud* offering of ears of corn wound round a pillar of the house; རྡོ་ཕུད *rdo-phud*, ས་ཕུད *sa-phud* an offering of stones or earth when a house is built; these materials being used for manufacturing images of gods (*Glr.*) (*Jä.*). 2. ཕུད་དུ་བསྐུར་བ *phud-dub skur-wa* = སྤྱི་བོར་བསྐུར་བ *spyi-wor bskur-wa* or གཙུག་ཏུ་བསྐུར་བ *gtsug-tu bskur-wa* to carry a present on one's head, to offer respectfully (*Mṅon.*).

ཕུད་པ *phud-pa* 1. pf. of འབུད་པ *ḥbud-pa* thrown out, cast out; turned out, dismissed (servants, etc.). 2. hair-knot, tuft of hair.

ཕུན་གླིང་ *Phun-gliṅ* abbr. of ཕུན་ཚོགས་གླིང་ *Phun-tshogs-gliṅ* a great monastery of the Jonang-pa sect in Tsang (*Rtsii.*).

ཕུན་ཆག *phun-chag* bundle, tuft (*Glu.*).

ཕུན་ཚོགས *phun-tshogs* or ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ त्रिसम्पन्न adj. [possessed of the three:— grace, glory and wealth], perfect, complete, sublime; also as sbst. mass of merits, perfection, quintessence, all that could be desired frq. = heaven, paradise.

ཕུབ *phub* कवच armour. 1. shield, plate or breast-plate: ཀོ་ཕུབ *ko-phub* a leather buckler; ཕུབ་ཤུབས *phub-çubs* the cover of a shield; ཕུབ་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ *phub-kyi me-loṅ* the centre of the shield (*Cs.*). 2. canopy, a projecting moulding; ཁྱིམ་ཕུབ *khyim-phub* a roof constructed like a canopy; གདུགས་ཕུབ *gdugs-phub* an umbrella.

ཕུབ་པ *phub-pa*, = འབུབ་པ *ḥbub-pa* to probe into, to penetrate into the meaning, to get at the sense: གདམས་ཀྱི་ཚིག་འདི་རྣམས་ཕུབ་པ་ལ་འདུལ་བ་འཛིན་པ་ལ་ཞུ་ན (*A. 126*) if one enquires of the *Ḥdul-wa Ḥdsin-pa* in order to get at the meaning of these expressions.

ཕུབ་མ *phub-ma* तुष 1. chaff or chaff-dust with particles of the husk. ཕུབ་མའི་མེ *phub-maḥi-me* तुषानल a kind of torture which a penitent undergoes by burning his body with the glowing fire of rice-chaff. 2. gleanings, stubble, straw-ends.

Syn. ལྐོགས་པ *lkogs-pa*; སྤུན་པ *spun-pa.*

ཕུར་པ *phur-pa* 1. any peg, staple, or large nail whether of wood or iron; but usually = a metal three-sided dagger, not in any way pointed, used by exorcists and lamas in their ceremonial, wherewith

theoretically they stab demons. The shaft of this instrument usually comprises the heads of three deities capped by a projecting representation of the horse-headed Tamdin. Usually, for the smaller or more ordinary implement the term is not ཕུར་པ but ཕུར་བུ *phur-bu.* 2. adj. and adv. piercing, piercingly: མིག་ཕུར་ཚུགས་སུ་ལྟ་བ to look at one with a piercing glance of the eye; ལྷ་ལ་གསོལ་བ་ཕུར་གཙུག་ཏུ་འདེབས་པ to implore a god very earnestly. ཕུར་ཚུར་རོགས་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ནས one with brandished dagger having risen up (*A. 131*). ཕུར་འགྱུར *phur-hgyur* pegs to which tent ropes are tied in pitching a tent (*Rtsii.*).

ཕུར་བ *phur-wa* 1.=མཉེ་བ or བསྣུབ་པ (*Mnon.*), v. འཕུར་བ to scratch. 2. *Sch.*: to emboss. 3. n. of a disease (མགོ་བ) (*Jä.*). 4. दृब्ध [strung, tied, connected]*S.*

ཕུར་བུ *phur-bu* 1. गीष्पति, बृहस्पति; དང་སྲང་མ an epithet of Vrihaspati the spritual teacher of the gods. གཟའ་ཕུར་བུ *gzah-phur-bu* thursday. 2. v. ཕུར་པ.

Syn. ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *lha-yi bla-ma*; སྒྲ་མཁན *sgra-mkhan*; བློ་ལྡན *blo-ldan*; མེ་བཞི་སྐྱེས *me-bshi-skyes*; ཚིག་བདག *tshig-bdag*; སྒྲ་མཁས *sgra-mkhas*; ལྷའི་སློབ་དཔོན *lhahi slob-dpon*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཙུག་ཅན *sna-tshogs gtsug-can*; རིག་བྱེད་བདག *rig-byed-bdag*; གྲེ་སྐྱེས *gre-skyes*; འཚོ་བྱེད *htsho-byed*; སྨྲ་མཁས *smra-mkhas*; བཅུ་གཉིས་འོད་འཕྲོ *bcu-gñis hod-hphro*; རིགས་སྐྱེས *rigs-skyes*; མཐོ་རིས་ཐོབ *mtho-ris-thob*; འབར་བ་ལྡན *hbar-wa-ldan*; རྩུབ་ལྡན *rtsub-ldan*; ཤིན་ཏུ་གསལ་བའི་གཅུད *çin-tu gsal-wahi gcud*; ཚིག་ལྡན *tshig-ldan*; མིག་ལྡན *mig-ldan*; དཔྱོད་ལྡན *dpyod-ldan* (*Mnon.*).

ཕུར་བུ་ལྕོག *Phur-bu lcog* n. of a small monastery situated in the neighbourhood of Sera toward the east (*Lon. ཞ, 17*).

ཕུར་མ *phur-ma* 1.=འབུར་མ *hbur-ma* पुटक relievo work, embossment; also a vessel made of a leaf doubled over in funnel shape. 2. fine medicinal powders, anything volatile. ཕུར་མ་གསུམ་པ *phur-ma gsum-pa* a medicinal root. ཕུར་མོང *phur-mon* (acc. to *Jä.*, ཕུར་མོ) a medicament: ཕུར་མོང་སྲིན་གསོན་གཉན་ལྷོག་དང་གདོན་འཇོམས.

ཕུར་མོང་སྔང *Phur-mon sñan* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb. ག, 14*).

ཕུལ *phul* 1. ཕྱག་ལྟ་བུ *phyag-lta-bu* a handful, also ཕུལ་གང *phul-gan.* 2. श्रेष्ठ, नियति [best, issued]*S.*

ཕུལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *phul-tu phyin-pa* परिनिष्पन्न, परिसमाप्त [finished, perfect, accomplished]*S.* reached the climax, *i.e.*, attained highest point, victorious, to have got the better of an argument; མཁས་པའི་ཕུལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ he became a great scholar (*Jä.*). ཕུལ་དུ་བྱུང་བ *phul-du byun-wa* उत्तम attained excellence.

ཕུལ་བྱུང *phul-byun* or ཕུལ་དུ་བྱུང་བ=ཁྱད་དུ་འཕགས་པ उत्तम, उत्कृष्ट accomplished, perfect, eminent; the Tibetan translation of the personal name of Atis'a.

ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa*, अपदिष्ट, समर्पित [represented, delivered]*S.* 1. pf. of འཕུལ་བ v. འབུལ་བ *hphul-wa* and འབུལ་བ *hbul-wa.* 2. an offering, a present. Syn. འབུལ་བ *hbul-wa*; ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten*; སྐྱེས *skyes*; རྣམ་གཞག *rnam-gshag*; གུས་རྫས *gus rdsas*; མདུན་འཇོག *mdun hjog*; ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* (*Mnon.*). ཕུལ་བའི་བཏུང་ཕོར *phul-wahi btun-phor* चषकपात्र पट्टक [a drinking plate]*S.*

ཕེ *phe* 1. *W.* and Sikk. for ཕྱེ *phye* चूर्ण powder, anything pulverized. ཕེ་ཕེ་ཞིབ་མོ *phe-phe-shib-mo* चूर्ण fine powder. 2. num. fig. 104.

ཕེ་ཤ *phe-ça* is an exclamation; occurs in the passage ཕེ་ཤ་ཁྱེ་མ་ངོ་མཚར་རབ་ཏུ་ཆེ (*D.R.*).

ཕེག་རྡོག *pheg-rdog* पणव [a musical instrument, a tabor]*S.* ཕེག་རྡོབ *pheg-rdob* 1.= ཕེབ་ཀྱང *pheb-kyan* even when come. 2.

पणव [a small drum, or tabor, or a kind of cymbal]*S.* नाटावचर मदङ्ग is a long drum used by the Indians as a musical instrument. ཕེབ་རྡོབ་པ *pheb-rdob-pa* वादिवाद a minstrel.

ཕེབ་པ *pheb-pa* 1. pf. ཕེབས *phebs*, resp. term for to come, to arrive, to go, depart. Is in very frequent use in *C.* ག་ལེ་ཕེབ *ga-le pheb* a farewell salute to a visitor: "go gently!" ཕེབས་པར་སྨྲ་བ *phebs-par smra-wa* संलप् to ask to come, to invite. ཕེབས་ཚོགས *phebs-tshogs* instructions, or anything that is sent as a favour: ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་དལ་འབབ་ཀྱི་ཆུ་བོ་བཞིན་ཡོང་བ་མཛོད pray, may your letters also come like the stream of a river (*Yig. k. 69*). ཕེབས་བསུ་བ *phebs-bsu-wa* or ཕེབས་གསོ་བ *phebs-gso-wa* to go and meet a person in the way for his reception.

ཕེར་བ *pher-wa* to be able, to be capable of, equal to: ཁྱོད་རང་སྙིང་ཁམས་ཀྱིས་ཕེར་ན་འདོང go, if from your heart you can do so (*A. 65*); གཞན་ལ་དབང་བསྐུར་བའི་སློབ་དཔོན་ཕེར་བ་བྱུང he was able to consecrate others (*Deb.* ག, *23*). ཕེར་བ also = serviceable; an equivalent. མི་ཕེར་བ incapable, not serviceable, = མི་ཕན་པ་ཕེར་ཡོད (*Khrid. 28*). ཕྱུང་སློན་ཅན་པོ་ཕེར་བ་ཙམ་གྱིས་མཛེན་པ་མཐའ་བ་ཡིན་པས (*A. 84*).

ཕེར་པོ *pher-po* one who is clever in conversation, correspondence, or diplomatic business, etc. (*Yig. 13*).

ཕོ *pho* 1. an affixed particle or perhaps adj. signifying: male, paternal: བྱ་ཕོ a male fowl, cock-bird; ཝ་ཕོ *wa-pho* male fox. 2. also sbst. a male; and occasionally, a father (not however commonly): ཕོ་མོ male and female; ཕོ་མཚར་པོ handsome man. Applied to animals seems generally to indicate castrated males; but ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags* = the male organ of generation, and ཕོ་མཚན id., ཕོ་དབང virile power.

ཕོ་གླང *pho-glañ* क्लम् क्लम, क्लोमक [the lungs, the bladder]*S.*

ཕོ་རྒོད་པ *pho-rgod-pa* उन्नत [raising, elevation]*S.*

ཕོ་ཆེ་བ *pho-che-wa* = ཁེངས་པ *kheñs-po* उन्नत noble, exalted.

ཕོ་ཉིད *pho-ñid* अनुचीन [coming after, successive]*S.*

+ ཕོ་ཐག་ཆེ་བ *pho-thag che-wa* 1. = ཁེངས་པ་ཆེ་བ and ཁུར་ཆེ་བ *khur-che-wa* (*Mñon.*). 2. = ལྟ་བ་མཐོ་བ *lta-wa mtho-wa.*

ཕོ་བོ *pho-wo* = སྤུན་རྒན་པ *spun rgan-pa* elder brother (*Yig. 11*). ཕོ་བོ་ལྡོང *Pho-wo-ldoñ* n. of a clan (*Yig. 7*).

ཕོ་མ *pho-ma* = མ་ནིང་ཕོ *ma-niñ-pho* hermaphrodite of the male class (*Mñon.*).

ཕོ་མོ *pho-mo* man and woman; male and female. ཕོ་མོ་མེད *pho-mo-med* no difference of sex exists; ཕོ་མོ་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་གནས་པ terms signifying cohabitation.

ཕོ་མོ་བྱང་ཐང་མཚོ *Pho-mo Byañ-thañ mtsho* a large lake in Tibet on the Bhutan frontier lying between long 90° and 90° 30′E. at an elevation of 16,050 ft.

ཕོ་རྨོངས *pho-rmoñs* the penis.

ཕོ་རྩེད་སྣ་དགུ *pho-rtsed sna-dgu* the nine different sports or feats of man as mentioned in *Rtsis-len.*

ཕོ་ཚོད *pho-tshod* acc. to *Jä.* = ཕོ་སོ *pho-so*: ཕོ་ཚོད་མངོན་ཤེས་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག do not boast of prophetic sight.

ཕོ་མཚན *pho-mtshan* लिङ्ग masculine gender; the male organ, the penis. In the *Dulwa* ཕོ་མཚན is termed ཡན་ལག་གི་རྣམ་པ and its work is called ལས་སུ་རུང.

ཕ

Syn. འདོམས་ཀྱི་སྦ་བ *hdoms-kyi sba-wa*; མེ་ཧ་ན *me-ha-na*; ཧེ་མ་ན་དཔྱད *he-ma-na-dpyad*; དྲན་པའི་ཀ་བ *dran-pahi ka-wa*; ཕོ་དབང་ *pho-dwan*; ཆགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *chags-pahi rgyal-mtshan*; དབང་པོ *dwan-po*; མྱོས་བྱེད་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *myos-byed lcags-kyu*; མཚན་གདུན་ཤིང་ *mtshan-gtun-çin*; འདོམས་ཀྱི་མཇུག་མ *hdoms-kyi mjug-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཕོ་ཡན *pho-yan* and ཕོ་རང་ *pho-ran*, also ཕོ་ཧྲང་ *pho-hran* = an unmarried man.

ཕོ་ལྷ *pho-lha* 1. tutelary deity of a man's right side (*Jä.*). 2. *Cs.*: sir, as polite address.

ཕོ་ཡིག *pho-yig* the male letters of the Tibetan alphabet which are ཀ, ཙ, ཏ, པ, ཙ, &c.; among the thirty letters the first of each group being regarded as a male letter (*Situ. 60*).

ཕོ་ཡོང་བཟའ *Pho-yon-bzah* n. of one of the queens of king *Khri-sron ldehu btsan* (*Loñ.* འ, *8*).

ཕོ་ལྷ་བ *Pho-lha-wa* or ཕོ་ལྷ་ནས་རྗེ or ཐའི་ཇི the family descended from king Miwang Pholha Thaiji, originally occupying the village of འདུམས་རྩང་ in Tsang (*Loñ.* འ, *12*).

ཕོ་ཤན *pho-çan* explained as སྐྱེས་པ་དྲག་པ *skyes-pa drag-pa* (*Rtsii.*).

ཕོ་སོ *pho-so* one of position; ཕོ་སོ་ཐོན་པ *pho-so thon-pa* = མགོ་ཐོན་པ one who has made himself prominent, distinguished. In *W.* ཕོ་སོ་ཅན proud, haughty.

ཕོ་ཉ *pho-ña* or ཕོ་ཉ་བ *pho-ña-wa* a messenger, deputy, envoy: ཕོ་ཉ་གཏོང་བ *pho-ña gton-wa*, ཕོ་ཉ་མངག་པ *pho-ña mñag-pa* to send, despatch a messenger. Also, a spiritual messenger or angel: བདེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *bde-wa can-gyi pho-ña* the angel of paradise; གཤིན་རྗེའི་ཕོ་ཉ *gçin-rjehi pho-ña* the messenger of death; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་ཉ *rgyal-pohi pho-ña* ambassador, envoy. ཕོ་ཉ་མོ *pho-ña-mo* 1. दूती, दुतिका female messenger. 2. gen. a གྲོགས་མོ mistress, female friend (*Mñon.*). ཕོ་ཉ་གཟིག་གི་སློག་པ་ཅན *pho-ña gzig-gi slog-pa-can* a lit. messenger wearing a leopard's skin = ཐུག་གྲོས (*Sman. 350*).

Syn. ཉན་རྣ *ñan-rna*; བྱ་མ་རྟ *bya-ma-rta*; གཏམ་སྐྱེལ *gtam-skyel*; འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ *hphrin-skyel*; བང་ཆེན *ban-chen*; བང་ཕྱིན *ban-phyin* (*Mñon.*).

ཕོ་བརྒྱད *Pho-brgyad* and ཕོ་དྲུག *pho-drug* a silk scarf for presentation (*S. kar. 179*).

ཕོ་བ *pho-wa* (resp. སྐུ་ཕོག *Cs.*) 1. पेट colloq. the stomach. 2. second cavity of the stomach or the reticulum of ruminating animals (*Jä.*); आमाशय [the receptacle of undigested food, the stomach]*S.* ཕོ་བ་ལྗིད་པ *pho-wa ljid-pa* to overcharge the stomach, to clog; ཕོ་བ་ཤོལ་བ *pho-wa çol-wa* to purge, to cleanse; ཕོ་ངན *pho-ñan* a weak stomach; ཕོ་བ་བཟང་ *pho-wa-bzan* a good, sound stomach (*Jä.*).

ཕོ་དྲོད *pho-drod* (lit. warmth in the stomach) digestion: ཕོ་དྲོད་མེད་པའི་མི་ལ་ཟས་མི་འཇུ one in whose stomach there is no heat will not be able to digest food (*Sog-dpe.*).

ཕོ་བ་གདགས *pho-wa-gdags* (अनन्तर) [immediate]*S.*

ཕོ་བ་རིལ *pho-wa-ril* (also ཕོ་བ་རིས or ཕོ་རིས) black pepper.

Syn. ན་ལེ་ཤམ *na-le çam*; ཕོ་བ་རིལ་བུ *pho-wa ril-bu*.

ཕོ་བྲང་ *pho-bran* प्रासाद palace, family castle; ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར *pho-bran-hkhor* = གྲོང་ཁྱེར a town (*Mñon.*). ཕོ་བྲང་འབུམ་གདུགས *pho-bran hbum-gdugs* n. of a palace built by king *Gnam-ri sron-btsan* where under royal order medicinal drugs were assorted for use in Tibet. སྐང་རྫོང་ཕོ་བྲང་ palace of the Sikkim raja.

ཕོ་བྲང་ཡུམ་བུ་གླ་སྒང་ *Pho-bran Yum-bu kla-sgan* the most ancient stone structure of Tibet built by the first king and said

to be still kept in some state of preservation by the Dalai Lama's government (*J. Zañ.*).

ཕོ་བྲང་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན *Pho-brañ me-tog-can* the capital of king Rāma. ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཕོ་བྲང་ *Chos-rgyal pho-brañ* ancient capital of Tibet in Yar-lung in Lhokha now in ruins (*Rtsii.*).

ཕོ་བཙོག *pho-btsog* or བཙོག་པ *btsog-pa*.

ཕོ་ཚོས *pho-tshos* 1. अनुमान [inference, estimate, measurement; one's own estimate of himself, etc.]*S*. མཐོང་ཚོས་སུ་རང་བཙོད་དང་ཕོ་ཚོད་གྱིས་མ་ལས་ཀྱི་ཡོན་ཏན (*Khrid.*). 2. rouge for the cheeks of ladies.

ཕོ་རོག *pho-rog* colloq for བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* the raven, said to possess the power of foreboding; consequently omens are drawn from its cry. ཕོ་རོག་མིག *pho-rog-mig* (lit. the raven's eye) n. of a medicinal herb (*Vai. sñ.*).

ཕོ་ལེན་བྱེད་པ *pho-len byed-pa* transferring of Jongpons from one district to another: རྒྱལ་པོ་གོང་མས་བཀོད་བཞག་མཛད་པའི་རྫོང་སྡོ་རྣམས་ཕོ་ལེན་བྱེད་པ the transfer of *Jongo* officers who were instituted by the former kings (*Rtsii.*).

ཕོ་ལོག *pho-log* विसूचिका a disease of the stomach resembling cholera if not cholera itself [spasmodic cholera]*S.*: ལོ་ཙྪ་བ་བལ་པོར་ཕོ་ལོག་གིས་ཤི་སྐྱེ the lo-tsāwa having died of cholera in Nepal (*A.*).

ཕོ་ལོང་ *pho-loñ* कुन्द [a kind of jasmine]*S*.

ཕོ་ལོང་ཧེལ *pho-loñ hel*= ཕོ་དབང་ *pho-dwañ* (*Jä.*).

ཕོག *phog* 1. v. འཕོག་པ 2. wages, pay, salary; ལོ་ཕོག yearly pay, ཟླ་ཕོག monthly salary, ཉིན་ཕོག daily wages; ཕོག་དཔོན an officer at Shigatse who pays and looks after the maintenance of the Tibetan troops on the Himalayan frontier. 3. pension, gratuitous support. ཕོག་རྒྱར *phog-rgyar* allowance in meat, each pound being called རྒྱ་རི *rgya-ri* (*Rtsii.*). ཕོག་བཟན *phog-bzan* or ཕོག་བཟན་པ officers or servants with allowances either in money or in kind; any allowance (*Rtsii.*).

ཕོང་ *phoñ*, v. འཕང་བ *hphañ-wa*; ཕོང་བ *phoñ-wa* (*Glr.*) for པང་བ *pañ-wa*. ཕོང་གྱུར་བ *phoñ-gyur-wa* आपन्न [afflicted]*S*.

ཕོངས་པ *phoñs-pa* व्यसन, विपद् 1. poor, needy, destitute: ཟས་ནོར་གྱིས་ཕོངས་པ destitute of food and wealth; ཆོས་དང་རིག་པས་ཕོངས་པ devoid of religion and intellect; སེམས་ཅན་ཉམས་ཐག་ཕོངས་དགུ the poor and miserable creatures (དགུ *dgu* being here sign of plural). 2. poverty, misfortune. ཕོངས་པའི་དུས *phoñs-pahi dus* विपत्काल, संगर [time of danger, evil, calamity]*S*. (*A. K. 1-40*).

ཕོད་ཀ *phod-ka* (or ཕོད་ཁ) = འཆམ་གོས་ཀྱི་རིགས a kind of stage-dress of the lamas; masquerade garment with long sleeves: སླ་ལ་ཟ་འབེར་གོས་ཕོད་ཀ་བསྣམས་པ he put on a cloak and stage-robe (*Khrid. 106*).

ཕོད་ཅན *phod-can* केतु; comet. Syn. མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug phod-can*; དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ *du-wa mjug-riñ* (*Mñon.*) ཕོད་ཅ་གཟའ *phod-ca-gzah*.

ཕོད་པ *phod-pa* = ནུས་པ, ཐུབ་པ शक्य 1. to cope with, to be able, to coerce: འབྲལ་མི་ཕོད་པ་ལྟར་ཡོད་ན་ཡང་ although he was scarcely able to part with; ལྟ་མི་ཕོད I cannot bear to see that. 2. to withstand, be a match for: ཟས་ཞིམ་གོས་བཟང་སུ་ཡིས་ཕོད who can resist good food and fine clothes? ཕོད་པ་ཅན *phod-pa-can* bold, daring (*Cs.*).

+ **ཕོན** *phon* or ཕོན་པ 1. = ཚོགས་པ गुच्छ, स्तबक bundle, truss, sheaf. 2. = ཆུན་པོ *chun-po*

bunch, cluster, umbel; tuft, tassel (*Jä.*); དར་ཕོན *dar-phon*, སྐུད་ཕོན *skud-phon* (*Cs.*).

ཕོན་ཆེན *phon-chen* a good deal = མང་པོ much, many (*Rtsii.*).

ཕོབ *phob* v. འབེབས་པ *hbebs-pa.*

+ **ཕོམ་པ** *phom-pa* = བུམ་པ *bum-pa* a pot, jar.

ཕོར་རྙི *phor-rñi* trap, net to catch birds: དེའི་མང་ཚུབ་ཕོར་རྙི་ལེགས་པ་གཅིག་གཙུགས་ཞོ་བཞག་པས next day at evening he laid a fine trap (*Rdsa. 10*).

ཕོར་པ *phor-pa* सरक; drinking cup or vessel; ལྕགས་ཕོར iron cup, དངུལ་ཕོར silver cup, གསེར་ཕོར golden cup, ཤེལ་ཕོར glass cup, ཕག་ཕོར barley flour-bowl, སྤྱིན་ཕོར *spyin-phor* glue-pot; ཕོར་ཕྱིས cloth for wiping a cup. ཕོར་རུ *phor-ru* = ཕོར་པ *phor-pa.*

ཕོལ *phol* in *W.* any blister caused by burning. ཕོལ་མིག *phol-mig* 1. a circle, disk. 2. a bad sore, ulcer, boil.

ཕོལ་ཏ *phol-ta* = ཕེན་ཏེ *phen-te.*

+ **ཕོལ་བ** *phol-wa* = རྟོགས་པ *rtogs-pa.*

ཕོས *phos* 1. = ཕོ་ཡིས *pho-yis.* 2. pf. of འཕོ་བ *hbo-wa.* 3. v. ཤ *ça.*

ཕྱ *phya* ཕྱྭ *phyva* lot, luck, chance, fortune, good luck: ཕྱ་རྒྱབ་པ to cast lots; ཕྱ་བཟང་ཕྱ་ངན good, bad fortune or prognostics (*Cs.*); ནོར་ཕྱ, ཁྱིམ་ཕྱ prognostics relative to property, family, etc., by casting dice; ཕྱ་དང་གཡང་ lot (good luck) and blessing; ཕྱ་དང་གཡང་འགུགས་པ to call forth good luck and blessing, to secure it by enchantment (*Jä.*). ཕྱ་གན་ཙེ *phya-ken tse* one who pretends to know the issue of fighting between gods and demons; a Bon necromancer (*D.R.*). ཕྱ་མཁན *phya-mkhan* = མོ་བཏབ་མཁན fortune-teller. ཕྱ་ཚན *phya-tshan* the fœces of any infant, new born colt, calf, etc., that died immediately after sucking milk, and used as an augury: ཕྱ་ཚན་གྱིས་དུག་ནད་སེལ. The expression ཕྱའི་གཏོ་སྤྱད *phyahi gto-spyad* occurs in གཉིས་རབ་ཀྱི་རི་རབ་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མོར་ཕྱའི་གཏོ་སྤྱད་ལ་གཤེགས་སོ (*D.R.*).

ཕྱྭ་འཕྲིན་ནོར་བུ་མཆག་རྒྱལ *Phyva-hphrin nor-bu mchag-rgyal* (གཡང་འགུགས་ཀྱི་དཔེ) n. of a Bon work to hear which brings good luck and fortune (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྱ་ར *phya-ra* door-curtain of yak-hair cloth.

+ ཕྱ་ལེ་བ *phya-le-wa* = ཕོད་མཉམ་པ fine, smooth refined, pleasant: ཕྱ་ལེ་བ་མ་ཡིན་པ = ཁྱོད་མི་མཉམ་པ *khyod mi-mñam-pa* not smooth-going, rough.

ཕྱ་སངས་ཧོལ་ལ་འཐེན *Phya-sañs Hol-la-hthen* n. of a son of *Gyen-sañs phya-la hthen* (*G. Bon. 23*).

ཕྱག *phyag* भुज, पाणि is the resp. word for ལག the hand; and from the use made of the hand in salutation by orientals, the word has also come to mean: salution and reverence. ཕྱག་གོང་ back of hand, ཕྱག་ངར the wrist, ཕྱག་མཐེབ the thumb, all resp. terms. ཕྱག་དང་པོ་ལ at the first salute; ཕྱག་གྲངས་མེད་པ་ཅན with unnumbered compliments; ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ, ཕྱག་མཛད་པ to pay one's respects, to salute; བརྐྱང་ཕྱག salutation by prostrating the body on the ground; བསྐུམ་ཕྱག salutation by bending the body and touching the ground with the head: ཕྱག་ཕེབས welcome! ཕྱག་ཕེབ་གནང་གཅིག is form of welcome by a host on arrival of a guest; ཕྱག་ཕེབས་སུ་གནང་ id.; ཕྱག་གྱེང་འགྱེལ *phyag-gyeñ hgyel* or ཕྱག་གྱང་འགྱེལ *phyag-gyañ hgyel* suddenly falling on the ground (like the falling of a dilapidated wall) to make salutation: སློབ་པ་ཤཱཀྱ་ཡོད་པའི་དཀྱིལ་དུ་ཕྱག་གྱེང་འགྱེལ་བ་བཞིན་དུ་མཛད་དོ in

the midst of his pupils he saluted (him) by falling down on the ground (*A. 23*).

ཕྱག་མཁར་ *phyag-mkhar* (resp. for མཁར་བ) handstaff.

ཕྱག་འཁུར་ *phyag-ḥkhur W.* = ཕྱག་རྟེན.

ཕྱག་རྒྱ *phyag-rgya* मुष्टि, मुद्रा [the clenched fist, seal] *S.* 1. resp. for རྒྱ a seal; ཕྱག་རྒྱ་འདེབས་པ *phyag-rgya ḥdebs-pa* to seal, to confirm by a seal. 2. a sign or manual gesture; the manner in which the hand and fingers are held by Buddhist saints and lamas when performing certain religious ceremonies or mystical rites; also, symbolic devotional ceremonies by *Tantrik* priests. ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ when making offerings to a deity, term for the peculiar gestures and signs of the hands and fingers. These are different in exhorting, or threatening or in binding a deity to perform some religious duty in the names of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas; and those who are adepts in such mystic signs are said to be able to exercise great power over spirits. It is believed that སྔགས *sñags*, ཕྱག་རྒྱ and ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན (*mantra*, *mudrā* and *samādhi*) are equally efficacious when they are properly uttered or performed. ངག་གི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ the *mudrā* of speech consists in using mystical language and signs; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ the *mudrā* of the mind is meditation on the deity.

ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ I: *phyag-rgya chen-po* **महामुद्रा** is said to be a figurative designation under the *Mādhyamika* doctrine, indicating a mode of attaining *Nirvāṇa* by highly mystically-developed devotees while indulging in sexual embrace; the woman so embraced is called གསང་ཡུམ (private *sakti*). Likewise this sexual ecstasy is termed ཕྱག་རྒྱ་མ *phyag-rgya-ma* or ལས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ *las-kyi-phyag-rgya* **कर्म्मसुद्रा, महासुद्रा.**

ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ II: is decribed in both Sûtra and Tantra. 1. ཕྱག་རྒྱའི་དབྱེ་བ་བླ་ན་མེད། ཆོས་དང་ལས་དང་དམ་ཚིག་དང་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞེས་བརྗོད་དོ the special meaning of *Mahāmudrā* is *Anuttara*, the supreme and absolute doctrine; it is described as the knowledge of *Dharma Karma* (its practice) and the vows. 2. according to the *Tantra*: ཕྱག་ནི་སྟོང་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཏེ། རྒྱ་ནི་འཁོར་བའི་ཆོས་ལས་གྲོལ། ཆེན་པོ་ཟུང་དུ་འཇུག་པ་སྟེ *Phyag* signifies the knowledge of *Çûnyatā*, while *Rgya* conveys the meaning of liberation from worldliness; and *chen-po* signifies both these important functions being brought together. This occult Buddhism was first taught in India by Padma-vajra (the senior), Saraha, Nāgārjūna, Ri-khrod dwañ-phyug, Maitripa, etc., and afterwards it was taken into Tibet by the Tibetan sages such as Marmije, Sgam-po, Phag-gru, Sakya Pan-chen and others (*J. Zañ.*). ཕྱག་རྒྱ་མ *phyag-rgya-ma* **मुद्रा** [a posture of the hands or feet in the practice of *Yoga* or meditation] *S.* But v. preceding paragraph. ཕྱག་རྒྱས་མནན་པ *phyag-rgyas mnan-pa* to overcome evil-spirits by gesticulations; ཕྱག་རྒྱས་འགྲོལ་བ *phyag-rgyas ḥgrol-wa* to set them free, by dissolving the charm (*Jä.*).

ཕྱག་ཆ *phyag-cha* any manual tool or implement, resp. for ལག་ཆ. ཕྱག་ཆས *phyag-chas* instruments (symb. of attributes) carried in the hand, or used in performing religious dances, cf. ཕྱག་མཚན.

ཕྱག་མཆོད *phyag-mchod* for ཕྱག་དང་མཆོད་པ་བྱེད་པ salutation and worshipping.

\+ ཕྱག་བརྙན *phyag-brñan* = འཁོར་གཡོག *ḥkhor-gyog* **परिवार** attendants, retinue.

ཕྱག་སྙིགས *phyag-sñigs* = ཕྱག་གདར, གད་སྙིགས *gad-sñigs* (*Ñag. 38*).

ཕྱག་རྟགས *phyag-rtags* 1. resp. for ལག་རྟགས *lag-rtags* sign of the hand, impression of a

blackened finger in the place of a seal. 2. in Sikkim. hand-token, *i.e.*, a present (*Jä.*).

ཕྱག་རྟེན་ *phyag-rten* = ཕྱལ་བ, ཕྱ་རྟེན་ सन्देश present, souvenir with letter (*Mṅon.*). ཕྱག་བརྟེན་ *phyag-brten* सन्देश [orders, instruction, message]*S.*

ཕྱག་དམ་ *phyag-dam* a seal.

Syn. དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-phrug*; ཐེའུ་ཙེ *theḥu-tse* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱག་དར་པ *phyag-dar-pa* a sweeper, duster; ཕྱག་དར་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ or ཕྱག་དར་ཁྲོད་ पांशुकूल dust-heap; ཕྱག་དར་གྱི་ཁྲོད་ཀྱི་ཆོས་གོས or ན་བཟའ vestment or cowl of a mendicant monk patched with rags gathered from rubbish heaps. ཕྱག་དར་ལེགས་པར་བྱས་པ *phyag-dar legs-par byas-pa* सुशोधनकृत [rendered clean or pure, swept well, cleansed well]*S.* ཕྱག་བདར *phyag-bdar* = གད་དར་བྱེད་པ संस्कार clearing from dust, dusting, making a thing clean: བྱི་དོར་གྱི་ལས *byi-dor-gyi las* the work of cleansing, sweeping, dusting (*Ṅag.* 38).

ཕྱག་དེབ *phyag-deb* occurs in སྙན་འབེབས་ཞུས་པ་ཕྱག་དེབ་ལ (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྱག་རྡོར *Phyag-rdor* or ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *Phyag-na rdo-rje* also called ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lag-na rdo-rje* वज्रपाणि the *Bodhisattva* Dorje Chang or Vajra-pani in his wrathful manifestation, the chief of Tantrik deities.

Syn. གསང་བའི་བདག་པོ *gsaṅ-waḥi bdag-po*; གསང་བ་འཛིན *gsaṅ-wa-ḥdsin*; ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ་གསང་བའི་རྒྱལ *lag-na rdo-rje gsaṅ-waḥi-rgyal*; རྡོ་རྗེ་དབང་ཕྱུག *rdo-rje dwaṅ-phyug*; རྡོ་རྗེ་ཅང *rdo-rje-caṅ*; མཐུ་སྟོབས་བདག་པོ *mthu-stobs bdag-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ་གོས་སྔོན་ཅན *Phyag-na rdo-rje gos-sṅon-can* (གནོད་སྦྱིན་དཔག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་མི་སྦྱི) n. of one of the most terrific manifestations of Vajra Pāni; his body being said to be then 260,000 *yojana* high. In his right hand he carries a flaming pointed *vajra* (thunderbolt), in his left hand he holds the king of eagles; eight huge snakes coiled round his arms and feet serve him for bangles; six thousand tiger skins sewn together form his garment. He prostrates himself before Buddha and prays that he may gain perfection. ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཚན་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་པ, གཟུངས་རྟོགས་དང་བཅས་པ one hundred and eight epithets of Vajra Pāni together with *Dhārani* (contained in *K. g.* ཕ, 73).

‡ ཕྱག་ན་པདྨ *Phyag-na pad-ma* पद्मपाणि an epithet of Avalokites'vara (*Yig. k.* 5).

ཕྱག་དཔུང་ *phyag-dpuṅ* resp. for arm.

ཕྱག་དཔེ *phyag-dpe* resp. for དཔེ་ཆ *dpe-cha* a hand-book, book in general.

+ ཕྱག་སྦལ *phyag-sbal* 1. = བཙོན་ཁང་ prison house. 2. resp. = ཕྱག་གོང་ (*Cs.*).

ཕྱག་ཕྱི *phyag-phyi* = ཞབས་ཕྱི *shabs-phyi* attendant, man-servant; ཕྱག་ཕྱི་བྱེད་པ *phyag-phyi-byed-pa* to be a servant. ཕྱག་ཕྱི་ལ *phyag-phyi-la* or ཕྱག་ཕྱིར་འབྲེང་བ *phyag-phyir ḥbreṅ-wa* to be a follower (of a lama); train of servant, retinue (*Jä.*)

ཕྱག་ཕྱིག *phyag-phyig* 1. a very large numeral; ཕྱག་ཕྱིག་ཟལ་ཟུག་མལ་མལ (*Ya-sel.* 57). 2. फेल [remnants of food, a small portion]*S.*

ཕྱག་བྲིས *phyag-bris* resp. hand-writing, manuscript; but gen. = a letter: བརྩེ་བའི་ཕྱག་བྲིས your kind letter, your friendly correspondence.

ཕྱག་འབུལ *phyag-ḥbul* resp. gift, present.

ཕྱག་འབྱོར *phyag-ḥbyor* = ཕྱག་སོན *phyag-son.*

ཕྱག་མ *phyag-ma* संमार्जनी broom, duster, mop.

ཕྱག་སྨན *phyag-sman* 1. resp. for སྨན *sman.* 2. = ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten.*

ཕྱག་ཚང་ *phyag-tshaṅ* = མ་ཆེན सूपकार a cook: གཡོས་ཀྱི་བརྟན་བཙོས་ཀུན་ལ་མཁས། དེ་ནི་ཕྱག་ཚང་ཡིན་པར་བཤད

he who knows the science of cooking is said to be a cook (*Cān.*).

ཕྱག་འཚལ་བ *phyag-tshal-wa* नमः bowing down, profound salutation (*A. K. 1-2*). The erroneous Budh. etymology is: ཕྱག= sweeping out all defilements and འཚལ་བ= begging for virtue and blessing; in making prayers or reciting *mantras* one should bend his head respectfully and then prostrate himself on the ground (*Spyod. 17*). ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ *phyag-htshal-lo* नमः I salute.

ཕྱག་མཛོད *phyag-mdsod* one in whose hand the treasury is; a treasurer.

Syn. མཛོད་པ *mdsod-pa*; ནོར་གཉེར *nor-gñer*; བང་མཛོད་པ *baṅ-mdsod-pa*; ནོར་སྐྱོངས *noa-skyoṅs*; ནོར་བསྲུངས *nor-bsruṅs*; ནོར་གནས་པ *nor-gnas-pa*; མཛོད་འཛིན *mdsod-hdsin* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱག་རྫས *phyag rdsas* resp. for ནོར་རྫས *nor-rdsas.*

ཕྱག་ཞབས *phyag-shabs* resp. for རྐང་ལག *rkaṅ-lag* (*Schtr.*).

ཕྱག་འོས *phyag-hos* पूज्य worthy of salutation, worshipful.

ཕྱག་ར *phyag-ra* prob. for ཕྱག་གྲ *phyag-gra* privy, water-closet. In *W.* also ཕྱག་ས *phyag-sa.*

ཕྱག་ལན *phyag-lan* reply, the return for a salutation, reciprocal greeting.

ཕྱག་ལས *phyag-las*=ཕྲིན་ལས *phrin-las* resp. for ལས work, business.

+ ཕྱག་ལས་ཁོམ *phyas-las khom* resp. for ར་རོ་བ *ra-ro-wa.*

ཕྱག་ལེན *phyag-len* resp. for ལག་ལེན practice, excercise, also ceremony.

ཕྱག་སེན *phyag-sen* resp. for སེན་མོ nails.

ཕྱག་སོན *phyag-son*=ཕྱག་འཇོར receipt of cash, cash in hand (*Yig. k.*).

ཕྱག་སྲོལ *phyag-srol* law, regulation; tradition (*Jä.*).

ཕྱག་ལྷམ *phyag-lham* a kind of slipper which the Buddhist monks in ancient India were permitted to wear: དགེ་སློང་གཅིག་ཡན་ཆད་ཕྱག་ལྷམ་འབྱིང་མིག་མ་གསོལ་བ only the དགེ་སློང and those above him may wear slippers with a hole at the centre (*A. 22*).

ཕྱང་ངེ་བ *phyaṅ-ṅe-wa* 1. hanging down; (acc. to *Cs.*, འཇོལ་ལེ་བ). 2. क्षाम slender, slight-made; acc. to *Sch.*, straight or stretched (*Jä.*). See འཕྱང་བ *hphyaṅ-wa.*

ཕྱང་ཆད *phyaṅ-chad*=ཐག་ཆད certain, sure, decided.

ཕྱང་ཕྲུལ *phyaṅ-phrul* आभरण necklace; pendant ornaments (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱང་ཡར *phyaṅ-yar*=འཕྲིན་ལས *hphrin-las.*

ཕྱད་པར་ལུང་སྟོན་པ *phyad-par luṅ-ston-pa* वचस व्याकरण [uncurtailed explanation or exposition]*S.*

ཕྱད་ཕྱོད *phyad-phyod* or ཕྱད་དེ་ཕྱོད་དེ adv. descriptive of uncertainty of movement, *e.g.*, not going by the straight path: རྟ་ལ་བཞོན་ནས་ཕྱད་ཕྱོད་ཡང་ཐོང་དུ་འགྲོ་ཞིང riding on a horse going this way and that way. ཕྱད་ཕྱད *phyad-phyad* awkward gambols, clumsy attempts at dancing (*Jä.*).

ཕྱད་པ *phyad-pa* also འཕྱད་པ *hphyad-pa* constant, firm, persevering. ཕྱད་པར *phyad-par* always, continually, perpetually.

+ ཕྱན་པ *phyan-pa*=རྒྱུན་པར་ཡང་ཡང་འཁོར continually revolving; uninterrupted revolution.

ཕྱམ *phyam* धरणी; also ཕྱམ་རྡིགས the resting beam of a staircase or ladder. Also: prop, bracket, mortice: ཕྱམ་སྣས *phyam-ṣñas* the transverse ledges on which rafters of a roof rest. ཕྱམ་གྱི་སྤྱི་རྟེན *phyam-gyi spyi-rten* कूट projecting bracket.

ཕྱམ་ཕྱད་ *phyam-phyad* = མཉམ་ཉིད་ *mñam-ñid* state of evenness; equality.

ཕྱར་བ *phyar-wa* to let float, hoist (a flag).

Syn. སྒྲེང་བ *sgreñ-wa*; སློངས་པ *sloñs-pa*. (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱར་ཁ *phyar-kha* blame, affront, insult.

ཕྱར་ཕྱུར *phyar-phyur* (གྲངས) खवर n. of a large numeral (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཕྱར་གཡེང་ཅན *phyar-gyeñ-can* (འདུ་འཛིན་ལ་དགའ་ཉིད་ནམ་གཡེང་ཆེ་བ) given up to enjoyment of worldly happiness.

✝ **ཕྱལ** *phyal* = སྐུ་ཡི་ལྟོ་བ *sku-yi lto-wa* belly, stomach (*Cs.*). ཕྱལ་ཕྱང་ངེ *phyal-phyañ-ñe* or ཕྱལ་མོ *phyal-mo* prominent or hanging paunch.

ཕྱལ་ཕྱེལ *phyal-phyel* n. of a large number: ཕྱལ་ཕྱེལ་ཁྲུད་ཁྲུད་ཟར་ཟེར་དང་ཕྱི་བཀན་དུ་ཉལ་བ (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཕྱལ་ཕྱོལ *phyal-phyol* नमस् [bowing down]*S.*; ཕྱལ་ལེ་བ *phyal-le-wa* = མཉམ level, prostrate.

ཕྱི *phyi* 1. adv. behind, backwards: ཕྱི་བཀན་དུ་ཉལ་བ to lie on one's back; ཕྱི་འགྲོ་རྒྱབ་པ *phyi-hgro rgyab-pa C.*, to retreat, to walk backwards quickly; ཕྱི་ན behind; ཕྱི་ནས from behind; but see also under 3. below. ཕྱི་འགྲོ་བ to walk behind; ཕྱི་ལྕག a back-hand blow; ཕྱི་མིག་ལྟ་བ to look behind, also ཕྱི་མིག a backward look; ཕྱི་རྟིང་ the heel. 2. or ཕྱི་ལ *phyi-la* after, afterwards, adv. of time; སྔ་ཕྱི earlier and later, also former and latter; ཕྱི་འཕེལ subsequent increase; དུས་ཕྱི་བཞིན་ན at a later period, sometime afterwards (*Dzl.*); དེའི་ཕྱི་ཉིན་ལ on the following day (*Jä.*). 3. also ཕྱི་ན, outside; ཕྱིའི the outer; ཕྱི་ཡི་སོ་ནམས husbandry, farming (*Glr.*); ཕྱི་ཡི་རྒྱ་མཚོ the outer sea, the ocean; ཕྱི་ཡི་མི people from abroad, foreigner strange people; ཕྱི་ཡུལ foreign land; མགྲོན་ནམ་ཕྱི་མི་དག་འོངས་ན (when) either guests or strangers have come; ཕྱི་ནས་ནང་ལ་ཞུགས་སོ came indoors from without; ཕྱི་དགྲ *phyi-dgra* foreign enemy; ཕྱི་རྒོལ *phyi-rgol* प्रतिवादिन् adversary, antagonist (in a lawsuit or controversy); ཕྱོགས་ཕྱི་མ *phyogs-phyi-ma* id.

ཕྱི་ཐག *phyi-thag* in future, eventually, afterwards, in remote future (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *8*). ཕྱི་ཐག་རིང་པོ = ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ future life: ཕྱི་ཐག་སྙིང་པོ་མ་མཐོང་གནས་འདིར་བསྡད། resided here not having seen anything that would profit (him) in the next life (*A. 6*).

ཕྱི་ཐན *phyi-than* a threat, menace.

ཕྱི་དར *phyi-dar* later development: ཕྱི་དར་གྱི་དུས period of later development or diffusion: ཕྱི་དར་སྔར་དར *phyi-dar sñar-dar* earlier introduction of Buddha and its later development.

ཕྱི་དྲོ *phyi-dro* or ཕྱི་རོ *phyi-ro* अपराह्ण; colloq. "*phi-ro*," the evening: ཕྱི་དྲོ་སྔ་དྲོའི་དུས་དྲུག་ཏུ during the six times between morning and evening (*Zam. 4*).

ཕྱི་བདར་བྱེད་པ *phyi-bdar byed-pa* is explained as གང་ཕྱིགས་སོགས་ལ་ཕྱགས་ནས་གཙང་མ་བཟོས་ཀྱི to make clean by sweeping away whatever is filthy (*Ñag. 38*).

ཕྱི་ནང *phyi-nañ* 1. the outside and inside; ཕྱི་ནང་བསྒྱུར to turn inside out; ཕྱི་ནང་གཉིས་ཀ་སྨིན་པ ripe both as to the outside and inside. ཕྱི་པའི་ཕྱི་གཙང་, ནང་པའི་ནང་གཙང Hindus clean outside, Buddhists pure inside;—so say the Buddhists of Ladak. ཕྱི་ནང་གཙང་ pure as to thought and action; ཕྱི་ནང་བར་གསུམ the three inner outer and intermediate (provinces, etc.). 2. inside: ཕྱི་ནང་དུ་རྒྱངས་ཏེ *phyi-nañ-du rgyañs-te* calling in from outside:

ཁྱམ་ཐོག་ཏུ་གཤེགས་པ་ཞིག་ཕྱི་ནང་དུ་ཀྲུངས་ཏེ calling inside one who had gone on to the roof (*A. 113*). ཕྱི་ནང་མིན *phyi-nañ-min* अनभ्यन्तर [not in the interior, *i.e.*, an outsider]*S.*

ཕྱི་ནས *phyi-nas* 1. in future, in time to come, later on; from outside. 2. = རྗེས་ནས *rjes-nas* again, subsequently (*A. K. 1-6*). ཕྱི་ནས་གདུང་ *phyi-nas-gduñ* = འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa* repentance (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱི་ནུར *phyi-nur* = ཕྱི་འཐེན *phyi-hthen* (*Yig. 83*). ཕྱི་ནུར་མེད་པ *phyi-nur med-pa* or ཕྱི་ནུད་མེད་པ *phyi-nud med-pa* without fail.

ཕྱི་ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *phyi-phyag byed-pa* to request for the last time; to bid farewell, to take leave.

ཕྱི་འཕྲོད *phyi-hphrod* सायाह्न [the evening]*S.*

ཕྱི་བ *phyi-wa* 1. in colloq. "*chi-phi*" the large marmot found throughout Tibet. 2. v. འབྱི་བ *hbyi-wa.*

ཕྱི་ཕུར *phyi-pur* a kind of ornament, similar to ཕན.

ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma* see also ཕྱི་མོ *phyi-mo* 1. आयत्यां later, subsequent, following: སྔ་མ་མ་ཞུ་ཕྱི་མ་ཟ་བ not having digested the first (meal), to eat additional quantities; ཕྱི་མ་རྣམས the later ones, the modern; ཉལ་བའི་ཕྱི་མ *ñal-wahi phyi-ma* the last going to bed. 2. आगामी, अवर the posterior. ཕྱི་མ་ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma phyi-ma* each following one, every one consecutive in a series (*Jä.*). ཕྱི་མའི་མཐའ *phyi-mahi-mthah* अपरान्त [western border, extreme end]*S.* ཕྱི་མའི་དུས *phyi-mahi-dus* पश्चात्काल, सम्पराय [future or after-time]*S.*

ཕྱི་མོ *phyi-mo* 1. grand mother. 2. सूक्ष्म कला [small particle]*S.* 3. late, as adv. or adj.; also, last, the latest, as sbst. ཕྱི་མོར་འགྱུར་བ to have become late; ཕྱི་མོ་རྣམས those who came last; colloq. ཁོ་རང་རྟག་པ་རེ་ཤིག་ཕྱི་མོ་སླེབས *kho-rañ rtag-pa-re-shig phyi-mo slebs* he always arrives late. In *W.* and Sikkim sounds "*phi-mo.*"

ཕྱི་བཞིན *phyi-bshin* or ཕྱིར་བཞིན adv. and postp. after; ཕྱི་བཞིན་འགྲོ་བ, འབྲང་བ to pursue; also a follower; ཕྱི་བཞིན་ཕྱིན་པ, འོང་བ, འགྲོ་བ to go after, etc. ཕྱི་བཞིན་ཕྱི་བཞིན *phyi-bshin phyi-bshin* = རྗེས་རྗེས་སུ (*Mñon.*). ཕྱི་བཞིན་འབྲང་བའི་དགེ་སྦྱོང་ *phyi-bshin hbrañ-wahi dge-sbyoñ* अनुश्रमण [an attendant S′ramaṇa, one resembling a S′ramaṇa]*S.*

ཕྱི་རབས *phyi-rabs* the later generation, posterity.

ཕྱི་རིག་པའི་བོན་སྡེ་གསུམ *phyi rig-pahi bon-de gsum* the three sûtras of Bon in reference to their outer doctrine:—(1) ཀྱི་གཏོ་འབུམ་ནག་པོ། (2) རིན་ཆེན་ཀྱི་ཀུན་འབུམ་ཁྲོ། (3) གཙུག་ལག་གི་དཔལ་འབུམ་དཀར་པོ. These three are said to have been delivered by Shenrab on the top of Sumeru mountain to king *Koñ-tse Hphrul.*

ཕྱི་རིམ *phyi-rim,* in Pāli बाहिर पट्टिक outer-zone.

ཕྱི་རོལ *phyi-rol* the outer side, outside. མལ་གྱི་ཕྱི་རོལ the outside of the bed (*Glr.*); ཕྱི་རོལ་ན—ཏུ,—ནས are adverbs equiv. to ཕྱི་ན, ཕྱི་རུ, ཕྱི་ནས outside, out of doors, from without; also occur as postp. on the outside of, etc. In mysticism: གདོན་བགེགས་ཕྱི་རོལ་ཏུ་འཛིན་པ to believe goblins and demons to be really existing in the outer world. ཕྱི་རོལ་པའི་དབང་པོ་ལྔ *phyi-rol-pahi dwañ-po lña* the five external members of the body which are: ལག་པ hand, རྐང་པ the legs, འཕོ་བ the belly, འདོམས privities, ངག the speech. ཕྱི་རོལ་གྱི་དོན་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ *phyi-rol-gyi don yod-par-smra* बाह्यार्थवादी [a class of Buddhist philosophers who maintained that the external world was real]*S.* ཕྱི་རོལ་པ *phyi-rol-pa* or ཕྱི་པ *phyi-pa* a non-Buddhist, more particularly a Brāhmanist;

ཕྱི་རོལ་པའི་ *phyi-rol pahi* or ཕྱི་པའི་ཆོས་ *phyi-pahi chos* the doctrine of the non-Buddhists.

ཕྱི་ལག་ནག་ནང་འབྲེལ་བ་ *phyi-lag nañ-hbrel-wa* to have confidential conference, to discuss any matter without letting the public know it.

ཕྱི་ལེབ་ *phyi-leb* a felt rug (*Rtsii. 46*).

ཕྱི་ཤོས་ *phyi-ços* पश्चिम behind, later, latest.

Syn. རྗེས་མ་ *rjes-ma*; རྟིང་མ་ *rtiñ-ma* (*Mñon.*). v. ཕྱི་མ་ *phyi-ma.*

ཕྱི་བཤོལ་ *phyi-bçol*=ཕྱིར་ལོག་རྒྱབ་པ་ *phyir-log rgyab-pa* (*Ya-sel. 31*).

ཕྱི་ས་ *phyi-sa*=མི་གཙང་མ་ विट् excrements: མི་གཙང་ཕྱི་ས་ཕྱི་རོལ་དོར་ unclean things and ordure throw out (*Zam. 4*); རྗེས་སུ་ཕྱི་ས་ཟ་བ་དང་ afterwards (it was their lot) to eat dung (*Dug. 10*).

ཕྱིང་པ་ *phyiñ-pa* (བལ་ཕྱི) नमत, कम्बल [the quantity of wool necessary for making a blanket] *S.*; felt much used by Dokpa nomads of Tibet for tents and carpets. ཕྱིང་འདུད་པ་ *phyiñ-hdud-pa* to make felt, to mill (*Sch.*); ཕྱིང་གུར་ *phyiñ-gur* felt tent, a Dokpa hut; ཕྱིང་སྟན་ *phyiñ-stan* felt-carpet.

ཕྱིང་དཀར་བ་ *Phyiñ-dkar-wa* n. of a place in Tibet; ཇོ་བོ་ཕྱིང་དཀར་པ་ n. of an image of Buddha of that place (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྱིང་བྱ་སྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *Phyiñ-bya Stag-rtse rdsoñ* n. of a district in Lhokha near *Rphuñ-rgyas* (*Loñ.* ༢, *14*).

ཕྱིད་ *phyid* after, following; ཕྱིད་ཉིན་ *phyid-ñin* the day after to morrow (*Cs. Jä.*).

ཕྱིད་པ་ *phyid-pa* 1.=འདང་བ་ to suffice, to be sufficient: ལྟོ་གོས་མི་ཕྱིད་ *lto-gos mi-phyid* food and dress were not enough, did not suffice; ཚེ་ཕྱིད་པ་ *tshe-phyid-pa* to suffice life, to sustain life. 2. to freeze, become frozen: བྱང་གི་མཚོ་རྣམས་ཕྱིད་བྱུང་ *byañ-gi mtsho-rnams phyid-byuñ* the northern lakes have become frozen.

ཕྱིན་པ་ *phyin-pa* 1. (རྟ, གམ to go), set out: ལམ་དུ་ཕྱི་ཡུལ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ *lam-du phyi-yul-du phyin-pa* gone on a journey; ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ gone to the country, gone to the other side of the sea, done thoroughly: གལ་ཏེ་ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ན་ if I go into the house (*A. K.*). 2. to reach, come to, arrive at: མི་ལ་འདིར་ཕྱིན་ནམ་ཞེས་འདྲིས་སོ་ has Mila arrived here—thus they asked; ཆུ་དེ་ཤིང་གི་སྟེང་དུ་ཕྱིན་ནས་པདྨའི་མེ་ཏོག་ལྡིང་སོང་ *chu-de ciñ-gi steñ-du phyin-nas padmahi me-tog ldiñ soñ* when the water had reached above the tree the lotus-flower floated. མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ་ to reach the end, to complete; also a perfected one, a saint: སྒོམ་པ་གསུམ་མཐར་ཕྱིན་པའི་བརྡར་ as a sign of having completed the three stages of meditation.

ཕྱིན་ *phyin* 1. that which is to arrive, what is subsequent: ཕྱིན་ཆད་ *phyin-chad* later, hereafter; ཕྱིན་ཆད་སྡོམ་ *phyin-chad sdom* bound over for the time to come; ཕྱིན་ཆད་དེ་ལྟར་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག་ henceforth do not act like that; ད་ཕྱིན་ཆད་ from the present moment, from henceforth; དེ་ཕྱིན་ཆད་ since, since that time, ever since. 2. for ཕྱི་ outside (*Jä.*) ཕྱིན་རྩིག་པ་མེད་དེ་ as there was no wall outside; ཕྱིན་དགྲ་ *phyin-dgra* a foreign enemy (*Glr.*); ཕྱིན་ལས་ *phyin-las* outside business, foreign affairs.

ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ་ *phyin-ci log-pa* विपर्यास, विपरित, विरुद्ध that which is false or deceptive or mistaken; ཕྱི་ཅི་ལོག་གིས་བསླད་དེ་ *phyi-ci log-gis slad-de* corrupt, depraved by perversity (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་ *phyin-ci ma-log-pa* it is a fact; བདེན་པ་ལྟ་བ་ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་ correct view, opinion (*Pth.*); བློ་ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་ with a never-erring mind (*Mil.*) (*Jä.*); སེམས་ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ་ a perverted mind; ལྟ་བ་ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ་ false view or doctrine; ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་ incontrovertible (*K. d.* ཅ, *47*). ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་བརྗོད་ *phyin-ci log-brjod*

blasphemy; syn. སྨད་པའི་ཚིག *sman-pahi-tshig*, བསྐུར་བ་འདེབས *bskur-wa-hdebs* (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱིན་ཕྱོད *phyin-phyod* (གྲངས) n. of a numeral.

ཕྱིར *phyir* adv. again, back: ཕྱིར་འདོང་བ to return [1. adv. back, towards the back, behind; ཕྱིར་འོང་བ to come back, to return (*Dzl.*); used in a special sense rel. to re-birth: ལན་གཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ once to return (to this life); ཕྱིར་འདུག་པ to remain behind, at home (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིར་འཇོག་པ to leave behind, at home, to lay aside, to lay up (*Dzl.*); again (rursus), ཕྱིར་ལང་བ to get up again, after having fallen; ཕྱིར་ལྡོག་པ *phyir-ldog-pa*, ལོག་པ to come back again, to return; ཕྱིར་ལྡོག་པའི་ལམ *phyir ldog-pahi lam* the way back, the return (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པ *phyir mi-ldog-pa* the not taking place of relapses, the prevention of them (*Lt.*); ཕྱིར་ཟློག་པ *phyir-zlog-pa* to bring back, to draw off, to divert from; ཕྱིར་སོས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to return to life; ཕྱིར་སངས་ནས having recovered (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིར་མ་ལ་སྨྲས་པ he replied to his mother (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིར་ཁ་ལོག་ཞོན་པ to make one ride backward with the face to the horse's tail. 2. postp., *e.g.*, behind, after: ངའི་ཕྱིར་ཀྱེ་འགྲོ (*Pth.*) will you follow me?] from *Jä.*

ཕྱིར II: बहिः outside, forth, out; ཕྱིར་ལ from an interior to an exterior place, ཕྱིར་བསྐྱུད་པ to cast out; ཀུན་ཕྱིར་འཐོན་ཏེ all coming forth; ཕྱིར་འབྱུང་བ to come out; ཕྱིར་སྐྱུར་བ *phyir-skyur-wa* to cast out, ཕྱིར་བསྟན་ནས turned inside out (the lining of a coat) (*Glr.*); ཁང་པ་ལས་ཕྱུགས་ཕྱིར་བདས *khan-pa-las phyugs phyir bdas* drove forth the cattle from the house; ཕྱིར་མར་མེ་བཞག་ཡོད placed the lamp outside; སྒོ་ཕྱིར་མ་གཏོང་བ not to let out at the door (*Jä*); ཕྱི་ལ་ཁྱི་བཏང་ let out the dog. ཕྱིར་རྒོལ outside aggressor, foreign foe; ཕྱིར་འབྲོལ་བ to expel; ཕྱིར་བསྲིངས *phyir-bsriñs* sent off. ཕྱིར་མཆེད་པ *phyir-mched-pa* to reveal a secret, to spread or let out confidential news or information. ཕྱི་ནང་གི་གཞུང་དོན་གལ་ཆེ་རྣམས་རང་གི་བུ་སྤུན་ཕ་མ་མཛེས་བུང་སོགས་ཏེ་འབྲེལ་སུ་ལ་ཡང་ཕྱིར་མཆེད་མི་བྱེད the important policy of the state whether of public or of private interest should not be revealed to one's own son, brother, parents, wife, and near relations, or to any whomsoever (*D. çel. 13*).

ཕྱིར III: or ཕྱིར་དུ 1. कारण, हेतुः postp. because of, on account of, by or through: ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཁྱོད་འདི་ལྟར་གྱུར through what have you become like this (*Dzl.*); ཅིའི་ཕྱིར why, wherefore; ང་རང་ཁྱོ་ཕེབ་པའི་ཕྱིར་སླེབས་སོང་ I have come because he came; གནོད་པའི་ཕྱིར་དུ because of having done you harm (*Mil.*). 2. for, for the sake of, in order to, for the purpose of: ཡས་ནས་ཐུབ་པའི་ཕྱིར་རྣོ་གྱི་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་བཙུགས the plumes of vultures were stuck up in order to roof him in overhead (*Pth. 128b.*); གདུལ་བྱ་དང་བ འདྲེན་པའི་ཕྱིར *gdul-bya dañ-wa hdren-pahi phyir* with the object of attracting converts; དགོས་པའི་ཕྱིར because it is necessary.

ཕྱིར IV: adv. afterwards, subsequently.

ཕྱིར་བཅིལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *phyir-bcil-war byed-pa* = བགེགས་བྱེད་པ to obstruct, to put hindrance to.

ཕྱིར་བཅོས་པ *phyir-bcos-pa* or ལན་གདབ་པ = ལན་འདེབས་པ to reply, return; प्रतिविधान [remedy]*S.*

ཕྱིར་དྲང་བ *phyir-drañ-wa* प्रतिलोम [against the hair or grain; disagreeable, hostile]*S.*

ཕྱིར་ཕྱོགས *phyir-phyogs* = ཕྱིར་ལོག पराङ्मुख [having the face turned back; disinclined towards; regardless of]*S.* དམ་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་བྲལ་ཏེ་ཆོས་ལས་ཕྱིར་ཕྱོགས being devoid of holy virtues he turns his back on religion (*Khrid. 17*). ཕྱིར་ཕྱོགས་པ *phyir phyogs-pa* = ཁ་ཕྱིར་ལྟ་བ to look back or forth (*Mñon. A. K. 1-12*).

ཕྱིར་འབུར་བ *phyir-hbur-wa* विप्लुत [to confound]*S.*

ཕྱིར་འབྲང་བ *phyir-ḥbrañ-wa*=རྗེས་སུ་ཕྱོགས་པ or རྗེས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ *rjeṣ-su ṣpyod-pa* to follow, to imitate, to go to imitate, to go in the foot-steps (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱིར་མི་ནུར་བ *phyir mi-nur-wa* अप्रतिवर्त्तन [not to change place with]*S.*

ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ *phyir mi-ḥoñ-wa* अनागामी [that will not have to come back; the *Anāgāmins* are those who will not have to be born in the world again]*S.* ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ་ལ་འཇུག་པ *phyir mi-ḥoñ-wa-la ḥjug-pa* अनागामिप्रतिपन्न [one who has attained to the state of *anāgāmi*]*S.* ཕྱིར་འོང་བ *phyir-ḥoñ-wa* प्रत्यागमन [to come back]*S.* ཕྱིར་ལན་འོང་ཞིན་གྱི་ངོ་ཤུས copy of a reply that has come afterwards. ཕྱིར་ལན་འོང་ཞིན་གྱི་ངོ་ཤུས *phyir-lan ḥoñ-zin-gyi ño-çuṣ* true copy of a reply received (*Yig. k.*).

ཕྱིས *phyiṣ* 1.=ད་གཟོད *da-gzod* and ད་སྡོད *da-ṣdod* (*Mñon.*) adv. of time and place: late, last; at the back, behind, to the rear. Often with ན: ཕྱིས་ན་བྱུང་ནས having come later, or at last; ཕྱིས་ན་ངོ་དོད་འབྱུང་བས because cries for help were arising in the rear. ཕྱིས་ནས afterwards, later, hereafter; ཕྱིས་ཤིག་ན at a later time, དུས་ཕྱིས་ཤིག་ན id. Occasionally used like a postp., *e.g.*, མིག་བལྟས་པའི་ཕྱིས after he had beheld, after having seen. ཕྱིས་ལམ་ཁེགས་པ *phyiṣ-lam khegṣ-pa* to prevent the recurrence of a fault, guilt, mistake or irregularity (*D. çel. 10*). 2. sbst. rag, scrap of cloth: ལག་ཕྱིས rag for the hands, སྣ་ཕྱིས nose-rag.

ཕྱིས་སྐྱེས *phyiṣ-ṣkyeṣ* younger brother or sister.

Syn. ནུ་བོ *nu-ḇo*; གཅུང་པོ *gcuñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱིས་བཅོས *phyiṣ-ḇcoṣ* प्रतिकार amendment, reparation.

ཕྱིས་ཆོས་རྒྱུན *phyiṣ choṣ-rgyun*=རྗེས་སུ་ཆོས་རྒྱུན *rjeṣ-su choṣ-rgyun*: ཕྱིས་ཆོས་རྒྱུན་དང་བར་མའི་མཛད་ཆེན the later development of religion and the intermediate great deeds (*Yig. k.*).

+ ཕྱིས་བུ *phyiṣ-bu*=སྣོད *ṣnod* a vessel.

ཕྱིས་འབྱུང *phyiṣ-byuñ*=རྗེས་སུ་འབྱུང་རྒྱུ anything that will happen afterwards; after consequences (*Rtsii.*). ཕྱིས་འབྱུང་ཇི་བྱེད *phyiṣ-ḥbyuñ ji-byeḏ* what to be done when a thing happens afterwards, *i.e.*, to provide for a contingency (*Yig. k.*).

ཕྱུག *phyug* or ཕྱུག་པོ *phyug-po* adj. rich: ཕྱུག་པོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནོར་ཕྲོགས་ནས། དབུལ་པོ་རྣམས་ལ་སྦྱིན་པར་བྱ།། the wealth of the rich being taken away from them should be distributed to the poor. ཕྱུག་པོ་རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་གསུམ there are three classes of rich people:—(1) རབ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཕྱུག་པོ the best who are rich in righteousness (religion); (2) འབྲིང་མི་ཡིས་ཕྱུག་པོ the intermediate who are rich in men (friend, relation flowers); (3) ཐ་ནོར་གྱི་ཕྱུག་པོ the last are those who are rich in possessions. ཕྱུག་མོ *phyug-mo* a rich lady; ཕྱུག་ཁྱད riches, wealth, opulence; ཕྱུག་པར་འགྱུར་བ to grow rich; ཕྱུག་དབུལ rich and poor; ཕྱུག་དབུལ་མེད no difference between rich and poor (*Jä.*).

Syn. ནོར་ལྡན *nor-ḻdan*; འབྱོར་ལྡན *ḥbyor-ḻdan*; ཡོ་བྱད་ལྡན *yo-byaḏ-ḻdan*; རྫས་ལྡན *rdsaṣ-ḻdan*; ནོར་གྱིས་ཕྱུག་པ *nor-gyiṣ phyug-pa*; དབང་ཕྱུག་པ *dwañ-phyug-pa*; ཕྱུག་པོ *phyug-po*; ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-ḇdag*; གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; དཔོན་འགོ *dpon-ḥgo*; དཔོན་མགོ *dpon-mgo*; མགོ་འདྲེན *mgo-ḥdren*; རྗེ་བོ *rje-wo*; ཕྱུག་ཆེན *phyug-chen*; ལྷག་འབྱོར *lhag-ḥbyor*; ཡང་དག་འབྱོར *yañ-dag-ḥbyor*; འདྲིན་པ *ḥdrin-pa*; ཇོ་བོ *jo-ḇo*; མངའ་བདག *mñaḥ-ḇdag*; མགོ་དཔོན *mgo-dpon*; ནོར་དབང *nor-dwañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱུགས *phyugṣ* पशु all beasts that can be domesticated or subjugated by man: camel, horse, yak, cow, sheep, goat, etc., gen. translated "cattle": ཕྱུགས་སྐྱོང *phyugṣ-ṣkyoñ* herdsman; ཕྱུགས་ཀྱིས་ཕྱུག rich in cattle, cattle-wealth (*Mñon.*). ཕྱུགས་དང་མཚོངས

phyugs-dan mtshuns पशुवत् brute-like: ཆང་གིས་ཀུན་ཏུ་གཡེངས་པའི་ཡིད། མི་དེ་ཕྱུགས་དང་མཚུངས་པ་ཡིན (*K. du.* ༡, *51*) the man whose mind is under the influence of wine is like a brute; གང་ཞིག་གཞན་དོན་མི་སེམས་པ། དེ་ཡི་རྡོད་པ་ཕྱུགས་དང་མཚུངས whoever does not think of other persons' interests, his behaviour is similar to that of beasts (*Cāṇ.*). ཕྱུགས་དེབ *phyugs-deb*=ཕྱུགས་རྩིས *phyugs-rtsis* a register or account of cattle. ཕྱུགས་བདག *phyugs-bdag*=དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ *dwan-phyug chen-po* पशुपति Mahes'vara (*Mnon.*); ཕྱུགས་འདུལ *phyugs-hdul* taming of beasts, breaking in horses and mules, domesticating animals (*Behu. 174*); ཕྱུགས་གཡང་མོ *phyugs-gyan-mo* cattle which have lived a great many years (*Yig. 8*).

+ ཕྱུགས་ཕྱུང་ *phyugs-phyun*=གཞོན་ནུ་མ *gshon-nu-ma* a youthful maiden.

ཕྱུང་བ *phyun-wa*=བཏོན་པ or དབྱུང་བ (*Mnon.*). 1. really perf. of, but sometimes used instead of, འབྱིན་པ *hbyin-pa* (*Rdo. 46*) to cast out, throw away; banish. 2. to be in excess, to be more than what is required or can be accommodated in a vessel (*Yig. 28*). 3. sbst. the excess or overflow of a thing in a vessel (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྱུར་བུ *phyur-bu* 1. hay-rick, shock of sheaves, heap of sticks (*Jä.*). 2. the solid substance obtained from milk devoid of butter: ཕྱུར་སྐམ *phyur-skam* dried curds (*Rtsii. 49*).

ཕྱེ I: *phye* 1. flour, meal, flour of parched barley=རྩམ་པ. 2. for ཕྱེ་མ *phye-ma* dust, powder, etc.; ཕྱེ་འཐག་པ *phye hthag-pa* or ཕྱེར་འཐག་པ *phyer-hthag-pa* to reduce to flour. རྒྱགས་ཕྱེ *rgyags-phye* flour as provision for a journey=རྩམ་པ, also parched meal; ལྕགས་ཕྱེ *lcags-phye* iron filings; རྡོ་ཕྱེ *rdo-phye* stone reduced to powder, small particles of stone; སྤོས་ཕྱེ *spos phye*, ཙན་དན་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མ *tsan-dan-gyi phye-ma* fumigating powder, sandal-wood powder; བག་ཕྱེ *bag-phye* wheat flour or barley meal; བྲག་ཕྱེ *brag-phye* small fragments of stone produced by stone-cutting; ཤིང་ཕྱེ *çin-phye* saw-dust; གསེར་ཕྱེ *gser-hye* gold-dust (from *Jä.*).

ཕྱེ II: occurs as pf. and imperat. of འབྱེད་པ *q. v.*

ཕྱེ་གཏོར *phye-gtor* बलि offerings made of barley-flour to spirits (*Jig. 36*).

ཕྱེ་མ *phye-ma* चूर्ण powder, dust, v. ཕྱེ *phye.*

ཕྱེ་མ་ལེབ *phye-ma-leb* a butterfly (*Yig. 36*).

ཕྱེ་ལེབ་སེར་ཁྲ *phye-leb ser-khra* n. of a vegetable medicine: ཕྱེ་ལེབ་སེར་ཁྲས་སོ་སྙིན་ཀྲུ་ཧོག་འཇོམས.

ཕྱེད *phyed* अर्ध half; ནམ་ཕྱེད midnight, ཟླ་ཕྱེད *zla-phyed* half a month. ཕྱེད་ཀ *phyed-ka* अर्ध one half (*A. K. 40*). ཕྱེད་ཀྲུང་ *phyed-krun*=སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *skyil-krun* drawing in one leg and stretching out the other. ཕྱེད་སྐྱིལ་བ *phyed-skyil-wa* to sit in a cross-legged posture but not exactly in the manner of Buddha: རྟོག་པ་མེད་པར་ཕྱེད་སྐྱིལ་ལུས་གནད་བཅས with the real body seated in a cross legged posture but not meditating (*A. 11*). ཕྱེད་གླིང་ *phyed-glin* peninsula. ཕྱེད་མ partner to one half: འདིའི་ནང་ན་ངའི་ཕྱེད་མ་ཞིག་ཀྱང་ཡོད་དེ as I have still a partner in this business.

ཕྱེད་པ *phyed-pa*=འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa* to change, changing; མི་ཕྱེད་དྭངས་པ *mi-phyed dwans-pa* a mind that does not change and remains firm (*Yig. 42*). ཕྱེད་པོ *phyed-po* that which has changed.

ཕྱེན *phyen*=འོག་རླུང་དྲི་མ *hog-rlun dri-ma* (vulg. in Sikk. and *W.* pronounced as *phen*) wind, flatulence: ནམ་ཕྱེད་ཕྱི་ཕྱུ་རུ་ཕྱེན་

ཕ

བཏང་ at midnight the child let go a wind (*Dag. 4*); ཕྱེན་ཤོར་སོང་ *phyen-çor-soñ* a wind has escaped (*Jä.*).

ཕྱེམ་རེད *phyem-red* the whole afternoon, *e.g.*, from 1 P.M., to 3 P.M. (*K. d.* ཤ, པ, *396*; བ, *48*).

ཕྱོ་ཕྱོ *phyo-phyo* is defined as ཁྱི་ལ་རྦད་པ *khyi-la rbad-pa* to incite or set on a dog.

ཕྱོགས *phyogs* 1. दिक् that part which borders on another greater part, the base, the side, the outskirts; with reference to any place—the direction or quarter in which it lies from the speaker: ཕྱོགས་སུ *phyogs-su* दिक्षु towards, in the direction of; མདུན་ཕྱོགས་པ अभिमुखो in the front, ahead, the front side; མདུན་ཕྱོགས་ཏེ अभिमुख; ཕྱོགས་གང་ནས from whence? ཕྱོགས་དེར་ there, thither, in that direction; ལྟག་པའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ towards the nape of the neck (*Vai. sñ.*); in colloq.: ཕྱོགས་ལ towards, in the direction of; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ལ together, at one time; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་པ also ཕྱོགས་ཞེན one-sided, prejudiced. 2. ཕྱོགས is also used figuratively to signify a man's side, part, interests, benefit, party; the benefit of anything in general: ཆོས་ཕྱོགས་སུ་གཏོང་བ to spend for the benefit of religion; གཞན་ལ་ཕྱོགས་འཛིན་པ to take the part of another, to embrace another's interests; ཕྱོགས་སུ in favour of, for, in behalf of, for the benefit of: གཏན་གྲོགས་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཤི་སྐྱེ་བས་བྱེད་པ to die or to undergo death for the sake of a close friend (*Mil.*); ཕྱོགས་མཐའ *phyogs-mthah* ultimate end or use; ཕྱོགས་རིས the part or side of a person or faction; ཕྱོགས་ཕྱི་མ *phyogs-phyi-ma* an enemy's party or side. 3. the cardinal point, quarter or direction; ཕྱོགས་བཞི the four points of the compass; ཕྱོགས་བཞིར on every side, in all directions; all round (a person or place); ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ནས from all sides, frq.; སྟེང་ཕྱོགས *steñ-hpyogs* the zenith; འོག་ཕྱོགས *hog-phyogs* the nadir. ས་ཕྱོགས *sa-phyogs* locality, region, country: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ས་ཕྱོགས your neighbourhood or your country. ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་མུ་ཁྱུད *phyogs-kyi mukhyud*=ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* the sun (*Mñon.*). 4. about, lately: གསུམ་ཕྱོགས about 3 o'clock 5. symb. numeral=ten.

Syn. ཉི་སྟོན *ñi ston*; ཀུན་ཁྱབ *kun-khyab* (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *phyogs-kyi glañ-po* 1. दिङ्नाग [A famous Buddhist logician born in Kanchipur in the Deccan. He is the author of Prāmaṇasamuccaya and Nyāya-bhāṣya, and was a contemporary of Lha-Tho-tho-ri of Tibet. He is described in the Hindu works on Nyāya philosophy as being a man of extraordinary genius]*S.* 2. दिग्गज the eight mythological elephants which guard the "quarters" of the world are :—(1) ས་སྲུངས་བུ *sa-sruñs-bu*; (2) པད་དཀར་ཅན *pad-dkar-can*; (3) གཡོན་ཕྱོགས *gyon-phyogs*; (4) ས་མོས *sa-mos*; (5) གསལ་བྱེད *gsal-byed*; (6) མེ་ཏོག་སོ་ཅན *me-tog so-can*; (7) ཀུན་གྲགས *kun-grags*; (8) ཚ་མཛེས *cha-mdses*.

ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གོས *phyogs-kyi gos*=གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu*, གོས་མེད *gos-med* नग्न naked, uncovered (*Mñon.*).

ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གཅོད་པའི་བགེགས་བཞི *phyogs-kyi gcod-pahi bgegs-bshi*, the four obstructors on one's four sides or towards the four points of the compass :—(1) འབྱུང་བས་གཅོད་པ *hbyuñ-was gcod-pa*; (2) ཁམས་ཀྱིས་གཅོད་པ *khams-kyis gcod-pa*; (3) ལྷ་འདྲེས་གཅོད་པ *lha-hdres gcod-pa*; (4) དགྲ་ཡིས་གཅོད་པ *dgra-yis gcod-pa*.

ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *phyogs-skyoñ* दिक्पाल the guardian of a quarter or direction.

ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་རྒྱལ་པོ *phyogs-skyoñ rgyal-po* the guardian kings of the four quarters. The

second of the four great kings of the world:—(1) ས་འཛིན་རྒྱལ་པོ *sa-hdsin rgyal-po*; (2) ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་རྒྱལ་པོ *phyogs-skyoṅ rgal-po*; (3) རིགས་དྲུག་རྒྱལ་པོ *rigs-drug rgyal-po*; (4) འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱལ་པོ *hdsam-gliṅ rgyal-po*. ལྷ་ཆེན་པོ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་བ་བཅུ the ten great gods who guard the ten sides of the world.

ཕྱོགས་གོས་ཅན *phyogs-gos-can* दिगम्बर an epithet of Mahes'vara.

ཕྱོགས་གླང་ *Phyogs-glaṅ* दिग्नाग n. of a great Buddhist philosopher who was contemporary with Kālidāsa. See ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ I.

ཕྱོགས་སྔ་མ *phyogs-sṅa-ma* उत्तरपक्ष [1. northern or left side. 2. second part of an argument, reason *pro*, the reply]*S*.

ཕྱོགས་ཅན *Phyogs-can* n. of a Ṛiṣi (*Ya-sel. 53*).

ཕྱོགས་བཅུ *phyogs-bcu* दशदिक् the ten quarters, all sides; all directions; v. above.

ཕྱོགས་བཅུ་མུན་སེལ *Phyogs-bcu mun-sel* n. of a work in Tibetan which is considered as an indispensable traveller's manual (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྱོགས་ཆའི་རྟོག་པ *phyogs-chahi rtog-pa* hesitation or scruples arising from feeling an interest in a thing.

ཕྱོགས་ཐམས་ཅད *phyogs thams-cad* all quarters: ཕྱོགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ནས་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་གྲོགས་སུ་ཅི་འགྲོ་བྱེད from all quarters (they) come to your help (*A. 61*).

ཕྱོགས་མཐུན *phyogs-mthun*=ས་མཚུངས *phyogs-mtshuṅs* appropriate, suitable, adequate (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱོགས་བདག *phyogs-bdag* as met. the sun (*Mṅon.*). Also=गोपति [1. the lord of the earth. 2. the guardians of the eight quarters.]*S*.

ཕྱོགས་འདྲ་བ *phyogs hdra-wa* also ཕྱོགས་མཚུངས *phyogs-mtshuṅs* similar.

ཕྱོགས་སྣང་བྱེད *phyogs-snaṅ-byed* गमस्ति the illuminator of the quarters.

ཕྱོགས་མེད *phyogs-med* impartial; without country; a vagabond: གནས་ངེས་མེད་དུ་འགྲོ་ད་ཕྱོགས་མེད་དུ་བྱེད་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན་ཟེར he is said to be a stranger Paṇḍit who has no fixed residence (*A. 134*).

ཕྱོགས་མེད་མ *phyogs-med-ma* 1. कण्टकारी a prickly medicinal plant [*Solanum jacquini*]*S*. 2. a young woman, a girl just budding into youth (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྱོགས་མཚམས *phyogs-mtshams* the limits of quarters; boundary. ཕྱོགས་མཚམས་མ *Phyogs-mtshams-ma* a queen of the yaksha (*K. gu.* ད, *130*).

ཕྱོགས་བཟུང་ *phyogs-bzuṅ*=ཁས་བླངས *khas-blaṅs* promise; to promise. ཕྱོགས་བཟུང་པ one who has become a party to, one engaged to a party.

ཕྱོགས་རིས *phyogs-ris* inclining to one side, partiality: ནང་པ་སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་གྲུབ་མཐའ་ཀུན་ཕྱོགས་རིས་སྡང་ཞུགས་མེད་པའི་དཔང་པོར་འོས་པ all the established doctrines of the orthodox Buddhists are impartial and unhostile evidences. (*Loṅ.* ར, *14*). Vide ཕྱོགས 2.

ཕྱོགས་ལས་གོལ་བ *phyogs-las gol-wa*=ལམ་ནོར་བ *lam-nor-wa* to mistake the right way, to go amiss: རང་གཞན་གྱི་དོན་ཆེན་པོའི་ཕྱོགས་ལས་གོལ་བའི་མ་བཞིན་དུ་མཆིས (*Yig. k. 10*).

ཕྱོགས་ལྷུང་ *phyogs-lhuṅ* 1. पक्षपात partiality, ཕྱོགས་ལྷུང་ན། རང་གི་ལུགས་ཆགས་པ་དང་། གཞན་གྱི་ཆོས་ལུགས་ལ་ནི་སྡང་བའོ if one is partial and prejudiced one becomes bigotted and regards another's religion with intolerance (*Lam-rim. 23*). 2.=ཆགས་སྡང་ *chags-sdaṅ*.

ཕྱོགས་པ *phyogs-pa* 1. अभिमुख to go aside, diverge, to turn; vb. n. ཆོས་ལ *chos-la* to turn to religion (*Schtr.*); ཕྱིར་ཕྱོགས་པ *phyir phyogs-pa* to turn aside; ཕྱིར་ཕྱོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *phyir phyogs-par byed-pa* to divert from, to dissuade from (*Tā. 12, 14.*); འཆི་ཁར་ཕྱོགས་པ *hchi-khar phyogs-pa* turned to dying=nearing

death; འཁོར་བ་ལ་རྒྱབ་ཀྱིས་ཕྱོགས་པ to turn one's back on worldly transmigration. མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *mṅon-du phyogs-pa* 2. to become visible, to make evident, to face or front: ལྷོ་ངོས་སུ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པའི་བྲག་ལས་འབྱུང་བ growing from a rock facing the south side (*S. Lam.*); དོན་དེ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པར་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར in order to bring this meaning to light, to express it clearly (*Gram.*). 3. to be openly or evidently attached to, strongly turned towards: རྒྱུད་ལ *rgyud-la* to a *Tantra* or treatise. 4. पाक्षिक [adj., sbst. attached to, following; a partizan, an adherent] *Jä.*

ཕྱོད་པ *phyod-pa* to be thorough, to carry through: ཕྱོད་ཆེ་བ very pushing; མགྱོགས་པོ་འགྲོ་ནས་ས་ལམ་ཕྱོད་པ by proceeding quickly a long journey is accomplished.

ཕྱོར *phyor* 1. खर्व n. of a numerical figure (*S. Lex.*). 2. in ཁ་ཕྱོར་བ *kha phyor-wa* for མཆོར *mchor* speaking vainly.

ཕྱོལ་ཡས *phyol-yas* a numerical figure.

ཕྲ I: *phra* acc. to *Jä.* all these expressions ཕྲ་རྒྱག་པ, ཕྲ་རྒྱབ་པ, ཕྲ་འགོད་པ, ཕྲ་འདེབས་པ, ཕྲས་སྤྲས signify to insert an ornament of jewels, to stud with jewels, etc.: རིན་ཆེན་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ཕྲ་བཀོད་པ bedecked with different kinds of precious stones and metals. ཕྲ་མེད *phra-med* the displaced precious stones such as rubies, sapphire, turquoises, picked out from ornaments (*Jig. 10*).

ཕྲ་རྒྱས *phra-rgyas*=ཉོན་མོངས अनुशय misery, because it first comes in insignificant form and then assumes more dangerous shape and important dimensions.

ཕྲ་དོག *phra-dog* envy.

ཕྲ II: or འཕྲ་བ 1. fine, thin. ཤིན་ཏུ་ཕྲ་བ in reference to the doctrine of Buddhist subtleties; སྐུ་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕྲ་བ་སྐུད་པ་ལྟ་བུ a body as slender as a thread; སྐེད་ཕྲ་བ a thin or slender waist. ཉག་ཕྲ=ཉམ་ཆུང་ a poor, humble man. 2.=ཞིབ་མོ पिशुन्य, अणु [minute, atomic]*S.* = ཕྲ་མ उपजाप [the act of whispering into the ears; treason, disunion]*S.* ཕྲ་མོ *phra-mo* thin, little, small: སེམས་ཅན་ཕྲ་མོ་རྣམས *sems-can phra-mo rnams* animalculæ; ན་ཕྲ་མོ *na-phra-mo* little as to age, trifling, slight; རྣམ་རྟོག་ཕྲ་མོ *rnam-rtog phra-mo* slight scruple; རྫུན་ཕྲ་མོ *rdsun-phra-mo* a little lie; ཕྲ་མོ་ཙམ *phra-mo-tsam* slender. ཕྲ་ཞིང་ཕྲ་བ *phra-shiṅ phra-wa* subtle, extremely fine; ཕྲ་ཞིབ *phra-shib* सूक्ष्म very fine, minute, exact; ཕྲ་ཞིབ་འཐུས་འདེམས *phra-shib hthus-hdems* all the minute details, complete details.

ཕྲ་ཕབ་པ *phra-phab-pa* to cast a horoscope, to predict good or evil by interpreting reflections of any thing on a mirror; ཕྲ་མེན *phra-men* magical forecasts. དྲི་མེད་ཟླ་བའི་ཕྲ་ཕབ་ན་དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་དངོས་པོ་ཇི་ལྟར་འབྱུང་བ་མཁྱེན if the image of the immaculate moon be thrown on a mirror, from it can be drawn the essential condition of an object in the three times, *i.e.* past, present and future (*A. 34*).

ཕྲ་གསས་གཞོན་ནུ *phra-gsas gshon-nu* an epithet of འཇམ་དཔལ་དཀར་པོ *Hjam-dpal dkar-po* of Bon mythology *D.R.*

ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* 1. पिशुन one of the four sins of speech, calumny, slander, &c. ཕྲ་མ་གསོལ་བ to calumniate, slander; ཕྲ་མ་ཞུ་བ *phra-ma shu-wa* id. (*Jä.*) དགེ་སློང་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཕྲ་མའི་ཚིག་བརྗོད་མི་རུང་ it is not right that a gelong should speak words of calumny. 2.= མཚོན་བྱེད द्विजिह्व a weapon of two tongues or points, [two-tongued one, *i.e.*, snake]*S.* 3. सूचक a needle.

ཕྲ་མའི་ནད *phra-maḥi-nad* n. of a disease.

ཕྲ་མོའི་ཞིང་ *phra-moḥi-shiṅ* श्यामाक [a field of *Panicum miliaceum*]*S.*

ཕྲག *phrag* 1. intermediate space, interstices, a crevice, ravine. ཕྲག་ཏུ in between, in the interstices, and as postp. betwixt; སྦྲིན་ཕྲག v. སྦྲིན་མ (*Jä.*) 2. ཕྲག is also used as an auxiliary particle after cardinal numbers, to signify a collective body: བརྒྱ་ཕྲག a hundred, སྟོང་ཕྲག a thousand, འབུམ་ཕྲག a hundred thousand, བདུན་ཕྲག *bdun-phrag* a week, ཟླ་ཕྲག a month.

ཕྲག་པ *phrag-pa* = དཔུང་པའི་འགོ (*Mṅon.*) 1. अंस, स्कन्ध sbst. the shoulder: ཕྲག་པ་ལ་འགེལ་བ to load on the shoulders; གྲོགས་པོའི་ཕྲག་པ་ལ་འཛེག་པ to climb on the shoulders of a friend; ཕྲག་པ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཤ the flesh of both shoulders. དེ་སྐད་ས་ཡི་ཚིག་གིས་བྱ་གཤོག་རླབས་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ་ལས་སྤུན་ཟླ་ཕྲག་པ་ལ་ཁྱེར་ནས at the moment the word was uttered the bird without greatly increasing the flappings of its pinions carried both the brothers on its shoulders (*Tan. d.* ག.) ཕྲག་དཔྱང་ *phrag-byuṅ* = རིང་འགག or སྟོད་གོས shawl worn by the lamas as an upper covering or wrapper leaving one shoulder bare; ཕྲག་པ་གཡས *phrag-pa-gyas* right shoulder or arm, ཕྲག་པ་གཡོན *phrag-pa-gyon* left shoulder or arm. ཕྲག་མིག *phrag-mig* स्कन्धाक्ष the crab; n. of a kind of spirits having eyes on their shoulders. 2. vb., also འཕྲག་པ *hphrag-pa,* to envy, to grudge (*Cs.*)

ཕྲག་དོག *phrag-dog* ईर्ष्या, मात्सर्य (*A. K. 1-24*), envy, jealousy; ཕྲག་དོག་གི་བྲག་བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ལྕུ་མི་སྐྱེ on the rock of jealousy the tender shoots of merit will not grow. ཕྲག་དོག་གི་དྲི་མ *phrag-dog-gi dri-ma* the defilement of envy; ཕྲག་དོག་ཅན *phrog-dog-can* ईर्ष्यालु jealous, envious, grudging.

ཕྲང་ *phraṅ*, v. འཕྲང་ *hphraṅ.*

ཕྲང་བཙན *Phraṅ-btsan* n. of a place in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཕྲད *phrad* (ཡི་གེའི་ཚིག) 1. a particle added to words or letters to show relationship to another word in a sentence: ཕྲད་ཀྱི་སྦྱོར་ཚུལ་ཤེས་པར་བྱ་དགོས་པ it is necessary to learn the proper application of these particles (*Gram.*) ཕྲད་གང་འཐོབ་ལྟ་དགོས་པ *phrad-gaṅ hthob lta-dgos-pa* (a beginner of grammar) must see what particles should be applied (*Situ. 118*). རྣམ་དབྱེ་ཕྲད *rnam-dbye-phrad* विभक्ति the signs of cases, as ཀྱི, ལ, etc. 2. = བསྙེན आसाद्य.

ཕྲད་པ *phrad-pa* is a form of འཕྲད་པ; समागम, संयोग: གྲོགས་དང་ཕྲད meeting a friend, collision; རླུང་དང་རླུང་ཕྲད་པ *rluṅ-daṅ rluṅ phrad-pa* wind rushing upon wind.

ཕྲད་པོ *phrad-po* for ཁྲད་པོ *khrad-po* (*Vai. sṅ.*).

ཕྲན *phran* or ཕྲན་བུ = ཕྲ་མོ 1. चूर्ण a little, a trifle; trifling. 2. part of the body. 3. knives and other small instruments used in surgery (*Jä.*) ཕྲན་ཆུང་ *phran-chuṅ* humble or little self (common in letters); ཕྲན་ཚེགས *phran-tshegs* (vulg. ཕྲན་ཏིག) = ཕྲན་བུ. Also as adj. small, insignificant: འདུལ་བ་ཕྲན་ཚེགས་ཀྱི་གཞི the minutiæ of religious discipline (*Jä.*) ཕྲན་ཚེགས་འགྲིམ་པ *phran-tshegs hgrim-pa* यत्किञ्चित्चारक [practising in small degree]*S.* ཕྲན་ཚོ *phran-tsho* we, our humble selves.

ཕྲལ *phral* 1. present time, just now: ངའི་ཡུལ་ལས་ཕྲལ་ན in my country at present (*Hbrom. 104*). ཕྲལ་དུ *phral-du* adv. = ད་ལྟ, सद्यस् freshly, recently. 2. described as: སོ་སོར་ཁ་བྲལ་བ *so-sor kha-bral-wa* enumeration; separation.

ཕྲི་བ *phri-wa* v. འཕྲི་བ or སྦྲིད་པ *sbrid-pa* to diminish, reduce.

ཕ

ཕྲིན་ *phrin*=འཕྲིན་ *hphrin* news, tidings, intelligence: ཕྲིན་ཕར་བསྐྱལ་བ་དང་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱལ་བ communicating news, sending it out and abroad.

ཕྲིལ་ *phril* vulg. for ཧྲིལ *hril* used by the herdsmen (Dok-pa) of Tibet: མཚན་ཕྲིལ *mtshan-phril*=མཚན་ཧྲིལ *mtshan-hril* whole or full night.

ཕྲུ་གུ *phru-gu*, v. ཕྲུག *phrug.*

ཕྲུ་བ *phru-wa*=(col. རྫ་མ *rdsa-ma*) earthen pot, pan, stew-pan.

Syn. ཟན་རྫ *zan-rdsa*; མི་ཐ་ར *mi-tha-ra*; བཅོ་རྫ *bco-rdsa*; གྱོ་སྣོད *gyo-snod*; ཁོག་མ *khog-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཕྲུ་མ *phru-ma* 1. the womb; also explained as meaning: བུ་མ་གནོན་པོར་ཕྲུགས་པ་བཞུ་བལྟ་བུ (*Khrid.* 46). 2.=ཕོ་བྲང a palace, castle; also=དམག་སྒར *dmag-sgar* military encampment.

ཕྲུག *phrug* 1. (or ཕྲུག་གུ or ཕྲུ་གུ) child; the young of any animal, ཁྱི་ཕྲུག *khyi-phrug* a pup. Syn. བུ་བརྒྱུད *bu-brgyud*; བདག་སྐྱེས *bdag-skyes*; ལུས་ལས་འཕེལ *lus-las-hphel*; བྲང་སྐྱེས *brañ-skyes*; ཁྱེའུ *khyehu*; བུས་པ *bus-pa* (*Mṅon.*). ཕྲུག་གུ་སྐྱེ་བ *phrug-gu skye-wa* to beget children, to bring forth a child; ཕྲུག་གུ་ཆགས་པ *phrug-gu chags-pa* pregnancy, a pregnant woman (*Mṅon.*); ཕྲུག་གུ་གསོ་བ *phru-gu gso-wa* to rear, to bring up a child; ཕྲུག་གུ་ཤོར་པ *phru-gu çor-pa* a miscarriage, abortion; ཕྲུག་གུའི་དུས *phru-guhi dus* infancy, childhood; དྭ་ཕྲུག *da-phrug* orphan; ནལ་ཕྲུག *nal-phrug* bastard; ཚོང་ཕྲུག *tshoñ-phrug* the merchants of a caravan in their relationship to their leader (*Jä.*). 2. fine cloth or woollen stuff: སྣམ་ཕྲུག *snam-phrug* woollen cloth; སྤུ་ཕྲུག *spu-phrug* fine strong serge of which the robes of Tibetan great men are made.

ཕྲུགས *phrugs* or ཕྲུགས་གཅིག *phrugs-gcig* one day with the night, a period of twenty-four hours: ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག་གི་བྱ་བ the work of one full day (day and night) (*A.* 74); སྡོམ་གསུམ་ལྡན་པས་ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག་ལ་ཉམས་ལེན་ཇི་ལྟར་བྱ་བ how one with three vows should observe (practise) them day and night or within 24 hours (*Çil.* 6). ཕྲུགས་མ *phrugs-ma* याम: [a period of three hours]*S.*

ཕྲུམ *phrum* in ཕྲུམ་རུས *phrum-rus*=cartilage, gristle (*Jä.*).

ཕྲུམ་གསར *phrum-gsar*, in ཕྲུམ་གསར་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་ཁུ་བ་འཕེལ a fresh *phrum* yields vigour and increases the semen; ཕྲུམ་ཕྲུམ *phrum-phrum*=རྡོག་རྡོག *rdog-rdog.*

ཕྲེའུ *phrehu*=སྐྱེ་རགས་ཕྲ་བོ *skye-rags phra-wo* a fine sash; acc. to *Cs.*=ཕྲ་མོ *phra-mo.*

ཕྲེང་ *phreñ*=རིམ་པ पंक्ति, पालि, प्रकार order, line, row, stratum.

ཕྲེང་པོ *Phreñ-po* n. of a place in Tibet. ཕྲེང་པོ་ཞི་བ *Phreñ-po shi-wa* n. of the Lama of that place (*Loñ.* ³, 4).

ཕྲེང་བ *phreñ-wa*, 1. v. འཕྲེང་བ *hphreñ-wa.* 2. माला, श्रेणी, आपाल order, row, many in a line or order. Also माल्य a garland, wreath; further=जपमाला, rosary, string of beads. ཕྲེང་དུ་བསྒྲིགས་པ *phreñ-du bsgrigs-pa* (སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་ཕྱལ་ལྟ་བུ) arranged like the order in *chandas* rhythm. ཕྲེང་ཐག *phreñ-thag* रज्जु a rope, garland; ཕྲེང་ལྡན་མ *phreñ-ldan-ma* a cascade (འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu*) (*Mṅon.*). ཕྲེང་བ་མ *phreñ-wa-ma* मालिनी [a female garland-maker]*S.*

ཕྲེང་བ་གསར *phreñ-wa-gsar* नेपाली a Nepalese.

ཕྲེང་ཐོགས *phreñ-thogs* an epithet of the god of love, Kāma (*B. ch. 5*).

ཕྲེང་བ་ཅན *phreñ-wa-can* 1. n. of the king of swans (*Mñon.*) 2. माली, मालावान् [a garland-maker, gardener, or florist]*S.*

ཕྲེད *phred* derivative from འཕྲད་པ *hphrad-pa* to meet; and signifying that which meets or crosses over another, that which is aslant something else: ཕྲེད་ལ across, at an angle to, ཕྲེད་དུ id.; ཕྲེད་ལམ *phred-lam* a path (horizontal or inclined) leading along the side of a mountain; ཕྲེད་གཏན *phred-gtan* bolt or bar of a gate (*Jä.*).

ཕྲོ་ཡས *phro-yas* (གྲངས) विपरि n. of a numerical figure (*S. Lex.*).

ཕྲོག *phrog*, pf. of དཕྲོག་པ *dphrog-pa*, fut. འཕྲོག *hphrog* (*Rdo. 46*); but ordinarily དཕྲོག is considered to be the fut. ཕྲོགས་ཤིག *phrogs-çig*, imp. of འཕྲོག་པ *hphrog-pa*.

ཕྲོབ *phrob*, v. འཕྲོབ *hphrob*.

ཕྲོལ *phrol* or འཕྲོལ *hphrol*, imp. of འཕྲལ་བ *hphral-wa*.

ཕྲོས *phros*, v. འཕྲོ་བ *hphro-wa*.

ཕྲོམ *Phrom* n. of a country situated to the north-east of Yarkand and north of Tibet where Buddhism flourished in and before the 10th century A.D.; but thereafter it became desolate, though traces of its existence are occasionally discovered by travellers. This country in the 6th century A.D. is said to have been under the rule of king Gesar; acc. to Bon: བྱང་ཕྱོགས་གེ་སར་ཕྲོམ་གྱི་ཡུལ in the north the country of Phrom of Gesar (*G. Bon.*).

ཕྲོམ་སྒྲག *phrom-sgrag* prob. ཁྲོམ་སྒྲག public, known to all, trumpetted.

འཕག་པ *hphag-pa*, pf. འཕགས *hphags*, to rise up, to be elevated, to raise oneself, be uplifted or raised, to ascend: ཁྱེད་ཀུན་འཕགས་པའི་བྱིན་རླབས་ཡིན (I) am the divine instrument of your elevation (your elevation-blessing), he who will effect your ascent to heaven or deification (*Jä.*) སྔར་བོད་ནས་འཕགས་ནས་ད་ལྟ་ཡན་ཆད་དུ however, from (the time of his) coming up from Tibet till now. (*A. 135*).

འཕགས་པ *hphags-pa* is the equiv. of the Sanskrit *Arya* आर्य sublime, exalted, raised-up: ཕལ་ལས་འཕགས་པར་བཟང་བ *phal-las hphags-par bzañ-wa* a more than ordinary beauty (*Dzl.*); གཞན་པས་འཕགས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ *gzan-pas hphags-par gyur-to* he far excelled others (*Dzl.*); ཁྱད་འཕགས *khyad-hphags* or ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ *khyad-par hphags-pa* distinguished, transcendant, glorious: ཡུལ་ལས་ཁྱད་འཕགས་རྒྱ་གར་ཡུལ India, the most glorious country; ནོར་སྣ་ཁྱད་པར་འཕགས་པ་བརྒྱའི་འབུལ་བ an offering of a hundred of the most costly kinds of jewels (*Jä.*). འཕགས་པ is a common prefix to the names of great deities and Bodhisattwas, *e.g.*, འཕགས་པ་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས Arya Chenraisi, འཕགས་པ་སྒྲོལ་མ Arya Dolma or Tara. Buddha S'ākya-thubpa is also *par excellence* འཕགས་པ, and this epithet standing alone always indicates him and may be used in lieu of his full name.

འཕགས་སྐད *hphags-skad* or འཕགས་ཡུལ་སྐད *hphags-yul-skad* the language of the Aryas; the Sanskrit language.

འཕགས་སྐྱེས་པོ *hphags-skyes-po* विरूढक one of the four Dikpāla or guardian kings of the Faith; the guardian of the south.

འཕགས་འཁྲུངས *Hphags-hkhruñs* the birth place of the venerable ones; मगध the Buddhist name of India.

Syn. རྒྱ་གར་ཡུལ *rgya-gar-yul*; ཡུལ་དབུས *yul-dwus*; བསོད་ནམས་ས་གཞི *bsod-rnams sa-gshi*; དབུས་འགྱུར་འཆང *dwus-hgyur-hchañ* (*Mñon.*).

འཕགས་ཆེན་པོ *hphags-chen-po* महाशयः the celebrated, the illustrious.

འཕགས་མཆོག *hphags-mchog* or འཕགས་པའི་མཆོག परमार्य the most exalted, the most holy. འཕགས་མཆོག་སེམས་དཔའ *hphags-mchog sems-dpah* = འཕགས་པའི་དགེ་འདུན the venerable body of saints.

འཕགས་པ་ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ *hphags-pa klu-sgrub* आर्य-नागार्जुन v. ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ *klu-sgrub.*

འཕགས་པ་བྱིས་སྐྱོང་བ་བསྟན་པ the Sūtras delivered by Buddha to a number of infants whereby, though left in a lonely house in the wilderness, they were not disturbed by wild beasts, etc. (*K. d.* ང, *421*).

འཕགས་པ་དགྱེས་པ *hphags-pa dgyes-pa* आर्य-कान्त [the noble and graceful]*S.*

འཕགས་རྒྱལ *hphags-rgyal* उज्जयिनी the city of Ujjayani (modern Ujjain in Malwa).

འཕགས་པ་ཅན *hphags-pa-can* acc. to Bon, a name of the Kāmaloka.

འཕགས་པ་ཐོགས་མེད *Hphags-pa Thogs-med* आर्यासङ्ग the founder of the Yogachārya school of Buddhism. He was high-priest in the Achintapuri monastery (Ajanta caves).

འཕགས་པ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་མདོའི་མིང་རྣམ་གྲངས the enumeration of names in the Sûtra of the two venerable ones (*K. d.* ང, *342*).

འཕགས་པ་ཤིང་ཀུན *Hphags-pa çiñ-kun* स्वयम्भूचैत्य a celebrated Buddhist sanctuary in Nepal.

འཕགས་པ་ལྷ *Hphags-pa lha* आर्यदेव the chief disciple of Nāgārjuna who succeeded him in the rule of Nālendra.

འཕགས་པའི་བསྐྱོད་པ *hphags-pahi bskyod-pa* उपक्षमित [appeased]*S.*

འཕགས་པའི་དགེ་འདུན *hphags-pahi dge-hdun* आर्यसंघ the holy Buddhist church comprising monks, saints, Bodhisattvas, Arhats, etc.

འཕགས་པའི་ནོར་བདུན *hphags-pahi nor-bdun* the seven riches of a Buddhist saint:—(1) མ་རིག་པ་རྒྱུད་ལ་སྐྱེ་བ; (2) རང་དོན་དུ་རྒྱུམས་སུ་བསྒོ་བ; (3) གཞན་དོན་དུ་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པ; (4) ཚེ་རབས་ཀྱི་ཐིག་པ་བཤགས་པ; (5) ཕྱི་ནང་གི་མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ; (6) དད་འདུན་གྱི་གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ; (7) མཐར་ཕྱིན་དུ་སྔོན་གཏད་པ. The treasures of the saints, the wealth of the holy personages are: the wealth of faith, of pure morals, of modesty, of sensibility to Dharma, of attentiveness, of charity, of wisdom (*K. d.* པ, *55*).

འཕགས་པའི་ཚོགས *hphags-pahi-tshogs* आर्यगण the assembly of the venerable.

འཕགས་པའི་ལམ་ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད *hphags-pahi lam yan lag-brgyad* आर्य-अष्टाङ्गपथ; the eight accessories to the noble path to Nirvāṇa:—(1) ཡང་དག་པའི་ལྟ་བ *yañ-bdag-pahi lta-wa*; (2) རྟོགས་པ *rtogs-pa*; (3) ངག *ñag*; (4) ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ *las-kyi-mthah*; (5) འཚོ་བ *htsho-wa*; (6) རྩོལ་བ *rtsol-wa*; (7) དྲན་པ *dran-pa*; (8) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *tiñ-ñe-hdsin* (*K. du.* ཀ, *164*). [The equivalents in Sanskrit and English are:—(1) सम्यग् दृष्टि right view; (2) सम्यक् संकल्प right thought; (3) सम्यग् वाक् right speech; (4) सम्यक् कर्म्मान्त right action; (5) सम्यग् आजीव right living; (6) सम्यग् व्यायाम right exertion; (7) सम्यक् स्मृति right recollection, and (8) सम्यक् समाधि right meditation]*S.*

འཕགས་མ *hphags-ma* आर्या the venerable lady or female saint.

འཕགས་ཡུལ *hphags-yul* (= བསོད་ནམས་ས་གཞི *bsod-nams sa-gshi* पुण्यभूमि) a Tibetan name of India.

འཕགས་རིགས *hphags-rigs* the noble and venerable brotherhood or order.

Syn. རིགས་ཆེན *rigs-chen*; རིགས་བཟང *rigs-bzañ*; སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག *skyes-bu-mchog*; སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ *skyes-bu dam-pa*; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *tshañs-par spyod-pa*; ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ *khrims-la gnas-pa*; ནགས་ན་གནས་པ *nags-na gnas-pa*; དགེ་སློང *dge-sloñ* (*Mñon.*).

འཕང *hphañ* also འཕངས *hphañs*, आरोह height: འཕང་དུ, འཕངས་སུ in height; also adv.

with dignity, with sublimity; དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་དབུ་འཕང་སྨད་པ to lower, to detract from the sublimity of the most Precious (*Jä.*). འཕངས་ནས་བྱོན་ *ḥphañş-naş byon* proceeded in a dignified manner, went on with cheerful confidence.

འཕང་མདུང་ *ḥphañ-ṃduñ* बडिश a sling-hook or spear head to which a string is tied and, being held fast, the spear-head is flung at a fish or bird.

འཕང་ཕུང་ *Ḥphañ-phuñ* n. of a very large number: འབན་བཅད་འཕང་ཕུང་ཕྲིན་ཚང་འབང་རིང.

འཕང་བ *ḥphañ-wa* fut., and འཕངས་པ *ḥphañş-pa* pf., of འཕེན་པ *ḥphen-pa.*

འཕང་མ *ḥphañ-ma* n. of a plant the fruit of which is used in medicine: འཕང་མའི་འབྲས་བུ་སྙིང་ཚད་མོ་ནད་སེལ.

འཕང་ལོ *ḥphañ-lo*=འཁོར་ལོ *ḥkhor-lo,* चक्र 1. a wheel, a cycle: འཕང་ལོ་ཙམ་གྱི་གོ་སན *ḥphañ-lo tsam-gyi go-san* (*B. ch. 14*). ཤིང་རྟའི་འཕང་ལོ་ལྟ་བུ like the wheel of a vehicle; དུས་བཞིའི་འཕང་ལོ་ལྟར like the cycle of the four seasons (*Yig. 243*). 2. a spindle; འཕང་ཤིང་ *ḥphañ-çiñ* a weaver's spindle.

འཕངས་པ *ḥphañş-pa* 1. shaken, thrown, cast out (=བསྐྱོད་པ *ḅskyoḍ-pa*), pf. of འཕེན་པ *ḥphen-pa* (*Ṃñon.*). 2. frq. for ཕངས་པ *phañş-pa* to spare, to save (*Dzl.*); འཕངས་མེད་གཏོང་སེམས་ལྡན liberal, bounteous, without restriction (*Jä.*).

འཕན *ḥphan,* क्षिप्त thrown, cast out v. ཕན *phan*; འཕན་བྱེད་པ *ḥphan byeḍ-pa* to throw.

✝ **འཕན་པ** *ḥphan-pa*= ཉམས་པ *ñamş-pa.*

འཕན་པོ *Ḥphan-po* or འཕན་ཡུལ *Ḥphan-yul* (ལྷ་སའི་བྱང་འདབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཡོད་པའི་ཡུལ་ཞིག) n. of the nearest alpine valley north of Lhasa. འཕན་ཡུལ་གྲབ་དཀར *ḥphan-yul grab-ḍkar* one of the thirty holy places of Bon (*G. Bon. 4*).

འཕན་ཟེལ *ḥphan-zel* a kind of onyx: འཕན་ཟེལ་མེད་པའི་མཆོག་གི་སྙིང་པོ (*Sorig.*); འཕན་ཟེལ་རིན་ཆེན་བལྟ the onyx is to be looked on as most precious (*Situ. 71*).

འཕམ་པ *ḥpham-pa* pf. ཕམ *pham* to be defeated, subdued, vanquished, worsted; to succumb: རྒྱ་ནག་ནམས་བོད་པ་ལས་ཕམ་པ་ཡིན the Chinese were conquered by the Tibetans; འཕམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ or འཕམ་འགྲོ་བ in *C.* to be defeated or worsted; འཕམ་པར་བྱེད་པ to cause defeat, to conquer; རྒྱ་རྣམས་འཕམ་པར་བྱས he conquered the Chinese (*Glr.*); མི་ལ་རས་པས་བོན་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་ཕམ་བྱས་ཏེ Milarapa overcoming the Bon religion by the doctrine of Buddha; མཚོ་མ་ཕམ the Ma-pham or Manasarowar Lake, so called because Milaraspa proved "unconquerable" there. ཡིད་ཕམ་པ down-hearted, dejected; ཡིད་ཕམ་པོ a low-spirited, dejected woman (*Jä.*). མི་འཕམ invincible: མི་འཕམ་མགོན་པོ *mi-ḥpham ṃgon-po* or མི་འཕམ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྗེ is an epithet of Jampal *Bodhisattva.* འཕམ་རྒྱལ *ḥpham-ṛgyal* abbr. of འཕམ་པ་དང་རྒྱལ་བ victory and defeat in a battle or law-suit: འཐབ་པ་འཕམ་རྒྱལ་རིམ་གྱིས་དང་ victory or defeat are the respective consequences of a dispute.

འཕར *ḥphar* a panel, small plank.

འཕར་འགྲོ *ḥphar-ḥgro* 1.=སྤྲེའུ *spreḥu* monkey, that which walks jumping (*Ṃñon.*). 2. increase, advance.

འཕར་བ I: *ḥphar-wa,* or ཕར་བ कोक hill-dog, wild-dog, *Cuon primævus.*

Syn. ནགས་ཁྱི *nagş-khyi*; རི་དྭགས་གསོད *ri-dwagş-gsoḍ*; མཚའ *ṃtshaḥ*; དཔའ་བས་མཚན *ḍpaḥ-waş-tshan* or དཔལ་ཝེས་མཚན *ḍpal-weş-ṃtshan*; (*Ṃñon.*).

འཕར་བ་མགོ་དགུ *Ḥphar-wa ṃgo-ḍgu* n. of a malignant devil of the *Sa-ḅdag* class.

ཕ

འཕར་བ II: प्लव (vb. n. to སྤོར་བ *spor-wa*) 1. to leap up, to fly up, to bound, to throb: རྩ་འཕར the pulse is beating; ས་ལ་འཕར་བ to fidget, to be restless (*Jä.*). 2. to be raised, elevated, promoted, advanced: གོ་ས་འཕར་བ to be officially promoted; གོང་འཕར to increase or raise the price; ཡར་འཕར་བ to ascend forward; འཕར་ཁ *hphar-kha* promotion, augmentation of position and pay in service: བརྟན་དོན་ལ་འགོམས་སོགས་ལ་དེབ་ནང་ལ་འཕར་ཁ་སྐབས་ཐོབ་བཅུ (*D. çel. 10*). 3. = བསྐྱོད་པ *bskyod-pa* to flutter, to move to and fro (*A. 16*).

Syn. དོན་འཕེལ་བ *don-hphel-wa*; རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa*; མཐོ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *mtho-war hgyur-wa*; དར་བ *dar-wa*. (*Mṅon.*).

འཕར་ཆག *hphar-chag* abbr. of ཡར་འཕར་བ *yar hphar-wa* and མར་ཆག་པ *mar-chag-pa*.

འཕར་མ *hphar-ma* अवचरक = ལྷག་པ or ལྷག་མ excess, more than what is ordinarily required in worldly or religious matters; འཕར་མ་གཏོང་བ refund or to pay up the excess (*Rtsii. 60*). འཕར་མའི་ཛ་དངུལ *hphar-mahi dsa-dṅul* in colloq. special allowance or reward, extraordinary allowance (*D. çel. 10*).

† **འཕལ་ཀ** *hphal-ka* = རི་མོ *ri-mo* (फलक) a figure or a painting.

འཕལ་ག *hphal-ga* incision, indentation, notch (*Cs.*).

འཕིག་པ *hphig-pa* or འཕིགས pf. of འཕིགས་པ.

འཕུག་པ *hphug-pa* occurs for འབུགས་པ as in མིག་འཕུག, etc.

འཕུང་བ *hphuṅ-wa* pf. ཕུང *phuṅ* to degenerate, to decay, to be in declining circumstances, to wear away. བོད་ཕུལ་འཕུང་བའི་ལས a deed for the ruin of Tibet; those circumstances which brought ruin or decay; འཕུང་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be ruined, to become decayed, འཕུང་བར་བྱེད་པ, འཕུང་ལ་སྤྱོར་བ, འཕུང་བར་གཏོང་བ or འཕུང་བར་འཇུག་པ to ruin, to undo; འཕུང་དཀྲོལ *hphuṅ-dkrol* the decay of fortune, ruin, degeneration. འཕུང་གཞི *hphuṅ-gshi* cause, occasion of decay.

འཕུངས་པ *hphuṅs-pa* सङ्गम concourse of many people.

འཕུད་པ *hphud-pa* to transfer, lay aside, to put apart: ནང་ནས་ཕྱི་ལ་འཕུད་པ *naṅ-nas hpyi-la hphud-pa* to remove a thing from inside (a house) to outside (of it).

འཕུབ་པ *hphub-pa* to set up, pitch: གུར་འཕུབ་པ to pitch a tent; ཁྱིམ་འཕུབ་པ *khyim-hphub-pa* to set up or erect a house.

འཕུར་བ *hphur-wa* उत्पतन, उड्डय्; pf. ཕུར *phur* 1. to fly; also, to fan, to flap to and fro: ཕུར་གྱིས་ཕུར་བ *phur-gyis phur-wa* to flutter. འཕུར་འགྲོ *hphur-hgro* bird (*Mṅon.*); འཕུར་བྱེད *hphur-byed* उड्डयन flying. 2. = མཉེད་པ to rub with the hand, *e.g.*, linen in washing; to scratch softly (*Jä.*).

འཕུལ *hphul* and འཕུལ་ཅན *hphul-can* in *Gram.* the letters which are either prefixed or affixed to a basic word or letter are called འཕུལ; *e.g.*, in the word འཕུལ, ཕུ is the basic while འ and ལ prefixed and affixed to it for the formation of a word are called འཕུལ. A word that is so formed is called འཕུལ་ཅན, a term distinct from འཕུལ་ཡིག *hphul-yig* a prefix, *i.e.* one of the prefixed letters *g*, *d*, *b*, *m*, and འ. བས་འཕུལ་ཀའོ *bas-hphul-kaho* words with the initial ཀ *ka* and the prefix བ *ba*; དས་འཕུལ་མེད *das-hphul-med* these receive no ད *da* as prefix; ས, ར, ལ་རྣམས་འཕུལ་ཚུལ་ནི *sa-ra-la-rnams hphul-tshul-ni* the manner in which prefixes are joined with words beginning with ས *sa*, ར *ra*, or ལ *la*.

འཕུལ་བ *hphul-wa* 1.=འབུལ་བ to give, ཕར་འཕུལ་བ to give away (in charity). 2. प्रेपण, नोदन to press, to drive, to push, knock: གྲུ་མོའི་འཕུལ་རྡེག་ཅིག་བྱེད་པ *gru-mohi hphul rdeg-cig byed-pa* to jostle with the elbow (*Mil.*); ཕྱིར་འཕུལ་བ to turn out. ལག་པས་ཕར་འཕུལ་བ to push out with the arms (*Jä.*).

Syn. of 2. འདེད་པ *hded-pa*; བསྐུལ་བ *bskul-wa*; སྡིགས་པ *sdigs-pa*; གཟིར་བ *gzir-wa*; གནད་དུ་བསྣན་པ *gnad-du bsnan-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཕེག *hpheg*, v. ཕེག *pheg*.

འཕེན་པ *hphen-pa*. pf. འཕངས *hphaṅs*, fut. འཕང་ *hphaṅ*, imp. ཕོང་ *phoṅ*, आक्षेपण; to throw, to fling; ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འཕེན to fling into the air (*Dzl.*); འཁོར་བར་འཕེན་པ to throw into the orb of transmigration (*Mil.*); ཕྱི་རོལ་ཏུ་འཕེན་པར་དགོས་སོ it must be thrown away or outside. མདའ་འཕེན་པ to cast an arrow; འཕེན་མི་ཤེས་པ one that does not know how to shoot (*Jä.*). འཕེན་ཐག *hphen-thag*=ཞགས་པ *shags-pa* पाश a sling (*Mṅon.*). རྒྱང་འཕེན་པ *Rgyaṅ hphen-pa* or འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་འཕེན་པ *Hjig-rten Rgyaṅ hphen-pa* चार्वाक a philosophical sect of Ancient India, who were thorough atheists and whom both Brahmans and Buddhists condemned.

འཕེར་བ *hpher-wa* उन्नी [to raise]*S.*

འཕེལ་གཏམ *hphel-gtam*=སྤེལ་གཏམ *spel-gtam* harangue, speech, sermon, discourse.

འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa* वर्द्धन, वृद्धि pf. ཕེལ *phel* 1. to increase either in number or in size, to become more or larger: ཤིང་གི་རྩིག་ལ་མེ་ཏོག་ཕེལ་བྱུང་ the flowers under the tree had multiplied; གཏུམ་མོའི་བདེ་དྲོད་འཕེལ the pleasant warmth of mystic heat increases; གངས་ཀྱི་ཕུག་ལས་ང་རོ་འཕེལ the air-blasts from the caverns of ice grow stronger; འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་ནད *hphel-hgrib-nad* prob. diseases arising from an excess or deficiency of humours (*Vai. sṅ.*). འཕེལ་ཀ increase, development. 2.= བརྩིགས་པ चय [to collect together]*S.* As sbst. accumulation, collection, excess;= དར་བ *dar-wa*.

འཕེལ་བ་ཅན *hphel-wa-can*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ तल्पक palace, king's place (*Mṅon.*) [the upright post of a house]*S.*

འཕེལ་བྱེད *hphel-byed* 1.=ཁྱིམ་བྱ *khyim-bya* domestic fowl (*Mṅon.*). 2. वर्द्धमान growing, rising.

འཕོ་བ *hpho-wa* pf. འཕོས *hphos* imp. ཕོས་ཤིག संक्रान्ति, संचार to change place, go, move oneself away, migrate; མྱུར་དུ་འཕོས་ཤིག *myur-du hphos-çig* depart quickly! འཕོ་ཅན་གྱི་བདེ་བ transitory happiness; འཕོ་འགྱུར་མེད་པའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར a *yogi* who is not subject to change; འཕོ་བྱེད་པ to move or shift anything: གུར་འཕོ་བྱས shifted the tent. ཚེ་འཕོ་བ=ཚེ་རབས་བརྗེ་བ जातिपरिवर्त्त change of existence, འཆི་འཕོ་བ or ཤི་འཕོ་བ to exchange life, to die; འཕོ་སྐྱས་བྱེད་པ *hpho-skyas byed-pa* to remove from one place to another, transfer, change one's place: ལུང་སྟོད་ཅིག་ནས་ཅིག་ཏུ་འཕོ་སྐྱས་ལན་དགུ་བྱས་པས nine times he removed from one upland to another (*Deb.* ཀ, *54*). འཕོ་བ་གྲོང་འཇུག *hpho-wa groṅ-hjug*=གདམས་ངག་གིས་འཕོ་བ *gdam-ṅag-gis hpho-wa* the translation of a soul, by the efficacy of གདམས་ངག or charms, from one body to another just vacated by death.

འཕོ་བྱ *hpho-bya*=རྣམ་ཤེས the soul or *Vijñāna*; འཕོ་བྱེད =གདམས་ངག a charm, *mantra*.

འཕོ་མེད་ཐོག་མ་མཐའ་མེད *hpho-med thog-med tha-ma-med*=དཔལ་ལྡན་དུས་འཁོར *dpal-ldan dus-hkhor* श्रीकालचक्र; the doctrine of *Kāla-cakra* Buddhism, which affirms neither a begining nor an end in respect of the transmigration of the soul from one body to another (*Mṅon.*)

འཕོ་ལན་ *hpho-lan* 1. filling up by a new comer of an appointment caused by the removal or retirement of an officer: ལས་ཚན་དཀའ་བ་ཡིན་ན་འཕོ་ལན་དང་མ་རིགས་ནང་ཚམས་པ (*D. çel. 10*). 2. taking over charge of office-accounts, &c., by an officer from a retiring official (*Rtsii. 21*).

འཕོས་ *hphos* संक्रान्त death (*A. K. 1-42*), passing over; migration: ངང་པ་དེ་དག་གོ་རིམ་མ་ཆགས་པར་ཁྱིའུ་གསལ་བ་ག་ལ་བ་དེར་འཕོས་ཤིང་གནས་སོ་ those swans (in their turn) without break in their order, migrating whereever the boy *Gsal-wa* was, took up their station (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *35*).

འཕོག་པ་ *hphog-pa* pf. ཕོག་ *phog* to strike, both in the figurative sense and materially: to affect, influence, to touch གནད་དུ་ the main point; also, to hit (that which is aimed at), to impinge upon, fall upon. ཐུགས་ལ་ཕོག་པ་ it struck his heart; མིའི་སེམས་ལ་ཕོག་པ་ it affected the man's mind; ཟས་སོགས་ནད་ལ་ཕོག་པ་ the food, etc., affected the disease; ཁོ་ལ་གཟའ་ཡིས་ཕོག་སོང་ he was struck with epilepsy; འབེན་ལ་རྒྱང་རིང་ནས་མདའ་ཕོག་སོང་ the arrow hit the target from a long distance.

འཕོག་ཐུག་ *hphog-thug* pollution in the case of a god, nāga, demon, etc., but seems to be a proper name here:—གཏམ་སོ་རྒྱུས་འདུ་ཡོད་དེ་འཕོག་ཐུག་ཆེ་མི་ཟེར་ (*Hbrom. 54*).

འཕོང་ *hphoṅ* धनुर्विद्या archery; འཕོང་མཁན་ *hphoṅ-mkhan* archer; འཕོང་སྤྱོད་ धनुर्वेद archery. འཕོང་གི་སློབ་དཔོན་ *hphoṅ-gi slob-dpon* द्रोणाचार्य instructor in archery; འཕོང་གི་སྤོང་ས་ *hphoṅ-gi spoṅ-sa* or འཕོང་ས་ archery ground, the place from which arrows are shot at the target. འཕོང་གི་དབྱེ་བ་ལྔ་ *hphoṅ-gi dbye-wa lṅa* or འཕོང་རྐྱེན་ *hphoṅ-rkyen* the five distinguishing features in archery: (1) རྒྱང་རིང་ནས་འཕོག་པ་ to hit from a great distance; (2) མི་འཚོར་བར་འཕོག་པ་ to hit without perceiving it; (3) ཚབས་ཆེ་བར་འཕོག་པ་ to hit with great force; (4) གནད་དུ་འཕོག་པ་ to hit at the main point, or object; (5) སྒྲ་གྲགས་པར་འཕོག་པ་ to hit at an object with a sound.

འཕོངས་ལྕག་ *hphoṅs-lcag*=རྟ་ལྕག་ *rta-lcag* a horse-whip (*Mṅon.*).

འཕོང་ཚོས་ *hphoṅ-tshos* sitting-part, posteriors (*Vai. sṅ.*), འཕོང་ལ་སྐྱོན་པ་ *hphoṅ-la skyon-pa* (*Sch.*) the riding of two persons on one horse (*Sch. Jä.*).

འཕོངས་སྐྱེན་ *Hphoṅs-skyen* 1. an epithet of king Rāma (*Mṅon.*). 2. a good skilful archer (*Jä.*).

འཕོངས་ནས་ཁྲག་འཛག་ *hphoṅs-nas khrag-hdsag* रक्त-प्रवाहिका [a stream of blood]*S.*

འཕོངས་པ་ *hphoṅs-pa* विपन्न 1. pf. འཕོངས་ *hphoṅs* or ཕོངས་ *phoṅs* to be poor, indigent, unfortunate; with instrum. to be bereft of, to lose; རྒྱལ་པོ་སྲས་ཀྱིས་འཕོངས་ནས་ the king having lost his own son (*Pth.*). 2. adj. poor, unfortunate, dejected, disheartened (*Jä.*). 3. also ཕོངས་པ་ sbst. poverty; v. འཕོང་ཆོས་ *hphoṅ-chos*. Syn. དབུལ་པོ་ *dwul-po*; བཀྲེན་པོ་ *bkren-po* (*Mṅon.*).

འཕོད་པ་ *hphod-pa*=ཕོད་པ་ *phod-pa* (*Cs.*).

འཕོན་པོ་ *hphon-po* a bundle, a bunch: དེ་གཉིས་ཀ་སྟེན་མའི་འཕོན་པོ་རེ་རེའི་སྟེང་དུ་ over each of the two respectively a bundle of tamarisk (*Rdsa. 24*).

འཕོབ་པ་ *hphob-pa*=འབེབས་པ་ *hbebs-pa* (*Sch.*).

འཕོས་ *hphos*, v. འཕོ་བ་ *hpho-wa*.

འཕྱ་བ་ *hphya-wa* उपहास, अवध्यायन, pf. འཕྱས་ *hphyas* to blame, censure, chide. Also: to abuse, deride: འཕྱ་གླེང་ *hphya-gleṅ* or འཕྱ་བའི་གླེང་མོ་ *hphya-wahi gleṅ-mo* a scoffing or satirical discourse or story, etc. རྫིང་མའི་གཏེར་སྡེན་གྱི་ལུགས་རྣམས་ནམ་པར་མ་དག་པའི་འཕྱ་གླེང་ the sectarian

theories of the *Ṛñiṅ-ma gter-byon* were satires on purity (*Ya-sel. 58*). འཕྱ་ཚིག *hphya-tshig* = སྨད་པའི་ཚིག words of slander, curses ; (*Mṅon.*).

འཕྱག་པ *hphyag-pa* pf. འཕྱགས *hphyags* to sweep : ཕྱགས་མས་འཕྱགས་པ swept with a broom.

འཕྱང་བ *hphyaṅ-wa*, pf. འཕྱངས *hphyaṅs*, to hang down, to be suspended; to hang on to (སློ་སྦྱ་བུ) अवलम्बन, कदन; འཕྱང་བར་ཕྱུར hanging down (*A. K. 1-38*); འཕྱང་བར་ལྡན ञालम्ब flowing (*A. K. 1-14*) [a support or prop]*S.* དར་སྔོན་པའི་ཀེ་ཤ་འཕྱང་བ a handkerchief of blue silk hanging down (from the hair); འཇུ་ཞིང་འཕྱང་བ to cling to, to take a firm hold of (*Thgy.*); འཕྱང་ཐག sounding-line *C.* འཕྱང་འཕྲུལ *hphyaṅ hphrul* or འཕྱང་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱན आभरण, विभूषण suspended ornament; འཕྱང་མ *hphyaṅ-ma* प्रलम्ब a wife, one clinging to her husband; any ornamental pendants, hangings, &c.

+ **འཕྱང་མོ** *hphyaṅ-mo* = ཐེ་ཚོམ *the-tsom* doubt, hesitation.

འཕྱངས *hphyaṅs* आगायक, गातु [a talkative one, a singer, a cuckoo]*S.*

འཕྱད *hphyad* in *Sch.* = ཕྱད *pyad* ; འཕྱད་ཅན *hphyad-can* n. of a place (*B. ch. 4*).

+ **འཕྱན་པ** *hphyan-pa* 1. in ཟ་ཐེའི་འཁོར་ཁོར་འཕྱན་བཞིན་པར अमयति (*Yig. 122*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* = ཡན་པ to ramble, to range, roam about, wander, stray from; འཕྱན་ཏེ་འགྲོ་བ to go wandering about.

འཕྱར *hphyar*, (ཁང་པའི་མདའ་ཡབ་གུང་ཞེར) कादन the roof of a house.

འཕྱར་ཁ *hphyar-kha* blame, affront, disgrace (*Sch.*): འཕྱར་ཁ་བཏང་བ *hphyar-kha btaṅ-wa* to use abusive language, to insult a person (*Yig. k.*).

འཕྱར་པ *phyar-pa* आसेक: [sprinkling]*S.*

འཕྱར་བ *hphyar-wa* imp. འཕྱོར *hphyor* and ཕྱོར *phyor* 1. to hoist, lift up; to hold aloft: སྡིག་མཛུབ *sdig-mdsub* to lift up the finger (*Mil.*); དར་འཕྱར་བ to hoist a flag; རྟ་རླུང་འཕྱོར་ཅིག *rta-rluṅ hphyor-cig* hang up the inscribed flags; འཕྱར་དར *hphyar-dar* or དར་འཕྱར *dar-hhpyar* a flag. 2. (*Cs.*) to show, to represent, to excite, to waken; འཕྱར་བ་བྱེད་པ *hphyar-wa byed-pa* to assume an alluring attitude. འཕྱར་ཀ་ཅན *hphyar-ka-can* tempting, graceful, charming (*Jä.*).

Syn. བཀྲབ་པ *bkrab-pa*; ངེས་འབྱེད *ṅes-hbyed* (*Mṅon.*),

འཕྱར་བ་ཅན *Hphyar-wa-can* n. of a cemetry (*Bon. ch. 5*).

འཕྱར་གཡེང་ *hphyar-gyeṅ* 1. = འཇོག་སྒེགས *hjog-sgegs* engaging, winning behaviour (*Jä.*) 2. འཕྲས་འདོགས་པ back-biting, doing mischief, maliciously.

འཕྱི་བ *hphyi-wa* I: a marmot; colloq. འཕྱི་འཕེགས "*chhi-pik*" or "*chhi-pi,*" also called སྒོམ་ཆེན *sgom-chen* on account of its hybernating during the winter like Buddhist monks who practise the state of suspended animation; = ཕྱི་བ *phyi-wa.*

འཕྱི་བ II: pf. ཕྱིས *phyis* or འཕྱིས *hphyis* འགྱངས་པ पश्चात्; to be late, to be belated, to come too late; གལ་ཏེ་འཕྱིས་ན *gal-te hphyis-na* if I have come too late; ད་ཁྱོད་ཅུང་འཕྱིས་པ་ཡིན *da-khyod cuṅ hphyis-pa yin* you have come just a little too late (*Jä.*); འཕྱི་དགུང་ཆུ་ལ་རྒྱ་བ་ཅབ་ཅབ་བྱུང་། late at night there was the chap-chap sound of the oars on the water (*A. 67*).

འཕྱི་བ III: = འཕྱིད་པ *hphyid-pa* to wipe, to wipe off; to remove, eradicate: མིག་ལས་

རྡུལ་འཕྱི་བ to wipe out dust from the eye; ཆེའམ་ངང་པ་གསེར་ལྡན་འཕྱི་མ་ཡུམ་ཏེ། མདུན་དུ་ཕྱུང་ (*Yig. 14*); སྤྲ་འཕྱི་བ to pull out the hair; རླིག་པ་འཕྱི་བ to remove the testicles (*Sch*).

འཕྱིག་པ *ẖphyig-pa* = འཁྱིག་པ *ẖkhyig-pa* to bind (*Sch*).

འཕྱིང་སང་ *ẖphiṅ-saṅ* the designation in the older writings of a minister of state of Tibet = the modern བཀའ་བློན.

འཕྱིད་པ *ẖphyiḏ-pa* 1. to suffice, be enough. 2. = འཕྱུ་བ or འདངས་པ.

འཕྱིལ་བ *ẖphyil-wa* for འཁྱིལ་བ *ẖkhyil-wa* to wind, to twist, the hair *Vai. şñ.* (*Jä.*).

ཕ **འཕྱུག་པ** *ẖphyug-pa* or འཕྱུགས་པ = ནོར་བ to mistake, to be mistaken; = ཆུག་པ *chug-pa* to miss: ལམ་འཕྱུག་པ to mistake the road; ཆུ་ཚོད་འཕྱུག་པ to mistake the hour. འཕྱུགས་པོ *ẖphyugş-po* = ནོར་མཁན *nor-m̱khan* the mistaker, one who commits a blunder; འཕྱུགས་མེད *ẖphyugş-meḏ* without mistake or blunder: འཕྱུགས་མེད་ཡིན་ཁྲུལ་ཡིན་པས་མ་ནོར་བ་དགོས་པ་འདུག those that are free from blunders should not be mistaken by those who have erred (*R̲tsii. 11*).

འཕྱུར་བ *ẖphyur-wa* 1. to ascend, to mount, to rise up, of smoke; to overflow, inundate, of rivers, lakes, etc. 2. *Sch.* to heap up, to accumulate.

+ **འཕྱེ་བ** *ẖphye-wa* pf. འཕྱེས *ẖphyeş* to crawl, to creep, like snakes; འཕྱེ་བ་ཆེན་པོ महोरग; n. of a nāga demon.

འཕྱེ་བོ *ẖphye-wo* འཕྱེ་མོ *ẖphye-mo* a crawler, a cripple: དམན་རྣམས་རྩ་བ་ཟོས་པའི་འཕྱེ་བོ་ བཞིན་དེ་རིང་སང་ལ་ཡོངས་སྤྱོད་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཡོངས་སུ་ཟད་པར་འགྱུར the most degraded will be utterly consumed together with their possessions, like cripples who have fed upon roots, on this day or the next (*Tan. d.* གི).

འཕྱེན *ẖphyen* v. ཕྱེན *phyen* flatulence.

འཕྱོ་བ *ẖphyo-wa* pf. འཕྱོས་པ 1. चपलता to move, throb, be agitated: སེམས་ཉིད་འཕྱོ་ཞིང་བླ་མ་སྙིང་ནས་དྲན his heart throbbing remembered the lama (*R̲dsa. 24*). [2. to soar, to float, in the air (*Thgy.*). 3. to flow forth, heave, smell, of fluids; འཕྱོ་དར་བ *ẖphyo dar-wa* to undulate. 4. to range, roam about, gambol: རི་དྭགས་འཕྱོ་བ (the deer) gambols and skips (*Mil.*); རི་ལ་འཕྱོ་དགུ *ri-la ẖphyo-ḏgu* the wild animals of the field *Sch.* 5. སྙིང་འཕྱོ *şñiṅ-ẖphyo* (*Sch.*) 'the heart is swelling, courage rising'; ཤེས་པ་འཕྱོ *çeş-pa ẖphyo* (*Med.*) consciousness gives way, is wavering, flitting] *Jä.*

འཕྱོང་འགྱུར *ẖphyoṅ-ẖgyur* a large number: གཞལ་གཞི་འཕྱོང་འགྱུར་ཉ་ཉེང་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འཕྱོང་རྒྱས *H̱phyoṅ-ṟgyaş* (Chongay) n. of a district of Lhokha in central Tibet (*R̲tsii. 35.*) འཕྱོང་རྒྱས་སྡེ་པ the Governor of Chongay.

འཕྱོང་པོ་ཁེ་རུ *H̱phyoṅ-po Khe-ru* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *24*).

འཕྱོང་བ *ẖphyoṅ-wa* 1. = སྐྱོང་བ *şkyoṅ-wa* to protect. འཕྱོངས་རྒྱས pride. 2. उत्सर्ग [to lay aside, abandon] *S.* (*Liç.*).

འཕྱོན་མ *ẖphyon-ma* a harlot, prostitute (*M̱ñon.*); འཕྱོན་མོ་བྱེད་པ *ẖphyon-mo byeḏ-pa* to whore, to commit fornication; འཕྱོན་མའི་བུ *ẖphyon-maẖi-bu* = སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་བུ a prostitute's son (*Situ. 91*).

འཕྱོར་བ *ẖphyor-wa* 1. = ཕོར་བ *phor-wa* to rave: ཁ་འཕྱོར་བ *kha-ẖphyor-wa* to speak deliriously. 2. v. ཕྱར་བ *phyar-wa*, also ཆོར་བ *chor-wa*; འཕྱོར་པོ *ẖphyor-po* for མཆོར་པ hence འཕྱོར་དགའ *ẖphor-ḏgaẖ* dandy, fop (*Jä.*).

འཕྱོས་མ *ẖphyoş-ma* 1. gifts to friends and relations. 2. purchase-price of a bride (*Jä.*).

འཕྲ་བ *hphra-wa* pf. འཕྲས *hphras* to kick, to strike with the foot, struggle; འཕྲས་རྒྱབ་པ *hphras rgyab-pa* id.; རྟས་འཕྲས་རྒྱབ་ཡོད kicked by a horse; ཤི་འཕྲས *çi-hphras* death-struggle.

འཕྲ་ཤགས *hphra-çags* 1. shaving clean; having shaved his beard (*A. 95*). 2. a kick: འཕྲ་ཤགས་བྱེད་པ or རྒྱབ་པ to kick; དེའི་ཉིན་བར་འཕྲ་ཤགས་བྱས་ནས་མ་ཟིན during that day it having kicked about was not caught (*A. 92*).

འཕྲག་པ *hphrag-pa*=དཀྲོག་པ *dkrog-pa* to stir up, to spur (a horse, etc.).

འཕྲང་ *hphrañ*=གུ་དོག་པོ *gu-dog-po*, or ཕྲང་ a narrow passage which is difficult to pass: ཕ་རོལ་འཕྲང་ལ་གཤེད་མས་ཁྲིད་པའི་ཚེ when the messenger of death will lead one along the narrow path to the beyond (*A. 9*). ལམ་འཕྲང་ difficult pathway, a foot-path along a narrow ledge on the side of a precipice; བར་དོའི་འཕྲང་ *bar-dohi-hphrañ* the narrow passage across the abyss of the *Bar-do* (the state between death and re-birth); བར་དོའི་འཕྲང་སྒྲོལ *bar-dohi hphrañ-sgrol* a prayer for escaping the isthmus of the *Bar-do*.

འཕྲང་གྱུར་བ *hphrañ-gyur-wa* = སེམས་ཆགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to be attached affectionately: དེ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་རྗེ་ལ་འཕྲང་གྱུར་ཀྱང་ (*A. 10*); རྒྱལ་བུས་འཕྲང་བའི་ཚིག་འདི་སྐད་གསོལ་པ (*A. 11*) prayed again in the touching words of the prince.

འཕྲང་འཕྲུལ *hphrañ-hphrul* something hanging down (*Sch.*).

འཕྲད་པ *hphrad-pa* pf. and fut. ཕྲད *phrad* (མན་རྒྱན་འཕྲད་པ) to interview; meet together; དེ་དང་འཕྲད་དོ you shall meet him (*Dzl.*); དེ་ནི་ང་དང་ཕྲད་མི་ཐུབ him I cannot admit (*Dzl.*); བདག་དང་འཕྲད་པར་ཤོག་ཅིག may it happen to me (*Dzl.*); བྱིས་པའི་རོ་ཞིག་དང་ཕྲད་དོ he found the dead body of an infant (*Dzl.*); འཕྲད་མཚམས (*Sch.*,) intersecting lines of two plains, corner, angle (*Jä.*).

འཕྲབ་པ *hphrab-pa*=འཕྲ་བ and འཕྱབ་པ: འཕྲབ་བྱེད་པ to flutter, of a bird wounded by a shot.

འཕྲལ *hphral* or ཕྲལ (བབ་བཅོལ) adj. and adv. the present, imminent, immediate, temporary; just now, immediately, this instant; འཕྲལ་ལ *hphral-la* and འཕྲལ་དུ immediately, suddenly; colloq. འཕྲལ་འཕྲལ་ལ id.; ད་ལྟ་འཕྲལ་དུ *'tanta thel-tu'* at once, this instant (*Snd. Hbk. 93.*); འཕྲལ་ལ་ཉིད་དུ=*ipso facto*, at once by that very circumstance: མེ་ཡིས་རྒྱས་པ་ལན་གསུམ་སྦྱོ་རེག་པ་རྗེ་བ་རྣམས་དག་ཀྱང་འཕྲལ་ལ་ཉིད་དུ་ཐལ་བར་བྱེད the fire springing up three times and increasing, those who were able to touch it, it caused to develope complete purity forthwith; འཕྲལ་ལ་ཁྲོ་བའི་དུག *hphral-la khro-wahi dug* the poison of sudden anger. འཕྲལ་དང་ཕུགས what is going to happen immediately and at a later period, འཕྲལ་ཕུགས་གང་ལ་བཟང་ that is good both now and in the more distant future; འཕྲལ་དང་ཡུན་དུ now and in time to come; འཕྲལ་སོག་འཇོག་མེད་པ not having laid up anything for present use (*Mil.*); འཕྲལ་གྱི་འདུག་ཚུགས་ངན་པ a poor temporary dwelling, or also: a common ordinary dwelling (*Jä.*); ཕྲལ་ཡུན *phral-yun* present and future: ཕྲལ་ཡུན་བདེ་འབྲས་ལ་བསམ thought of the present and future. ཕྲལ་རྐྱེན *phral-rkyen* immediate disaster; ཕྲལ་དགོས *phral-dgos* immediate necessity; ཕྲལ་ཕུགས *phral-phugs* the present and future; འཕྲལ་བདེ present comfort; འཕྲལ་སྦྱར *hphral-sbyar* আকস্মিক সংযোগ sudden coincidence; accidental meeting. As adj: འཕྲལ་སྐད *hphral-skad*= ཕལ་སྐད the common dialect, the colloquial language, the language of the common people or of common daily life: ཉེས་འཕྲལ་སྐད་ལ་སྦྱར་ so you

hear it in the language of the common people; རྒྱར་འགྲོ་སྦྱོང་སྦྱོང་བ་འཕྲལ་སྐད་ཤེས་པ་ཞིག་ལ one who has been (in India) and knows the language of the people (*A. 67*).

ཕྲལ་གྲིག *phral-grig* finished, ready, prepared.

འཕྲལ་བ *hphral-wa* pf. ཕྲལ *phral* fut. དབྲལ *dbral* imp. ཕྲོལ *phrol* acc. to *Jä.* vb. a. to འབྲལ་བ and signifies: to separate, to part (with the word དང་ signifying "from") རྟགས་དང་ཕྲལ he deprived them of their insignia (*Glr.*); སྲོག་དང་འཕྲལ་བ *srog-dan hphral-wa* to separate from life, to put to death (*Glr.*); also, without དང་,=to cut, divide: ཟུག་ཏུ་འཕྲལ་བ to cut (cattle) into quarters (*Mil.*); ལྟོ་བ་ཕྲལ་བ *lta-wa phral-wa* to split open the belly.

འཕྲི་བ *hphri-wa* pf. and imp. ཕྲིས *phris*, fut. དཔྲི *dpri*, vb. a., to diminish, to take away from: འཕྲི་མེད་རྫ་ཚག་ཏུ་འཛུགས་པ་དང་གང་ཡང་ཁག་འཕྲི་མེད་པར་གནས་པ (*Yig. k.*).

འཕྲིག་པ *hphrig-pa* to doubt, be undecided about; འཕྲིག་ཚུད་པ *hphrig-tshud-pa*= སེམས་ལ་ངེས་པ to be assured of.

འཕྲིན *hphrin* 1.=ཕྲིན (ཡི་གེ་དང་ལན་གཏོང་བ) correspondence. 2. news, tidings, intelligence, message: འཕྲིན་བཟང་པོ good tidings, favourable accounts; ཕྲིན་བསྒུར་མཁན messenger; འཕྲིན་སྤྲིང་བ *hphrin sprin-wa* to send word, information, འཕྲིན་ཁྱེར་བ *hphrin-khyer-wa* to bring tidings, intelligence. འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བ *hphrin-skyel-wa*=གཏམ་སྐྱེལ *gtam-skyel* to send a message; to give orders, communicate orders. འཕྲིན་བཞག་པ *hphrin-bshag-pa*= མངགས་བཞག་པ to make a verbal request, to leave orders. རྒྱ་གར་ནས་ཕྱིན་ན་ང་ལ་སྐད་ཐོངས་ཞེས་པའི་འཕྲིན་བཞག་གོ he left a message (to the effect): do inform me when you have arrived from India (*A. 66*).

འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་མ *hphrin-skyel-ma*=གྲོགས་མོ दूती a mistress, a female friend (*Mnon.*).

འཕྲིན་ཡིག *hphrin-yig* letter, epistle. འཕྲིན་ལན *hphrin-lan* answer to a message.

འཕྲིན་ལས *hphrin-las* कर्म, कार्य्य, समुदाचार 1. resp. for ལས affair, business; deed, work: དེ་འདྲས་འཕྲིན་ལས་ཀྱི་ཕྱིར་དུ with regard to such matters. འཕྲིན་ལས་རྣམ་བཞི the four kinds of religious service, enumerated as ཞི་རྒྱས་དབང་དྲག་གི་ཕྲིན་ལས milder worship, abundant service, religious service to obtain power, and terrific methods in co-ercing a deity by charms. འཕྲིན་ལས་འཚོལ་བ, འཕྲིན་བཙོལ་བྱེད་པ to commit a thing to another person's care; in reference to gods, to recommend to their protection or blessings (*Glr.*). 2. efficiency, power (*Mil.*). 3. personal n. in Tibet.

འཕྲིན་ལས་སྲས *hphrin-las sras* acc. to Bon incarnate beings.

འཕྲིན་འགན་པ *hphrin-hgan-pa*=འཕྲིན་བསྐུར་བ or ལན་བསྐུར to send a reply (*Nag. 9*).

འཕྲུ་བ *hphru-wa*, འཕྲུ་མ *hphru-ma* v. ཕུ་བ *phu-wa*, etc. (*Jä.*).

འཕྲུག་པ *hphrug-pa* pf. ཕྲུགས कण्डू to scratch one's body: འཕྲུགས་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *hphrugs-tu hjug-pa* कण्डूयते begins to scratch.

འཕྲུལ *hphrul* (occasionally only occurs as འཕྲུལ་བ) black art and magic, of an illicit and irregular character rather than the orthodox performances, though not always so. འཕྲུལ་ཅན or འཕྲུལ་གྱི has the adjectival sense of transformed, illusionary, magical: འཕྲུལ་གྱི་སྟོབས magical power or force; འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྟ་དབྱིབས་ངང་པ transformed into the form of an ochre-coloured horse. ཆོ་འཕྲུལ *cho-hphrul* orthodox magic rite; རྫུ་འཕྲུལ *rdzu-hphrul* subtle miracle, magical tricks; རྣམ་འཕྲུལ (abbr. for རྣམ་པར་འཕྲུལ་བ) sorcery of an

undesirable type: སྐྱེ་གཞན་ལ་ཡང་འདོད་པའི་རྣམ་འཕྲུལ sorcery which even lasts after another re-birth; མིག་འཕྲུལ optical illusion; འཕྲུལ་པ་པོ magician, illusion-worker.

འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *hphrul-hkhor* in modern times is used to designate any machine turned by a wheel, but is really: magic circles; which are of three series:—I: དགྲའི་རྫོང་འཛོམས་པའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར magical circles to lay siege to an enemy's fort and to capture it; subdivided into seven kinds:-(1) རྡོའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *rdohi-hphrul hkhor* the magic circle of stone, discharging of missiles to capture a fort situated on a plain; (2) གྲུའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *gruhi-hphrul hkhor* the magic circle of boats to capture a floating fort; (3) འབྲུ་མར་གྱི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *hbru-mar gyi-hphrul hkhor* the magic circle of fire (burning grain and butter) to blockade a fort situated on a hill; (4) གྲི་གུག་གི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *gri-gug gi hphrul-hkhor* the magic circle of a sabre to besiege an enemy's fort with swords; (5) རླུང་གི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *rluñ-gi hphrul-hkhor* the magic circle of wind for the purpose of blowing away the top of a fort situated on a hill; (6) རྡོ་རྗེ་གུར་གྱི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *rdo-rje gur-gyi hphrul-hkhor* the magic circle of a *Rdor-je* tent made of iron-sceptres, to break through or demolish the ramparts of a fort; (7) ལྕགས་མདའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *lcagṣ-mdahi hphrul-hkhor* the magic circle of iron arrows, to kill war-elephants equipped with coats of mail. II: རང་གནས་བསྲུང་བའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *rañ-gnaṣ bsruñ-pahi hphrul-hkhor* magical circles intended to defend one's own place: (1) རལ་གྲིའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *ral-grihi hphrul-hkhor* the magic circle of swords which remain concealed under the ground for the purpose of protecting a king's palace; (2) the magic circle of chariots on which the warriors sit. III. དགྲ་ལས་རྒྱལ་ནས་བདེ་བར་སྤྱོད་པའི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར magical circles of triumph for enjoying peace and prosperity after conquering an enemy: (1) the king's superb mansions to view the arrival of his forces; (2) arrangements for sights, entertainments and amusements; (3) magic wheel for water-sports, etc. (*Duṣ-kho. 330*).

འཕྲུལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *hphrul-gyi hkhor-lo* magic wheel—in ancient literature merely a fantastic attribute of gods, etc. (*Jä.*).

འཕྲུལ་དགའ *Hphrul-dgah* निर्माणरति: n. of a heavenly abode where the gods enjoy prosperity and happiness by their own merits and miraculous efforts (*So-rig. 34*).

འཕྲུལ་ཆ *hphrul-cha* = གོ་ཆ miraculous dress, *i.e.*, coat of mail: འཕྲུལ་ཆ་ལ་སོགས་པ་གོན་ནས being equipped with coat of mail, etc. (*D.R.*).

འཕྲུལ་ཐུར *hphrul-thur* catheter (*S.g.*, *Jä.*).

འཕྲུལ་སྣང *Hphrul-ṣnañ* delusion, mockery; miraculous; n. of the famous temple of Buddha at Lhasa built by king *Sroñ-btsan ṣgam-po* at the instance of his Nepalese wife, the daughter of king Aṁs'u-Varma.

འཕྲུལ་བ *hphrul-wa* 1. (by its form intrs. to སྤྲུལ་བ *sprul-wa*; acc. to *Cs.* both are identical in meaning)= འཕྲུལ་རྣམ་པར་འཕྲུལ་བ་དུ་མ many transformations, magic tricks. 2.= འཁྲུལ་བ *hkhrul-wa* to be mistaken, to err, to make blunders. 3. to separate, sort, discriminate, the good from the bad, truth from falsehood (*Jä.*).

འཕྲུལ་བའི་མིག་ཅན *hphrul-wahi mig-can* = ཕུག་རོན a pigeon.

འཕྲུལ་ཟ་ལྷའི་སྒྲོན་མ *Hphrul-za lhahi ṣgron-ma* n. of a Bon goddess; འཕྲུལ་ཟ་སྤྱན་མོ་བཙུན *Hphrul-za ṣpan-mo btsun* another Bon goddess (*D.R.*).

འཕྲུལ་བཤེན *Hphrul-bçen* the miraculous *Bçen-rab* founder of the Bon religion (*Jig. 26*).

འཕྲེ་བ *hphre-wa* pf. འཕྲེས *hphres* to incline, to lean against, to put down, to lay down; འཕྲེ་བྱེད་པ *hphre byed-pa* id.

འཕྲེང་ *hphreñ* or འཕྲེང་བ *hphreñ-wa* 1. to fasten, be fastened to, be affixed to, be arranged (especially in a settled and orderly manner): སེམས་ལ་འཕྲེང་བ *sems-la hphreñ-wa* to fasten or bear in the mind. 2. as sbst. an array, consecutive placing, regular order; माला, मालिका (*A. K. 1-4*) མང་པོ་ཕྲུལ་ལ་བསྒྲིགས་པ = གཅིག་གི་རྗེས་སུ་གཅིག་འགྲོ་བ a great number of things arranged in order, also one after another often in rapid succession; མུན་སེལ་སྒྲོན་མེའི་འཕྲེང་ཚར་དུ་དངར the lamp-lights which remove darkness are in fine array; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རླབས་འཕྲེང་ *rgya-mtshohi rlabs-hphreñ* the array of the waves of the sea. 3. a chain, wreath, file, series, string of anything: མེ་ཏོག་གི་འཕྲེང་བ *me-tog-gi hphreñ-wa* a wreath, a garland of flowers; གངས་རིའི་འཕྲེང་ *gañs-rihi hphreñ* a chain of snowy mountains; ནགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་བ *nags-kyi hphreñ-wa* a circle of woods; ཤིང་རྟའི་འཕྲེང་བ་བདུན seven sets of chariots (*Pth.*); ཡིག་འཕྲེང་ *yig-hphreñ* a row of letters, a line; འཕྲེང་བ་འདོགས་པ *hphreñ-wa hdogs-pa* to bind a wreath; འཕྲེང་རྒྱུད་མཁན *hphreñ-rgyud mkhan* a seller of flower wreaths, garlands. Syn. for garland: མེ་ཏོག་མཁན་པོ *me-tog mkhan-po*; འཕྲེང་ལྡན *hphreñ-ldan*; མེ་ཏོག་གིས་འཚོ *me-tog gis-htsho*; མེ་ཏོག་ཅན *me-tog-can*; མེ་ཏོག་རབ་ཏུ་སོག་བྱེད *me-tog rab-tu sog-byed*; མེ་ཏོག་སྤྱོད་བྱེད *me-tog spyod-byed* (*Mñon.*). འཕྲེང་བ *hphreñ-wa* a string of beads, rosary; མུ་ཏིག་འཕྲེང་བ *mu-tig hphreñ-wa* rosary of pearls.

འཕྲེད *hphred*, or འཕྲེད་ལ *hphred-la* adv. across, transversely, by the transverse way, by the oblique passage.

འཕྲོ *hphro* 1. progress, continuation, process; འཕྲོ་ན in progress, in process; འཕྲོ་བཞག་པ to lay the continuation aside, to put it off; འཕྲོ་ཐུད་པ *hphro-thud-pa* to continue again, once more. 2. = ལྷག་མ, རྒྱུན remainder, continuity: འཕྲོ་ལུས་སོང་ a remainder, the rest, is still left.

འཕྲོ་སྐྱེ *hphro-skye* n. of a great number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འཕྲོ་བ *hphro-wa* pf. འཕྲོས *hphros* vb. n. to སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa* 1. gen. with ལས from, to proceed, issue, emanate from, to spread, diffuse; སྐུ་འོད་ཟེར་འཕྲོ་བ *sku-hod zer hphro-wa* a body from which rays of light proceed, a body sending forth light (*Cs.*). 2. to proceed, to go on, continue. འཕྲོ་འཆད་པ or འཕྲོ་གཅོད་པ to discontinue, cease from, halt: བྱ་བ་ངན་པ་འཕྲོ་ཆོད discontinue evil doings! འཕྲོ་བླངས *hphro-blañs* resumption of an unfinished work: རྗེ་བོས་འཕྲོ་བླངས་ཏེ་རྩོད་པ་བྱས་པས་རྗེ་བོ་རྒྱལ (*A. 32*), the lord having taken up the controversy (where it was left by his predecessor) came out victorious. འཕྲོ་མ་ཆད་པ *hphro-ma chad-pa* = རྒྱུན་མ་ཆད་པ *rgyun-ma chad-pa* without interruption, keeping the continuity: མེ་རབས་བདུན་དུ་མེ་འཕྲོ་མ་ཆད་པ the fire was not put out during seven generations (*A. 2*). འཕྲོ་བཅོལ *hphro-bçol* = མཚམས་བཞག *mtshams-bshag* postponement, puting off. པཎྜི་ཏ་གདན་འདྲེན་པའི་འཕྲོ་བཅོལ the invitation of the pandit was postponed (*A. 127*).

འཕྲོག *hphrog* (fut. of ཕྲོག acc. to *Rdo. 46*), pf. and imp. ཕྲོགས *phrogs*, fut. དབྲོག *dbrog* to rob, run away with; to deprive of; appropriate, embezzle: བུ་མོའི་ཁ་ལས་ན་རྒྱན་རྣམས་ཕྲོགས་སོང་ ravished the ear-ornaments from the girl's face; སེམས་ཉིད་འཕྲོག་པ to take another man's heart, to run away with his affections, to captivate him (*Jä.*). འཕྲོག་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ to be lost. རབ་ཏུ་འཕྲོག་བྱེད་པ *rab-tu hphrog-byed-pa* अपहारिन् (*A. K. 1-42*).

འཕྲོག་པའི་རྫས *phrog-pahi-rdsas* booty, stolen goods.

འཕྲོག་བྱེད *hphrog-byed* हरि as epithet variously applied: 1. the sun, the wind-god, the lord of death, Indra, the sky, wind, the 21st constellation Çravaṇā. 2. myrobalan, white-pepper, mercury. 3. lion, a hero (*Mṅon.*). 4. symb. num. 11 (*Ya-sel. 54*).

འཕྲོག་བྱེད་གཏམ *hphrog-byed-gtam* हरि met. the cuckoo.

འཕྲོག་བྱེད་དབང་པོ *hphrog-byed dwaṅ-po* = the lion: འཕྲོག་བྱེད་དབང་པོ་བདུན་གྱིས་བཏེགས་པའི་ནོར་བུའི་ཁྲི་འཕང་མཐོན་མཐོའི་སྟེང་དུ to him who sits on the exalted throne of gems borne by seven lions (*Yig. k. 4*).

འཕྲོག་བྱེད་མིག *hphrog-byed-mig* हर्यक्ष, हरिलोचन, as met. = the scorpion (*Mṅon.*); acc. to *S. Lex.* = སྦལ་པ the frog [also, a crab]*S.*

འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ཡུམ *hphrog-byed yum* an epithet of the mother of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ས་བོན *hphro-byed sa-bon* हरिबीज [yellow orpiment]*S.*

འཕྲོག་ཡས *phog. yas* हरित n. of a number.

འཕྲོད *hphrod* offering (of present) = སྤྲོད་པ resp. འབུལ་བ; འཕྲོད་བདེས (salutation) good health (*Yig. k.*). འཕྲོད་བསྟེན་པ *hphrod bsten-pa* recruiting of health when convalescent by a change or by resorting to mineral springs, etc.

འཕྲོད་པ *hphrod-pa*, 1. pf. ཕྲོད *phrod* vb. n. to སྤྲོད་པ *sprod-pa* to be given, bestowed, offered, delivered. འཕྲོད་འཛིན receipt, quittance; ངོས་འཕྲོད་པ to recognise, know, perceive. ནོར་འཕྲོད presents: ནོར་འཕྲོད་ཁྱེད་རང་དང་མཇལ་ཁུང་འདི་ཕྱིར (*A. 127*). 2. = ཕན་པ or མཐུན་པ adj. fit, proper, suitable, agreeing with, congenial to: ཕོ་བར་འཕྲོད agreeing with the stomach; མི་འཕྲོད་ཟས unwholesome food; མི་འཕྲོད་པ not acting (when medicine has not the desired effect) *C.*; རྗེ་བཙུན་པ་ས་ཆ་འདི་འཕྲོད་དམ is this place agreeable to your reverence?

འཕྲོད་པ་ཉེར་བརྒྱད *hphrod-pa ñer-brgyad* or གཟའ་དང་སྐར་མ་འཕྲོད་པའི་མིང་རྣམས ཕར, ཚར the astrological terms for harmony of influence in the destiny of a person: (1) ཀུན་དགའ *kun-dgah*, (2) དུས་དབྱིག *dus-dbyig*, (3) དུལ *dul*, (4) སྐྱེ་རྒུ *skye-rgu*, (5) གཞོན *gshon*, (6) བྱ་རོག *bya-rog*, (7) རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan*, (8) དཔལ་བེའུ *dpal-behu*, (9) རྡོ་རྗེ *rdo-rje*, (10) ཐོ་བ *tho-wa*, (11) གདུགས *gdugs*, (12) གྲོགས *grogs*, (13) ཡིད *yid*, (14) འདོད *hdod*, (15) འགལ་མེ *hgal-me*, (16) རྩ་ཏོན *rtsa-ton*, (17) འཆི་བདག *hchi-bdag*, (18) མདའ *mdah*, (19) གྲུབ *grub*, (20) མདུང *mduṅ*, (21) བདུད་རྩི *bdud-rtsi*, (22) གཏུན་ཤིང *gtun-çiṅ*, (23) གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po*, (24) སྟག་མྱོས *stag-myos*, (25) ཟད་པ *zad-pa*, (26) གཡོ *gyo*, (27) བརྟན *brtan*, (28) འཕེལ *hphel* (*Rtsi.*).

འཕྲོབ་པ *hphrob-pa* = འཕྲབ་པ *hphrab-pa* (*Sch.*).

འཕྲོལ་བ *hphrol-wa* = འཕྲལ་བ *hphral-wa* (*Sch.*)

འཕྲོས *hphros* (from འཕྲོ་བ q. v.) = ལྷག་ལུས residue (*Situ. 114*), excess of what is actually required, remainder, balance; འཕྲོས་དེས་གནང་འཚལ grant me that residue, let me have the remainder (*Yig. k.*).

བ

བ *ba* the fifteenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet sounded variously according to position or from usage as b, p or w.

བ *ba* I: 1. an affix sounded as *wa* for use of which v. ante under པ *pa*. 2. in Budh. *ba* is symbolical of the primordial which is simple and absolute, *i.e.*, འདུས་མ་བྱས་པ eternal and unchangeable; *ba* also represents སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས་བཅུ the ten moral powers of Buddha (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*), and further demonstrates the doctrine of Buddha in the Dharmārtha for the salvation of mankind (*K. d.* ཉ, *114*). 3. in mysticism, བ is held to signify ཤ meat and also ཟ་བ to eat (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*).

བ II: also བ་མོ गो a cow; བ་གླང་ *ba-glañ* a bull; བ་ཅུ *ba-cu* (colloq.) a cow; བ་འཛོ *ba-hjo* गोपाल a herdsman, cow-driver; བ་ཕྲུག calf; བ་རྨིག *ba-rmig* a cow's hoofs; བ་རྨིག་གི་ཆུ the water collected in the impression of a cow's foot on the ground, to denote a very small quantity of water (*Dzl.*); བ་ཉལ་མཛོ་གྲོད *ba-ñal mdso-grod* (ལས་མི་བྱེད་པར་བ་འདུ་བ་ཉལ་སྡོད་དེ་ལྷ་མཛོ་ལྷ་བ་ཟ་བ) (*Yig. k.*) to idle away time doing no work; compared with a cow which lying down chews the cud and does nothing more.

Syn. འཛོམ *hjo-ma*; ཧོ་འཕེལ *ho-hphel*; ཧོ་མོ་འཆིང་ *ho-mo-hchiñ*; འབབ་བྱེད *hbab-byed*; ལུས་ལྡན *lus-ldan*; ཞོ་སྲུང་བྱེད *sho-sruñ-byed*; བ་མོ *ba-mo*; ནུ་རྒྱས་མ *nu-rgyas-ma*; ཡོངས་འཛོམ *yoñs-hjom*; བཞོན་མ *bshon-ma*; གྲུས་མ *grus-ma* (*Mñon.*).

བ་གླང་སྐྱོང་བ *ba-glañ skyoñ-wa* गोपाल; a low caste in India whose profession it is to tend cattle (*Ya-sel. 55*).

བ་གླང་ལྡན *ba-glañ-ldan* n. of a Yakshinī of Rohita who, having invited Buddha with his followers to her place, in honour of this visit caused 500 *vihāra* to be built miraculously (*K. du.* པ, *298*).

བ་གླང་སྤྱོད *ba-glañ-spyod* पश्चिमगोदानीय n. of a fabulous continent to the west of Jambudvīpa, and so called because cows feed on the lands and form the main wealth of the people (*K. du.* ཉ, *286*).

+ བ་གླང་མིག *ba-glañ-mig* 1. गवाक्ष a small opening in the wall of a house for light and air. 2. n. of a medicinal flower and of millet (*Mñon.*).

བ་གླང་རྫས *ba-glañ-rdsas* = སྤང་རྒྱན་མེ་ཏོག *spañ-rgyan me-tog* (*Mñon.*).

བ་གླང་བསྲུང་ *ba-glañ-bsruñ* = ཐལ་དྲེས་སྨན *thal-dres-sman* ཨུཏྤལ *ut-pa-la* (*Mñon.*).

བ་གླང་ལྕེ *ba-glañ-lce* = ཁུར་མངས *khur-mañs*.

བ་བརྒྱ *ba-brgya* कर्कट-जाल a spider's web.

‡ བ་ཀ *ba-ka* वक n. of a tree (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

‡ བ་ཀུ་ལ *ba-ku-la* 1. n. of a *Preta* (*K. my.* ཁ, *288*). 2. n. of a flower (that of *Mimusops elengi*) which becomes full-blown when smelt by a woman who has the scent of wine in her mouth (*Yig. 41*).

བ་ཀན་སེལ་ *ba-kan-sel* n. of a medicine which cures phlegm.

བ་དཀར་ *ba-ḏkar* 1. white. 2. lime, lime-stone (*Schtr.*).

བ་གམ *ba-gam* अट्टाल, हर्म्य a dome on the top of a house: གསེར་གྱི་བ་གམ a golden dome (*A. K. 1-4*); བ་གམ་འོད་ཚོགས *ba-gam ẖoḏ tshogs̱* the glittering dome; བདུད་རྩིའི་བ་གམ the celestial castle (*Yig. k. 2*). བ་གམ acc. to *Jä.* is a certain part of the timber work of a roof, something like pinnacle, battlement; བ་གམ་ཅན *ba-gam-can* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ king's palace also བ་གྲུམས་མ धेनु milch-cow (*M̱ñon.*).

བ་ཅར *ba-car* कच्छाटिका [a piece of cloth to cover the secret parts; the hem of a lower garment] *S.*

‡ **བ་ཌི་ཡཱ་ལ** *ba-ḍi yā-la* = flax.

Syn. ཤ་ཎའི་མེ་ཏོག *ça-ṇaẖi me-tog*; དྲིལ་བུའི་སྒྲ *dṟil-baẖi-s̱gra*; སྟོབས་ཅན *s̱tobs̱-can* (*M̱ñon.*).

བ་ཏི *ba-ti* in Sikkim and the West: dry grain-measure equal to four pounds. བ་ཏི་ཀ *ba-ti-ka* a small long measure, one seventh of a barley-corn.

བ་ཏུ་བ *Ba-tu-ba* n. of a country mentioned in Bon works (*B.ch. 4*).

བ་ཐག *ba-thag* 1. cob-web, or thread which is drawn from the spider's body. 2. root, stalk of fruit (*Jä.*).

‡ **བ་ད་ན** *ba-da-na* = གདོང་ *gdoń* the face (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ, *26*).

‡ **བ་ད་ར** *ba-da-ra* jujube fruit = རྒྱ་ཤུག *ṟgya-çug* (*Ya-sel. 43*).

བ་དེ *ba-de* a tree: བ་དེའི་འབྲས་བུས་ཆེ་ལུས་བུ་རྩ་ཅིད.

བ་དན་སེན་པོ *ba-dan sen-po* a demon of the *Nāga* class.

བ་དན *ba-dan* पताका (*A. k. 111-28*) acc. to *Liç* an ensign with pendent silk strips; acc. to *Jä.* a kind of dagger set upright, a semblance of which often attends apparitions of the gods. བ་དན་འཛིན་མ (Beng) निशानधारी flagholder; carrier of a standard.

བ་བདེ་རྣམ་འཛོམ *Ba-ḇde ṟnam-ẖdsom* n. of a village in the neighbour-bood of *S̱toḏ-luń* (*Ḇtsii.*).

བ་ཏི་ལ *ba-ti-la* n. of a tree (*Lań. Yig. 36*).

Syn. མ་ནོ་ཧ *ma-no-ha*; ལྡོང་རོས *ḻdoń-ros̱* (*M̱ñon.*).

བ་ནུ *ba-nu* a mineral medicine: བ་ནུས་རྒྱུ་བ་རྒྱུས་པའི་ནད་རྣམས་སེལ (*Med.*).

བ་སྤུ *ba-s̱pu* लोम, पुलक, little hairs of the body; བ་སྤུ་ཅན *ba-s̱pu-can* hairy, covered with hair; བ་སྤུ་མེད *ba-s̱pu-meḏ* bald. Syn. ལུས་སྐྱེས *lus̱-s̱kyes̱*; པགས་པའི་སྨྱུ་ག or གུ *pags̱-paẖi myu-ga*; པགས་པའི་མེ་ཏོག *pags̱-paẖi me-tog* (*M̱ñon.*). བ་སྤུ་ལངས་པ *ba-s̱pu lańs̱-pa* रोमहर्ष hair standing on end (out of fear). Syn. སྤུ་ཟིང *s̱pu-ziń*; སྤུ་ལྡངས *s̱pu-ḻdańs̱*; སྤུ་གཡོ་བ *s̱pu-gyo-wa*; སྤུ་ལོང *s̱pu-loń*; བ་སྤུའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *ba-s̱puẖi ṟnam-ẖgyur* (*M̱ñon.*). བ་སྤུའི་ཁུང་བུ रोमकूप pore; བ་སྤུ་ལྡང་ संहृष्ट, joyful.

བ་བླ *ba-ḇla* (pron. *babla*) हरिताल, कर्बूर yellow arsenic; yellow orpiment: བ་བླས་རྨེན་ངན་རུལ་པ་གཅོད *ba-ḇlas̱ ṟmen-ńan rul-pa gcoḏ* yellow arsenic is an antidote against indolent sores and ulcers.

Syn. ས་འོག་ཕྲེང་བ *sa-ẖog phreń-wa*; སྣ་ཚོགས་མདོག *s̱na-tshogs̱ m̱dog*; བ་གླང་སོ *ba-glań-so*; གར་གྱི་བརྒྱན *gar-gyi-ḇṟgyan*; བ་སྤུ་ལྷུང་བ *ba-s̱pu lhuń-wa*; བྱི་བླའི་མིག *byi-ḇlaẖi-mig* (*M̱ñon.*).

བ་འབོག *ba-ẖbog W.* clod, lump of earth.

བ་མེན་ *ba-men* गवय (*Mñon.*) the gayal wild-ox (*Bos gavæus*). Acc. to Tibetan accounts the *Gayal* are indigenous to the Chittagong hill tracts and are also abundant in the forests of Pemakod where it has been with some success domesticated and yields good milk; but the Sanskrit name given in *Mñon.* evidently refers to the yak-cattle of Tibet and Higher Asia. In *Lam.* གངས་རི་བ་མེན་ *gañs-ri-ba-men* is often mentioned and is certainly the yak of Tibet.

བ་མོ་ *ba-mo* 1. a cow (*Mñon.*). 2. hoarfrost.

Syn. of 2. ནམ་མཁའི་རླངས་པ་ *nam-mkhahi rlañs-pa*; རྡུལ་གྱི་ཆུ་ *rdul-gyi-chu*; མཁའི་ཞིལ་པ་ *mkhahi-zil-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བ་མོའི་བྱིའུ་ *ba-mohi byihu* चातक [the bird *Cuculus melanoleucus*, according to the legend living only upon rain-drops]*S*.

Syn. སྟོན་ཀ་སྤྱོད་ *ston-ka-spyod*; ལན་ཅིག་དགའ་ *lan-cig-dgah*; ཙ་ཏ་ཀའི་རྒྱལ་ *tsa-ta-kahi rgyal*; ཆར་མཚོན་བྱེད་ *char-mtshon-byed*; ཆར་རྟ་ *char-rta*; དགའ་བའི་སིལ་སྙན་ *dgah-wahi sil-sñan*; ཚངས་སྦས་ *tshañs-sbas* (*Mñon.*).

‡ བ་ཙི་གེར་གླིང་ *ba-tsi ger-gliñ* n. of an island: ཁ་ཆེའི་དགེ་ཚུལ་གཅིག་གིས་བ་ཙི་གེར་གླིང་ཞེས་གྲགས (*A.* 55).

བ་ཚྭ་ *ba-tshwa* 1. described loosely as རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཆུ་ *rgya-mtshohi-chu* sea-water (*Ya-sel.* 40). 2. impure soda incrusting the ground near salt lakes. བ་ཚྭ་ཅན་ *ba-tswa-can* = ཚྭ་སྒོ་ཅན་ क्षार; salty, briny; བ་ཚྭ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚོ་ *ba-tshba-can-gyi mtsho* a lake of soda-salt; བ་ཚྭའི་སྐྱུར་རྩི་ *ba-tshbahi skyur-tshi* muratic acid (*Cs.*)

† བ་ཛྲ་བོ་དྷི་ *ba-dsra bo-dhi* n. of an Indian Buddhist, born in the country of Malaya, who visited China accompanied by his pupil Amogha Vajra during the reign of Emperor Ming Hung of the T'ng dynasty (*Grub.* 7).

བ་ཡི་ནུ་མ་ *ba-yi nu-ma* 1. cow's dug or teat. 2. = རྒུན་འབྲུམ་ *rgun-hbrum* grapes (*Mñon.*).

བ་ར་པོ་ཏ་ *ba-ra po-ta* described as རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གྲས་ a wild animal of the deer class (*K. d.* ཟ, 374.)

བ་རི་ *Ba-ri* n. of a solitary monastery on the top of a hill in Tsang (*Deb.* ཀ, 35).

བ་རུ་ར་ *ba-ru-ra* अक्षविभीतक a species of myrabolan [the plant *Terminalia belerica*]*S*. བ་རུ་རས་བད་མཁྲིས་ཚ་སེར་སེལ (*Med.*).

Syn. ཏ་ཀ་ *ta-ka*; བ་བྷ་ *ba-bha*; རི་ལི་ *ri-li*; ཀར་ཤའི་འབྲས་བུ་ *kar-çahi hbras-bu*; མིག་གི་རྩ་བ་ *mig-gi rtsa-wa*; མིག་ཅན་ *mig-can*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་ *tshim-byed* (*Mñon.*).

བ་རེ་ནང་ *Ba-re-nañ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig.* 98).

‡ བ་ལ་ཀ་ *ba-la-ka* बलाक a tree [*Sida cordifolia*]*S*. : བ་ལ་ཀ་དང་ཙན་དན་དང་ (*K. g.* ཞ, 210).

‡ **བ་ལ་ཤ་** *Ba-la-ça* n. of a *Tirthika* king: དེའི་ཚེ་བ་ལ་ཤ་ནི་སྟེགས་ཅན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའང་སངས་རྒྱས་སྐུ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ནས་ཞག་བདུན་གསུམ་སོང་ནས་གདོད་ཚོར་ཏེ (*K. my.* ཁ, 526).

‡ **བ་ལ་ཧ་** *ba-la-ha* बलाहक [cloud]*S*. ཅང་ཤེས་བ་ལ་ཧ་ *cañ-çes ba-la-ha* is a *tamchok* or wonderful horse of Indra famous like Alexander's Bucephelus.

བ་ལང་ *ba-lañ* like བ་གླང་ also ཕྱུར་བོང་, a bullock: བ་ལང་སྐྱོང་མ་ a woman tending bullocks; བ་ལང་བགྲང་ *ba-lañ-bgrañ* v. བ་ལང་དང་ཕྱུག below. བ་ལང་གི་མཁྲིས་ रोचना [bullock's bile used as medicine by Hindus]*S*. བ་ལང་གི་འཁྲོས་ गोष्पद cow's foot-mark holes; བ་ལང་གི་ཕྲུག་ कलभ, गजपोत [a young elephant]*S*.; བ་ལང་ཁ་ཤོ་སྔོན་པ་ *ba-lañ kha-sho sñon-pa* n. of a wild animal of the deer species

(*K. ko.* ཀ, *2*); བ་ལང་ཁྲ་བོ a spotted or parti-coloured bullock; བ་ལང་དབང་ཕྱུག *ba-lañ dwañ-phyug* a herdsman, keeper or tender of cattle; བ་ལང་སྣ गोनासा tobacco leaf; lit. bullock's nose; བ་ལང་སྲིག गोविन्द [a cowkeeper]*S.* བ་ལང་རྨིག་པ गोक्षुरक [1. bullock's hoof; 2. the plant *Asteracantha longifolia*]*S.* བ་ལང་རྨིག་རྗེས गोष्पद [cow's foot]*S.* བ་ལང་ཚོགས गोत्र [a cow-shed]*S.* བ་ལང་རྫི गोपाल [a cow-keeper]*S.*

བ་ལ་སངས་གཡེན་ལ་འཐེན *Ba-la sañs-gyen-la hthen* n. of the son of མུ་སངས་ལ་འཐེན *mu-sañs-la hthen* (*G. Bon. 23*).

བ་ལུ *ba-lu* तालीस species of fragrant arborescent plants (rhododendrons) growing in the Himalaya and Tibet the bark and leaves of which are used as incense by Tibetans; its flowers are called དྭ་ལི *da-li* (*Liç.*).

བ་ལུ་ཀ *ba-lu-ka* n. of an aquatic insect (*K. du.* ན, *241*).

‡ བ་ལིང་ག་ནའི་ཤིང་ *ba-liñga-nahi çiñ* पालिङ्गनवृक्ष [a species of creeper]*S.*

Syn. ཤིང་ཀུན་ཅན *çiñ-kun-can*; ངན་དགའ་མ *ñan-dgah-ma*; སེང་མོ་སྣོད་ལྡན *señ-mo snod-ldan*; འཇུག་བྱེད *hjug-byed.*

‡ **བ་ཤ་ཀ** *ba-ça-ka* वाशिका [the plant *Justicia ganderussa*]*S.* Syn. རྟ་ཡི་སོ་ཅན *rta-yi so-can*; སེང་གེའི་གདོང་ *señ-gehi-gdoñ*; གནས་ཅན་མ *gnas can-ma*; རྟག་ཏུ་ཁྲོ *rtag-tu-khro*; སེང་གེ་ཅན *señ-ge-can*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག *kkyu-mchog*; སྨན་པའི་མ *sman-pahi-ma* (*Mñon.*).

བ་ཤུ *ba-çu W.* a virulent boil, ulcer (*Jä.*).

བ་སོ *Ba-so* 1. a large village in Tsang (*Loñ.* ཞ, *9*); བ་སོ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Ba-so chos-kyi rgyal-mtshan* a celebrated lama of that place. 2. ivory, tusks of elephant: བ་སོ་མཁན *ba-so-mkhan* worker in ivory.

‡ **བ་ཧི་ཀ** *ba-hi-ka* a bird (*K. my.* ཀ, *18*).

བ་ཧྭ *ba-hwa*; here བ *ba*=འདུས་མ་བྱས་པ simple, not compounded, and ཧྭ=འདུས་བྱས *hdus-byas* therefore མི་རྟག་པ transient and unsteady (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*).

‡ **བྷ** *bha*=ཁུར་ལྕི་བ་ཁྱེར་བ *khur-lci-wa khyer-wa* carrying heavy burdens, hence it signifies a *Bodhisattva* or *Mahāsattva* who is capable of carrying heavy moral responsibilities, *i.e.*, the burden of the *anuttara samyak-dharma* on his shoulders (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*).

‡ **བྷ་ཀེ་ར་ཀུཏ** *Bha-ke-ra kut* n. of a town in the country of Tamal (*Dsam.*).

‡ **བྷ་ག་ན** *bha-ga-na*=མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ a fairy, in mysticism (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

‡ **བྷ་དྲ་ལ** *bha-dra-la*=བྷ་དྲ་ལའི་ཕྱེ་མ *bha-dra-lahi phye-ma* (*K. g.* ཙ, *45*).

‡ **བྷ་ར་ཏ** *Bha-ra-ta* king Bharata (from whom the Pauranic name Bhārat Varṣa has been derived); the second step-brother of king Rāma. བྷ་ར་ཏ་ལྷག་པར་གནས་པ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་གླིང་ *bha-ra-ta lhag-par gnas-pa shes-bya-wahi gliñ* n. of a continent (*K. d.* ར, *342*).

‡ **བྷ་ར་ན** *bha-ra-na* an Indian Buddhist paṇdit who with his colleague Mātanga visited China during the reign of Emperor Han Mingti, and first introduced Buddhism there about A.D. 61. (*Grub.* ད, *7*).

‡ བྷ་ལེན་ཏྲ *Bha-len-tra* वारेन्द्र the country Vārendra (North Bengal): ཤར་ཕྱོགས་བྷ་ལེན་ཏྲ་ན་སྐུ་རྙིགས་ཀྱི་སྐུ་རྟེན་མང་པོ་ཡོད in the eastern quarter in Bhalentra there were many Buddhist images and symbols (*A. 60*).

‡ བྷང་ག་ལ *Bhañ-ga-la* Bangala (modern Eastern Bengal): བྷང་ག་ལ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དམག་ཏུ་སྣུན་ནས

(king Deva Pala) summoning all the Bangala-pa into war (*A. 60*).

ྦྷཱུ *bhu*=འདྲེས *hdres* mixed (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*).

‡ བྲཧྨ་དཎྜི *Brahma dandi* n. of a medicinal (vegetable) drug: བྲཧྨ་དཎྜི་དང་། ཏྲི་ཀཎྚ་ཀ་དང་། ཏ་ཀ་ དང་། ནྲུ་ག་གེ་སར་དང་། གོ་ལ་ཙྩ་ཅིང་། རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཕྲུགས་ནས་ འདོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་མེད་དབང་དུ་འགྱུར་རོ (*K. g.* ཅ, *49*).

བག *bag* I: 1.=ཅུང་ཟད *cuñ-zad* a little, slight: སྣུམ་བག་ཆགས་པ *snum bag chags-pa* a little oil was on it (*A. 133*). 2. a primary signification of this word seems to be: a narrow space; fig. བག་དོག་པ to be straitened, in necessitous circumstances (*K. d.* འ, *337*). acc. to *Jä.* attention, care, caution, relative to physical and moral evils or contaminations; བག་མེད inattentiveness: ར་རོ་དང་པོ་བག་མེད་པ the beginning of intoxication is the disappearing of attention; as adj. or attribute: careless, unrestrained, fearless; མི་བདེ་བའི་བག་མེད fearless of misfortune (*Dzl.*). See also below under བག་མེད.

བག་སྐར *bag-skar* or བག་སྐར་རྩིས *bag-skar-rtsis* astrological calculation regarding good and bad luck at the selection of a bride.

བག་ཁག *bag-khag* brick of tea weighing 6 lb. (*Rtsii. 70*).

བག་འཁུམས་པ *bag-hkhums-pa* 1.=བློ་ཆུང་བ *blo-chuñ-wa* timid, also little-minded (*Mñon.*). 2. acc. to *Sch.* to be afraid of.

བག་གླུ *bag-glu* marriage songs, *i.e.*, those sung on the occasion of a marriage by women.

བག་ཆགས *bag-chags* वासना, प्रवृत्ति, अभ्यास habit, inclination, propensity: ཚེ་སྔོན་མའི་བག་ཆགས पूर्वजन्माभ्यास; the habits or propensities of a former life. བག་ཆགས་བཟང *bag-chags-bzañ* good propensities. བག་ཆགས་གསུམ *bag-chags-gsum* acc. to the Bon, the three vices of mind, body and speech (*B. Nam.*). བག་ཆགས་རང་གྲོལ *bag-chags rañ-grol* n. of a religious work of the *Rñiñ-ma* school.

བག་དྲོ་བ *bag-dro-wa* in easy circumstances; also, a cheerful state of mind (*A. 149*).

བག་ལྡན *bag-ldan* modest, discreet, temperate, careful; one possessed of self respect: བག་དང་ལྡན་པར་གྱིས་ཤིག behave honestly (*Hbrom. 106*).

Syn. བག་ཡོད *bag-yod*; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད *khrel-yod*; ངོ་ཚའི་ཚུལ་ཅན *ño-tshahi tshul-can*; ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པ *ña-tsha çes-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བག་ཕེབས *bag-phebs*=སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa* (སེམས་སྤྲོད་པོ བློ་བདེ་བ་བྱས་ནས *blo bde-wa byas-nas*) with a cheerful mind; without care, anxiety or fear. Adv. བག་ཕེབས་པར=སྤྲོ་བར at ease, leisurely, without any hurry: ཁྱེད་རང་རྣམས་པ་བག་ཕེབས་པར་གཟིམས you gentlemen sleep without any anxiety or fear, *i.e.*, being at ease (*A. 130*).

བག་པ *bag-pa* as a verb. to be afraid, to be apprehensive of, to be anxious; བག་འབེབས་པ *bag-hbebs-pa* to drop, abandon cast away all fear.

བག་ཚ་བ *bag-tsha-wa*=སྙིང་ལ་ཚ་ལངས་བྱེད་པ *sñiñ-la-tsha-lañs byed-pa* 1. to be afraid, panic-struck; to be convulsed out of fright: བག་ཚ་བ་ཅི་ཡང་མ་བྱུང་བའི་བར་དུ in the meanwhile there arose no apprehension or cause of uneasiness whatever (*A. 27*). 2. sbst. fear, timidity, anxiousness; བག་ཚ་མེད་པ *bag-tsha med-pa* fearlessness (*Jä.*). བག་མི་ཚ *bag-mi-tsha* intrepid, fearless; as sbst. one who does not become affected by threat, fear, or danger; a hero, an intrepid person.

བག་ཡོད *bag-yod*=བག་ལྡན *bag-ldan* a prudent person; one who is pious, law-abiding, temperate, dutiful, discreet and conscientious in his dealings: རྟག་ཏུ་བག་ཡོད་མི་རྣམས་ལ། འཇིག་རྟེན་ཀུན་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས་ཤིང་ all the world bows to

those who at all times possess self-restraint and honesty (*K. d.* ༢, *113*).

བག་མེད་ *bag-med* प्रमादिन् impious, dishonest, immodest, impudent, indiscreet, etc. བག་མེད་དགྲ་ཡི་མཆོག་ཡིན་པས། བག་མེད་རྣམས་ལ་ཆགས་མི་བྱེད། ཤིན་ཏུ་བག་མེད་ལྷ་རྣམས་ནི། ཡང་དང་ཡང་དུ་དམྱལ་བར་ལྟུང་ (*K. d.* ༢, *107*) a dishonest and impudent person is the chief of all enemies, do not be attached to such a man; the immodest gods again and again fall into perdition; བག་མེད་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་གང་གིས་དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་མི་བསྒྲུབ་ཅིང་། ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་ནང་དུ་སོང་སྟེ, སྡིག་པའི་ལས་མི་སྤོང་བའོ་ he who not performing works of piety falls into misery and does not give up works of sin is called *bag-med-pa*. བག་མེད་པའི་གནས་ *bag-med-pahi gnas*, प्रमादस्थान [place of mistakes]*S.*

བག་ཡོད་པ *bag-yod-pa* अप्रमाद [absence of mistake, carefulness]*S.* reverence, fear, self-respect, self-control; as adj. chaste, careful, conscientious; བག་པོ *bag-po* adj.= བག་ཡོད་པ *bag-yod-pa* (*Cs.*).

བག་ཡངས *bag-yañs* sbst. प्रहार [a striking]*S.* as adj. intrepid.

བག II: meal (generally of barley, the staple food of the Tibetans) བག་ཕོར bowl to keep barley flour; བག་ཕྱེ *bag-phye* barley flour; བག་སྐྱོ *bag-skyo* thin pap or porridge of meal; བག་ཟན thick pap, dough; བག་དྲོན warm porridge; བག་སྦྱར *bag-sbyar* paste; བག་སྦྱིན *bag-sbyin* lute, putty, a compound of meal and glue; བག་ལེབ *bag-leb* or བཤེས་བག *bshes-pag C.* cake or bread.

བག་མ *bag-ma* वधू newly married wife, a bride; *bag-po* bridegroom; བག་གཡོག་མ *bag-gyog-ma* a maid-servant who waits upon a bride; བག་རོགས *bag-rogs*=བག་གཡོག attendants on a bride at the time of marriage; བག་ལོག *bag-log* the return of the bride accompanied by her husband for the first time after marriage. བག་མར་བཏང་བ *bag-mar btañ-wa*, विवाह given in marriage; བག་མར་བླང་བ *bag-mar-blañ-wa* = མནའ་མར་བླང་བ उद्वाह to take as wife, to marry; བྲམ་ཟེ་ཞིག་གིས་བུ་མོ་ཞིག་བག་མར་བླངས a Brāhman took a girl for his wife. (*K. du.* ༥, *261*).

Syn. བག་གསར *bag-gsar*; དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན *dañ-pohi rdul-can*; འཁྱོ་འདམ་མ *hkyo-hdam-ma*; ལག་འཛིན་མ *lag-hdsin-ma*; ལྷན་ཅིག་སྤྱོད་མ *lhan-cig spyod-ma*; ཉ་བཟུང་མ *ña-bzuñ-ma*; ཆོས་བཅས་མ *chos-bcas-ma*; ཁྱིམ་གསར *khyim-gsar*; མཆིས་བྲང་ *mchis-brañ* (*Mñon.*).

བག་ཙམ *bag-tsam*=ཅུང་ཙམ or ཅ་ཙམ, लेश; a little; ནོར་བག་ཙམ་རེ each a little money (*Mil.*); དང་ག་བག་ཙམ་བདེ་ the appetite is growing a little better; བག་ཙམ་པ slight, insignificant, trifling (*Jä.*).

+ བགས *bags*=རིམས slowly, gradually, one after another, by degrees; བགས་ཀྱིས *bags kyis* = རིམས་ཀྱིས་ *rims-kyis*: བགས་ཀྱིས་རི་བོ་བགས་ཀྱིས་འཛེགས climbed up the hill slowly, *i.e.*, by degrees (*A. 131*). བགས་ཀྱིས་གཞོལ་=ཆུ་སྒྲུང་

བང *bañ* धावन 1. foot-race: བང་རྒྱུག་པ *bañ-rgyug-pa* to run a race. བང་མཆོང་འགྲོས *bañ-mchoñ-hgros* or རྐང་པས་འདུ་བྱེད movement or gesture of the feet in dancing (*Mñon.*); also =གོམ་པ་ཆེན་པོ་རྒྱབ་པ making long strides, or paces in running (*Mñon.*). 2. courier: བང་གཏོང་བ despatching a messenger, also running.

བང་ཁྲི *bañ-khri* shelf: བང་ཁྲི་གསུམ་བརྩེགས *bañ-khri gsum-brtsegs* a shelf in three steps or tiers (*Rtsii. 55*).

བང་ཆེན *bañ-chen* or བང་ཆེན་པ=འཕར་མ, अवचारक [one going down, descending]*S.* swift messenger, courier: གཞུང་དོན་གྱི་བང་ཆེན་མི་སྣ་སོགས་ལ་སོང་བྲ་བཀོད་པ (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. ཕོ་ཉ *pho-ña*; ཉན་རྣ *ñan-rna*; འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ *hphrin-skyel*; བང་ཕྱིན *bañ-phyin* (*Mñon.*).

བང་བ *bañ-wa* or བང་མཛོད *bañ-mdsod* store-room, store-house, corn magazine, also

treasury; བང་ཁང་ *bañ-khañ* id.; བང་ཕུད་ *bañ-phud* the first-fruit offering from the barn (*Jä.*); དབུས་བང་ *dbus-bañ* cup-board, press (*Jä.*).

Syn. མཛོད་ཁང་ *mdsod-khañ*; འདུན་ཁང་ *hdun-khañ*; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་གནས *loñs-spyod-gnas* (*Mñon.*).

བང་མཛོད་པ *bañ-mdsod-pa* = ཕྱག་མཛོད་པ *phyag-mdsod-pa*.

Syn. མཛོད་པ *mdsod-pa*; མཛོད་འཛིན་པ *mdsod-hdsin-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བང་རིམ *bañ-rim* = ཕྲི་འཕན परिषण्ड the steps of a chorten; terrace-steps: དབང་ཕྱུག་གིས་རང་གི་མདུན་ནས་རི་རབ་ཀྱི་བང་རིམ་ལ་གནས་པར་བྱེད་དོ from the front of Is'wara to the first terrace step of the Sumeru they are made to reside (ཐེ་ཆུབ, *Theg 33*).

བང་སོ *bañ-so* or བང་པོ *bañ-po* a tomb, monument, but esp. graves of kings, royal monuments or tombs.

བངས་པོ *bañs-po* = རློན་པ *rlon-pa* wet, moist (*Mñon.*).

བད *bad* [1. moisture, humidity *W.* 2. edge, border: བད་ནི་གསེར the edge is of gold *Sch.*] *Jä.*

བད་ཀ *bad-ka* *C.* a plant similar to mustard yielding oil (*Jä.*).

† **བད་ཊི་ཀ** *bad-ṭi-ka* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

བད་ས *Bad-sa* n. of a tribe or class (*K. du.* ཅ, *333*).

བད་ཀན *bad-kan* श्लेष्म mucous, phlegm: བད་ཀན་འཇོམས *bad-kan-hjoms* that which removes phlegm. བད་སྨུག *bad-smug* = བད་ཀན་སྨུག་པོ *bad-kan smug-po* convulsions, choleraic cramps (*Mñg. ch. 5*).

བད་ས་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཆར་བྱེད་ལ་གདམས་པའི་མདོ *Bad-sa-lahi rgyal-po Hchar-byed-la gdams-pahi-mdo* the Sûtra on the instruction given to *Hchar-byed* the king of Badsala. Buddha perceiving that the time had arrived to convert the king of Badsala proceeded to that country with his attendants and followers. The king about this time was proceeding to invade the city of གཞན་གསེར་ཅན *Gshan-gser-can*; and, meeting Buddha on the way, became annoyed and asked what business that wicked man (alluding to Buddha) had in shooting arrows at him, the arrows rising in the air miraculously and sounding the following verse:—ཞེ་སྡང་གིས་ནི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་བསྐྱེད། །འདིར་ཡང་ཞ་ཐང་འཐབ་དང་རྩོད། །ཕྱི་མར་དམྱལ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་། །དེས་ན་ཞེ་སྡང་འཐབ་རྩོད་སྤང་། ། (*K. d. 337*). But listening, the king perceived the truth and became converted to Buddhism. བད་ས་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཆར་བྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ the Sûtra delivered at the prayer of *Hchar-byed* king of Badsala. In this the story is told of the illicit connection which Buddha was said to have had with queen S'yāmā, a story set afloat by queen Anupamā the daughter of Madhu. When the malicious design of the enemies of Buddha was percieved by the truth having been brought to light, the king with his wife became firm believers in the religion of Buddha (*K. ko.* ཙ, *350*).

† **བན་སྐྱ** *ban-skya* (བན = བན་དེ *ban-de* a Buddhist monk or priest, སྐྱ = a layman) སྐྱེར་བན་སྐྱ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྱབས་འགྲོ་ལ་བཀོད་པས compelled all the priests and laymen in general to take refuge in Buddhism (*A. 103*).

† **བན་གླང** *ban-glañ* = བ་གླང་ ox, bull.

བན་བུན *ban-bun* 1. = ཛ་རེ་ཛོ་རེ *dsa-re-dso-re* little by little. 2. = ཐ་བུན, ཐྲག་པ.

† **བན་དྷ** *ban-dha* or བྷན་དྷ *bhan-dha* 1. = ཐོད་པ skull, cranium; prob. भाण्ड (a skull used in *Tantrik* rites as a vessel for drinking

water or wine). 2. n. of a great mountain situated to the north of the snowy mountains of Kakāri, and filled with medicinal plants and minerals; a kind of animal which can at will transform itself into a lion having eight feet lives there. (*Lam. 36*).

‡ བན་དེ *ban-de* वन्द्य worshipful, venerable, a Buddhist monk or priest. བན་རྒན *ban-rgan* an old or elderly priest; བན་དེ་རྒན་པ or བན་སྤྲང་ *ban-sprañ* and སྤྲང་བན a mendicant monk; བན་ཆུང *ban-chuñ* pupil in a monastery. བན་དེའི་མཁྲིས་པ *ban-dehi mkhris-pa* (ངང་པ་དམར་སེར་གྱི་མཁྲིས་པ) the bile of the brown-duck (mystic) (*Mñg. 111*).

‡ **བན་དྷུ་ཀ** *ban-dhu-ka* जीवक, बन्धूक a youth, n. of a red flower [जीवक the plant *Terminalia tomentosa*]S.

Syn. རྩ་ལག་ཅན *rtsa-lag-can*; གཞོན་ནུ *gshon-shu*; ནུས་ལྡན *nus-ldan*; རྩ་ལག་འཚོ *rtsa-lag-htsho*; མེ་ཏོག་དམར *me-tog dmar*; ལང་ཚོ་ཅན *lañ-tsho-can* (*K. d.* ཅ, *75*).

‡ བན་དྷུ་ཛི་ཝ་ཀ *ban-dhu dsi-wa-ka* बन्धुजीवक n. of a red and brilliant flower [a shrub bearing a red flower, *Pentapetes phœnicea*]S.

བན་ཏ *Ban-ta* n. of a tribe in Nepal (*Dsam.*).

བན་བོན *ban-bon* for (བན་དེ and བོན་པོ) Buddhist priest and Bon priest (*Ya-sel. 18*).

བན་ཟོན་བྱེད་པ *ban-zon byed-pa*=རིག་པ་འགྲིམ་པ also དོགས་ཟོན་བྱེད་པ to be alarmed; to take heed.

བན་གཟན *ban-gzan* the shawl or serge-cloth wrapper used by Tibetan lamas or བན་དེ (*Rtsii.*). བན་ལྷམ *ban-lham* shoes worn by Buddhist priests (*Rtsii. 51*).

‡ **བན་ཏཱ་ཤ་ཀ** *bān-tā ça-ka* वान्ताशक n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*) [one who eats what is vomited]S.

བབ *bab* and བབས *babs*, v. འབབ་པ *hbab-pa*. བབས་པ *babs-pa*=ལེན་པ *len-pa* taking, assuming; མི་ལུས་བབས་པ *mi-lus babs-pa* (*Yig. k.*).

བབ་ཅོལ *bab-col* =ངག་འཆལ want of consideration in speaking and acting,=सहसा, གཟུ་ལུམ *gzu-lum* hastiness, rashness: སྡིག་པ་བབ་ཅོལ་དུ་བྱེད་པ to sin recklessly, without heed or regard. བབ་ཅོལ་གོམས་པ *bab-col goms-pa* सहसाभ्यास (*A. K. 910*) [sudden practice.]S. བབ་ཅོལ་སྨྲ་བ *bab-col smra-wa*=རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun-smra-wa* speaking falsehood, also insincere speech. བབ་ལྷིང་ *bab-lhiñ* considerateness and discreetness in any work or proceeding; བབ་ལྷིང་གང་ཆེའི་ཐོག having carefully weighed the circumstances; on full consideration of a subject (*Yig. k.*).

བབ་མལ *bab-mal*=ཞག་པོ་ཚུགས also called ས་ཚུགས *sa-tshugs* which really signifies a halting stage after a day's march, lodging for one night, place of one day's halt; ཞག་རེ་ཞག་གཉིས་བར་ལམ་བརྩིས་པའི་སར at a place calculated for staying at after one day's or two days' journey (*A. 157*).

བབ་མོ *bab-mo* or བམ་མོ in *Ld.* soft, mild; also chaste, modest (*Jä.*).

བབ་བླ *bab-bla* हरिताल sulphate of arsenic.

བབ་ས *bab-sa* अवतरण landing place; also settlement, colony (*Jä.*). བབས་སྟེགས *babs-stegs*=འབབ་ས *hbab-sa* a place of landing, a landing.

བབས་འབྲེལ *babs-hbrel*=ཟུང་འབྲེལ, joint, combined; conjointly, in connection; also in harmony with, in accordance with: དེ་མ་ཐུན་དེ་མིན་ངེད་ལ་ཆེ་འདོད་བབས་འབྲེལ་དགོས except, but for that, we should require an order according to the circumstances (*Edsa. 16*); མཆོད་ཡོན་གོང་མ་སོགས་བབས་འབྲེལ་མཚུངས་པའི་བཀའ་ཤོག་དང་ an official authority (jointly) from the Church government (མཆོད་ཡོན) and the Emperor of China (གོང་མ), etc. (*D. çel. 7*).

བབས་ཧོས་ *babs-hos* suitable or fit for, opportune: བབས་ཧོས་ཀྱི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་རྩལ་ཞུ assistance according to what shall be suitable or needed (*Yig. k.*).

བམ *bam* or བམ་པ *bam-pa* stale, mouldy, decaying.

བམ་པོ *bam-po* that which has been gathered together, what is put or grouped into one; and, hence, frq. a section or subdivision of a book, a number of chapters taken together; a series of pages; a set of slokas; གླེགས་བམ *glegs-bam* that which is gathered between boards, *i.e.* a book or MS.

བམ་རིལ *bam-ril* 1. defined as མི་རོ་གཙང་མ་སྐྱོན་མེད *mi-ro gtsañ-ma skyon-med* fresh human corpse without any part injured or decayed. 2. that which is weakened or worn out by much usage. 3. mould in *W.* (*Jä.*)

བམ་རོ *bam-ro* a made-up effigy to represent the dead bodies of supposed enemies of Buddhism, gen. used in *Tantrikism.*

བར *bar* 1. मध्य, अन्तर intermediate space, that which lies or comes between, that which intervenes (used as adj. or as sbst.): བར་གྱི་བསྐལ་པ अन्तरकल्प the intermediate age; བར་གྱི་ཚིག་མི་མངོན་པར་བྱས मध्यपदलोपंकृत्वा omitting the intermediate word or particle, or making it eliptical; བྲག་གི་གསེབ་ཏུ་མུ་མེན་གྱི་བར་ཐིག a wedge of lapis-lazuli in between the rock; ཆུ་བར isthmus, neck of land; སྟོད་སྨད་བར་གསུམ upper, lower and middle country; བར་གྱི་རྫེར་ཆག a lizard, as an amphibium partaking of two natures (*Jä.*). But བར most commonly occurs in the sense of a postp. or of an adv. when it usually takes such forms as བར་ལ *bar-la*, བར་ན *bar-na*, བར་དུ *bar-du* = betwixt, between; also, up to, until, as far as; during: ཆུ་ཁའི་བར་དུ་ཟམ་པ་བཏབ་པ་ཡིན between the river banks a bridge had been placed; ཞག་བདུན་གྱི་བར་དུ during seven days (he had not eaten any thing); ད་ལྟའི་བར་དུ till now; ད་ཙམ་གྱི་བར་དུ; ད་བར. until now, hitherto; དེའི་བར་དུ or དེ་བར till then, up to that time; ལན་གསུམ་གྱི་བར་དུ at three (different) times; frq. with verbs: རྩེ་མོ་ལ་ཐུག་གི་བར་དུ till even touching the top. With a negative, བར་དུ etc. is equivalent to: as long as, མ་ཐོབ་པའི་བར་དུ as long as it has not been obtained, *i.e.*, until it is obtained; ཤི་མ་ཤི་བར་དུ till or up to his death (*Mil.*); མ་བསླེབ་བར་དུ as long as we have not reached, attained to. བར་ནས *bar-nas* from between: གུར་གཉིས་ཀྱི་བར་ནས from between the two tents. བར་བྱེད་པ to interpose, intercede, mediate (*Jä.*).

བར་སྐབས *bar-skabs* अवसर space of time, meanwhile.

བར་ཁང་ *bar-khañ* 1. acc. to *Sch.* a building between two other houses. 2. central house or room.

བར་ཁྱི *bar-khyi* n. of a demon (མ་བདག) of the nāga class.

བར་ཁྲ *bar-khra* a kind of tea of middling quality (*S. kar. 179*).

བར་གོས *bar-gos* a sort of waistcoat.

བར་གྱི་མཚམས *bar-gyi-mtshams* the intermediate space or zone (*Ñag*).

བར་གྱི་ཁ་ཁྱེར वरण्ड [a portico or veranda] *S.*

བར་གྱི་ལྡིང་གཉིས *Bar-gyi ldiñ-gñis* n. of a dynasty which reigned in Tibet, of which there were only two kings, viz:—གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ *Gri-gum btsan-po* and སྤུ་དེ་གུང་རྒྱལ *Spu-de guñ-rgyal* (*B. Nam*).

བར་དགའ *bar-hgah* 1 = རེ་འགའ *re-hgah* occasionally, at times. 2. some, several; several times, now...now...(*Jä.*).

བར་གྲས *bar-gras* = འབྲིང་གི་གྲས of the middle class, quality, or size. བར་ཞིབ *bar-shib*

barley flour of second quality (*Rtsii.*); བར་གཡུ *bar-gyu* = གཡུ་འབྲིང་ *gyu-ḥbriṅ* turquoise of second quality; བར་ཤ second quality meat (*Rtsii.*).

བར་ཆོད་ *bar-chod*, བར་ཆད་ *bar-chad* or བར་གཅོད་ *bar-gcod* अन्तराय: that which interferes, cuts in between something else; any hindrance, accident, impediment, untoward occurrence, interruption: སྲོག་གི་བར་ཆད་དུ་འགྱུར meeting with an accident, to perish, to be lost; བར་ཆད་སེལ་བ to remove impediments; ང་ལ་བར་ཆད་མེད་པར without meeting with an accident (*Mil.*); བར་ཆད་རྩོམ་པ to meditate evil, to brood mischief; བར་ཆད་མ་རྩོམས་པར not having played me a roguish trick (*Jä.*). Whilst བར་ཆོད་ indicates usually any interruption in a worldly business caused by any accident, disease, etc., it means also a change of mind or a hindrance by sin, etc. Again, when a Buddhist who has been for years observing the rules of *Vinaya* and suddenly betakes himself to the practice of the *Tantrik* rites but fails and becomes a fallen monk, this change of religious practice has been to him a *Bar-chad*.

Syn. གེ་གོས *ge-gos*; བགེགས *bgegs* སྒྲུབ་མ་འཇུག *sgrub-ma-ḥjug*; བར་དུ་གཅོད་ *bar-du-gcod* *Mṅon.*).

བར་ཆད་མེད་པར अनन्तर्य, निरन्तर continuously, uninterruptedly.

བར་དུ *bar-du* पर्यन्त; in colloq. དབར་དུ *dwar-du* between. བར་དུ་དགེ मध्यकल्याण [good or propitious in the middle.]*S.* བར་དུ་གཅོད་པའི་ཆོས अन्तरायिक धर्मा: [intervening or obstructing objects.]*S.* བར་དུ་གཅོད་པའི་བགེགས་བཞི the four obstructions, to good work, etc. which bring calamities on men: (1) ལུས་ཀྱི་བར་ཆད danger to one's body such as are diseases; (2) ཆོས་ཀྱི་བར་ཆད་བདུད the danger of devotion to religion is the devil བདུད; (3) ཚེའི་བར་ཆད་རྐྱེན faults are the dangers to life; (4) བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་བར་ཆད་ལས the danger to merit (*D.R.*).

བར་དོ *bar-do* also བར་མ་དོ *bar-ma-do* the intermediate state between death and rebirth, of a shorter or longer duration, ordinarily under 49 days; lit. བར between and དོ two, *i.e.*, between the two, so the present life is a state of *Bar-do* inasmuch as it lies between the past and future existences. There are according to the work called *Tho-sgrol* six varieties of the *Bardo*: (1) སྐྱེད་གནས་བར་དོ *skyed-gnas bar-do*; (2) རྨི་ལམ་བར་དོ *rmi-lam bar-do*; (3) བསམ་གཏན་བར་དོ *bsam-gtan bardo*; (4) འཆི་ཁ་བར་དོ *ḥchi-kha bar-do*; (5) ཆོས་ཉིད་བར་དོ *chos-ñid bar-do*; (6) སྲིད་པ་བར་དོ *srid-pa bar-do*. Acc. to *Rñiṅ-ma Bkaḥ-gter* system there are seven stages of *Bardo*: (1) རང་བཞིན་སྐྱེ་གནས་ཀྱི་བར་དོ; (2) ཆོས་ཉིད་སྲིད་པའི་བར་དོ; (3) ཟུང་འཇུག་སྐུ་བཞིའི་བར་དོ; (4) རང་རིག་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་བར་དོ; (5) དུས་མཚམས་རང་བཞིན་གྱི་བར་དོ; (6) འཁྲུགས་མེད་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བར་དོ; (7) འཁོར་འདས་གཉིས་ཀྱི་བར་དོ. Acc. to the *Bkaḥ-rgyud-pa* school there are five stages in the *Bardo*:—(1) སྐྱེ་གནས་བསྐྱེད་པའི་བར་དོ; (2) སྣང་བ་སྐྱེ་ཤིའི་བར་དོ; (3) ཏིང་འཛིན་ལམ་གྱི་བར་དོ; (4) རྨི་ལམ་གཉིད་ཀྱི་བར་དོ; (5) འཆི་བ་སྲིད་པའི་བར་དོ (*Ya-sel. 186*).

བར་འདུམ *bar-ḥdum* = བར་བསྒྲིག agreement or treaty between belligerents: བར་འདུམ་ཞིག་ཐུབ་རེ hoping to be able to bring about an agreement. བར་སྡོམ *bar-sdom* अन्तर्याम [the suppression of the breath or voice]*S.*

བར་སྣང་ *bar-snaṅ* अन्तरीक्ष, व्योम atmospherical space, the illumined space; སྟེང་གི་བར་སྣང་ལ in the heavens above, in the air; བར་སྣང་གི་ཕྱོགས illuminated region above.

Syn. གནམ *gnam*; གནམ་མཁའ *gnam-mkhaḥ*.

བར་པ *bar-pa* the middle one, gen. the second son or brother in a family.

བར་པ་ར་ཙ་ཀ *Bar-pa ra-tsa-ka* n. of a sect of the *Tirthika* in ancient India: བར་པ་ར་ཙ་ཀ་རྣམ་པར་གཡེང་བར་ཐར་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དང་ (*K. ko.* ཁ, *137*).

བར་བར་དུ *bar-bar-du* at intervals, from time to time, now and then.

བར་མ *bar-ma* मध्यमा 1. the middle tone in music. 2. or དབུས་མ, मध्यम the middle one of three things; སྟོང་བར་མའི་འཇིག་རྟེན the world of the middle thousand (*B. ch. 7*). 3.= གར་མ or གར་མཁན་མ a dancing woman or girl (*Mñon.*). 4. སྐེད་པ *rked-pa* the waist or middle zone of the body (*Mñon.*). བར་མ་པ middle one; བར་མའི་འཇིག་རྟེན मध्यमलोक the middle world; བར་མི *bar-mi* umpire, mediator, intercessor.

བར་མེད *bar-med* निरन्तर without interval. བར་མེད་མཁའ *bar-med-mkhah* the heavens.

བར་མཚམས *bar-tshams* or བར་གྱི་མཚམས any interval. བར་མཚམས་མེད निरन्तर, continual, often.

བར་གཡེན་དགུ *bar-gyen-dgu* explained: ཐེ་སྐར་གསུམ་དང་། སྤྲིན་གཟའ་དཔལ་གསུམ་དང་། ཟེར་སྒོ་ཧྲི་དང་གསུམ་སྟེ་དགུའོ (*B. Nam.*).

བར་ལག་པ *bar-lag-pa* a go-between, agent.

བར་ལམ *bar-lam*= དལམ་ཉེ་ལམ in the meantime, presently, at present (*Yig. k. 39*).

བར་ཤིག *bar-çig* n. of a flower (*K. d.* ཁ, *12*).

བར་གསར་རྫིང་ཁང *Bar-gsar rdsiñ-khañ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *43*).

བལ *bal* कम्बल, ऊर्णा wool; བལ་གྱི woollen, བལ་དང་ལྡན་པ woolly (*Vai-sñ.*), བལ་སྔེད་པ the first coarse plucking of wool, བལ་རྨེ་བ *bal-rme-wa* the second of the finer wool, བལ་སྙིང་བ the third, of the finest *W.*; བལ་དཀར *bal-dkar* fleece; བལ་སྐུད *bal-skud* रागसूत्र woollen thread. བལ་སྐྱེ *bal-skye* mould on fermented liquors. བལ་གོས ऊर्णकम्बल; one of the 41 clothing stuffs prescribed for the use of a Buddhist monk (*S. Lex.*); བལ་འགོར *bal-hgor* (modern བལ་སྒོར *bal-sgor*): བལ་འགོར་བཞི་དང་ནས་སྲན་ཁལ་བརྒྱད་ལས་མེད་པ there were only eight loads of barley and peas and four balls of wool (*A. 103*). བལ་ཅན ऊर्णायु [a woollen blanket, spider]*S.* བལ་ཚོན་སྣ་ལྔ *bal-tshon sna-lña* wool-yarn or thread of five different colours; བལ་ཟམ *bal-zam* cotton-yarn of red and white colours (*Rtsii.*); བལ་སླེ *bal-sle*= བལ་གྱི་སླེ་ཅུ *bal-gyi slehu* a kind of woollen serge-cloth of very small breadth manufactured in Tibet: བལ་སླེ་རྣམ་པ *bal-sle rnam-pa* a piece of bal-sle (costs so much) (*Rtsii.*).

བལ་ཐོད *bal-thod* the hair that is tied to the skull cap used by Bon-po priests in exorcism (*Jig. 26*). བལ་ཐོད་ཅན *bal-thod-can* a class of Bon exorcists who wear tufts of wool on their forehead: བལ་ཐོད་ཅན་གྱིས་ཕྱུག་གཡང་འགུགས the Bon exorcists wearing hair on their brow invoke good luck (*Jig. 26*).

བལ་པ་རྫ *bal-pa-dsa* or རྩ་དྲེས་མ *rtsa dres-ma* (དྲི་མེད་འོད) विमलप्रभ [n. of a Bodhisattva]*S.*

བལ་པོ *Bal-po* or བལ་ཡུལ *Bal-yul* नेपाल 1. Nepal, the Indian state lying S. of the Tibetan districts of Purang and Kyirong. 2. a native of Nepal. བལ་ཆོལ *bal-chol* a cymbal imported into Tibet from Nepal (*Jig. 18*); བལ་ཏམ *bal-tam* Nepalese coin (*Loñ.* ན, *18*); བལ་དྲིལ *bal-dril* bell manufactured in Nepal; also a kind of cotton cloth manufactured in Nepal; བལ་མདའ *bal-mdah* match-lock manufactured in Nepal and imported to Tibet (*Rtsii. 50*); བལ་པོ་གུར་གུམ कुङ्कुम Nepalese saffron; བལ་པོ་སེའུ་ཤིང दाडिम्ब-वृक्ष pomegranate tree; བལ་བོད *Bal-Bod* Nepal and Tibet; བལ་སྦུག *bal-sbug* or བལ་པོའི་སྦུག་ཆལ *bal-pohi sbug-chal* kind of cymbal manufactured in Nepal (*Rtsii.*). བལ་མོ *bal-mo* a woman of Nepal.

བལ་བཟའ *Bal-bzah* the Tibetan name of the Nepalese wife of king *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po*, a daughter of king Ams'uvarman; n. of

a Tibetan lady who had obtained sainthood.

བལ་ཡུལ་སྐྱེས་ *bal-yul-skyes* नेपालज n. of a medicine.

Syn. ལྡོང་རོས་ *ldoṅ-ros*; གོ་ལཱ་ *go-lā*; མ་ཧོ་ན་ *ma-ho-na* (*Mṅon.*).

† བལླ་ *balla* and བལླ་ཆེན་པོ་ *balla-chen-po* names of heavenly flowers (*K. d.* ཤ, *150*).

‡ **བལ་ལི་** *bal-li* n. of a celestial flower (*K. d.* ཞ, *368*).

བལ་ལྷོག་ *bal-lhog* = གཉན་ནད་ plague, or cancer (*Ya-sel. 28*).

བས་མཐའ་ *bas-mthah* 1. གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཟད་པའི་མཐའ་ ग्राम the suburb of a town, *i.e.*, the limits where a town terminates. བས་མཐའ་ཉེ་བ་ ग्रन्तिक, उपद्वार touching or near the suburbs; བས་མཐའི་གནས་མལ་ ग्राम प्रत्यासन्न place of residence in the suburbs. 2. border country (*Sch.*).

བས་པ་ *bas-pa* 1. occurs in lieu of བྱས་པ་ *byas-pa* the pf. of བྱེད་པ་, mostly in the sense of a thing being quite done or accomplished. 2. = མི་ཁྲེལ་བ་ *mi-khrel-wa* immodest.

བས་མོ་ *bas-mo*, v. བབ་མོ་ *bab-mo*.

བི་ཀྲ་མ་ཤཱི་ལ་ *Bi-kra-ma çī-la* (sometimes wrongly written as བི་ཀྲ་མ་ལ་ཤཱི་ལ་ *Bi-kra ma-la çila*) n. of a monastery at Magadha founded by king Dharmapala on the bank of the Ganges. It became the chief seat of Buddhist learning after the glory of Nālanda had waned; and Atis'a was high priest there for several years till he proceeded to Tibet. It was destroyed by Baktyar Ghiliji in A.D. 1203 about the time S'ākya Srī Paṇḍita of Kashmir visited it (*A. 61*).

‡ བི་ཀྲ་མ་པུ་རི་ *Bi-kra-ma pu-ri* (sometimes wrongly written བི་ཀྲ་མ་ལ་པུ་རི་ *bi-kra ma-la pu-ri*) n. of a place in East Bengal situated in the neighbourhood of the place where Atis'a was born: བི་ཀྲ་མ་པུ་རི་ཉེ་བ་ཡོད་ (*A. 2*).

བི་ཆུ་ *bi-chu* शैवल moss.

བི་ཆུང་ *bi-chuṅ* = བྱ་ཆུང་ *bya-chuṅ* (in *Sikk.*).

‡ བི་དྲུམ་ *bi-dru-ma* विद्रुम n. of a precious stone (*K. d.* ར, *320*). བི་དྲུ་མ་འདྲ་བ་ *Bi-dru-ma hdra-wa* n. of a mountain inhabited by venomous naga whose poisonous breath renders the sea water warm at all times (*K. d.* ར, *030*).

‡ བི་ནཱ་ཡ་ཀ་ *bi-nā-ya-ka* a class of malignant spirits called བགེགས་ in Tibetan, also the name of their king.

བི་པ་ *bi-pa* प्रतिग्रह [receiving, accepting] *S.*

‡ བི་མ་ལ་ *Bi-ma-la* n. of an Indian Buddhist saint who had confided his mystic lore to Lo-tsā-wa *Rin-chen mchog Rma* and who is very much respected by the *Rñiṅ-ma* school (*Deb.* ག, *3*).

‡ བི་པ་ཀཱ་ཡ་ *Bi-pa kā-ya* n. of a fabulous phantom who appears in the sky at times to receive the homage of the nāga demi-gods (*Dus-ye. 39*).

‡ **བི་དྷ་** *Bi-dha* or བིན་དྷྱ་ *Vin-dhya*, in Tib. also རི་བོ་འབིགས་བྱེད་, chain of hill in central India in a cavern of which the Buddhist sage Achārya Diṅnāga performed his ascetical meditations.

‡ བི་ཛ་པཱུ་ར་ *Bi-dsa pū-ra* n. of an ancient city of southern India which is mentioned in the Kahgyur under the names of འབྱུང་བྱས་གྲོང་། ས་བོན་གྱི་གྲོང་། མདོག་མཛེས་ (*Mṅon.*).

བི་རྫི་ *bi-rdsi* a species of shrew (in *Sikk.*).

བི་རི་ཧ་མདོ་ *Bi-ri Ha-mdo* n. of a place in Ulterior Tibet or Amdo (*Yig. 8*).

‡ **བི་ཥ་** *bi-sa* a poison.

‡ བི་ཧཱ་ར་ *vi-hā-ra* विहार a Buddhist monastery where monks receive instruction in sacred literature.

‡ བིང་པ་ཏ *Biṅ-pa-ta* n. of a treatise on *Çabda-vidyā* the science of words: སྒྲའི་ཚེར་མ་ཉེས་པ་ལ་བིང་པ་ཏ་ལ་སོགས the work *Bing-pata* called: thorns of words, etc. (*A. 82*).

‡ **བིམ་པ** *bim-pa* or བིམ་པ (written in the འདུམ and བད་རྫིང་ etc., as the Sanskrt equivalent of སྐུ་གཟུགས *sku-gzugs* and འབི་འབི *hbi-hbi*): 1. Lama *Çoṅ Blo-gros bstan* states that bimba is a flower of རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *rgya-skyegs*. 2. *Momordica monadelpha* a cucurbitaceous plant with a red fruit. བིམ་པའི་མཆུ बिम्बोष्ठ; a lip red like the fruit of *Bimba*.

བིཧུ *bihu* वत्स a calf; in Sikk. a snake. བིཧུ་ཕྲུག सौमिनिका and བིཧུ་རས་དམར་པོ रुमिल्लिका [linen cloth dyed with red colour.]*S.*

བིར་བ་ཀུན་ཏི་མ་ལི *bir-wa kun-ti ma-li* is a mystical expression.

‡ **བིལ་བ** *bil-wa* बिल्व, श्रीफल wood-apple. The wood-apple tree is also called ཚ་ལྡན་མགོ but this seems to be incorrect.

Syn. དཔལ་འབྲས *dpal-hbras*; ཚ་ལྡན་མགོ *cha-ldan-mgo*; རབ་མཆོད་མིག *rab mchod-mig* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ བི་རཛ *biradsa* in Tib. དཔལ་པོ་སྐྱེ n. of a town situated to the south of Vajrāsana (*Dus-ye 40*).

བུ *bu* 1. sbst., resp. སྲས *sras*, तनय, नन्दन; son, boy, common in *C.* བུ་ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་ཡོར་མ *bu-chu çiṅ-gi yor-ma* in Tibetan proverbs: a son that is not worthy of his father. 2. शिशु child; offspring; *bu-phrug* children; བུ་ཆེན་མ अन्तरापत्या a pregnant woman, one big with child: བུ་ཆེན་ས་སྐྱ་པའི་བུ་ཆེན་ཤར་ནུབ་གུང་གསུམ *bu-chen sa-skya-pahi bu-chen çar-nub guṅ-gsum* (*Yig. 2*).

བུ་འཁྲིད *bu-hkhrid* (*puti*) a common title generally given by parents in Tibet to the first born daughter with a hope that she would bring in the train of birth a བུ or son to her parents.

བུ་ག *bu-ga* I: or བུག *bug* 1. छिद्र hole, aperture, opening: བ་སྤུའི་བུ་ག *ba-spuhi bu-ga* pore, passage of prespiration (*Dzl.*); སྣ་བུག *sna-bug* nostril; བུ་ག་འཛིན *bu-ga-hdsin* full of perforations; བུ་ག་དགུ *bu-ga-dgu* the nine orifices of the body (2 eyes, 2 ears, 2 nostrils, mouth, urethra, anus). 2. symbol. num. 9 (*Jä.*).

བུ་གུ *bu-gu*=བུ་ཚ་ཆུང་ཆུང་ *bu-tsha chuṅ-chuṅ* little boy.

བུ་གླིང་ *Bu-gliṅ* n. of a park or grove in Lhasa belonging to the State (*Rtsii.*).

བུ་བརྒྱུད *bu-brgyud* सन्तान, सन्तति, प्रजा, descendants, issue, generation.

བུ་ཆུ་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Bu-chu lha-khaṅ* one of the twelve Buddhist sanctuaries erected during the reign of king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* (*Loṅ.* ང, *6*).

བུ་ཏ་ཀ *bu-ta-ka*=གཏོར་མ offerings to the earthly gods and spirits (*K. g.* ཀ, *215*).

བུ་སྟོན *Bu-ston* (རིན་ཆེན་གྲུབ) a celebrated lama the author of voluminous works who edited and put into present form the Kahgyur and Tangyur encyclopœdias. It may be said that a more deeply-read and a more voluminous writer than Buton has not at any time appeared in Tibet. He lived over seventy years strenuously exerting himself for the spread of Buddhism, and spending the last days of his life at Shalu, a large monastery situated about twelve miles to the S.E. of Tashi-lhunpo, where he died about the beginning of the 14th century A.D.

བུ་དེ་ཚེ *bu-de-tshe* जीवन life.

བུ་དོད *bu-dod* foster-child, adopted son. ངེད་ཀྱི་བུ་དོད་མཛོད *ṅed-kyi bu-dod-mdsod* deign to be adopted by us (*Mil. Jä.*).

བུ་གདུང་ *bu-gduṅ* a small cross-beam (*Mil.*)

བུ་རྡོ *bu-rdo* (*Sch.*) idle talk, tittle-tattle.

བུ་ནད *bu-nad* child-bed: བུ་ནད་ལོག the child-bed terminates unfavourably (*Pth.*).

བུ་སྣོད *bu-snod* uterus, womb.

བུ་དཔེ *bu-dpe* true copy: ལྷ་སྲས་ཀྱི་འབྲུངས་རབས་ལ་ཡང་མི་འགྲེལ་བ་འདུ་རུང་ཞལ་ལྷུང་བུ་དཔེའི་རིགས་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 11*).

བུ་མོ *bu-mo*, rarely བུ་མོ་མ *bu-mo-ma*, 1. कन्या, दुहिता, a daughter. 2. a girl, maiden, virgin: བུ་མོ་གཙང་མ or གསར་མ or གསར་པ a girl that is still in a virgin state; བུ་མོ་དར་མ *bu-mo dar-ma* a youthful maiden, a young woman.

Syn. དར་མ *da--ma*; སྨྱོས་མ *myos-ma*; མེ་ཏོག་གསར *me-tog-gsar*; ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ *kheñs-ldan-ma*; དྲེགས་ལྡན་མ *dregs-ldan-ma*; ལང་ཚོ་ཅན་མ *lañ-tsho can-ma*; རྩེ་དགའ་མ *rtse-dgah-ma*; དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན *dañ-pohi rdul-can*; རྡུལ་བཅས་མ *rdul-bcas-ma*; དར་བབ་མ *dar-bab-ma* (*Mñon.*).

བུ་མོ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ *bu-mo gshon-nu-ma* a young girl, maiden, damsel.

Syn. མ་ཧོངས་རྡུལ་ཅན *ma-hoñs rdul-can*; ན་ཆུང་མ *na-chuñ-ma*; ཕྱོགས་མེད་མ *phyogs-med-ma*; ལང་ཚོ་དང་པོ *lañ-tsho dañ-po*; ནོར་ལྡན་མ *nor-ldan-ma*; གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས་མ་གོས *groñ-pahi chos-ma-gos* (*Mñon.*).

བུ་མོའི་བདག་པོ जामाता bridegroom, son-in-law [also, a lotus]*S.*

བུ་སྨད *bu-smad* family, children.

བུ་ཚ *bu-tsha* सन्तान, बालक son, boy; often familiarly sounded as *potsa* or *putsa*. བུ་ཚ་འཕེལ सन्तान वृद्धि increase of family. བུ་ཚས་འབྲེལ་བ *bu-tshas hbrel-wa* to cohabit (*Jä.*).

བུ་ཚབ *bu-tshab*=བུ་དོད *bu-dod*.

བུ་འཛིན་མ *bû-hdsin-ma* पुत्रिका [a daughter]*S.*

བུ་རྫིས *bu-rdsis* कुमार रक्षक [guard of a young child]*S.*; a nurse that looks after children (*Ñag. 59*).

བུ་ཡུག *bu-yug* snow-storm.

བུ་རམ *bu-ram* शर्करा molasses, raw brown sugar; treacle: བུ་རམ་སྒོར་བ *bu-ram-sgor-wa* to boil down raw sugar (*Jä.*) བུ་རམ་དང་ཚ་བའི་མར་ཁུ་འཐུངས་ན་གློ་དང་དབུགས་མདུག་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ sugarcane juice and hot melted butter drunk while warm relieves coughing and removes hard-breathing (*K. g.* ཅ, *47*). བུ་རམ་ཀ་ར *bu-ram ka-ra*, सिकता treacle; བ་རམ་གོང་བུ loaf sugar. བུ་རམ་གྱི་ཁུ་བ फाणित शर्करा; [diluted sugar]*S.* བུ་རམ་སྒྲ *bu-ram sgra*, an epithet of Arjuna the 3rd son of Paṇḍu (*Mñon.*). བུ་རམ་ཆང *bu-ram-chañ*, सीधु spirit from sugarcane juice or from treacle; བུ་རམ་ཤིང *bu-ram-çiñ* इक्षुदण्ड the plant from which sugar is extracted, sugarcane plant; བུ་རམ་ཤིང་གི་ཁུ་བ इक्षुरस, sugarcane juice. བུ་རམ་ཤིང་གི་ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའི་བརྒྱུད་བརྩམས་ལ་སོགས work on the exploits of Ikshakus, etc. (*A. 35*).

བུ་རམ་ཤིང་པ *bu-ram çiñ-pa* इक्ष्वाकु n. of the progenitor of the solar race, an epithet of Sâkya-simha Buddha who was born of that race.

བུ་ལ་མ་སྐྱེས་མེ་ཏོག *bu-la-ma skyes me-tog*=ཧོམ་བུ་སྙེ་མ *hom-bu sñe-ma* (mytic) (*Miñ. 4*).

བུ་ལ་ཧ་རི *Bu-la ha-ri* 1. a kind of fine leather generally of calf or kid which is japanned black or red and is used in lining boxes, &c. བུ་ལ་ཧ་རིར་བཅོས་པའི་ཁྱིམ་ཡ་གཅིག (*Rtsii.*). 2. n. of a monastery on the Ganges in the Monghyr district said to be still resorted to by Tibetan pilgrims.

བུ་སློབ *bu-slob*=སློབ་མ *slob-ma* scholar, disciple, follower of a clerical teacher; also =སློབ་ཕྲུག *slob-phrug* a pupil.

བུ་ལོན *bu-lon* (cf. བུན *bun*) advanced money, debt: བུ་ལོན་ཁྱེར་བ or བུ་ལོན་བྱེད་པ to contract debts; བུ་ལོན་འཇལ་བ *bu-lon hjal-wa* or སྤྲོད་པ *sprod-pa* to pay a debt; བུ་ལོན་པ *bu-lon-pa* a debtor.

† **བུག་པ** *bug-pa* = छेद्रक, सुषिर a crack, hole, cavity: བུག་པ་ཅན bored holes.

Syn. བུ་ག *bu-ga*; ཁུང་བུ *khuṅ-bu*; པདྨའི་མིག *pad-mahi-mig*; རླུང་འབྱུང་ *rluṅ-hbyuṅ*; ས་མཐོངས *sa-mthoṅs*; ཁོང་སྟོང་ *khoṅ-stoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

བུག་ཤོལ *bug-shol*, v. སྦུགས *sbugs* (*Jä.*).

བུགས་གཅིག *bugs-gcig* = ཉིན་ཞག་བདུན་གཅིག a week, seven days: ཉིན་ཞག་བུགས་གཅིག་གི་ཆོས་ཐོབ he received a week's instruction (*Rtsii.*).

བུགས་ལོང་ *bugs-loṅ* an entire carcase: ཚག་ལུ་ཆེ་བའི་སྐམ་པོ་བུགས་ལོང་གཅིག entire dry carcase of a sheep, goat or yak. (*Jig. 29*).

བུང་བ *buṅ-wa* = སྦྲང་མ *sbraṅ-ma* अलि, भृङ्ग, भ्रमर (*Mṅon.*). 1. a humming and stinging insect, such as a bee, etc.; བུག་ཟུག sting, and also the wound caused by it. 2. acc. to *Cs.* a bright black stone: བུང་བ་ལྟར་ནག black either like a bee or like this stone. བུང་བ་སྐྲོད་བྱེད *buṅ-wa skrod-byed* = ཇ་ཡབ་བུང་བ་ཅན་མ भ्रमरी the female bee; also a *chowry* to drive away flies (*Mṅon.*). བུང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ भृङ्गराज prob. the queen-bee though the masculine gender is used.

བུང་བུ *buṅ-bu* चक्रवान् [a discus-bearer].

བུངས *buṅs* [mass, heap, bulk; བུངས་ཆེན a large heap; དྲི་ཆུའི་བུངས་ཆེ a great quantity of urine (*Miṅ.*); བུངས་བྱེད་པ to heap one upon another, pile up] *Jä.*

བུད *bud* 1. (ཆུའི) any darkening of the air through dry matter, a cloud of dust, dust-storm: བུད་ཀྱིས་བཏབ wrapt in dusty mist. 2. = ཐོན་པ turned out, expelled: ཚོགས་ནས་བུད་དོ turned out of the assembly of monks or congregation (*Yig. 3*). བུད་སྟོང་ *bud-stoṅ* destitute tenants or subjects, also where a family has been entirely expelled (*Rtsii.*).

བུད་དྷ་ཝ་ན *bud-dha wa-na* n. of a forest situated to the east of Vajrasana in Buddha-Gayā (*Dsam. 17*).

† **བུད་དྷ** *Bud-dha* = སངས་རྒྱས *Saṅs-rgyas.*

བུད་མེད *bud-med* 1. नारी, स्त्री, ललना a woman; defined as མཚན་མ་ཡི་ལས་མ་བུད་པས་བུད་མེད་ཅེས་པ་ཡིན one that cannot be dispensed with or forsaken; acc. to others, one that cannot be left outside the house at night is called བུད་མེད, and hence = woman. བུད་མེད་ཆུང་ངུ a female child; བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ a violent hag; བུད་མེད་སྡུག་པ a fair woman (*Dzl.*); བུད་མེད་ཚད་མ one who is bullied by his wife; གཙོ་བོའི་བུད་མེད *gtso-wohi bud-med* सुरूपाङ्गना a lady (*A. K. 1 22*). བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *bud-med-kyi rnam-hgyur* womanly expression and beauty:— འཇོ་སྒེགས *hjo-sgegs*; རྣམ་འགྱུར *rnam-hgyur*; རྣམ་གཡོ *rnam-gyo*; རོལ་པ *rol-pa*; བསྐུལ་བ *bskul-wa*; ཟུར་གྱིས་སྟོན་པ *zur-gyis ston-pa* (*Mṅon.*). 2. = མཛའ་ན་མོ a concubine, mistress.

Syn. མི་མོ *mi-mo*; སྐྲ་ཅན་མ *skra-can-ma*; མཚམས་ལྡན་མ *mtshams-ldan-ma*; སྦྱོར་བྱེད་མ *sbyor-byed-ma*; འཆིང་བྱེད་མ *hchiṅ-byed-ma*; ཉི་གཉིས་མ *ni-gñis-ma*; འདོད་ལྡན་མ *hdod-ldan-ma*; བྱེད་པའི་གཞི *byed-pahi-gshi*; གཟུགས་ཅན་མ *gzugs-can-ma*; དགའ་བའི་གཞི *dgah-wahi-gshi*; ཟུར་ལྟ་མ *zur-lta-ma*; དགའ་མ *dgah-ma*; སྐྱེད་མ *skyed-ma*; འཛིན་མ *hdsin-ma*; ཧོ་འཛིན་མ *ho-hdsin-ma*; ལུས་ལྡན་མ *lus-ldan-ma*; སྟོབས་མེད་མ *stobs med-ma*; སྐྱེ་བས་དམན *skye-was-dman*; ལན་བུ་ཅན *lan-bu-can*; གནས་བྱེད་མ *gnas-byed-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བུད་མེད་གྲུབ་པ་ཐོབ་པ female ascetics that wear human bone ornaments, or Buddhist women who are said to have obtained sainthood; those of Indian origin:— སུཁ་སིད་དྷི *sukh sid-dhi*, མ་ཅིག་གྲུབ་པའི་རྒྱལ་མོ *ma-cig grub-pahi rgyal-mo*, དགེ་སློང་མ་དཔལ་མོ *ge-sloṅ-ma dpal-mo*, etc. Tibetan *nal-jor-ma*:—རྒྱ་བཟའ *rgya-bzah*, བལ་བཟའ *bal-bzah*, ཡེ་ཤེས་མཚོ་རྒྱལ *ye-çes mtsho-rgyal*, བདག་མེད་མ *bdag med-ma* མ་ཅིག་ལབ་སྒྲོན་མ *ma-cig lab-sgron-ma*, བསོད་ནམས་བརྒྱན་མ

bsod-nams brgyan-ma, མ་ཅིག་ཤ་མ *ma-cig sha-ma*, བསོད་ནམས་དཔལ་འདྲེན *bsod-nams dpal-hdren*, པད་མ་མཚོ *pad-ma-mtsho*, ལྷ་རྩེ་དཔོན་མོ *lha-rtse dpon-mo*, ཤིང་བཟའ་རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ *çiṅ-bzah rnal-hbyor-ma*, པད་མ་རབ་བཟང་མ *pad-ma rab-bzah-ma* (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *3*).

བུད་མེད་དགའ་བྲལ *bud-med dgah-bral* (སྐྱེས་པ་འདུས་བྱུང་བ or རོ་མེད) a woman who is devoid of enjoyment and happiness, a barren woman; a hermaphrodite of the female sign.

བུད་མེད་འགྱུར་བ་ལུང་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ *bud-med hgyur-wa luṅ-bstan-pahi mdo* n. of a Sūtra in which is described how women can be changed into men (*K. d.* བ, *326*).

བུད་མེད་མཆོག *bud-med-mchog*, बन्धुरा, मत्तिख्रुचा a very handsome woman with personal accomplishments. [1. a prostitute. 2. one who goes about in the dark]*S.*

Syn. ཡན་ལག་མཆོག་ལྡན་མ *yan-lag mchog-ldan-ma*; ལུས་མཆོག་མ *lus-mchog-ma*; ལུས་བཟང་མ *lus-bzaṅ-ma*; ལུས་ཕྲ་མ *lus-phra-ma*; མིག་བཟང་མ *mig-bzaṅ-ma*; བཞིན་བཟང་མ *bshin-bzaṅ-ma*; མཚན་ལྡན་མ *mtshan-ldan-ma*; པདྨ་ཅན *pad-ma-can*; སྒེག་མོ *sgeg-mo*; སྨད་རྒྱས་མ *smad-rgyas-ma*; རྐྱེད་མེད་མ *rkyed-med-ma*; ཡིད་འོང་མ *yid-hoṅ-ma*; ཡིད་འཕྲོག་མ *yid-hphrog-ma*; འཆིང་བ་སྦྱིན་མ *hchiṅ-wa sbyin-ma*; མིག་གཡོ་མ *mig-gyo-ma*; མིག་མཛེས་མ *mig-mdses-ma*; རི་དྭགས་མིག་ཅན་མ *ri-dwags mig-can-ma*; གཡོན་མིག་མ *gyon-mig-ma*; ཟུར་མིག་མ *zur-mig-ma*; སྨིན་ལེགས་མ *smin-legs-ma*; སྡུག་གུ་མ *sdug-gu-ma*; མཆོག་གི་ལྕུག་མ *mchog-gi lcug-ma*; མྱོས་གསལ་མ *myos-gsal-ma*; མིག་ཡངས་མ *mig-yaṅs-ma*; ཟླ་ཞལ་མཛེས་མ *zla-shal mdses-ma*. (*Mṅon.*)

བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ any voluptuous or unchaste woman; with following syn.: ཆགས་ལྡན་མ *chags-ldan ma*; མྱོས་པའི་ཕྲེང་ལྡན་མ *myos-pahi phreṅ-ldan-ma*; རིག་མྱུར་མ *rig-myur-ma*; དུས་བཏབ་མ *dus-btab-ma*; མངོན་འགྲོ་མ *mṅon-hgro-ma*; དབེན་འགྲོ་མ *dben-hgro-ma*; འདོད་འགྲོ་མ *hdod-hgro-ma*; འཁྲིག་པའི་བསམ་གཏན་མ *hkhrig-pa-hi bsam-gtan-ma*; འཁྲུལ་བྱེད་མ *hkhrul-byed-ma*; ཆགས་པའི་གདོན་ཅན་མ *chags-pahi gdon-can-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བུད་མེད་རྡུལ *bud-med rdul* स्त्रीकुसुम, रजस् the menses.

བུད་མེད་བློ་ལྡན་མ *bud-med blo-ldan-ma* = a noble and magnanimous woman; with syn.: རྣམ་མཁས་མ *rnam-mkhas-ma*; སྦྱོད་ལྡན་མ *sbyod-ldan ma*; མཁས་མ *mkhas-ma*; ཤེས་རབ་མ *çes-rab-ma*; ཚིག་ལྡན་མ *tshig-ldan-ma*; སྙན་སྒྲོགས་མ *sñan-sgrogs-ma*; ཤེས་ལྡན་མ *çes-ldan-ma*; དྲ་བ་ཅན་མ *dra-wa can-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བུད་མེད་སྦྲུམ་མ *bud-med sbrum-ma* गर्भिणी a pregnant woman.

Syn. ཕྲུ་གུ་ཆགས *phru-gu-chags*; མངལ་ལྡན་མ *mṅal-ldan-ma*; སེམས་ཅན་ཤུགས *sems-can shugs*; སྲོག་ཆགས་ལྡན *srog-chags-ldan*; ལུས་ལྕི་མ *lus-lci-ma*; ལུས་མི་བདེ *lus-mi-bde*; མངལ་ཆགས་མ *mṅal-chags-ma*; གླང་མོའི་འགྲོས་མ *glaṅ-mohi hgros-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བུད་མེད་ཟླ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་མ *bud-med zla-mtshan-daṅ ldan-ma* ऋतुमती स्त्री a woman in menses.

Syn བུད་མེད་ཆོས་ལྡན་མ *bud-med chos-ldan-ma*; དུས་ལྡན་མ *dus-ldan-ma*; རྡི་མ་ལྡན་མ; མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན་མ *me-tog ldan-ma*; རྐེད་ནད་ཅན་མ *rked-nad can-ma*; ཁྲག་ལྡན་མ *khrag-ldan-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བུད་མེད་ལོག་པར་སྤྱོད་པ कुक्कुटीस्त्री an adulterous woman, who is said in her manners to resemble a hen.

བུད་ཤིང *bud-çiṅ* = མེ་ཤིང་ fire-wood, fuel, also dried dung used as such; བུད་ཤིང་ བཤག་པ *bud-çiṅ bçag-pa* to split or chop wood. བུད་ཤིང་བཅུ་པ (མར་མེ) दशस्वन a torch, a light; lit. flambeau consisting of ten pieces of wood.

བུན *bun* abbr. of བུ་ལོན་: interest on money lent. བུན་སྐྱོད *bun-skyod* दोलाजिह्व

stretched and hanging. བུན་ཐོ་ *bun-tho* or བུན་ཡིག *bun-yig* 1. debtor's account-book. 2. bond or obligation; bill of debt. བུན་གཏོང *bun-gtoṅ* to lend money on interest: བུན་གཏོང་གི་འཛིན་པ་ཅི་ཡོད་རྣམས་དངོས་གཞི་ཡོང་དེབ་ཏུ་གསལ་ whatever receipts there are should be clear in the cash account list (*Ṛtsii.*). བུན་བདག *bun-ḇdag* money-lender, banker.

བུན་བུན *bun-bun* piece-meal, dispersed (*Sch.*).

བུན་ཛན་ཏི *bun-dsan-ti* = ཀུན་ཏུ་མཛེས *kun-tu-ṃdses* very handsome (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ, 215).

བུན་རེ *bun-re* (*Sch.*) a small matter, cf. བན་བུན *ban-bun.*

བུན་ལོང་ *bun-loṅ* ཆུ་བུན་ལོང་ལོང་བྱེད whirling up and down, an expression used of boiling water; བུན་ལོང་གི་སྣང་སྲས *bun-loṅ-gi ṣnaṅ-ṣras* troubled, impure, sinful thoughts (*Jä.*).

བུན་ལོབ *bun-lob* some large number: བུན་ལོབ་ལམ་ལོམ་དང་ (*Ya-sel.* 57).

བུབས *bubṣ* = ཐུག 1. an entire piece of cloth rolled up; གོས་བུབས cotton-cloth (*Cs.*). 2. in a general sense: whole, something entire (*Sch.*); བུབས་རིལ prob. whole, entire, བུབས་རིལ་བུམ the whole body as opp. to separate parts (*Jä.*).

བུམ་སྐུ *bum-ṣku*, acc. to the *Ṛñiṅ-ma* School = state of unchangeableness like that of the *Vajra* (*Yig.* 14).

བུམ་པ *bum-pa* घट, कुम्भ water-bottle, flask; bottle-shaped ornaments in architecture, *e.g.*, on the chorten; མཆོད་བུམ vessel used in sacrificing. The water pot required in Buddhist religious services is of two kinds having the following characteristics; a large belly, long neck hanging down (མཆུ་འཕྱང་བ) and contracted legs: (1) ལས་བུམ कर्म्मकुम्भ, and (2) རྣམ་རྒྱལ་བུམ་པ विजयकुम्भ. The former has no མཆུ or beak, the latter when provided with མཆུ is called ཚེ་བུམ the jar-of-life, *i.e.*, it contains water consecrated to the Dhyani Buddha ཚེ་དཔག་མེད (Amitāyusha). བུམ་ཁེབས *bum-khebṣ* the cover for a water-pot used in *Tantrik* religious ceremonies (*Ṛtsii.*); བུམ་དར *bum-dar* the scarf that is wrapt round the jar containing sacred water (*Ṛtsii.*).

བུམ་ཚགས་གཙེཙ་ཅན रवणक [sonorous]*S.* བུམ་རྫས *bum-ṛdsaṣ*: བྱིན་རྟེན་དང་སྨན་སྣ་གང་འཛོམ་བུམ་རྫས་ཉེར་ལྔ་ twenty-five articles (comprising consecrated objects and various sorts of medicines) required to be kept in the sacred-pot which contains the consecrated water (*Ṛtsii.*).

བུམ་པ་སྐྱེས *Bum-pa ṣkyeṣ* कुम्भज, वद्दयन n. of a Rishi, who was born in a water pot. In ancient times the Rishi *Ṛgyal-wa* while practising asceticism caught a glimpse of an *Apsara*-goddess and, as if embracing her, in a dream discharged seed which preserved in a water-pot produced the Rishi. This was the famous Vas′ishṭha the pot-born (*Ṃñon.*).

བུམ་པ་ཅན श्रतपत्र, श्रीपर्णी [a kind of lotus, the *Premna spinosa.*]*S.*

བུམ་པའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *bum-paḫi ḫkhrul-ḫkhor* = ཟོ་ཆུན་ཁྱུད *zo-chun-khyuḏ* (*Ṃñon.*).

བུམ་པའི་མགུལ་ཅན *bum-paḫi ṃgul-can* resp. form of མགྲིན་པ *ṃgrin-pa* neck (*Ṃñon.*).

བུམ་པས་སྐྱོལ घाटिक [1. a pitcher. 2. the back of the neck]*S.*

\+ བུམ་བུ *bum-bu* = བུམ་ཆུང་ small water-pot generally used in religious ceremonies.

བུར *bur* upright bolt or fastening to a door, གོང་བུར upper bolt, འོག་བུར lower bolt (*Jä.*).

བུར་རྟིང་ *bur-ṛtiṅ* or བུར་ཏིང་ *bur-tiṅ* a kind of bell or gong in temples (*Jä.*).

བུར་ལྟང་ *bur-ltañ* balls of molasses packed in goat skin: བུར་ལྟང་རེ་གཏུམ་པའི་ཀོ་བར་རེའུའི་པགས་པའི་བཞི་ཆ་གཅིག (*Rtsii.*). བུར་ཐུད *bur-thud* pastry or cakes made of dried milk, molasses and butter: བུར་ཐུད་ཆེ་ཐུང་ (*Jig. 29*).

བུར་ཐུང་ཁུགས *bur-thuñ-khugs*=བློ་བུར་དུ *blo-bur-du* suddenly (*Sman*).

བུར་ཙེ *bur-tse* various species of *Eurotia*, largely used in the *W.* by travellers as fuel.

བུར་ཤིང་ *bur-çiñ* for བུ་རམ་ཤིང་།

བུལ I: *bul* or བུལ་ཏོག *bul-tog* soda occurs in Tibet as a white powder on the ground, generally near the margins of lakes though not exclusively so. It is used as a medicine, and also added in small quantities to bring out the quality and flavour of tea.

བུལ II: or བུལ་པོ *bul-po*=དལ་པོ *dal-po*, ག་ལེ *ga-le* 1. slow, dilatory, lazy: འགྲོ་བུལ་ཏེ *hgro-bul-te* slow in walking, making but tardy progress (*Dzl.*); མི་བུལ་མི་མྱུར *mi-bul mi-myur* neither slow nor quick (*A. 60*). 2.=སུལ *sul* valley, ravine: རྒྱ་དང་འདྲ་རི་ཡི་བུལ a valley of the mountains resembling (the plains of) India (*A. 143*).

བུལ་འགྲོས *bul-hgros*=རྐང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད *rkañ-pahi hdu-byed* a kind of movement of the feet (in dancing).

བུལ་རན་པ *bul-ran-pa* neither very quick nor slow in walking: རྟ་མགྱོགས་བུལ་རན་པ་ཞིག a moderately-swift horse (*Hbrom 118*).

+ བུས་པ *bus-pa*=བྱིས་པ 1. बालक boy, lad. 2. v. འབུད་པ *hbud-pa* (*Jä.*).

བེ I: *be* 1. num. fig.: 105. 2. *W.* for བྱེ *bye* (*Jä.*). 3. for བེ་རྡོ *be-rdo*; བེ་ཤིང་ *be-çiñ* an oath (*Jig. 62*).

བེ་གེ *be-ge*, v. བེག་གེ *beg-ge*.

བེ་ཅི *be-ci*=བྱིས་པ *byis-pa* a little boy, lad or lass: བེ་ཅི་ཞིག་གིས་བྱི་བོར་རྡོ་བའི་ཕྱུག་པར་མཐའི་རི་མོ (*A. 88, 86*).

བེ་ཆོན *be-chon* दण्ड, गदा (*Zam. 3*) club with an ornamental hammer, knob, dorje, or human head-like figure on its top which the gods generally carry in their hands to fight with the *Asura*.

བེ་ཅོན་འཆང་ *be-con-hchañ* गदाधर 1. an epithet of Vishṇu, and also of Yama the lord of death (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of a goddess (*Jä.*).

བེ་ལྗང་ *be-ljañ*=རེ་རལ (mystic) (*Miñ 4*).

བེ་ཏ *be-ta* 1. नारिकेल; cocoa-nut, བེ་ཏའི་ཤིང་ *be-tahi-çiñ* the cocoa-nut tree. 2. Tibetan name of བི་དར་ཝ *bi-da-rwa* विदर्भ Bedar, the birth place of Nāgārjuna (*Dsam.*).

Syn. འབྲས་བུ་རྟག *hbras-bu-rtag*; འབྲས་བུའི་ཕུང་པོ *hbrus-buhi phuñpo*; ས་འཚོ་འདབ *sa-htsho-hdab*; ཏ་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ta-lahi rgyal-po*; མི་མོ་རྩེ *mi-mo-rtse*; གསོལ་ལྡན *gçol-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

བེ་ཏུར=མཐིང་ཤུན sulphate of copper.

བེ་མདུང་ *be-mduñ* a spear or javelin made of oak-wood (*Jig. 32*).

བེ་རྡོ *be-rdo*, v. བེ quoit, the discus of the ancients.

+ བེ་ནོ *be-no*=འཛིན་པ *hdsin-pa*.

བེ་སྣ་ལག་ཆེན *be-sna lag-chen* n. of a མ་བདག demon of the *nāga* class.

བེ་སྣབས *be-snabs* a mineral substance.

བེ་རྫི *be-rdsi*=སྐར་མ་སྣར་མ *skar-ma snar-ma*.

‡ བེ་ས་ར་ཀ *be-sa ra-ka* a species of very small insects (*K. du.* ན, *204*).

བེ་རག *be-rag* a long and more or less broad band worn as a head-ornament by all Buddhist women of Ladak, nuns excepted. It is fastened to the hair and is studded with one to five long rows of turquoises which forcibly suggest serpents and serpent-worship in general. In a

case in which a woman was ordered by the court to give up her *berag* to the complainant at once, she refused to do so saying that this could not be done as long as (in that year) the irrigation of the fields lasted, evidently because of the water-supplying ཀླུ or nagas.

བེ་རི *Be-ri* n. of a district in the jurisdiction of Chamdo in E. Tibet (*Loñ.* ན, *15*). བེ་རི་དོན་ཡོ n. of a petty chief who favoured the Karma-pa school and helped Deba Tsangpa in the war with the Œleuth chief Gus'ri Khan, but was killed by him (*Loñ.* ན, *15*).

བེ་ལོག *be-log* a great-grand father (*Jä.*).

བེའུ *beḥu* वत्स a calf: དཔལ་བེའུ *dpal-beḥu* श्रीवत्स n. of a gem; also the emblem of love and affection represented by a noose. བེའུ་བུམ *beḥu-bum* lit. calf's pot, *i.e.*, cow's dug from which the calf sucks milk; fig. that which yields nourishment to life, met. spiritual life, hence, scriptures. བེའུ་བུམ་སྔོན་པོ *be-ḥbum ṣñon-po* the ancient book on religion and religious history of the Kadampa school compiled by *Dge-çeṣ Dol Rin-po-che* (*Loñ.* ༣, *2*).

བེག་གེ *beg-ge*=བེ་གེ *be-ge* measles (*Sch.*); also called སིབ་བི *sib-bi*.

བེག་ཙེ *Beg-tse* 1. n. of a goddess who when propitiated protects her devotees. 2. hidden shirt of mail.

བེང་ *beñ* 1. smaller beams of a house which support the roof. 2. a stick, cudgel, club (*Jä.*)

བེད *beḍ* 1. dearness, advantage: བེད་མ་ཆོད *beḍ-ma-choḍ* proved of no use, no advantage; ཚྭ་ལ་དྲུག་ཅུ་བེད་ཡོད་པའི་སྐབས་སུ at a time when salt was sixty times dearer (than barley) (*Glr.*); བེད་ཆོད=ལོངས་སྤྱོད *loñṣ-spyoḍ* in *Mil.*; བེད་ཆོད་ཚོད་བཅད་དེ to be temperate, to keep moderation in the indulgence of the appetites (*Jä.*).

བེན *ben* a large pitcher; ཆུ་བེན *chu-ben* water-pot.

བེམ *bem* or བེམ་པོ *bem-po*=གོས་རྙིང་བ (*Mñon.*) 1. कन्था in the dialect of upper or western Tsang=old, worn-out, as of patched clothes. Also applied to the body, and defined as རྣམ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་དངོས་པོ "an entity deprived of all sense." ལུས་བེམ་རིག་གཉིས་ཀྱི་སོ་མཚམས་སུ on the boundary between the physical matter of the body and the soul (*Mil.*). སྨོན་ལམ་ བཏབ་པའི་མཐུ་ལས་སེམས་མེད་བེམ་པོའི་རང་བཞིན by the power of his prayer was deprived of sense like his own worn-out self (*Ya-sel 10*); བེམ་པོ་ལྟར་ལྐུག *bem-pa ḻtar-ḻkug*=ལྐུག་པ *ḻkug-pa* stupid, senseless like a log of wood or physical matter. བེམ་རིག་བྲལ་བ *bem-rig bral-wa* without body and soul: འཆི་བ་རྣམས་ལ་བེམ་རིག་བྲལ་བ the dead are without body and soul. 2. a receptacle, box, bag, etc. (*Jä.*).

བེམ་ཆག *bem-chag*=དཀར་ཆག *ḏkar-chag* list of contents: རྒྱལ་རབས་ཀྱི་བེམ་ཆག་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བས་དེ་དག་ཏུ་བལྟ་བར should refer to those occurring in the list of contents of the Rgyalrab (*Ḫbrom. 251*).

བེར *ber* 1. resp. སྐུ་བེར *ṣku-ber*,=ཟླ་གམ *zla-gam* cloak of thick woollen cloth used by the lamas of Tibet, in winter; བེར་ཆེན *ber-chen* a full cloak; ཚེམ་བེར *tshem-ber* a cloak made up of many pieces (*Pth.*); བེར་ཐུལ *ber-thul* gown of a priest, sacerdotal cloak without sleeves, with གོས་ཆེན *goṣ-chen* for a *ber-thul* fur-cloak. 2. burning, sharpness, acridity, any biting, stinging quality: འབྲས་ལྷན་ཀྱི་བེར་བྱུང་ངོ་ a stinging or burning of the blister arose. བེར་ཅན *ber-can* sharp, pungent, keen.

བེར་ཀ *ber-ka* = རལ་ག a branch; བེར་མ *ber-ma* བེར་ལྕག *ber-lcag* a stick or staff; སྤའི་བེར་མ *spahi ber-ma* cane, bamboo stick (*Mil.*); བེར་མ་ལྕག *ber-ma lcag* a switch.

Syn. དབྱུག་པ *dbyug-pa*; འཁར་བ *hkhar-wa*; འཁར་དབྱུག *hkhar-dbyug* (*Mñon.*).

བེར་སེར་ཅན *ber-ser-can* an aquatic grass (*Sman. 109*).

བེལ *bel* a leather bag. བེལ་ལྤགས *bel-lpags* = བེའུའི་ལྤགས *behuhi-lpags* calf-skin (*Rtsii.*).

བེས *bes* गण्ड the cheek.

‡ བཻ་ཌཱུར་ *bai-ḍūr-ya* वैडूर्य malachite or chrysolite. There are three descriptions of Vaidūrya stone: (1) བཻ་ཌཱུ་ར་སེར་མཉ་ཛུ་རི *bai-ḍūr-ya ser mañ-dsu-ri*; the yellow lapis-lazuli called *Mañjuri*; (2) བཻ་ཌཱུ་ར་ལྗང་སུ་ག་ཏ *bai-ḍūr-ya ljañ-su-ga-ta* the green lapis-lazuli called *Sugata*; (3) བཻ་ཌཱུ་ར་དཀར་སུ་ཉ *bai-ḍur-ya dkar-su nya* the white lapis-lazuli called the white *Sūnya*.

‡ བཻ་ར་ཙ་ན *Vai-ra tsa-na* वैरोचन 1. n. of the first Dhyāni Buddha. 2. a learned lo-tsā-wa who flourished during king *Khri-sroñ ldehu btsan's* reign and who first translated the *Hbum* from Sanskrit (*Yig. 35*).

‡ བྷེ་ཀ *bhe-ka* भेक; toad, corrupted into སྦེ་ཀ *sbe-ka*: མི་གཅེར་བུར་འཛོངས་པ rugged naked person, བྷེ་ཀའི་ཚིལ་གྱིས་མིག་སྨན་བྱས་ན། if the fat of the toad is made into eye-salve, etc. (*K. g.* ཅ, *56*).

བྷཻ་ཀ་ཙེ་ལྕམ་བྲལ *Bhai-ka-tse lcam-bral* n. of a sylvan nymph who undertook to protect Tibet and defend Buddhism (*Deb.* ག, *2*).

‡ བྷཻ་ར *bhai-ra* a gem: བྷཻ་རས་གདོན་རིགས་ཀུན་བསྲུང་གཅེར་བ་འཇོམས *Bhaira* gem is a protection against all classes of evil-spirit and removes pain.

བོ *bo* 1. num. fig.: 135. 2. affix, to designate certain adj. or nouns.

བོ་ཏོག་པ *bo-tog-pa* = བ་ལོང་བ *ba-loñ-wa*; acc. to. *Jä.* ankle, ankle-bone.

བོ་དེ་ཉལ་བ *bo-de-ñal-wa* = སྐྱིད་པོ་ཉལ་བ *skyid-po-ñal-wa* to sleep well: ཁྱི་ཁང་ན་གདན་ལ་ཞེན་པའི་བོ་དེ་ཉལ་ནས་སྐྱུང་ནས་རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདའ་རིས་སུ་ཕྱིན། (*A. 126*).

‡ བོ་དྷི *bo-dhi* = བྱང་ཆུབ *byañ-chub* बोधि 1. enlightenment, divine wisdom or knowledge. 2. = བྱང་ཆུབ་ཤིང་ *byañ-chub-çiñ* the Indian *peepul, Ficus religiosa.* བོ་དྷི་རྩི *bo-dhi-rtsi* rosary used to count the recitation of the names of *Bodhisattvas*, probably made of a kind of *peepul* wood.

བོ་དོང *Bo-doñ* n. of a place in Tibet situated to the north-west of Tashilhunpo in Tsang (*Deb.* ག, *2*).

བོ་དོང་ཕྱོགས་ལས་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Bo-doñ Phyogs-las rnam-rgyal* also called འཇིགས་མེད་གྲགས *Hjigs-med grags* was one of the celebrated lamas of Tibet; and is said to have written one hundred volumes. He belonged to the Jonang-pa school and founded the monastery of དཔལ་མོ་ཆོས་སྡིངས *Dpal-mo chos-ldiñs* monastery (*Grub.* ང, *14*), also establishing his control over the monastery of Sam-ding in Yamdok lake-district which is presided over by Dorje Phagmo the incarnate Vajra Varāhī.

བོ་བ *bo-wa* प्रसर to expand as a bubble; to overflow or fall out of a vessel on account of over-filling: འོ་མ་བོ་བས *ho-ma bo-was* the milk bubbled over (*A. 80*).

བོ་ཤོག་ཐུ *Bo-çog-thu* n. of a province in Mongolia, also of its king: གནམ་སའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་དགའ་ལྡན་བསྟན་འཛིན་བོ་ཤོག་ཐུ་རྒྱལ་པོ to the ruler of heaven and earth the king of Bo-çog-thu a votary of the Gelugpa school (*Ya-sel. 17*).

བོག་ཏོ *bog-to* Tib. rendering of Mongol term for a prince or chief ;= རྗེ *rje* lord or sir (*Loñ.* ཊ, *10*); སེར་ཅན་བོག་ཏོ the yellow turban worn by the lay people of Tibet.

བོག་ཏོ་མུ་ཏན *Bog-to Mu-tan* n. of the prince of Mongolia who entertained the Dalai Lama *Bsod-nams Rgyam tsho* with great pomp when he visited that country at the invitation of king Thu-mad Altan Khan for the purpose of introducing Buddhism there (*Loñ.* ཊ, *11*).

+ བོག་རི *bog-ri* acc. to some, བོག་ཏེ, *bog-te* = བ་གམ *ba-gam*.

བོགས *bogs* benefit, profit, advantage.

བོང་ *boñ* in size, sized; in capacity, in bulk, generally with ཆེ or ཆུང་ annexed signifying "large-sized" or "small-sized"; also with ཐུང་: བོང་ཐུང་ short in stature; བོང་ཚོད, བོང་ཚད full sized. བོང་པ, लोष्ट [a clod]*S.*

བོང་ཁྲ *boñ-khra* a species of falcon.

བོང་གུ *boñ-gu* colloq. for བོང་བུ *boñ-bu*.

བོང་ང་ *boñ-ña* निर्विष, अतिविष the wild aconite, of which seven species grow in the Himalayas. བོང་ང་དཀར་པོ *boñ-ña dkar-po* the white species of aconite: བོང་ང་དཀར་པོས་རིམས་དུག་མཁྲིས་ཚད་སེལ white aconite cures contagious bilious fevers. བོང་ང་དམར་, रक्तविष the red species of aconite: ཤ་དུག་བཙན་དུག་སེལ་ (*Med.*); བོང་ནག also called བཙན་དུག or སྨན་ཆེན the black species of aconite which is called a great medicine: བོང་ནག་དུག་ཡིན་ཞིང་གཉེར་རྣམས་འཇོམས (*Sman.*).

Syn. བོང་དཀར་པོ; སླར་དུག *slar-dug*; ཤིན་ཏུ་དུག *çin-tu-dug*; ཉེ་བའི་དུག *ñe-wahi-dug*; དམར་པོ་རྦ་ཅན *dmar-po rba-can*; ཧོད་དམར་ཅན *hod-dmar-can*; བྱེད་ལྡན་སྣང་བ *byed-ldan snañ-wa*; སྨན་ཆེན *sman-chen* (*Mñon.*).

བོང་བུ *boñ-bu* I गर्दभ, खर; the ass, donkey; བོང་ཕོ or ཕོ་བོང་ a he-ass; བོང་མོ or མོ་བོང་ she-ass; བོང་ཕྲུག colt or foal of an ass; སྐྱལ་བོང་ཁྲིམས खरशाला an ass's fold; བོང་བུ་པ *boñ-bu-pa* an ass-driver.

Syn. རྣ་ཆེན *rna-chen*; སྐད་ཆེན *skad-chen*; ཤུགས་འགྲོའི་ཕ *çugs-hgrohi-pha*; ཆོས་ཅན་རིང་ *chos-can-riñ*; ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags* or ཆ་བ *cha-wa*; བྱིན་པ་གཙང་ *byin-pa-gtsañ*; བཟོད་པའི་མུ་ཁྱུད *bzod-pahi mu-khyud*; གྲོང་དུ་འདྲེན *groñ-du hdren*; མགྲིན་བཟང་ *mgrin-bzañ* (*Mñon.*).

བོང་བུ་ཕྱེ་མར *boñ-bu phye-mar* = ལྷོག་དུག་པ *lhog-dug-pa*, ལྕེ་ཚ *lce-tsha* (mystic) (*Miñ.* *4*).

བོང་བུའི་སྤྱོད་པ *boñ-buhi spyod-pa* the characteristics of an ass: ཁལ་གྱིས་བཀལ་ན་འདེགས་པ་དང་ when laden with a burden he carries it; གྲང་དང་ཚ་བས་མི་བསྐྱོད་པ་དང་ is not affected either by cold or heat; རྟག་ཏུ་ཚིག་ན་ཤེས་པ་སྟེ when he has had enough, he always knows it (*Masuraksi*).

བོང་བུ II: small insects: རྒྱས་པའི་བོང་བུ *rgyas-pahi boñ-bu* sugar mite, lepisma; བོང་(བུན་)ནག *boñ-(bun)-nag* dung-beetle (*Cs.*).

བོངས་ཐུང་ *boñs-thuñ* = མིའུ་ཐུང་ *mihu-thuñ* a dwarf (*Mñon.*).

བོངས་ཚོད परिमाण [sharpness.]*S.*

བོད *Bod* or བོད་ཡུལ भोट, हिमवत् Tibet; བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ *Bod-kyi-yul* the country of Bhot or Tibet which comprises བོད་ཆུང་ little Tibet including U. and Tsang, and བོད་ཆེན greater Tibet including *Mdo-smad* (Amdo) and *Mdo-stod* (Kham). བོད་འབངས་ *bod-hbañs* Tibetan subjects: བོད་འབངས་བདེ་ཞིང་ལོ་ཕྱུགས་ལེགས་པ the Tibetan subjects are happy having good crops and cattle. (*Rtsii.*). བོད་འབྲོག *bod-hbrog* herdsmen of Tibet living in the northern solitudes tending their cattle (so expressed in *Loñ.* ཊ, *5*).

བོད་ཀྱི་སྟག་མོ་སྐེ་རིང་ཅན *bod-kyi stag-mo ske-riṅ-can*=སྲེ་མོང་ *sre-moṅ* (*Sman. 108*).

བོད་སྐད *Bod-skad* भोटभाषा Tibetan language; བོད་སྐད་དུ་བསྒྱུར་བཅུག *Bod-skad-du bsgyur-bcug* translated into Tibetan. བོད་ཁ་བ་ཅན *Bod kha-wa-can* हिमवत् the ancient name of Tibet which before the spread of Buddhism was called *Doṅ-mar-can-gyi yul* the country of the red-face cannibals, *i.e.*, of savages (*Yig. 9*). བོད་ཆམས *bod-chams* Tibetan leather tanned and painted in Tibet: བོད་ཆམས་རྙིང་མ་ལེགས་ཤོས་ལ། སྲང་རེ་ཙམ་པའི་གོ་རྒྱུས as to the price of the best Tibetan leather there is information of its fetching one *srang* a piece (*Jig. 21*). བོད་དུད *bod-dud* (lit. Tibetan-smoke), *i.e.*, Tibetan husbandmen engaged in agricultural pursuits, or having settled life; so called from smoke coming out of their huts. བོད་པ *Bod-pa* or བོད་མི *Bod-mi* a Tibetan.

བོད་བསེ *bod-bse* cups and plates and buckles made of rhinoceros skin, generally by Dokpa Tibetans (*Jig. 21*).

བོན *bon* 1. the ancient religion of Tibet which was fetishism, demon worship, and propitiation by means of incantations. The word ཆོས which ordinarily means religion is used as the antithesis to བོན. Bon now signifies the kind of Shamanism which was followed by Tibetans before the introduction of Buddhism and in certain parts still extant; of this there were three stages, namely:—འདོལ་བོན *hdsol-bon*, འཁྱར་བོན *hkhyar-bon* and བསྒྱུར་བོན *hsgyur-bon*. The duration of the first extended from the time of གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Gñah-khri Btsan-po*, the first historical king of Tibet, down to the reign of king ཁྲི་སྡེ་བཙན་པོ *Khri-sde Btsan-po*; the second from the reign of king Digum tsan-po (གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ) to the formal introduction of Buddhism under king སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*; and the third stage from king Srong-tsan's time down to the time of Tsong-khapa. བོན་སྐུ་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ *bon-sku kun-tu bzaṅ-po* the supreme deity according to Bon, opp. to ཆོས་སྐུ་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ Dharmakāya Samanta Bhadra; བོན་སྐྱོང་ *bon-skyoṅ* a guardian deity of the Bon, opp. to ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ Dharmapāla. བོན་སྒོ་བཞི་མཛོད་ལྔ *bon-sgo-bshi mdsod-lña* the four schools of Bon (treasures) (1) ཆབ་དཀར་དྲག་པོ་སྔགས་ཀྱི་བོན, (2) ཆབ་ནག་སྲིད་པ་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་བོན, (3) འཕར་ཡུལ་རྒྱས་པ་འབུམ་གྱི་བོན, (4) དཔོན་གསས་མན་ངག་གི་བོན, and the five classes of sacred works called གཞི་གཞང་མོ་འཕོ་ཐོག་ཕྱི་རྒྱུག་མཛོད. We have also བོན་སྡེ་གསུམ *bon-sde-gsum* the three subdivisions of the Bon scriptures. བོན་པོ *Bon-po* a follower of Bon tenets.

+ **བོན་པ** *bon-pa*=བཟླས་པ *bzlas-pa* to express, to mutter.

བོན་འབྱུང་རྩིས་ཆེན *bon-hbyuṅ rtsis-chen* n. of a Bon religious work resembling the ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ་ཡི་མདོ of the Buddhists.

བོན་རི *Bon-ri* n. of a mountain in Kongpo sacred to Bon people: ཀོང་ཡུལ་བུ་ཆུ་ལྷ་ཁང་གི་ཤར་ཕྱོགས་བོན་རི་སོགས་བོད་ཀྱི་གནས་དུ་མ many Tibetan holy places such as Bon-ri situated to the east of Buchu lha-khang of the province of Kongpo (*B. grub. 2*).

བོན་ལུང་འོད་དཀར *bon-luṅ hod-dkar*=འཕགས་པ आर्य the venerable (*B. Nam.*).

བོར་ར *bor-ra* ཙགས་ཉིལ་ཟླ་གས་ गोरा 1. a sack of corn, holding about 30 khal (*Jä.*). 2. bag for sweepings and dust, dust-bin.

བོལ *bol* or བོལ་གོང་ *bol-goṅ* the upper part of the foot or boot. བོལ་གར *bol-gar*=བུལ་ཧ་རི *bul-ha-ri*.

བོལ་པོ *bol-po* आक्रान v. འབོལ་པོ *hbol-po*.

བོས *bos*, v. འབོད་པ *hbod-pa* to call.

བྱ I: *bya* the fut. root of བྱེད་པ་ *byed-pa*; v. this and the sbst. བྱ་བ *bya-wa*.

བྱ II: पक्षी, विहंग any bird or fowl. ཁྱིམ་བྱ *khyim-bya* the domestic fowl; བྱ་སྒྲོ *bya-sgro* a feather; བྱ་འདབ *bya-hdab* wing; བྱ་སྤུ *bya-spu* bird's down; བྱ་ཚང་ *bya-tshañ* or བྱ་མལ *bya-mal* bird's nest; བྱ་སྐོན *bya-skon* or བྱ་རྒྱ *bya-rgya* a net or trap to catch birds.

Syn. སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoñ-skyes*; གཉིས་སྐྱེས *gñis-skyes*; མཁའ་འགྲོ *mkhah-hgro*; མཁའ་སྤྱོད *mkhah-spyod*; མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ *mkhah-la-rgyu*; འདབ་ལྡན *hdab-ldan*; འདབ་མའི་ཤིང་རྟ་ཅན *hdab-mahi çiñ-rta-can*; ཡན་ལག་དྲུག་པ *yan-lag drug-pa*; ནམ་མཁའི་རྟ *nam-mkhahi-rta*; མཁའ་ཉལ *mkhah-ñal*; སྒྲོ་ལྡན *sgro-ldan*; མེ་ཡི་མགྲིན *me-yi-mgrin*; འཕུར་འགྲོ *hphur-hgro*; མཁའ་བགྲོད *mkhah-bgrod*; ལུས་མགྱོགས *lus-mgyogs*; འདབ་སྐྱོད *hdab-skyod*; འདབ་ཆགས *hdab-chags* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་ཀ་དམ་པ་ कदम्ब the bird called *cadamba-goose*.

བྱ་ཀ་ལན་ཏ་ཀ *bya-ka lan-ta-ka* v. ཀ་ལ་ན་དྷ་ཀ།

བྱ་ཀུ་ར་ར *bya-ku ra-ra* कुरर; v. ཀུ་ར་ར [an osprey]*S*.

Syn. རྒྱང་གྲགས་ཐོས *rgyañ-grags-thos*; སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs*; སྒྲ་འབྱིན་ཆེན་པོ *sgra-hbyin chen-po* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་ཀུ་ཎཱ་ལ *bya ku-nā-la* कुनाल or ཀུ་ན་ལ कुलाल [*Phasianus gallus*]*S*.

Syn. འདབ་ཆགས་རབ *hdab-chags-rab*; བྱ་ལྡན *bya-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་དཀར v. ཆུའི་བྱ་གག།

བྱ་རྐང་ *bya-rkañ* कुक्कुटकपाद a place in Magadha where Gautama had resided some time.

བྱ་སྐྱིབས *bya-skyibs* (*cha-kib*) प्राग्भार clefts in rocks where birds take shelter, rocky overhanging crag with ledge beneath, men and animals taking shelter in such large chakib or rock-harbours. བྲག་གདོང་ནག་པོ་ཞིག་གི་བྱ་སྐྱིབས་སུ in the bird's shelter under a black rock; བྱ་སྐྱིབས་སུ་བྱས་པ formed into a shelter for birds (*A. 11*).

བྱ་ཁང་ *bya-khañ* or བྱའི་ཁང་པ a bird's cage.

Syn. कुक्कुभ, कुक्कुट བུ་གའི་དབྱངས *bu-gahi-dbyañs* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་ཁྱུང་ *bya-khyuñ* गरुड़; an eagle.

བྱ་ཁྱུང་རྡོ *bya-khyuñ-rdo*=མཐིང་ *mthiñ* blue mineral colour (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་ཁྲ *bya-khra* श्येन peregrine falcon.

བྱ་ཁྲུང་ *bya-khruñ* the crane.

བྱ་ག་རྒང་ག་ག་ཏི *bya-ga rgañ-gha-ga-ti*:

Syn. ནམ་མཁར་སྒེག *nam-mkhar-sgeg*; དབྱངས་ལྡན *dbyañs-ldan*; བཀྲ་བའི་སྐད་འབྱིན *bkra-wahi skad-hbyin* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་གག *bya-gag* प्राच्छिक, कृमि, वक, नकुली a species of bird: བྱ་གག་གི་ལོ *bya-gag-gi lo* bird year. དེ་ནས་བྱ་གག་གི་ལོ་ལ་ཐར་པར་གཤེགས then he proceeded to Tharpa (Nirvāṇa) in the year called *bya-gag*, i.e., the bird year (A. 93).

Syn. ཀུ་ཀུ་སྒྲོགས *ku-ku sgrogs*; ས་གནས *sa-gnas*; ཁྱིམ་བྱ *khyim-bya* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་གླག *bya-glag* the white-tailed eagle.

བྱ་གོ་བོ *bya-go-wo* the lammergayer.

Syn. བྱིན་ཟའི་ལྟོ་བ *byin-zahi lto-wa*; འཆི་བའི་འབངས *hchi-wahi-hbañs*; ཟླ་འོད་སྒྲ་ཅན *zla-hod sgra-can* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་རྒོད *bya-rgod*=गृध्र गृध्र vulture, bird of prey; བྱ་རྒོད་ཕུང་པོའི་རི *bya-rgod phuñ-pohi-ri* गृध्रकूट vulture-hill of Magadha, a resort of S ākyamuni. Syn. རླུང་སྤྱོད *rluñ-spyod*; མཁའ་ལ་འཁོར *mkha-la hkhor*; རིང་འཕུར *riñ-hphur*;

ནམ་འཕང་སྤྱོད་ *nam-hphañ-spyod* (*Mñon.*). བྱ་རྒོད་སྤོས *bya-rgod-spos* the plant *Delphinium Brunonianum*, the same as *Delphinium moschatum*; བྱ་རྒོད་སེན་མོ *bya-rgod sen-mo*= རྒྱ་ཤུག *rgya-çug*; བྱ་རྙི a net or trap to catch birds. བྱ་ཐལ *bya-thal*=བྱ་རྒོད་བྲུན *bya-rgod-brun* vulture's droppings (*Miñ-rda. 4*).

བྱ་རྒྱུད *bya-rgyud* क्रिया तन्त्र a ritual in mysticism.

བྱ་སྒྲུངས *bya-sgruñs*, or བྱ་སྐད title of a book of satirical fables, in which birds are introduced as speaking.

བྱ་སྙིང་ *bya-sñiñ*,=བྱ་རྨྱེན *bya-rmyen*.

བྱ་བསྙངས=བསྒྱིངས་པ विजृम्भ vb. yawning, gaping.

‡ བྱ་ད་ལི་པ *Bya-da li-pa* an Indian Buddhist saint, a pupil of Virūpa (*K. dun. 12*).

བྱ་འདབ *bya-hdab*, ཁང་པའི་བྱ་གདབ a balcony.

བྱ་འདྲེ *bya-hdre* a kind of winged demon.

བྱ་པོ *bya-po* cock, the male of the domestic fowl: བྱ་པོ་དང་པོ, གཉིས་པ, etc., the first, the second cock-crow (*C.*).

བྱ་པོ་ཙི་ཙི *bya-po tsi-tsi* (*Med.*) a medicinal plant, stopping the monthly courses; in *Lh.* applied to *Impatiens sulcata*.

བྱ་སྤུ་ནོན་པ *bya-spu-non-pa* to pat on the back; to keep in order, not to disturb any arrangement: བྱ་སྤུ་ནོན་གྱི་བསྐུལ་སྐོར patting on the back in the way of encouragement as if gently touching the plumes of a bird (*Yig. k.*).

བྱ་སྤོས *bya-spos*=སྐར་མ་འགྲོ་བཞིན n. of a constellation.

བྱ་ཕོ *bya-pho* a male bird, a cock; n. of a medicinal plant used to stop excessive menstruation.

བྱ་མ་རྟ *bya-ma-rta*=བང་ཆེན or བང་ཕྱིན *bañ-phyin* a messenger (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་མ་བྱི *bya-ma-byi* the fruit-bat or flying fox.

Syn. བྱ་མ་བྱིའུ *bya-ma byihu*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed*; ཉེ་བར་འཛིན་བྱེད *ñe-war hdsin-byed* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་མ་ལེབ *bya-ma-leb* any butterfly.

བྱ་རྨྱང་བ *bya-rmyañ-wa*=བརྐྱངས་ཤད་བྱེད་པ stretching one's self after fatigue, lying prostrate: སེང་གེ་འདི་ཚང་ནས་ཐུར་སྐྱེ་བྱ་རྨྱང་བྱེད this lion coming out of his den stretches his body.

བྱ་ཚེ་རིང་ *bya-tshe-riñ* the white crane, a species of bird said to live one hundred years.

Syn. ལྷད་བཀོད *lhad-bkod*; གནམ་གྱི་ཤེ་མོང་བྱ *gnam-gyi çe-moñ-bya*; སྙན་འཕྲིན *sñan-hphrin*; འདབ་ཆགས་ཚེ་རིང་ *hdab-chags tshe-riñ* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་ཝང་ *bya-wañ* the bat; acc. to *Jä.* night-hawk, goatsucker, caprimulgus.

བྱ་བཞོན *bya-bshon* 1. one who rides on a bird, an epithet of Vishṇu and Kārtikeya the former riding on the eagle, the latter on the peacock. 2. an egg (in *Bal.*) (*Jä.*).

བྱ་ཟེ *bya-ze* crest on the head of birds, tuft (of feathers) of birds.

བྱ་ཧུག་པ *bya hug-pa* the owl (general term)

བྱའི་གདོན *byahi-gdon* a malignant spirit which kills birds; a disease of birds (*Mñg. 77*).

བྱའི་འཕུར་ཚུལ *byahi phur-tshul* flying of a bird: གྱེན་འཕུར *gyen-hphur*; ཐུར་འཕུར *thur-hphur*; ཐད་ཀ་འཕུར *thad-ka-hphur*; རབ་ཏུ་འཕུར *rab-tu hphur*; བྱ་ཡི་འགྲོས *byahi-hgros* (*Mñon.*).

བྱ་རི་སྐེགས शारी [a species of bird, the *Gracula religiosa.*]*S.*

བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* द्रोण, ध्वाङ्क्ष, द्रोणकाक, काक the crow; in *W.* the raven. བྱ་རོག་སྤྱོད་པ

bya-rog spyod-pa the characteristics of a crow: མི་མངོན་འཁྲིག་དང་ *mi-mṅon ḥkhrig-daṅ*, རྔམ་པ་དང་ *rṅam-pa daṅ*, དུས་སུ་གནས་ན་འཆའ་བག་ཡོད་པ་དང་ *dus-su gnas-na ḥchaḥ-bag yod-pa daṅ*, ཡིད་མི་ཆེས *yid-mi ches* (*Masu rakṣa*).

Syn. ཁྭ་ཏ *khba-ta*; ཐོས་སྒྲོགས *thos-sgrogs*; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྤྱོད *groṅ-khyer-spyod*; ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshod-gnas*; གཞན་གསོ *gshan-gso*; རབ་དགའ *rab-dgaḥ*; ཚེར་མའི་ཚངས་ཅན *tsher-maḥi tshaṅs-can* བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྐྱེས *brgya-byin skyes*; ལན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས *lan-cig skyes*; མདོག་གཅིག་པ *mdog gcig-pa*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཆུ་ཅན *rdo-rjeḥi chu-can*; འཁྲིད་པ་སྤེད *ḥkhrid-pa sped*; དགའ་བས་རྒྱུ *dgaḥ-pas-rgyu*; ལྟེ་བ་སྐྱེས *lte-wa skyes*; ལྷ་གཏོར་ཟ་བ *lha-gtor za-wa*; བདག་ཉིད་སྒྲོགས *bdag-ñid skrogs*; བདེན་པའི་ངག *bden-paḥi ṅag* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་རོག་དགྲ་བོ *bya-rog dgra-wo* दिवाकीर्त्ति, झङ्कारी [a bat, an owl, a cricket]*S.* = ཕ་ཝང་ *pha-wañ*.

བྱ་རོག་ཆེན་པོ *bya-rog chen-po* the large species of crow, the raven.

Syn. ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-ko-la*; འཆི་བ་བསླུ *ḥchi-wa bslu*; མགྲིན་ནག *mgrin-nag* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་རོག་མཆུ चूर्णमणि [a fragrant powder, a kind of gem.]*S.*

བྱ་རོག་ཉུང་མ *bya-rog ñuñ-ma* a medicinal plant: བྱ་རོག་ཉུང་མས་མ་གསོ་འབྲས་ནད་འདུལ.

Syn. ཐ་དད་ཕྲེང་ *tha-dad phreñ*; བུམ་ངེས *bum-ñes*; ཨུ་དུ་མུ་རའི་འདབ *u-du mu-raḥi ḥdab*; པད་མ་མཆོས *pad-ma mchos*; ནད་མེད་ལམ་སྐྱེས *nad-med lam skyes*; ཤིན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད *çin-tu spyod*; འདབ་བྱེད་རྩུབ་མོ *ḥdab-byed rtsub-mo*; ཡན་ལག་དམར *yan-lag dmar*; མཛེས་ལྡན་ཉིད *mdses-ldan ñid* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་རོག་ལྟོ *bya-rog-lto* काकोर, काकोली [a vegetable substance used in medicine, described as sweet and cooling, allaying fever, removing phlegm, etc; it is said to be a root brought from Nepal or Morung]*S.*

བྱ་རོག་གདོང་ 1. अगरु a kind of sandal wood. 2. काकास्य the crow's face.

བྱ་རོག་སྟོབས་ལྡན *bya-rog stobs-ldan* important medicinal root.

Syn. སྡེ་བརྒྱད་འབྲས་ཞིམ *sde-brgyad-ḥbras shim*; ལང་ཚོ་གནས *lañ-tsho gnas*; སོ་སོའི་ཕྲེང་བ *so-soḥi phreñ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་རོག་ནོར་བུ *bya-rog nor-bu* काकमणि a medicinal fruit said to be useful in consumption: བྱ་རོག་ནོར་བུ་སྟར་བུ་རུ་རྟ་དང་ *bya-rog nor-bu star-bu ru-rta dañ* (*Smans. 222*).

‡ བྱ་རོག་ཨུ་དུམ་ཝ་རི་ཀཱ *bya-rog u-dum wa-rikā* काकउडुम्बर [the glomerous fig tree.]*S.*

Syn. སྙིང་མེད *sñiñ-med*; དྲིས་གང་ *dris-gañ*; རྗེ་ངར་འབྲས *rje-ñar ḥbras* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་ལམ *bya-lam* as met. the sky (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་ལོ་པ *bya-lo-pa* one born in the bird-year of the Tibetan calendar.

བྱ་ཤིང་རྟ་མོ *bya-çiñ rta-mo*.

Syn. ཤིང་འཇོམས *çiñ-ḥjoms*; འདབ་མ་བརྒྱད་པ *ḥdab-ma brgyad-pa*; མགྲིན་རིང་ *mgrin-riñ* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་ཤོར་བ *bya-çor-wa* bird of prey.

Syn. འཚོ་བའི་ཐ་ཆད *ḥtsho-waḥi tha-chad*; བྱ་རྙི་བ *bya-rñi-wa*; བྱ་རྒྱ་བ *bya-rgya-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱ་བ 1. sbst. कार्य that which is to be done; any action or deed; a duty: འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ *ḥjig-rten gyi-bya-wa* and ཆོས་ཀྱི་བྱ་བ *choskyi bya-wa* secular and religious works; བྱ་ལས *bya-las* one's duties; བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ *bya-wa spyod-lam* behaviour, conduct, doings. 2. fut. infin. of བྱེད་པ to do, or to call; esp. in the phrase ཞེས་བྱ་བ thus to be called, so to be styled (placed after personal names). བྱ་རྒྱུ་ཟད་པ *bya-rgyu zad-pa* all efforts or measures exhausted, nothing left to be done. བྱ་རྒྱལ་ཐབས་ཟད *bya-rgyal thabs-zad* all resources failing, bereft of help. བྱ་སྙམ་པ *bya-sñam-pa* = བྱ་བསམས་པ: ཤུ་གུ་བྱབ་པའི་འཁོར་གྱི་ཐོག་མ་ཞིག་བྱ་ སྙམ་པ་ཡིན (*A. 60*). བྱ་བཏང་

bya-btaṅ (བདག་འཛིན་བློས་བཏང་ *bdag-ḥdsin blos-btaṅ* relinquishing one's interest or possessions either in a spiritual or a temporal sense. བྱ་སླ་བ easy to be done.

བྱ་ག *bya-ga* or བྱག་པ *byag-pa* pliancy, nimbleness, agility of body; བྱག་མཁན rope-dancer (*Jä.*).

བྱ་དགའ *bya-dgaḥ* प्रसाद favour, boon, royal favour, recognition of services with rewards and presents: བྱད་མི་འདོད་པའི་སྟེང་དུ་བྱ་དགའ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡང་སྟེར besides not demanding ransom from you he would even confer on you great rewards; རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་སྤྱང་པོ་ལ་བྱ་དགའ་ཁས་བླངས་ཏེ་བོད་ལ་ཕན་ཐོགས་པའི་པཎྜི་ཏ་ཡོད་དམ་མེད་འཚོལ་བཏང་བས offering rewards to mendicants of India he sent to inquire if there were paṇḍits who would be of service to Tibet (*A. 64*).

བྱ་བྲལ *bya-bral* met. night, lit. free from work, cessation from work. Syn. མཚན་མོ *mtshan-mo*; འདུ་འཛི་བྲལ་བ *ḥdu-ḥdsi bral-wa* (*Mṅon.*). བྱ་བྲལ་པ *bya-bral-pa* = བྱ་བཏང་བ one free from business, an ascetic.

བྱ་མ་བུམ་པ *bya-ma bum-pa*. a teapot-shaped vessel used in sacrificing.

བྱ་མ་བྱར་སྐྱག *bya-ma byar-skyag* dandelion.

བྱ་མོ་ལབ *bya-mo-lab* = མཆོད་རྫས articles for religious service.

བྱ་ར *bya-ra* sbst. watch, superintendence, attention: ཞག་གསུམ་གྱི་ནང་བར་ཕྱུ་པ་སེ་ཀའི་བྱ་ར་མཛད he watched the conduct of the *upāsaka* for three days (or it may mean that he did the duties of an *upāsaka* for three days) (*A. 83*). བྱ་ར་གཏོགས *bya-ra-gtogs* in: བསྟན་པ་ལ་ཆོས་བསམ་གྱི་བྱ་ར་མ་གཏོགས་པ་མི་འགྲུལ does not move without doing some service to religion in reference to study (*A. 126*). བྱ་ར་བ *bya-ra-wa*, = སྤྱན་ཚབ गुल्मिक sentinel, watcher.

བྱ་ས *Bya-sa* n. of a monastery near Chethang (རྩེ་ཐང་ *Rtse-thaṅ*) on the Yeru Tsang-po: དང་པོར་བྱ་སར་ཕྱག་ཕེབས *daṅ-por bya-sar phyag-phebs* he first visited the monastery of Chya-sa (*A. 93*). བྱ་ས་ཀོ་ཁར *bya-sa ko-khar* the ferry at བྱ་ས the place where people cross the Tsang-po by means of ཀོ་བ hide boats.

བྱང་ *byaṅ* उत्तर, उदीची the north: བྱང་ཕྱོགས उत्तरदिक् the northern direction, བྱང་གི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི northern; བྱང་ངོས north side, བྱང་ཐང་ the Jang-thang or grassy undulating plains of North Tibet; བྱང་པ an inhabitant of the north. བྱང་གི་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *byaṅ-gi phyogs-skyoṅ* the guardian of the north, an epithet of Vai-sravaṇa. བྱང་སྒྲ་མི་སྙན *byaṅ-sgra mi-sñan* उत्तरकुरु the fancied continent of the north where men enjoy unvarying health and fabulous longevity. བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ནང་འཛིན་ཕྱིན་གྱི་ཏྲ་མཚོག, = བུལ་ཏོག *bul-tog* a a kind of soda obtained from the northern deserts of Tibet (*Sman*); བྱང་དབང་ *byaṅ-dwaṅ* n. of a superior quality of satin (*S. Kar. 179*). བྱང་འབྲོག *byaṅ-ḥbrog* the herdsmen of the northern solitudes of Tibet (*Loṅ.* ཤ, *5*).

བྱང་ཆུབ *byaṅ-chub* बोधि; བྱང་ *byaṅ* = purified, all sins and defilements washed out, and ཆུབ *chub* = perfected, all attainments and accomplishments having been acquired. བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ *byaṅ-chub-sems-dpaḥ* बोधिसत्त्व one having perfect spiritual enlightenment, *i.e.*, a Bodhisattwa; བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་མ fem. of བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ. There are two classes of བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ: one those belonging to the school of Hīnayāna, *i.e.*, Çrāvakas and Pratyeka Buddhas; and the other those belonging to the Mahāyāna school or the proper *Bodhisattwa*. The name བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ *bla-na-med-paḥi byaṅ-*

chub, i.e., Anuttara Bodhisattva is given to those who having attained to the position of a *Bodhisattwa* of the Mahāyāna school are neither subject to decay nor dependent on anything (*K. d.* ཀ, *451*). General names of a *Bodhisattwa* are : སེམས་དཔའ་ཆེན་པོ महासत्त्व ; བློ་ལྡན धीमान् ; གསལ་མཆོག उत्तमद्युति ; རྒྱལ་བའི་སྲས जिनपुत्र ; རྒྱལ་བའི་གཞི जिनाधार ; རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད विजेता ; རྒྱལ་བའི་མྱུ་གུ जिनाङ्कुर ; རྩལ་ལྡན विक्रान्त ; འཕགས་མཆོག परमार्य ; དེད་དཔོན सार्थवाह ; གྲགས་ཆེན महायशाः ; སྙིང་རྗེ་ཅན कृपालु ; བསོད་ནམས་ཆེ महापुण्य ; དབང་ཕྱུག ईश्वर ; ཆོས་དང་ལྡན་པ धार्म्मिक ; རྒྱལ་བའི་ཐུགས་ཀྱི་སྲས जिनौरस ; ཆོས་ལས་འབྱུང་བ धर्म्मनिर्यात ; ཞལ་ནས་སྐྱེས सुखतोजात. The special attributes of a *Bodhisattwa* are: ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན Samādhi or contemplation; སྟོབས་བཅུ दशबल the ten kinds of moral strength; མི་འཇིགས་པ *Vaiçāradya* or moral intrepidity, etc. བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཆོས་མ་འདྲེས་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད the eighteen unmixed virtues of a *Bodhisattwa* :—(1) མ་བསྟན་པའི་སྦྱིན་པ་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टदानाः ; (2) མ་བསྟན་པའི་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टशीलाः ; (3) མ་བསྟན་པའི་བཟོད་པ་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टक्षान्तयः ; (4) མ་བསྟན་པའི་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टवीर्य्याः ; (5) མ་བསྟན་པའི་བསམ་གཏན་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टध्यानाः ; (6) མ་བསྟན་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཅན་རྣམས अनुपदिष्टप्रज्ञाः ; (7) བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོས་སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་སྡུད་པ་རྣམས सग्रहवस्तुसर्व्वसत्त्व-संग्राहकाः ; (8) ཡོངས་སུ་བསྔོ་བའི་ཆོ་ག་ཤེས་པ་རྣམས परिणामन विधिज्ञाः ; (9) ཐབས་མཁས་པས་སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པའི་དབང་གིས་ཐེག་པའི་མཆོག་གིས་འབྱུང་བ་སྟོན་པ་རྣམས उपायकौशल्य-सर्व्वसत्त्वा-चरितवसिता-परमयान-निर्य्याण-सन्दर्शकाः ; (10) ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ལས་མ་ཉམས་པ་རྣམས महायानानन्यता (not fallen away from Mahāyāna) ; (11) འཁོར་བ་དང་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའི་སྒོ་སྟོན་པ་རྣམས संसार निर्व्वाणसुख सन्दर्शकाः ; (12) ཟུང་འཇུག་གི་རྒྱུད་ལ་མཁས་པ་རྣམས यमकव्यत्यास्तकुशलाः ; (13) ཡེ་ཤེས་སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ་བས་མངོན་པར་འདུ་མི་བྱེད་ཅིང་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མེད་པར་ཚེ་རབས་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ་རྣམས ज्ञानपूर्व्व-गमनाभिसंस्कार-निर्व्वद्यसर्व्वजन्मातिसुख-प्रवृत्ताः ; (14) ལུས་དང་ངག་དང་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་དགེ་བ་བཅུ་དང་ལྡན་པ་རྣམས दशकुशलोपेतकायवाङमनस्कर्म्मान्ताः ; (15) སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཐམས་ཅད་བཟོད་པའི་ལུས་ལེན་པས་སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་མི་གཏོང་བ་རྣམས सर्व्वदुःखस्कन्ध-महाजोपादान-सर्व्वसत्त्वधातुलपरित्यागिनः ; (16) འགྲོ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཛེས་པར་དགའ་བར་སྟོན་པ་རྣམས सर्व्वजगद्भिरुचितसन्दर्शकाः ; (17) བྱིས་པ་དང་ཉན་ཐོས་མི་བཟོད་པ་ཇི་སྙེད་ཅིག་གི་ནང་ན་ཡང་དགེ་བ་མང་པོའི་རིན་ཆེའི་ཤིང་དཔག་པ कियत् कृच्छ्रबालश्रावकमध्य-शुभवृक्षरत्नकल्पवृक्षवदृशसर्व्वज्ञताचित्तसम्युसुषिताः ; (18) ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་བྱིན་པས་དབང་བསྐུར་བ་ཐོབ་པར་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་བཙལ་བསྟན་པ་ལ་ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་རྣམས सर्व्व-धर्म्माधिपतिग्रब्धाभिषेकप्राप्तबुद्धधर्म्मपर्य्येष्टिसन्दर्श ननिवृत्ताः । Again, we read of བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་བདུན *byañ-chub-kyi yan-lag bdun* the seven secondary virtues of a *Bodhisattwa*, viz. : དྲན་པ, ཆོས་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པ, བརྩོན་འགྲུས, དགའ་བ, ཤིན་ཏུ་སྦྱངས་པ, ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན, བཏང་སྙོམས (*K. d.* ཕ, *257*). བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཚོགས་ཆེན་པོ་དང་ཡང་ཐབས་ཅིག महता च बोधिसत्त्वगणेन सार्द्ध [with a large retinue of Bodhisattvas.] *S.* ཡང་དག་བྱང་ཆུབ *yañ-dag byañ-chub* सम्यक्-बोधि complete enlightenment; ཡང་དག་རྫོགས་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས a soul that has attained to the most perfect development spiritually. བྱང་ཆུབ་པ *byañ-chub-pa* = ཐར་བ *thar-wa* मुक्ति or salvation (*Mñon.*).

བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང *byañ-chub ljon-çiñ* बोधिवृक्ष, अश्वत्थ, पिप्पल ; the Indian fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

Syn. མཆོད་རྟེན་ཤིང *mchod-rten-çiñ* ; ཁྱད་པར་གནས *khrad-par-gnas* ; གླང་པོའི་ཟས *glañ-pohi-zas* ; ཤིང་གི་དབང་པོ *çiñ-gi dwañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

བྱང་ཆུབ་སྙིང་པོ *byañ-chub sñiñ-po* बोधिमण्ड the sacred heart of the *Bodhisattva, i.e.*, the place where Buddha attained to *Nirvāṇa*, Vajrāsana now called Gayā.

བྱང་ཆུབ་ལམ་སྒྲོན *byañ-chub lam-sgron* the great work of Atis'a which was written in Sanskṛt during his residence in the golden monastery of Thoding or Tholing in W. Tibet, still an important establishment.

བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྷ་ཁང *byañ-chub lha-khañ* n. of a sanctuary in Kong-po (*Jig. 3*).

བྱང་གྲོལ་ *byañ-grol* (abbr. of བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ) विमुक्ति, अपवर्ग immortality, emancipation, salvation.

Syn. ཐར་པ་ *thar-pa*; རྣམ་གྲོལ་ *rnam-grol*; འཆི་མེད་ *hchi-med* (*Mñon.*).

བྱང་དར་ *byañ-dar* a kind of white silk scarf presented to guests at the time of meeting or parting (*S. Kar. 179*).

བྱང་རྡོ་ *byañ-rdo* monument or prop. inscription stone (*Jä.*).

བྱང་པ་ *byañ-pa* 1. v. བྱང་ *byañ*. 2. medicinal plant: བྱང་པས་ཟ་ཡི་ནད་རྣམས་སྦྱོང་བར་བྱེད.

བྱང་སེམས་དཀར་ *byañ-sems-dkar*, དམར་ *dmar* white and red species of medicinal plants which are used to stop seminal discharge, etc. ཚད་ལྡན་བདུད་ལེན་མཆོག། ཞིག་ལེ་འཛག་སྡོམས་སྨ་དང་དམུ་ཆུ་ལ་཈ན (*Med.*). བྱང་སེམས་དཀར་པོ་ *byañ-sems-dkar-po* the seminal fluid, the animal seed. བྱང་སེམས་ལྡན་པའི་སྣ་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་=ཅོང་ཞི་ *coñ-shi* soapstone, or perhaps pumice stone (*Sman.*).

བྱང་བ *byañ-wa* 1.=སངས་པ (*Yig. 38*). purified;=ཞིབ་པ powdered (*S. Lex.*). 2. sbst. མཁས་པ निपुण, निष्ठित, प्रवीण, ज्ञ wise, learned, skilful, clever. བྱང་བར་འགྱུར་ becomes purified; བྱང་བར་མ་བྱས has not been made clean.

བྱང་བུ་ *byañ-bu* 1. coat of mail made of thin circular scale-like iron rings (*Jig. 31*). 2. an inscription written on a board. Acc. to *Jä.* direction, label.

བྱང་བྱིང་ *byañ-byiñ* གྲངས n. of a number: ལྷག་ཉིག་བྱང་བྱིང་ཆེམ་ཆེམ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བྱང་མི་ *byañ-mi* 1. north-man. 2. nothing, not at all, by no means: བྱང་མི་གསུང་ said nothing.

བྱང་ཞྭ་ *byañ-shwa*, ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བྱང་དགུ་བཅོས་པས་ཞྭ་མོ iron helmet (*Rtsii.*).

བྱངས *byañs*=བྱང་ *byañ*: རབ་བྱངས *rab-byañs* well cleansed or purified.

བྱད *byad* आकार 1. shape, aspect, outline; and, hence, countenance: བྱད་ཀྱི་བཀྲག་མདངས brightness, radiancy, beautiful complexion; བྱད་གཟུགས आकृति well-formed. 2. (*Cs.* also བྱད་མ *byad-ma*) enemy: བྱད་མ་རྨེ་ཤ་ཅན *byad-ma rme-ça-can* a wicked demon, (*Vai-sñ.*). 3.=མནན་གཏད suppression, imprecation, malediction. 4. any article, piece of furniture; in compounds, ཡོ་བྱད ཆ་བྱད.

བྱད་བྱུར [कचोरथा a fragrant grass, *Cyperus*]*S.*

† **བྱན** *byan* or བྱ་ན *bya-na*=ཟས་ཀྱི་ཁ་བསྐུར་བའི་ཚལ་ཚོ. བྱ་ན may be salted curry or བྱན *byan* is prob. a corrupted form of བྱཉྫན व्यञ्जन।

བྱན་པོ *byan-po* a cook. བྱན་མོ a housewife, a woman who cooks food; acc. to *Sch.* a divorced woman; and བྱན་ཚུད་པ *byan-tshud-pa* 'to allure, entice, seduce.'

བྱབ་པ *byab-pa*, pf. བྱབས་པ *byabs-pa* 1. to cleanse, wash, wipe: ནང་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་བྱབ་པ to clean the whole house. 2. to seize, clutch: ར་ལུག་བྱབ་ནས་ཨ་ལྕེ་ཝ་མོས་ཟ *ra lug byab-nas a-lche wa-mos za* seizing the goat and sheep, the fox eats them, alas!

བྱམས་པ *byams-pa* 1. sbst. मैत्री, प्रेम kindness, love, affection, བྱམས་སེམས id. Also adj. kind, loving, benevolent, used of the love of parents to their children, of the beneficent to the needy, but not in the contrary order, nor of love to inanimate objects (*Jä.*). བྱམས་དགོངས *byams-dgoñs* kindness, consideration, gracious treatment; བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན *byams-pahi-gñen* kind and beloved friend: ཚུར་ཤོག་བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན beloved friend do come here. 2. मैत्रेय; the loving one, *i.e.*, the coming Buddha, or Maitreya; also styled:—མ་ཕམ་མགོན་པོ *Ma pham mgon-po*; ས་གཟུའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *Sa-bcuhi dwañ-phyug*; མ་ཕམ་པ *Ma-pham-pa*; དགའ་ལྡན་བཞུགས

Dgaḥ-ldanbshugs; དགའ་ལྡན་བདག *Dgaḥ-ldan-bdag*; བྱམས་ཆེན་མགོན་པོ *Byams-chen mgon-po* (*Mṅon.*). An enumeration of his one hundred and eight names is to be found in *K. g.* པ, *21.* His name with Mongol Buddhists is *Maidari*; and the Pali synonym is *Metteyya.*

བྱམས་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྗེ་ཤཱ་ཀྱ་ཡེ་ཤེ *Byams-chen Chos-rje Çā-kya ye-çe* n. of the founder of the great monastery of Sera near Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *11*)

བྱམས་པ་གླིང་ *Byams-pa-gliṅ* (Chambaling) n. of **a** great monastery and ***Chorten*** in Gra-nang in Lhokha where there is **a** huge image of Maitreya. Every **year in** the month of June a great fair is held at Chambaling (*Loṅ.* ཟ, *7*). བྱམས་པ་ཆོས་འཁོར་མ *byams-pa-chos ḥkhor-ma* n. of the chief image of the *Maitreya Dharma cakra* which king Kṛikri during the time of Buddha Kās'yapa used to adore (*Lon.* ཁ, *5*).

བྱམས་པ་འཇུག་པ་ཤེས་པའི་མདོ *Byams-pa ḥjug-pa shes-paḥi mdo* a sûtra on the advent of Maitreya (*K. d.* བ, *440*).

བྱམས་པ་ཉེར་གཅིག twenty-one Champa duties of the Bon pantheon which according to some find form in the སྒྲོལ་མ་ཉེར་གཅིག the twenty-one manifestations of the goddess *Dol-ma* or Tārā (*D.R.*).

བྱམས་པ་མི་འགྱུར *Byams-pa mi-ḥgyur* n. of an ancient castle built by the royal father of king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* situated to the east of Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *5*).

བྱམས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ *byams-pa-daṅ ldan-pa* loving and affectionate, one who is possessed of these qualities.

Syn. ཡིད་ལ་གཅགས་པ *yid-la gcags-pa*; ཕ་ལྟ་བུ *pha-lta-bu*; ཕ་ཡི་ཆོས་ལྡན *pha-yi chos-ldan*; མ་དང་སྲིང་མོ་ལྟ་བུ *ma-daṅ sriṅ-mo lta-bu*; བྱམས་ལྡན *byams-ldan*; ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་བ *thugs-rje che-wa*; བཀའ་དྲིན་ཅན *bkaḥ-drin-can*; རྗེས་བཟུང་ *rjes-bzuṅ*; བརྩེ་བས་སྐྱོང་ *brtse-was-skyoṅ*; བརྩེ་ལྡན *brtse-ldan*; བརྩེ་བས་འཛིན *brtse-was-ḥdsin*; བྱམས་བརྩེ *byams-brtse*; མཉེས་གཉེན *mñes-gñen*; བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོ *byams-pa chen-po* (*Mṅon.*).

བྱམས་པས་ཞུས་པའི་ཆོས་བརྒྱད *byams-pas shus-paḥi chos-brgyad* the eight religious discourses delivered to Maitreya at his request on the following subjects: བསམ་པ *bsam-pa*, སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa*, གཏོང་བ *gtoṅ-wa*; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྔོ་བ་ལ་མཁས་པ *yoṅs-su bsṅo-wa-la mkhas-pa*, བྱམས་པ *byams-pa*, སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiṅ-rje* ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ *thabs-la mkhas-pa*, ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ལ་ངེས་པར་བྱུང་བ (*K. ko.* ཆ, *203*). བྱམས་པས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *byams-pas shus-paḥi mdo* a sutra spoken by Maitreya (*K. ko.* ཆ, *41*).

བྱམས་སྤྲིན་ *Byams-sprin* n. of a place with a monastery in the district of *Skyid-groṅ* (Kirong) north of Nepal (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *6*).

[བྱམས་བཞུགས *Byams-bshugs* sitting like Maitreya, *i.e.*, after European fashion on a chair with his legs hanging down, opp. to ཞབ་བཞུགས sitting cross legged like Buddha. Maitreya when appearing in this world as a Buddha will change the usual mode of Buddhist sitting.

བྱར *byar*=བྱ་བར *bya-war*, supine of བྱེད་པ; བྱར་མེད *byar-med* 1. not to be done. 2. sbst. inactivity, inaction. In Buddhism, apathy, indifference: བྱར་མེད་ཀྱི་ངང་ལ་གནས་པ to live in the state of inaction.

བྱས་དེབ *byas-deb* (ལས་བྱ་བ་གང་བྱས་པའི་དེབ) register of work and duties (of officials, .etc.) (*Rtsi.*).

བྱས་ནས *byas-nas* कृत्वा having done, performed.

བྱས་པ *byas-pa* pf. of བྱེད་པ *byed-pa*; 1. कारित [done]*S.* བྱས་ན *byas-na*, प्रणीत, when done. 2. a doer: བྱེད་པ་བྱས་པ *byed-pa byas-pa*

a doer of deeds, as the first grade of holiness. བྱས་པ་ཅན་ कृतवान् [one who has done]*S.* བྱས་པ་ཆུད་ཟ་བ *byas-pa-chud-za-wa* कृतविप्रणाश [destruction of what has been done; is a technical term of Indian philosophy adopted to establish the doctrine of re-birth by showing that it is an absurdity to maintain that any act done by me will be destroyed, and that I shall not enjoy the fruit of it]*S.* བྱས་པ་ཚོར་བ *byaṣ-pa tshor-wa* कृतवेदी [grateful]*S.* བྱས་པ་ཤེས་པ *byaṣ-pa çeṣ-pa* or བྱས་པ་གཟོ་བ=བྱས་ཤེས་པ infra. བྱས་ཆོས *byaṣ-choṣ* conscience (*Jä.*). བྱས་ཟིན་པ *byaṣ-zin-pa* a work done, finished or completed. བྱས་ཤེས་པ *byaṣ-çeṣ-pa* कृतज्ञ, कृतज्ञता to be grateful; gratitude, thankfulness: བྱས་ཤེས་བཀའ་དྲིན་གཟོ་བར་བྱ for kindness done you should be grateful (*A.* 129).

བྱི *byi* 1. anything that is devoid of hair and plumes or from which the hair has been taken off. བྱི་བྱེད་པ *byi-byeḍ-pa* rarely བྱི་བ *byi-wa* to ravish, commit a rape; བྱི་ཆད *byi-chaḍ* punishment for it.

བྱི་བྱས *byi-byaṣ*=བྱི་ཤོར *byi-çor* or གཞན་གྱི་བུད་མེད་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ adultery, fornication (*Shal. ch.* 14). བྱི་བོ *byi-wo*=འཆལ་པོ *ḥchal-po* a lewd person.

བྱི་ཏང་ག *byi-tañ-ga* also called བྱི་ཌང་ག विडङ्ग n. of a medicinal fruit [*Erycibe paniculata*] very effective in killing worms and improving digestion.

Syn. དོན་ཡོད་འབྲས་བུ *don-yoḍ ḥbraṣ-bu*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འབྲས *ṣna-tshogṣ-ḥbraṣ* (*Mñon.*).

བྱི་ཐར་དུར *byi-thar-dur* porcupine, hedge-hog.

བྱི་དར *byi-dar* a silk stuff (*Vai-ṣñ*).

བྱི་སྡིངས *byi-ṣdiñṣ* whole, entire.

བྱི་ནུ་ཏི *Byi-nu-ti* n. of a place in ancient India: དེའི་ཚེ་ཡུལ་བྱི་ནུ་ཏིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་མི་འཇིགས་པ་ཞེས་པའང་ at that time (seven days after the death of Buddha) the king of the country of Byinuti called Abhaya (*K. my.* ཕ, 526).

བྱི་དོར *byi-dor* also བྱི་བདར *byi-ḅdar* परिकर्म, मार्जन, परिमर्ज the wiping, cleansing; the act of cleaning; བྱི་དོར་བྱེད་པ *byi-dor byeḍ-pa* to clean, to sweep out spiritually, to cleanse one's thoughts (*Mil.*); བྱི་བདར་བྱེད་པ to dress trimly, to make one's self smart; བྱི་དོར་ཅན *byi-dor-can* one who keeps neat and clean and is fond of living so: གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གནས་ན་བུ་མོ་བྱི་དོར་ཅན (*A.* 5).

བྱི་པོ *byi-po* or བྱི་ཕོ *byi-pho* an adulterer, a lewd person (*K. du.* ད, 284).

བྱི་བ *byi-wa*=ཙི་ཙི *ṛtsi-ṛtsi* मूषिक, जिह्मग rat, mouse.

Syn. རྐུན་མོ *ṛkun-mo*; འབིགས་བྱེད *ḥbigṣ-byeḍ*; སྤྲ་ཞའི་མིག *pri-ṣaḥi-mig*; རྐོ་བྱེད *ṛko-byeḍ*; བུག་པ་བྱེད *bug-pa-byeḍ*; རི་བྲག་ལ་གནས་པ *ri-brag-la gnaṣ-pa*; ཤིང་གི་བྱི་བ *çiñ-gi byi-wa*; དྲི་མ་ཅན *dṛi-ma-can* (*Mñon.*).

བྱི་བ་སྨུག་ཆུང *byi-wa ṣmug-chuñ* n. of a mouse in the fable *Ṛdsa-byi*.

བྱི་བའི་ལོ་མ *byi-waḥi lo-ma* v. ཞར་བུ.

བྱི་ཚེ *byi-tshe* n. of a monster: བྱི་ཚེ་ཕག་མགོ་དང་མི་ཆ་ལ་སོགས་པ (*A.* 34).

བྱི་ཚེར *byi-tsher* a medicine for external application: བྱི་ཚེར་རིམས་དུག་མཁལ་མའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ (*Med.*).

བྱི་བཞིན *byi-ḅshin* (སྐར་མ) अभिजित् n. of the 21st constellation or lunar mansion.

Syn. ངག་ཉན་མ *ñag-ñan-pa*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་པ *tshim-byeḍ-ma*; བྱ་ཟེ *bya-ze* (*Mñon.*).

བྱི་བཟུང *byi-ḅzuñ* the bur of the burdock plant (*Jä.*).

བྱི་ཟེ *byi-ze*=ཐབས *thabṣ* manner, way, method.

བྱི་ཧུ *byi-ḥu* 1. shrew-rat. བྱི་ཧུ་ཐང་ཁྱམས *byiḥu-thañ-khyamṣ* field-shrew: བྱི་ཧུ་ཐང་ཁྱམས་སྣ་བུར་མི

སོང་བའི་མགོ་འདྲེན guided the men who went like a field-shrew (*Yig. k.*). 2. a sparrow. བྱིའུ་ལ་ཕུག *byihu-la-phug* and བྱིའུ་སྒོག *byihu-sgog* are medicinal plants.

བྱི་རུ *byi-ru* wrongly written for བྱུ་རུ *byu-ru* q. v.

བྱི་རུག *byi-rug* a kind of plant. བྱི་རུག་མ་ཡི་འབུ་བསྒུང་སྨིན་སོལ་སེལ.

བྱི་ལ *byi-la* 1. मार्जार, बिडाल cat. Syn. ཤུམ་བུ *shum-bu*; ཞི་མི *shi-mi*; ཨ་ལི *a-li*; (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of a demon (ས་བདག) of the nāga class. བྱི་ལའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *byi-lahi rgyal-mtshan* is an appurtenance of gods, resembling a flag with a cat's head at the top (*Jä.*). བྱི་ལམ་ཕ་མགོ *byi-lam pha-mgo*=བྱི་ལམ་སྔོན་མོ *byi-lam sṅon-mo* n. of a monster of the nāga class having a pig's head.

བྱི་ཤང་དཀར་མོ *byi-çañ dkar-mo* n. of a medicinal plant, བྱི་ཤང་དཀར་མོས་གྲོ་ཚད་བྱི་རྟུན་སེལ.

བྱི་ཤོར *byi-çor*, v. བྱི་བྱས *byi-byas*; আক্ষারিতা [calumniated]*S.*

བྱིང་རྡུལ *byiñ-rdul* निम्नरज: n. of a number.

བྱིང་ཕབ *byiñ-phab* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

བྱིང་བ *byiñ-wa* निमग्न, प्रच्छन्न hidden (*A. K. 1-18*), sunk in water, etc., v. འབྱིང་བ *hbyiñ-wa*.

བྱིང་བྱིང་ཐུ་ལུ *byiñ-byiñ thu-lu* a species of small beetle.

བྱིང་མ *byiñ-ma* a kind of woollen stuff like serge: བྱིང་མ་ཁྲུས་འབྲིང་འདུ་བ་འདོམ་རེ the cost of each fathom's length of middle quality of *chingma* (*Rtsii.*).

བྱིངས *byiñs* 1. depth of the sea: བྱིངས་ན་གནས་པ *byiñs-na gnas-pa* animals that live hidden in the deep sea. 2. hidden, concealed; sunk in water: རྣམ་པར་བྱིངས *rnam-par byiñs* विनिमग्न quite submerged, foundered (*A. K. 1-16*). 3. or བྱིངས་པ,=all, in general (like ཀུན་སྤྱི *kun-spyi*).

བྱིན *byin* 1. pomp, splendour, magnificence, བྱིན་ཆེ grandeur; བྱིན་ཅན magnificent, splendid, brilliant, བྱིན་མེད without display. 2. also བྱིན་རླབས a blessing, a bestowing of blessings, བྱིན་བབ received blessings; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་བྱིན་གྱིས by the blessing or the miraculous power of Buddha (*Jä.*). བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབ་པ *byin-gyis rlob-pa* अधिष्ठान to bless: སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཞི་བར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས grant thy blessing, that the misery of beings may be assuaged (*Mil.*); ལོག་འདྲེན་བདུད་ཀྱིས་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས heretical teachers sent and fitted out by the devil (*Jä.*). There are four kinds of Adhiṣṭhāna or blessings: (1) བདེན་པའི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས सत्याधिष्ठान [blessing of truth]*S.*; (2) གཏོང་བའི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས त्यागाधिष्ठान [blessing of charity]*S.*; (3) ཉེ་བར་ཞི་བའི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས उपशमाधिष्ठान [blessing of tranquility]*S*; (4) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས प्रज्ञाधिष्ठान [blessing of wisdom]*S.* བྱིན་རླབས་ཅན *byin-rlabs-can* blessed, holy. བྱིན་རླབས་ནུགས་པ to suppress evil by means of blessing, also to exorcise spirits.

བྱིན་ལྕགས *byin-lcags* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

བྱིན་ཆགས་པ *byin-chags-pa* रुचित charming, fascinating [also, playful, tender]*S.*

བྱིན་རྟེན *byin-rten* (བྱིན་རླབས་ཀྱི་རྟེན) the object of sanctity, symbol of blessedness, sacred charm or medicament; saintly relics.

བྱིན་པ *byin-pa* 1. (རྐང་པའི) जङ्घा calf of the leg: བྱིན་པ་ན་བ *byin-pa na-wa* pain in the calf. 2. pf. of སྦྱིན་པ *sbyin-pa*.

བྱིན་པའི་མཐའ *byin-pahi mthah* अवर the limit of charity.

བྱིན་པོ *byin-po* ordinary; most, all: འཁོར་བྱིན་པོ most of the servants or attendants (*A. 71*); མོ་གཅིག་གསུང་ནས་འཁོར་བྱིན་པོ་རྣམས་བསྒྲག mentioning (he would stay in Tibet) one

year, he sent back most of his attendants (*A. 71*).

བྱིན་ཕབས་ *byin-phabs* good ordinary tea (*Rtsii.*).

བྱིན་ཕུལ་ *byin-phul* hollow on the inner side of the thigh (*Cs.*).

བྱིན་ཟའི་ལྟོ་བ་ *byin-zahi lto-wa* = བྱ་གོ་བོ་ *bya-go-bo* a kind of vulture with plumes (*Mñon.*)

བྱིན་ལན་ *byin-lan* प्रतिग्रह thank-offering.

བྱིབས་ *byibs*, seems to have a pres. form བྱིབ་པ or འབྱིབ་པ = བཀབ་པ *bkab-pa* or གཡོགས་པ *gyogs-pa* enveloped, hidden (*Mñon.*).

བྱིའུ་སྦྱང་ *byihu-sbyañ* a small bird (*Rtsii.*).

བྱིའུ་མེ་ཟན་ *byihu-me-zan* (lit. the fire-eating bird) n. of a fabulous bird from the excrement of which gold is said to be obtained: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་འགྲམ་གྱི་བྲག་རི་ཆེན་པོ་ལ། བྱིའུ་མེ་ཟན་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་བྲུན་ལས from the dung of the so-called fire-bird on a large rocky precipice of the sea-shore. (*Jig. 16*).

བྱིལ་བ་ *byil-wa* to pat: མགོ་བོ་ལ་བྱིལ་བྱིལ་བྱེད་པ to pat a person's head (*Pth.*).

བྱིལ་མོ་ *byil-mo* naked (*Sch.*).

བྱིས་པ་ *byis-pa* शिशु, मानवक, अर्भक, बालक little child, young boy: མོ་བྱིས་ *mo-byis* little girl; བྱིས་པ་སྤྱོད་པ་ *byis-pa spyod-pa* बालाचार childish or boyish behaviour. བྱིས་པ་རྡ་བདུད་ *byis-pa rda-bdud* n. of a (མ་བདག) monster. བྱིས་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *byis-pahi skye-wo* कुमार 1. a plain young person not initiated or married. 2. one who is ignorant of the doctrine of *Karma* and *Phala*, and who does not receive what is necessary for his spiritual culture. བྱིས་པའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ बालव्रत childish resolution, or vows; བྱིས་པའི་རང་བཞིན་ बालजातीय puerile childish nature; བྱིས་པའི་ལམ་ बालपथ childish ways. བྱིས་པ་གསོ་བ་ལ་དེའི་ཉེར་སྤྱོད་དང་། དེའི་ནད་དང་། གདོན་གསོ་བ་གསུམ་ in bringing up a child there are three things to be watched ཉེར་སྤྱོད་ལ *ñer-spyod-la*:—to see whether it will be lucky on its navel string being cut, to ascertain the diseases to which it will be subject owing to faults of the parents, to protect it against the twenty-four dangers from evil spirits.

བྱུ་རུ་ *byu-ru* प्रवाल, विद्रुम coral (*Zam.*): བྱུ་རུ་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་འགྲམ་གྱི་བྱེ་མ་ལ། ཉལ་བབས་སུ་ནི་སྐྱེས་ཡིན་ཞེས། གྲགས་བྱི་བའི་རྭ་ཡིན་ཟེར་བ་བླུན་སྨྲ་ཡིན། it is said that coral is grown in sand on the sea-shores; it is foolish talk to say that it is the horn of a species of rat (*Loñ.* ད, *2*). བྱུ་རུ་ཇ *byu-ru-ja* n. of a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*). བྱུ་རུའི་མཆུ་ཅན་ *byu-ruhi mchu-can* = བྱ་སྐྱང་ཀ *bya-skyañ-ka* the bird with a coral-like bill.

Syn. ནོར་བུའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *nor-buhi hkhri-çiñ*; ནོར་བུ་ཆེན་པོ་ *nor-bu chen-po*; དཔལ་མེ་ཏོག *dpal me-tog*; ལུས་དམར་འདབ *lus-dmar-hdab*; གསེར་ཅན་འདབ *gser-can hdab*; རིན་ཆེན་སྡོང་པོ *rin-chen sdoñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

བྱུག་པ་ *byug-pa* = འབྱུག་པ *hbyug-pa* 1. to apply a salve, to anoint. 2. लेपन, उपलेपन, प्रलेप medicinal ointment, also pomade. བྱུག་སྤོས *byug-spos* scented ointment or oil; བྱུག་དམར *byug-dmar* the coloured butter that is used to paint cakes, biscuits, &c., for temple-offerings (*Rtsii.*).

བྱུག་རིས *byug-ris* 1. a painted image, a figure done in paint or colour. 2. acc. to *Jä.* = གྲལ a place in a certain succession or row; བྱུག་རིས་ཤོག *byug-ris-shog* make room, leave a place empty (*Sch.*).

བྱུག་གསེར *byug-gser* gold that is used in gilding, golden paint.

བྱུགས *byugs* pf. of འབྱུག་པ *byug-pa*.

བྱུང་ *byuñ* 1. v. འབྱུང་བ *hbyuñ-wa*.

+ བྱུང་རྒྱལ་དུ་སྨྲ་བ *byuñ-rgyal-du smra-wa* = རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun-smra-wa* to speak falsehood, to utter an untruth.

བྱུང་ཚུལ *byuñ-tshul* history, story, particulars of any event: ངའི་བྱུང་ཚུལ་དེ་ལྟར་གདའ that is my history (*Jä.*); བྱུང་རབས *byuñ-rabs* history, historical events; བྱུང་ཤག *byuñ-çag* must have occurred or happened; also, it is hoped that such a thing has happened, v. འབྱུང་བ *hbyuñ-wa*.

བྱུབ *byub* an abbrv. of བྱང་ཆུབ *byañ-chub*.

+ **བྱུར** *byur* = མྱ་ངན *mya-ñan* ill-luck, misery, shame; བྱུར་སྡུད་མ *byur-sdud-ma* = ཚགས་སྨོ་སྨོང་མཁན་མ a woman who does shameful actions (*Khrid. 51*).

བྱུར་པོ *byur-po* 1. = ལྟས་ངན ominous sign, ill-omen: མི་ལུས་བྱུར་པོ་ཆེ་མི་ལུས་ཐལ་པ་བའམ a human body is an ill-fated object, it is very mean (*Khrid. 19*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* = vulg. བྱུར་བྱུར = ཁེངས་པ भूरि, heaped, a heaped measure of corn or meal; བྱུར་བྱུར་བྱུར་པ became heaped up, accumulated.

བྱུས་འགྲོ་བ *byus-hgro-wa* to be successful, to succeed (*Yig. 19*). བྱུས་ཆེ *byus-che* = གནད་ཆེན་བྱུ *gnad chen-byu* very important, (*Ljañs.*). བྱུས་དཔོན *byus-dpon* a commander-in-chief who is successful in administration and diplomacy (*Ljañs.*).

བྱེ *bye* = ཕྱེ *phye* 1. powder. 2. = བྱེའུ little bird; བྱེ་ཚང bird's nest; བྱེ་ཕྲུག a young bird; བྱེ་བྲུན bird-dung (*Vai-sñ.*).

བྱེ་དཀར *bye-kar* = བྱེ་མ་ཀར refined sugar; also for ཤེལ་ཀར crystaline sugar or sugar candy (*Rtsii.*).

བྱེ་རྟག *bye-stag* = དམིགས་བུ *dmig-bu* (mystic) (*Miñ-rda. 4*).

བྱེ་ན་ནབ་ཚུབ शङ्कु [a javelin, measuring-rod]*S.*

བྱེ་བ I: *bye-wa* ten millions; བྱེ་བ་ཕྲག་གསུམ་དང་ས་ཡ་ཕྲག་དྲུག thirty-six millions; བྱེ་བ་ས་ཡ *bye-wa sa-ya* eleven millions.

བྱེ་བ II: विशेष [disjunction]*S.*

བྱེ་བྲག *bye-brag* 1. = ཁྱད་པར विशेष special, particular; opp. to སྤྱི *spyi* general, common. 2. difference, diversity: ཁོ་བོ་དང་སངས་རྒྱས་བྱེ་བྲག་ཅི་ཡོད what difference is there between me and Buddha? བྱེ་བྲག་འབྱེད་པ *bye-brag hbyed-pa* to find, to show the difference, c. genit. (*Jä.*). བྱེ་བྲག་མེད་པ not different; ཡུལ་གྱི་བྱེ་བྲག *yul-gyi bye-brag* a part of the country, province. བྱེ་བྲག་དངོས་མེད *Bye-brag dños-med* = སྣང་བ་མཐའ་ཡས an epithet of Amitābha, the Buddha of immeasurable light (*D.R.*). བྱེ་བྲག་ཅན *bye-brag-can* different (*Cs.*); བྱེ་བྲག་ཏུ *bye-brag-tu* = ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyad-par-du* especially; བྱེ་བྲག་ཏུ་རྟོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *bye-brag-tu rtogs-par byed-pa* व्युत्पत्ति, व्युत्पाद anything done with reference to the original root or signification of it; བྱེ་བྲག་རྟོགས་བྱེད་ཆེན་པོ name of the work Mahāvyutpatti (*Tan. d.* ཁོ, *223-377*).

བྱེ་བྲག་པ *bye-brag-pa* वैशेषिक n. of a school of philosophers, the *Vaiçeṣika* school, which was founded by Kaṇada. The philosophers of this school maintained that the seven categories such as substance, quality, etc., were each eternally distinct or *sui generis* in nature. བྱེ་བྲག་པའི་ལྟ་བ *bye-brag-pahi lta-wa* the philosophical doctrine of the *Vaiçeṣikā* school. ཕྱིའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔམས་དང་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལ་རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ་ཏུ་ལྟར། དེ་ཡང་དང་པོ་འཛིན་པའི་བཟུང་ནས་རྡུལ་དང་ཕྲ་རབ་བསྒྲངས་ཏེ་འདི་ནི་འཇིག་པའི་རྒྱུ་ཅན་ནོ། འདི་ནི་སྟོང་པའི་བག་ལ་ནི། ཅང་མེད་སྟོང་པའི་མ་ལ་གནས་པའོ (Potopa on the heretical doctrines: *Lo. 9*).

བྱེ་བྲག་སྨྲ་བ *bye-brag smra-wa* वैभाषिक [a class of Buddhist philosophers who held

that the external world and knowledge were both real]*S*.

བྱེ་མ *bye-ma* सिकता, वालुका sand, a sandy place or desert: གསེར་གྱི་བྱེ་མའི་དཀྱིལ་ན in the middle of a plain of golden sand (*Glr.*); གང་གཱའི་ཀླུང་གི་བྱེ་མ་ཙམ as much as there is sand in the Ganges [*Jä.*]. བསམ་ཡས་དགོན་པའི་ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ནས་བྱེ་མ་སྦོམ་ཤེང་ཅན་འབྱུང་ *Bsam-yas dgon-pahi phyogs bshi-nas bye-ma sbom sheñ-can hbyuñ*, widely-extending thick sands appear all round Samye gompa. བྱེ་ནག black sand; བྱེ་ཆབ *bye-chab* sandy water, water standing on sandy ground; བྱེ་སྤུང་ *bye-spuñ* heap of sand; བྱེ་རླབ sand-storm.

བྱེ་སྟོངས *bye-stoñs* margin of a lake or river which is free from sand; sandless bank. བྱེ་སྟོབས *bye-stobs* sand-bank: དེ་ནས་ཁུ་སྟོན་གྱི་འཁོར་རྣམས་བྱེ་སྟོངས་ན་ཡང་བྱུང་བ then Khu-ston's followers arrived at the margin which was not sandy (*A. 95*); བྱེ་ཐང་ *bye-thañ*=བྱེ་མའི་ཐང་ *bye-mahi-thañ* sandy plain (*Mñon.*).

བྱེ་མ་ཀ་ར *bye-ma ka-ra* (Beng.) चिनि, शर्कर brown sugar, moist sugar.

བྱེ་མ་ནུ་གུ *bye-ma ñu-gu* a kind of worm or insect abounding in sandy plains (*Rtsii.*).

བྱེ་མ་ལུང་ *bye-ma-luñ* n. of a district in the neighbourhood of the snowy mountain གཉན་ཆེན་ཐང་ལྷ *Gñan-chen thañ-lha*, the birth-place of the 7th *Karma* hierarch named ཆོས་རྗེ་དབང་པོ *Chos-rje dwañ-po* of the red-cap school (*Loñ.* ཟ, *30*).

བྱེ་མ་དམར་ *bye-ma-dmar* रक्तवालुका, सिन्दूर vermillion (*S. Lex*).

བྱེ་མ་སེང་གེ *Bye-ma señ-ge* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *23*).

བྱེ་མ་སྒོ་ལ *Bye-ma sgo-la* n. of a sandy hill in སྟོད་ལུང་ (Toilung) (*Rtsii.*); བྱེ་མའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Bye-mahi lha-khañ* n. of an ancient monastery situated on a mountain over-hanging the Tsang-po and opposite to ཐོབ་རྒྱལ *Thob-rgyal* in Tsang (*Loñ.* ཞ, *6*).

བྱེ་ཤེལ *bye-çel* sugar and sugarcandy.

བྱེད་སྒོ *byed-sgo*=work; བྱེད་སྒོ་ཁྲར་ཕྱེར་དུ་གནས་པ to leave a work half done or unfinished; བྱེད་སྒོ་ཕྲ་ཞིབ detailed works (minute and important work); བྱེད་སྒོ་རིམ་སེལ performing duties methodically and continuously (*Rtsii.*). བྱེད་སྒོ་ཕྲ་ཞིབ *byed-sgo phra-shib* all works small or great, *i.e.*, minute details.

བྱེད་འཇོལ་ངན་པ *byed-hjol ñan-pa* to work badly or wrongly (*Yig. k.*). བྱེད་འཇོལ་འཛབ་ཆེ *byed-hjol hdsab-che* performing work with zeal, also in an efficient manner (*Khrid. 130*).

བྱེད་ལྟེ་བ *byed-lte-wa*=ལས་དོན་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་དངོས་གནས the basis of works or of anything to be done (*Yig. k.*).

བྱེད་པ *byed-pa* I: pf. བྱས *byas*, fut. བྱ *bya*, imp. བྱོས *byos* or *byas*, also sometimes བྱེད་ཅིག. 1. to make, to manufacture: རྫ་ལས་ཚ་ཚ་ཉེར་གཅིག་བྱས་ནས་སྒྲོལ་མའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ལ་དེ་དག་གསོལ་ལོ *rdsa-las tsha-tsha ñer-gcig byas-nas Sgrol-mahi dkyil-hkhor-la de-dag gsol-lo* having made 21 sacrificial cones out of the clay, he offered them on the *mandala* of Dolma; ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་བག་ལེབ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག་གམ are you making bread? 2. to make, cause, force to do anything, to bring about either with root or termin. inf. of another vb.: བུ་ཚ་སྐྱུན་དེ་ཟ་བར་བྱེད making the boy eat the dung; སེལ་བར་བྱེད causes to be removed; (also with sbst.) སྡུག་ངན་བྱས brought about misery, ཟུག་ཆེ་བྱེད་དེ causing great pain; but not used as we should in such phrases as "to make a noise" (ཅར་སྒྲུབ་པ), "to make water" (གཅིན་གཏོང་བ), etc. 3. to do, perform, to act: ཁྱོད་གང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག *khyod gañ byed-kyi-hdug* what are you doing? ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་པ to perform a task, to work; ཟ་བ་བྱེད་པ

id.; བསམ་བློར་མགྱོགས་པར་བྱས་ན if it is done quickly according to your intention; དེ་འདྲས་གང་ལ་བྱས why did you do so? ཅི་བླར་བྱེད་ན་ལེགས what is it best to do? སྨན་གྱིས་ལས་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ནམ *sman-gyis las byed-rgyu-yin-nam* will the medicine operate? བྱེད་པ་བྱས་བྱས་པ *byed-pa byas-byas-pa* one who has accomplished that which was to be done; ཆོས་པར་བྱས་ནས having acted or behaved properly. བྱེད་པ under this head seems also to be used in an obscene sense and can stand for "to copulate," much after the usage of སྤྱོད་པ *spyod-pa*: བུད་མེད་བྱེད་པ id.; བྱེད་པའི་གཞི *byed-pahi gshi* as met. = a woman; བྱེད་པའི་ཡན་ལག "the member for doing," as met. = མོ་དབང་ the female organ. 4. as a pleonastic addition to verbs or verbal roots for the sake of emphasis or by custom: སྨྲ་བྱེད་པ to speak, གསོས་བྱེད་པ to cure, ཤིང་སྣུག་བྱེད་པ to put wood on (the fire), དད་པ་བྱེད་པ to believe in, འགྱོད་པ་བྱེད་པ to repent, བྱི་བྱེད་པ to ravish, etc., etc. In this way, also, བྱེད་པ added to a derived noun is often preferred to the simple verb from which the noun is derived: རྐུན་མ་བྱེད་པ is preferred to the simple, རྐུ་བ to steal, འཕྱིང་བག་བྱེད་པ is preferred to འཕྱིང་བ to look down upon, despise; etc. It is moreover, important to note in this connection, how helpful this auxiliary use of བྱེད་པ can become in differentiating the active and passive senses of a verb, especially the participle; thus རྡུང་བྱེད་པ = he who is beating, while རྡུང་བྱ་བ = he who is to be beaten, and རྡུང་བྱས་པ him who was beaten; so, too, གསོད་བྱེད or གསོད་བྱེད་པ a killer, he who kills, and གསོད་བྱས་པ him who has been killed, the killed; with many other like examples. བྱ or བྱོ as an auxiliary also carries the sense of "should" and "must": དེ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྐྱོད་པ་བཅུག་པར་བྱའོ *de-rnams-kyi skyod-pa bcug-par byaho* they must not be allowed to depart. Lastly, should not be forgotten the idiomatic use in certain phrases, as in རྫུན་བྱེད་པ to tell a lie, ཉེ་མོ་བྱེད་པ (lit. "to make near") to love, be attached to, ཁ་མཆུ་བྱེད་པ (lit. "to operate the lips") to bicker, to quarrel. A lengthy list of such phrases may be found in *Snd. Hbk.* p. 77-78. *N. B.*—In West Tibet the use of this verb is largely superseded by another, namely, བཅོ་བ *bco-wa* to make, to do. The honorific forms of བྱེད་པ should be also noted: མཛད་པ used in addressing or speaking of superiors and བགྱིད་པ *bgyid-pa* in polite conversation betwixt equals.

བྱེད་པ II: to style, to denominate; to tell, to mention; used almost exclusively in the pf. and the future tenses: ཞེས་བྱས་པ thus was it mentioned; སྔར་བྱས་པ་བཞིན according to what has been said before; བྱེད་ཀྱང་ though saying. The fut. inf. in this sense is in common use after the mention of a person's name for the first time, also after the names of places; and the verb is then usually preceded by the adv. ཞེས *shes* "thus" or "so": ཡངས་པ་ཅན་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དུ in the city of Vais'āli thus to be styled; ངའི་བུ་མོ་སྦེད་མ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ཁ་སང་ཤི་སོང་འདུག my daughter Sved-ma so-called died yesterday; མི་ལ་རས་པའི་མགུར་འབུམ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བཞུགས་སོ the Hundred Thousand Songs of Mila-raspa, so to be designated, is (herein) contained. Also, more generally, even in the plain *verbun loquendi*: བླ་མ་དེ་ཕེབས་སོང་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་སྐྱ་མང་པོའི་སྐད་བྱུང་ངོ་ there arose the sound of many voices which said 'the lama has come,' ཚོལ་བྱེད་ཤིག་བྱ་བའི་ལུང་བྱུང་ནས an order being given which said: 'go, make search.'

བྱེད་པ III: प्रणेता, कारक, कर्त्ता sbst. 1. also བྱེད་མཁན and བྱེད་པ་པོ the person that does a thing, the doer, performer etc., author;

འཆད་བཙམས་བྱེད་མཁན the author of the work. 2. བྱེད་པ कार्य the doing, dealings (with noun in the instr. case): དེ་འདྲ་བ་མི་རིགས་པ་རྒྱལ་པོས་བྱེད་པ such wrong being done by the king, such unjust dealings of the king; བྱེད་པ་ཉུང་བ अल्पकरणीय less doing, or little to be done; in the genit. case: བློ་ཡི་བྱེད་པ་དབྱིངས་སུ་སྦོས hide the working of your understanding in the heavens; བྱེད་པ་ལམ་དུ་འཁྱེར་བའི་ལྟ་བ *byed-pa lam-du hkhyer-wahi lta-wa*: (*Theg. 39*). བྱེད་པའི་རྒྱུ करण-हेतु instrumental cause; བྱེད་པའི་ཚིག क्रियापद verbal-term or expression, a verb. བྱེད་པའི་ཡན་ལག (1) the female organ. (*S. Lex.*). (2) effort, endeavour; བྱེད་པ་མེད་པ निश्चेष्ट, effortless. བྱེད་ལུགས *byed-lugs* or བྱེད་སྟངས *byed-stans* manner of doing, working; method in work (*Rdsa. 10*). བྱེད་སྲོལ *byed-srol* = བྱེད་ལུགས *byed-lugs* (*Rtsii.*).

བྱེད་པ IV: diagrams; བྱེད་པ་བཅུ་གཅིག *byed-pa bcu-gcig* the eleven astrological diagrams. They are: གདབ་པ *gdab-pa*; བྱིས་པ *byis-pa*; དགེ་བ *dge-wa*; ཏིལ་བརྡུང་ *til-brduñ*; ཁྱིམ་སྐྱེས *khyim-skyes*; ཚོང་པ *tshoñ-pa*; བཤ་དི *baṣ-di*; བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkra-çis*; བཞི་མདོ *bshi-mdo*; ཀླུ *klu*; མི་སྡུག་པ *mi-sdug-pa*.

བྱེད་པ་ཅན *byed-pa-can* 1. = बभ्रुका སྐྲ *skra* hair. 2. कारयक [produced from or belonging to any doer or maker] *S.*

བྱེད་པ་པོ *byed-pa-po* = རྒྱུར་སྨྲ་བའི་ལྟ་བ *rgyur smra-wahi lta-wa* the doctrine of the Hetu-Vādin sect of the *Tirthika* (*Theg. 33*).

བྱེའུ་མཆིལ་པ *byehu mchil-pa* = ཁང་བྱེའུ swallow also: sparrow (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *163*).

བྱེའུ་ལ་ཕུག *byehu-la-phug* a medicinal herb (*Cs.*).

བྱེར་བ *byer-wa* = བྲལ་བ *bral-wa* or སོ་སོར་བྲལ་བ *so-sor bral-wa* 1. to separate, disintegrate; བྱེར་བ to destroy, དགྲ་བོའི་ཚོགས་རྣམས་བྱེར་ཏེ་འགྲོ go dispersing the troops of enemies or sins (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *125*). སོང་བ་བྱེར་ཅིག *soñ-wa byer-cig*, imp. let them go, let them disperse (*A. 19*). 2. in medical works = བྲམ་པ.

བྱེས *byes* place of occasional residence opp. to home or place of permanent residence; foreign country; abroad. བྱེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ to go abroad, to travel; བྱེས་པ *byes-pa* foreigner, stranger; traveller; བྱེས་ལམ *byes-lam* = འགྲུལ་ལམ *hgrul-lam* travelling road, road on which to travel.

བྱོ *byo* = བཟའ་བ་དང་བཏུང་བ་མེད devoid of food and drink (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*).

བྱོ་བ *byo-wa* 1. to pour, to transfer water or anything else from one vessel to another vessel, hence fig. communicating or imparting instruction: ཆུས་པ་གང་བྱོ fill up a pot with water; ཇོ་བོས་ཀྱང་ཡོན་ཏན་བུམ་པ་གང་བྱོའི་ཚུལ་དུ་ཞེན་པ་ཡིན the lord also had received (from him) as it were one vesselful of learning (*A. 40*); སྐད་གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱོ་བ་བཞིན་དུ་བུགས་སུ་ཚུད communication of ideas is like pouring from one vessel into another (*A. 47*). 2. to hear, listen to (*Jä.*).

བྱོན་པ *byon-pa*, आगमन v. འབྱོན་པ *hbyon-pa*; བྱོན་དུ་རེ་ནས *byon-du re-nas* आगमनप्रतीक्षा; expecting or awaiting his arrival: བོད་རྗེ་རྣམས་བྱོན་དུ་རེ་ནས་ཅི་མཛོན་མཛད (*A. 86*).

བྱོར *byor* = ནར་ནར *nar-nar* (*Ñag. 48*).

བྱོལ་བ *byol-wa* to mistake, to blunder, to err; to go astray. 2. v. འབྱོལ་བ *hbyol-wa*.

Syn. ནོར་བ *nor-wa*; འཆོལ་བ *hchol-wa*; ཟུར་བ *zur-wa* (*Mñon*).

བྱོལ་སོང་ *byol-soñ* पशु, तिर्यक् (ལམ་བྱོལ་བར་འགྲོ་བས་བྱོལ་སོང་) lit. one gone out of the way, hence all animals other than man, particularly the quadrupeds. བྱོལ་སོང་རྒྱལ་པོ *byol-soñ rgyal-po* the king of beasts, the lion; བྱོལ་སོང་སྐྱེ་ཡི་སྡེ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ the three classes of

beasts in general, viz., those living in water, those moving on the earth, and those moving in space such as birds, flies, etc. བྱོལ་སོང་བས་གླེན་པ *byol-soñ-was glen-pa* more stupid than a brute (*Mil.*).

བྲ་ཉེ *bra-ñe* भरणी नक्षत्र constellation I., the first lunar mansion [second constellation in the Hindu astronomy]*S*.

Syn. གཤིན་རྗེ་མོ *gçin-rje-mo*; སྒེག་མོ *sgeg-mo* (*Rtsii.*).

‡ **བྲ་ད་ར** *bra-da-ra* n. of a tree (*A. 38*).

བྲ་བ *bra-wa* I: sbst., does not indicate the marmot, but is the more formal n. for animals of the *lagomys* genus, small rodents, tailless and living in burrows. ཨ་བྲ *a-bra* and རྫ་བྲ *rdsa-bra* are colloq. terms for two species of the genus. བྲ་མཁར *bra-mkhar*=བྲ་ཚང་ *bra-tshañ* burrow of the *lagomys*.

བྲ་བ II: vb. to have or to be in great plenty: རང་གིས་ཟ་མ་བྲ་འཐུང་མ་བྲ་གོན་མ་བྲ she allowed herself no abundance of food, drink or clothing (*Jä.*).

བྲ་བོ *bra-wo* फाफर buck-wheat of white and black species; བྲ་བོའི་ཟན फाफर चून buck-wheat meal. བྲ་ཕྱེ *bra-phye* buck-wheat flour; བྲ་སོག *bra-sog* buck-wheat straw serving as a poor sort of fodder during the winter (*Jä.*).

བྲ་རྩེ་གཡག *bra-rtse-gyag* n. of a kind of animal; said to be a species of hedgehog (*Rtsii.*).

བྲ་ལོ་ཅན *bra-lo-can* (སྐྲ་ཁྲིམ་ཡངས་ལ་མགོ་བོ་བྲ་ལོ་ཅན) (*Jig. 30*).

བྲག *brag* a rock, crag; བྲག་རྡོ *brag-rdo* id.: བྲག་རྡོའི་དྲོད་དུ་གམས་གྲང་བ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད warmth in the rock being kindled, the cold was removed; བྲག་ཆ *brag-cha* echo from a rock; བྲག་སྤམ་པ rock vegetation; བྲག་ཕུག *brag-phug* a cavern, very frq. བྲག་རྩེ *brag-rtse* rocky peak, rock-top; བྲག་རོང་ a narrow ravine.

བྲག་སྐྱ་བོའི་རི *Brags-kya-bohi-ri* n. of a mountain supposed to exist beyond *Ratnadwipa* the island of precious things, situated in the western quarter (*K. d.* ར, *282*).

བྲག་སྐྱིབས *brag-skyibs* a harbourage for birds under the cleft of a rock.

བྲག་སྐྱེས *brag-skyes*=བྲ *bra* शैलेय [1. rock-grown. 2. a fragrant resin, benzoin or storax]*S*.

བྲག་རྒྱབ *brag-rgyab* 1. lit. behind the rock. 2. n. of a village beyond *Hphan-yul* (*Loñ.*, *13*).

བྲག་སྒོག *brag-sgog* a species of garlic growing in the clefts of rocks: བྲག་སྒོག་རྩ་བས་གླང་ང་སྲིན་འཛོམས garlic roots suppress gonorrhœa.

+ བྲག་ཙ *brag-ca*=བྲག་ཆ.

བྲག་ནག་ལ *brag-nag-la* n. of a mountain in སྟོད་ལུང་ཚུར་ཕུག *Stod-luñ tshur-phug* (*Rtsii.*).

བྲག་པ *brag-pa*=ཁོང་ཁྲོ *khoñ-khro* anger, malice.

བྲག་དཔོན *brag-pon* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loñ.* ཞ, *8*).

བྲག་སྤོས *brag-spos* an aromatic substance used for incense: བྲག་སྤོས་རྨ་རྣག་འདྲུབ *brag-spos rma-rnag hdrub*.

བྲག་སྤྲས *Brag-spras*=སྐྱེ་བ་རྒྱུ་གཅོད *skye-wa rgyu-gcod* (*Miñ.*).

བྲག་རྩང་ *brag-rtsañ* rock-lizard.

བྲག་ཞུན *brag-shun* गिरिज, शिलाजतु fossil pitch or bitumen, found for instance in Lower Lahul between rocks in solid pieces like unmelted pitch [stone-lac, red chalk]*S*. བྲག་ཞུན་ཚད་པའི་ནད་རྣམས་ཀུན་ལ་ཕན། ཁྱད་པར་ཚ་མཆིན་མཁལ་ནད་སེལ་བུའི་མཆོག།

Syn. དོན་ཕན་ *don-phan*; རྡོ་སྐྱེས་ *rdo-skyes*; ལྡ་ཛ་ཏུ་ *lā-dsa-tu*; རྡོ་བའི་ནད་ *rdo-wahi-nad* (*Mñon.*).

བྲག་གཡབ *Brag-gyab* n. of a place in Khams: བྲག་གཡབ་ཞིབ་དཔྱོད་དུ་ཐོན་སྐབས་ལགས་ it is time for starting political investigation in *Tag-yab* (*Yig. k. 26*).

བྲག་རམ *Brag-ram* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig.*); also, a kind of mineral substance incrusted on rocks: བྲག་རི་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་དྲི་བཟང་པོའི་བཅུད་རྫས fragrant mineral substances obtained from rocky hills: དུས་རྗེས་འབྲང་ *dus-rjes-hbrañ*; རྡོའི་མེ་ཏོག *rdohi me-tog*; རྒན་པོ *rgan-po*; བྲག་སྐྱེས *brag-skyes*; བསིལ་བ *bsil-wa*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བྲག་ཤིག *brag-çig* a rock-mite or tick.

བྲག་ཤོད *brag-çod* described as a wild animal roaming on rocks (*Rtsii. 64*).

བྲང་ *brañ* I: वक्षः, उरस् the chest, the breast: བྲང་དཀྱིལ middle of the breast, pit of the stomach; བྲང་རྒྱན or བྲང་གི་རྒྱན necklace which hangs on the breast (*Mñon.*). བྲང་གདན *brañ-gdan* a bib or apron worn by Ladaki women; བྲང་འབུར *brañ-bur* middle convex part of the རྡོ་རྗེ or Buddhist sceptre; བྲང་གི་རྒྱན उरोभूषण, the ornament worn on the breast; བྲང་རྒྱན་མ a young woman with fine bust. བྲང་ཟེ *brañ-ze* = བྲང་ཤ the breast flesh of goat, sheep or yak (*Rtsii.*).

བྲང་ II: 1. dwelling-place: བླ་བྲང་ lama's residence; འབྲང་ས or བཞུགས་བྲང་ residence; གཟིམ་བྲང་ night-quarters, halting place, whether under a roof or in the open air; ཕོ་བྲང་ king's residence, a palace; also a monastery is called དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *dkon-mchog-gi pho-brañ*. 2. = སྒར camp, encampment: སར་བྲང་བཏབ pitched his tent, encamped. 3. = ནགས wood, forest: བྲང་ལ་རིག་པ residing in the woods (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

+ བྲང་ཁང་ *brañ-khañ* dwelling house, quarters or rooms of one's residence; དགེ་ཚུལ་དེས་རྗེ་བོ་བཞུགས་སའི་བྲང་ཁང་དུ་ཡིན་ནས the S'ramanera was residing in the central room of the lord's residence (*A. 56*).

བྲང་སྐྱེས *brañ-skyes* 1. वक्षोज lit. what grows on the breast, *i.e.* the teats; also a son, child. Syn. བུ་ཚ་སྤུ་གུ (*Mñon.*); ནུ་མ *nu-ma*; འོ་མ་འཛིན *ho-ma-hdsin* (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of mythological being called རྟོད་མ་ཁ 'the mare's face,' born out of the breast of Rishi Urva, who wished that a child should be born to him without his having to keep female company. So, when feeling heat in his breast, he scratched it and a child came out, which child in the shape of a mare full of burning flame (volcano) resides in the great ocean south of Jambudwipa! She causes the tides. (*K. d.......*). (ད་ལྷ་ཡང་མཚོ་རྦབས་འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་ལས་མཁར་ལ་རྟ་གདོང་མེའི་འོད་འབྱུང་བ་ལ་མཚོ་རྦབས་སུ་གྲགས).

བྲང་བྲེང་ *brañ-breñ* n. of a number: བསམ་བྱེད་བྲང་བྲེང་སྟོད་ཡས་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བྲན *bran* भृत्य, दास a servant, a slave; also = འབངས a subject. བྲན་གཡོག house servant; བྲན་བཟའ cultivator, tiller of the soil; བྲན་པོ and བྲན་མོ male and female servant. བྲན་དུ་སྐྱལ་བ to engage as a servant: བྲན་དུ་ཁས་བླངས་སོ they engaged themselves as servants; ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་བྲན་དུ་ཕུལ་ཏེ devoting heart, mouth, and body to his service (*Pth.*); ནང་ནུབ་ལྟོ་གོས་ཀྱིས་བྲན་དུ་ཁོལ morning and night I am a slave to food and clothing (*Jä*).

Syn. གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po*; ཞབས་འབྲིང་བ *shabs-hbriñ-wa*; མངག་གཞུག་པ *mñag-gshug-pa*; གཞན་གསོས *gshan-gsos*; བཅལ་ལུང་ *bcal-luñ*; ཁོལ་པོ *khol-po*; ཞབས་ཏོག་པ *shabs-tog-pa*; གཞན་སྐྱེས *gshan-skyes*; གཞན་གྱིས་བསྐྱངས *gshan-gyis-bskyañs*; ཡོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད *yoñs-su-spyod*; བསྒམ་བྱ་བ *bsgam-bya-*

wa; རྩེ་རྒོད་ བྱེད་པའི་གནས *ṛtse-ṛgod byeḍ-paḥi g̱naṣ*; བཀའ་ཉན་ ཅི་བགྱི *ḅkaḥ-ñan ci-ḅgyi* (*M̱ñon.*).

བྲན་ཀ *bran-ka* n. of a powerful local demon whom Atis'a is said to have subdued (*A. 102*).

བྲན་པ *bran-pa* सिक्त to moisten, to saturate with water (*A. K. 1-36*). Sometimes spelt བྲང་པ.

བྲན་ལྷ་འཁོར་བུ *bran-lha ḥkhor-bu* n. of a མ་བདག monster of the nāga class.

བྲབ་པ *brab-pa* or བྲབས་པ (pf. of འབྲབ་པ) cast, thrown (*Ṅag. 48*).

བྲམ་ཆ *bram-cha* one of the thirty-six border countries (*Ya-sel. 38*).

‡ **བྲམ་ཟེ** *bram-ze* द्विज, विप्र, ब्राह्मण a Brahman; in Nepalese *Baje* [one who knows Brahma, *i.e.*, possesses divine knowledge]*S*. བྲམ་ཟེ་ལ་མིང་བྲམ་ཟེ། རིགས་བྲམ་ཟེ། སྤྱད་བྲམ་ཟེ་གསུམ་ཡོད a Brahman has his Brahman name, his Brahman caste, also his three Brahman duties to perform.

Syn. ཐོག་མར་སྐྱེས *thog-mar-ṣkyeṣ*; ཁ་ལས་སྐྱེས *kha-laṣ-ṣkyeṣ*; སྔོན་སྐྱེས *ṣñon-ṣkyeṣ*; གཉིས་སྐྱེས *g̱ñiṣ-ṣkyeṣ*; སྐྱེ་གཉིས་པ *ṣkye-g̱ñiṣ-pa*; ཚངས་བྱུང *tshaṅṣ-byuṅ*; ཚངས་རིགས *tshaṅ-rigṣ*; ཚངས་པའི་བུ *tshaṅṣ-paḥi-bu*; རྟ་ཅན *ṛta-can*; སླར་བརྗོད *ṣlar-ḅrjoḍ*; ས་ཡི་ལྷ *sa-yi-lha*; བཞི་མདོ་བ *ḅshi-ṃdo-wa*; མགྲིན་སྐུད་ཅན *ṃgrin-ṣkuḍ-can*; རིགས་ཀྱི་ཐུ་བོ *rigṣ-kyi thu-wo*; རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *ṛgyal-ṃtshan-can*; དྭང་བཅས *dwaṅ-ḅcaṣ*; ཤིན་ཏུ་བྱུང *çin-tu-byuṅ*; རྒོད་མ་སྐྱེས *ṛgoḍ-ma-ṣkyeṣ*.

བྲམ་ཟེའི་ལས་དྲུག *bram-zeḥi laṣ-drug* the six practices of a Brahman are:—(1) མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་པ यजन the performance of *Yajña*; (2) བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ याजन causing such to be performed; (3) བསྟན་བཅོས་ཀློག་པ अध्ययन reciting or reading of the holy works; (4) ཀློག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ अध्यापन causing them to be read secretly; (5) སྦྱིན་པ་ལེན་པ प्रतिग्रह the receiving of alms or presents; (6) ལེན་པ་ལ་མཁས་པ प्रतिग्रह कौशल sagacity in receiving such.

བྲམ་ཟེ་ཆེན་པོའི་གདམས་པ *bram-ze-chen-poḥi g̱damṣ-pa* prob. the *upadeça* ཟབ་མོ deep metaphysical precepts (*A. 91*). བྲམ་ཟེ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཆ་བྱད *bram-ze ṛnamṣ-kyi cha-byaḍ* the dress, requisites, etc., of the Brahman:—ཚངས་སྐུད the sacred thread, ཀཱ་ཡང་གཞི་རི་དྭགས་ལྤགས་པ the skin of an antelope, བགྲང་འཕྲེང *ḅgraṅ-ḥphreṅ* rosary for counting; སྤྱི་བླུགས *ṣpyi-ḅlugṣ* anointing; དབྱུག་དབྱིག་པ his bâton, etc. (*M̱ñon.*). བྲམ་ཟེ་པ *bram-ze-pa* an adherent of Brahmanical doctrine; བྲམ་ཟེ་མོ *bram-ze-mo* a female Brahman. བྲམ་ཟེ་རིག་བྱེད་འདོན་པའི་སྒྲ the voice of a Brahman reciting the *Veda* being taken as a sign of good luck.

བྲམ་ཟེ་ཙ་ན་ཀ *Bram-ze Tsa-na-ka* n. of an Indian minister the author of works on ethics and political economy, of which only one is extant in India, but of which several are preserved in translation in the Tibetan Tangyur: འཇིག་རྟེན་ལུགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས་བྲམ་ཟེ་ཙ་ན་ཀས་མཛད་པ་དང་ (*A. 34*).

‡ བྲམ་ཟེ་ལི་བི་ཀ་ར *Bram-ze li-bi-ka-ra* ब्राह्मण लिपिकर n. of an Indian Brahman who taught Sanskrit to Thon-mi Sambhota early in the seventh century A.D. (*Situ.*).

བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས་གསུམ *bram-zeḥi rigṣ-gsum* the three classes of Brahmans: 1. ནགས་གནས वानप्रस्थ those residing in wilderness as ascetics; 2. ཁྱིམ་གནས गार्हस्थ्य those living as house-holders; 3. དཀའ་ཐུབ तपःस्थ those that acquire mystic powers (*Ya-sel. 55*).

བྲ་བོ *bra-wo* फाफर buck-wheat.

བྲལ *bral*, v. འབྲལ་བ *ḥbral-wa*.

བྲི *bri*, v. འབྲི་བ *ḥbri-wa*.

བྲིད་པ *brid-pa* v. འབྲིད་པ. བྲིད་མཁས་ *brid-mkhas* or སྣང་བ་བྲིད་མཁས *snañ-wa brid-mkas* skilful in imposing upon (*Khrid. 113*).

བྲིན་པོ *brin-po*=རྒྱུག་པོ *rgyug-po* or བསྒྲིམ་པོ *bsgrim-po* seems to signify: a rush or run upon anything, a demand; also adj. brisk. བྲིན་པོ་བྱུང་ *brin-po-byuñ* there being a full market for articles of sale, when they are sold well, it is said *brin-po byuñ*; སུ་འཁང་མ་བྲིན་ང་མགོ་ཡོད whomsoever else may not be wanted, (still) there is need of me (*A. 142*).

བྲིམ *brim* or བྲིམས *brims*, v. འབྲིམ་པ *hbrim-pa*.

བྲིས *bris*, v. འབྲི་བ *hbri-wa*.

བྲིས་རྙིང *bris-rñiñ*=ཡིག་རྙིང་ *yig-rñiñ* old writings, records, old manuscripts: བྲིས་རྙིང་ མལ་ཆེར་ལ་ཡང་དེ་ག་ཡོད་གི་འདུག such things occur even in the older writings (*Ya-sel. 38*). བྲིས་འབུར *bris-hbur* the art of painting and carving images. བྲིས་མ *bris-ma* a written book, a manuscript book.

བྲུ *bru* one of the six earliest tribes of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

བྲུ་བ *bru-wa*, v. འཁྲེ་བ *hkre-wa*.

བྲུ་བ་ཚ *bru-wa-tsha*=བཀྲེས *bkres* क्षुधा तृषा hunger and thirst.

བྲུ་ཚ *Bru-tsha* also བྲུ་ཤ *Bru-sha* n. of a country N.W. of Tibet; also that of a tribe in Tibet (*Loñ.* ༣, *5*). We have in the Kah-gyur encyclopœdia certain treatises in incomprehensible syllables asserted to be in the *Bru-tsha* language. གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་དུས་ཞང་ཞུང་དང་བྲུ་ཤའི་དུར་བོན་དང་ཞིང་མཚོན་ཁྲབ་དར་རོ། during the time of king Digum-tsan the sect called Dur Bon of the Bon religion of Shañ-shañ and Bru-sha greatly spread (over Tibet) when the use of weapons and shields was also introduced (*J. Zañ.*).

བྲུག་པ *brug-pa* to flow, to stream out, to gush forth; as sbst. current, flow, flux (*Jä.*).

བྲུག་གྱོས *brug-gyos* a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བྲུད་ཀྱི་མཁར་གདོང་ *Brud-kyi mkhar-gdoñ* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon in Tibet (*G. Bon. 38*).

བྲུན *brun*=སྐྱག་པ dirt, dung, excrement.

བྲུབ་པ *brub-pa* or བྲུབས་པ *brubs-pa*=བསྒྲུག་པ; but is pf. of འབྲུབ་པ to put in; དོང་བྲུབས=དོང་ལ་བསྒྲུག་པ to put in a hole (*Ñag. 49*). ཡིད་བྲུབས་ལ་ཡང་ (*So-rig. 2*).

བྲུལ *brul* small chips, bits, crumbs: བག་བྲུལ *bag-brul* crumbs of bread; ཤིང་གི་བུ་མོའི་ ལག་པ་ནས་བཟུང་ སྐྲ་དངས་པ་ལས་ཊི་ཙམ་ཞིག་ནས་ཤིང་བྲུལ་གྱི་ཕུང་ པོར་གྱུར་ཏོ being pulled by the hand, after a while the wooden girl turned into a heap of wooden chips (*K. du.* ཁ, *508*).

བྲུལ་བ *brul-wa* vb. to be scattered, crumble, fall to pieces, to be shed.

བྲུས *brus*, v. འབྲུ་བ *hbru-wa*.

བྲུྃ་ཧྲཱི *bhrum-hri* a charm of great efficacy: བྲུྃ་ཧྲཱི་ཡཀྵ་ཤ་ཐོས་པ་ཙམ། དེ་ནས་རླུང་དམར་ཐམས་ཅད་ནི the Yaksha having heard this charm "*bhrum hri*," thereupon all the red mystic wind (within him) was soothed (*A. 18*).

བྲེ *bre* or བྲེ་བོ *bre-wo* द्रोण, गोष्पद, मान a measure for dry things as well as fluids, about two pints, originally a measure of as much as may be contained in a cow's foot-hole. གསེར་ཕྱེ་བྲེ་གང་ *gser-phye bre-gañ* one བྲེ *bre* measure of gold-dust; བྲེ་དོ *bre-do* two བྲེ *bre*; སྔོན་དངས་ནས་ལྷ་ཁང་བྲེ་ཙམ་ཞིག་ལ་རབ་

གཎས་མཛད having invited him he consecrated a miniature chapel the size of a bre measure (*A. 90*). བྲེ་བ *bre-wa* a grain measurer, one who measures with the བྲེ *bre*.

བྲེ་ཀོ *bre-ko* basin for washing *C.* (*Jä.*).

བྲེ་ཁའི་མིག་ཅན *bre-khahi mig-can* as met. a mouse (*Yig. k.*).

བྲེ་ག *bre-ga* or བྲེ་གུ *bre-gu* a plant producing small hairy berries which are used for medicinal purposes: བྲེ་གས་གློ་དང་མཁལ་མའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ *brega* cures ailments of the lungs and heat in the kidneys.

བྲེ་ཕུལ་ *bre-phul* शोर्षक [head, helmet.]*S.*

བྲེ་བོ *bre-wo* प्रथ [expanse, breadth]*S.*

བྲེ་མོ *bre-mo*=འཆལ་གཏམ foolish talk, talking nonsense or jokingly.

བྲེགས་པ *bregs-pa*=བཅད་པ मुण्डित, shaved clean; cut, sheared. v. འབྲེག་པ *hbreg-pa*.

བྲེང་བ *breñ-wa* 1.=ཅུང་ཟད *cuñ-zad* a little. 2. v. འབྲེང་བ *hbreñ-wa*.

བྲེད་པ *bred-pa*=སེམས་སྡུག་པ to be alarmed, depressed at heart, to be dejected; also=ངོ་ཚ་བ to be ashamed; བྲེད་པ་སྟར་བྱས acted as one who has become alarmed (*A. 134*); ན་ལེན་དྲ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ་བྲེད་སྐྱར་ནས the king of Nalendra having become alarmed (*A. 8*).

བྲེལ་བ *brel-wa* vb. (as *Jä.* points out, not the same as འབྲེལ་བ *hbrel-wa*) 1. to be employed, busy, engaged, to have business or work in hand: དེད་མཁར་ལས་ཀྱིས་བྲེལ་ནས་ལོང་མི་འདུག being engaged in building, we have no time to spare; འདོད་ཁོ་ནས་བྲེལ་ན *hdod kho-nas brel-na* if one is entirely taken up with lust or pleasure; བྲེལ་བས on account of much business. 2. akin to འབྲལ་བ to be deprived of; and hence=to become poor, to be without, to be in want, destitute of, c. inst. case: ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱིས་བྲེལ་བ *loñs-spyod-kyis brel-wa* being devoid of wealth, (means); ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་བྲེལ་བར་ བྱས་སོ they did not let him want anything. Other forms: ཐོངས་བྲེལ་ཏེ; བྲེལ་ཐོང་མེད་ཅིང་; མི་བྲེལ་བར not sparingly, scantily, niggardly (*Jä.*). 3. sbst. business, affair, concern: དེའི་ཉིན་པར་བྲེལ་ཅ་ཞིག་ཡོད་ཟེར་ནས saying that he had a certain business that day (*A. 95*); བྲེལ་དབང་ *brel-dwañ* pressure of work, business: བྲེལ་དབང་གི་ལུས་བཞིན་འདུག་ན if it was left on account of pressure of business (*Rtsii.*).

བྲེས *bres* 1. or བྲེས་ཀྱུ *bres-kyu* a manger; རྟ་བྲེས *rta-bres* manger for horses. 2. vb. pf. of འབྲེ་བ *hbre-wa* to spread out; བྲེས་སུ་བཅུག་པ *bres-su bcug-pa*=བཀྲམ་པ to spread. གདུགས་དང་དར་གྱི་ཡོལ་བ་བྲེས་སུ་བཅུག་སྟེ having spread out an umbrella and a silk curtain (*A. 150*), བླ་རི་བྲེས་པ་དེར *bla-ri bres-pa der* there where the upper hills are stretched out (*Sman-bla, 6*).

བྲོ *bro* 1. लास्य, नाट dance; entertainment, amusement. བྲོ་མཁན *bro-mkhan* नर्त्तक a dancer; ཞབས་བྲོ་མཛད་པ *shabs-bro mdsad-pa* to dance as a manifestation of gladness and mirth; བྲོ་གར *bro-gar* नाटक dramatic performance, drama, play. 2. an oath.

བྲོ་བརྡུང་དགོན་པ *bro-brduñ dgon-pa* n. of a monastery in Kham (*S. Kar*).

+ **བྲོ་བ** I: *bro-wa* or བྲོ་བ་འབོར་བ=མནའ་སྐྱེལ་བ *mnah-skyel-wa* to swear, to take an oath: དབུ་བསྙུང་དང་བྲོ་བོར་རོ *dbu-bsñuñ-dañ bro-bor-ro* they swore by their head.

+ བྲོ་འཚལ་བ *bro-htshal-wa*=ནད་ཀྱིས་ཐེབས་པ a sick man, one laid up with illness. བྲོ་མི་འཚལ་བ *bro-mi-htshal-wa*=ནད་མེད་པ *nad-med-pa* a healthy person.

Syn. ནད་པ *nad-pa*; ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad-phog-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བྲོ་བ II: 1. to taste, to get enjoyment of; གཉིད་ཀྱང་མི་བྲོ་བས not even tasting of sleep; ཁ་ར་སྐྱ་བ་བྲོ one has an astringent taste in the the mouth. 2. in *C.* to desire, to wish,= འདོད་པ. བྲོ་བྲོ་བ id. 3. sbst. taste, savour, flavour: ལན་ཚ་ཁ་ཟས་ཀུན་གྱི་བྲོ་བསྐྱེད salt imparts flavour (or taste) to every kind of food; བྲོ་ལྟ་བ *bro lta-wa* to try the taste of; བྲོ་བ་མེད *bro-wa-med* tasteless, insipid (*Cs.*).

བྲོ་མ *bro-ma*, v. གྲོ་མ *gro-ma*.

བྲོག་ཤུ *brog-shu* wrongly written for ཕྲོག་ཤུ *prog-shu*.

བྲོག་ལྦུར *brog-lbur* पिपीलक, वल्मीक ant-hill.

བྲོང *broṅ*=བརྫོད लोभयत् [enticing] *S.*

བྲོད *brod*=བྲོ་བ *bro-wa* taste.

བྲོད་པ *brod-pa* joy, eagerness. དགའ་བྲོད cheerfulness *C.*; འཆི་བྲོད readiness to die (*Jä.*).

བྲོབ *brob*, v. འབྲབ་པ *hbrab-pa*.

བྲོས *bros*, v. འབྲོས་པ.

བླ *bla* that condition which is above or higher than something else or than things in general. Is used with reference to the actual local position of an article, *e.g.*, བླ་གོས *bla-gos* upper garment; བླ་གཡུ *bla-gyu* a turquoise worn on the forehead; but is chiefly employed in the moral or metaphysical sense, *e.g.* བླ་སྲོག *bla-srog* the higher life or life in bliss, བླ་ཐབས *bla-thabs* supernal methods, lofty or excellent means, བླ་ཁྱིམ *bla-khyim* "the house above," the abode where the souls of men rest or dwell after death (*Jig. 26*). Hence may=as sbst. anything blessed or supernal such as a superhuman gift and power. So Schmidt renders བླ *bla* as "life," "soul," and Jäschke has "blessing." As an adv. occurs as བླ་ན above, high up. 2. also takes a verbal form, somewhat curiously, by annexing ར, when it signifies: is above, is better, is superior; in such cases invariably preceded by ཡང or ཀྱང meaning "even" or "indeed": ངས་ཚེ་འདས་ཀྱང་བླར it is better that I should have even passed from life; དེའི་མགུལ་ལ་རྡོ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་བཅིངས་ནས་རྒྱ་མཚོར་བསྐྱུར་བ་ཡང་བླར it were preferable that a large stone had been bound on his neck and he were cast into the sea. Moreover, བླ appears occasionally to assume the gerundial form: དགེ་སློང་མཁས་པ་ཞིག་ཡང་བླའི། སྐྱེ་བོ་དགེ་བ་ཡང་ལེགས་སོ though indeed a learned monk is to be preferred, a virtuous person is also good.

བླ་སྐྱལ *bla-skyal* (མི་རྒྱུད་པ) वंशय [succession] *S.*

བླ་མཁྱེན་ཕེཧུ *bla-mkyhen phehu* (མ་བདག་གི་བླ་མ་གཅིག) n. of a demon, exorcist.

བླ་གབ *bla-gab*=སྙིང་གཡོགས 1. upper cover of a thing; also raiment covering the body as a shawl; གཟན་གོས upper garment as the shawl or wrapper used by Indians and also by Tibetans to wrap round their body. བླ་གབ་ཕྲག་པ་གཅིག་ཏུ་གཟར་བ एकांसमुत्तरासङ्गं कृत्वा to throw the shawl over one shoulder; བླ་གབ་མེད་པ अभ्यवकाशिक without any upper garment [one who remains in an open space for practising religious austerity] *S.* 2. roof of a building; also=ཐོག་ཁ *thog-kha* upper floor of a house. བླ་གབ་མེད་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང कुड्यटाराम a temple without roof; བླ་གབ་ཅན sbst. a residence, a roofed dwelling.

བླ་གོས *bla-gos* उत्तरासङ्ग upper garment which is of two forms: རབ་བྱུང་གི་བླ་གོས that worn by a Buddhist monk, and the other

ཁྲིམ་པའི་བླ་གོས the upper covering of the body used by lay folk.

བླ་ཅོལ *bla-col* प्रलाप [frivolous talk]*S.*

བླ་ཐང་ *bla-thañ*=སྟོད་སྨད् अधूर्ध्व: upper and lower; also=ཕྱི་ནང་ within and without.

བླ་རྡོལ *bla-rdol*=རྫུན་པ *rdsun-pa* a false speech, inconsiderate talking (*Situ. 24*). བླ་རྡོལ་དུ་སྨྲ་བ *bla-rdol-du smra-wa*=རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun-smra-wa* to utter an untruth, to lie.

བླ་དར *bla-dar* a little flag on the house-top on which benedictions are inscribed.

བླ་དྭགས *bla-dbags* 1. अभिवचन (རྣམ་གྲངས) [denomination]*S.* 2. in *Gram.* 'a primitive word, an abstract noun' (*Sch.*).

བླ་ན *bla-na* above, over, on the top. བླ་ན་མེད་པ *bla-na med-pa* अनुत्तर having nothing higher over it, the uppermost, the very highest, *e.g.*, བྱང་ཆུབ *byañ-chub*, ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* and the like, frq. བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་ལམ *bla-na me-pahi lam* अनुत्तरमार्ग the highest path or supreme way to salvation.

བླ་བྲང་ *bla-brañ* formerly a lama's residence, but now in Tibet, especially in Tsang,=Grand Lama's residence and place of business called Labrang Gyal tshan thon-po.

བླ་བྲེས *bla-bres*, v. བླ་རེ *bla-re.*

བླ་མ *bla-ma* नियामक, गुरु the upper one, the higher one; and hence, an upper monk or lama—a term sometimes loosely applied to all fully-qualified inmates of a monastery, but is more correctly the designation of the head ge-long only or, in large monasteries, of the chief teachers and more learned monks. Some have seen a close connection between the word *bla-ma* and the Hindu terms Brahman (one who possesses divine knowledge) and Brah-ma (the highest deity of the Hindus); believing the Tibetan appellation to owe its origin to one of those Hindu terms. To show the importance of the lama a well-read Buddhist once remarked: བླ་མ་མེད་པའི་གོང་རོལ་ན་སངས་རྒྱས་བྱ་བའི་མིང་ཡང་མེད previous to the lama even the name of Buddha did not exist; and སྐལ་པ་སྟོང་གི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱང་བླ་མ་དག་ལ་རྟེན་ནས་འདུག also the 1000 Buddhas of 1000 ages depend on the lamas. Another made the བླ་མ greater by explaining that བླ meant soul or life and མ mother, hence=life-mother, the all sustaining mother of the universe! Again རྒྱལ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀློང་དུ་གཅིག་པ "in the ocean of wisdom all the Buddhas are one," was said when one man tried to explain what Buddhism was. In its more general sense the term བླ་མ is defined as: he who presides over a large number of pupils and who has got past sins and defilements (*Loñ.* ན, *8*). བླ་མ་གང་དེ་ཡི་གེ་གཅིག། ཕྱིར་ལ་ཕྱག་དེ་མ་བྱས་པ། ཁྱི་ཡི་སྐྱེ་གནས་བརྒྱ་བབ་ནས (*Cāṇ.*)། he that has not saluted his lama who has taught him even one letter will after undergoing a hundred births as a dog, etc. བླ་མ་དངོས गुरुत्व, position of spiritual chief, also the lama personally. བླ་མ་མཆོག *bla-ma-mchog*, also བླ་ཆེན, the chief lama, supreme lama. བླ་སྨན་པ *bla-sman-pa* physician lama: བླ་སྨན་པར་བསྐུར *bla-sman-par bskur* (*So-rig 134*). བླ་ཆེན་མཁན་རྒྱུད *bla-chen mkhan-rgyud* the line of lamas and *mkhan-po* learned professors (*Jig. 36*), also the initiation or vow introduced by Lachen from Amdo shortly after the revival of Buddhism after the persecution by king Lañdarma. བླ་མཆོད *bla-mchod* or བླ་མ་མཆོད་པ *bla-ma mchod-pa* a yearly festival solely in honour of the lamas; བླ་མ་དང་མཆོད་གནས *bla-ma-dañ mchod-gnas* the entire body of the sainted lamas (Bodhisattva), &c., who are most worshipful. བླ་གཉན *bla-gñan* (1)=ཉེར་འཚོ उपद्रव

danger; (2)=བླ་མ་བཀའ་གཉན་པོ *ḃla-ma ḃkaḥ-gñan-po* a lama whose commands are very strict and severe.

བླ་མའི་ལྟ་ལྡན་མ *ḃla-mahi ḻta-ḻdan-ma* पुष्य-नक्षत्र; the lunar mansion called Puṣyā (*Mṅon.*).

བླ་མེད *ḃla-meḏ*=བླ་ན་མེད anuttara supreme: བླ་མེད་རྣམས་ལ anuttarebhyaḥ: to those who are supreme; also: to the followers of the *Anuttara* school of Buddhism.

བླ་མཚོ *ḃla-ṃtsho* a lake which is the abode of gods and nāgas, like the lake of Mule-ding in the province of *Choṣ-khor-ṛgyal.* ཆ་གཅིག་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་གཏད་ནས་བླ་མཚོར་བསྐོས (*A. 72*).

བླ་ཧུར *ḃla-ḥur*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* immediately, of a sudden: བླ་ཧུར་ཞལ་ཟས་གསོལ་ཏེ immediately taking his food (*Surañ. 4*).

བླ་འོག *ḃla-ḥog* 1.=སྟེང་འོག above and below, inferior and subordinate. 2. abbr. of བླ་མའི་འོག or བླ་བྲང་གི་འོག under the lama or the Labrang.

བླ་རབས *ḃla-rabṣ* hierarchy, hierarchical succession: རབ་ལ་ཕག་མོ་གྲུ་བའི་བླ་རབས the succession of the Phagmodu Lamas was the chief (*Yig. 3*).

བླ་རི *ḃla-ri*=བླ་སྲོག་གནས་སའི་རི *ḃla-ṣrog-gnaṣ sahi-ri* the hill on which one's soul rests after death or in its passage to the *Bardo.*

བླ་རེ *ḃla-re* वितान canopy.

Syn. གནམ་རྒྱན *gnam-ṛgyan*; བླ་བྲེས *ḃla-breṣ* (*Mṅon.*).

བླ་ཤིང *ḃla-çiñ*, explained thus: མིའི་བླ་སྲོག་གནས་པའི་ཤིང་ལྗོང་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བླ་རི་བླ་ལ་སོགས་པ (*Ḥbrom. 106*) the tree of life, *i.e.*, that on the existence of which depends the vitality of a person. Thus, the *Bodhi* tree at Buddha Gayā was the བླ་ཤིང *ḃla-çiñ* of king As'oka; and when by the foul incantations of a Chaṇḍālinī that tree began to wither the emperor is said to have begun losing his vitality.

བླག *ḃlag* occurs in the compounds: བད་བླག *baḏ-ḃlag*, བཙོ་བླག *ḃtso-ḃlag*, etc., v. བླག་པ *ḃlag-pa*.

བླག་པ *ḃlag-pa* pf. བླགས अवहित (S. Lex.). 1.=ཉན་པ to attend to, to hearken to; to lean towards, to permit: རྣ་བ་བླག་པ=རྣ་བ་གཏད་པ to incline one's ear to, to listen to. 2. མཆི་མ་བླག་པ to shed tears (*Jä.*). བླག་པ་མེད་པ [आभ्यवकाशिक one who remains in open space to practise religious austerity]*S.*

བླག་ཤ *ḃlag-ça* n. of a tree (*K. ko.* ག, *3*).

བླང་བ *ḃlañ-wa*, v. ལེན་པ *len-pa*. བླངས་པ *ḃlañṣ-pa* आदान, गृहीत 1. received, took, accepted (*A. K.*) 2. उद्धृत, quoted, taken from a book, etc.

བླད་པ *ḃlaḏ-pa* 1.=རིག་པ་མི་གསལ་བ thick-headed, dull, stupid. 2. or སོས་བླད་པ *soṣ-ḃlaḏ-pa* to chew, a secondary form to ལྡད་པ *ḻdaḏ-pa*.

བླན་པ *ḃlan-pa*=ལན་བླན་པ to give a reply; བླན་གཏབ་པ to retort, to answer.

བླར *ḃlar* 1. abbr. of བླ་མར. 2. used incorrectly for སླར *ṣlar*.

བླུ་བ *ḃlu-wa* pf. བླུས *ḃluṣ* to ransom, to redeem, a pawn, pledge, or security; also in mystical ceremonial; ཆོས་དང་སྐུ་འདྲ་བླུ་བ *choṣ-dañ ṣku-ḥdṛa ḃlu-wa* to buy back an image or a book.

བླུ་རིན *ḃlu-rin* price paid for the redeeming of persons or animals; ransom. As a means of gaining moral merit or of obtaining relief in sickness, a price is given by wealthy persons to butchers or fishermen to rescue from death animals or fish about to be slain or caught. This

བླུ་རིན་ is also termed སློག་བླུ. བླུ་རིན་ལ་བཏང་ ḇlu-rin-la ḇtaṅ polite expression used to indicate selling an image or any property belonging to a lama or great personage or anything of a sacred nature.

བླུག་ཀོང་ ḇlug-koṅ = འདོད་ལྡན་ ḥdoḏ-ḻdan (M̱ṅon.).

བླུག་པ ḇlug-pa (pf. བླུགས ḇlugs̱, fut. བླུག ḇlug, imp. བླུག ḇlug or བླུགས ḇlugs̱) 1. to pour into a pot, to fill. 2. v. ལྡུད་པ ḻduḏ-pa. བླུགས་སྐུ ḇlugs̱-s̱ku molten image; བླུགས་པར ḇlugs̱-par casting mould; བླུགས་མ ḇlugs̱-ma cast metal, statues, relievo (cf. འབུར་བ); དགང་བླུགས ḏgaṅ-ḇlugs̱, a large spoon to fill with, ཇ་བླུགས ja-ḇlugs̱ urn-shaped teapot; སྤྱི་བླུགས s̱pyi-ḇlugs̱ v. སྤྱི་བོ s̱pyi-ḇo; མར་བླུགས mar-ḇlugs̱ oil-pitcher; བླུགས་གཟར ḇlugs̱-ḡzar ladle with a long handle to pour clarified butter in the sacrificial fire.

བླུད་པ ḇluḏ-pa 1. = ལྡུད་པ ḻduḏ-pa to pour out: མི་ལ་ཇ་བླུད་པ mi-la ja-ḇluḏ-pa to pour out tea to a man; རྟ་ལ་ཆུ་བླུད ṟta-la chu-ḇluḏ to pour out water into a pail or bucket for a horse. 2. to offer: བཙུན་མོ་ལ་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཆང་བླུད offered intoxicating drink to the lady or queen (H̱brom. 52). 3. sbst. release, ransom, esp. in religious ceremonies where effigy of a sickman is offered to demons to effect a cure, *i.e.*, the effigy is the substitute or ransom for the man; also in other rites, etc.: འཆི་བདག་གཤིན་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་བླུད་དང་གཏོར་མ་འདི་འབུལ་གྱིས let this ransom and torma be offered to king Shinje the lord of death! 4. परिशिष्ट; remainder, anything left. བླུད་བྱིན ḇluḏ-byin = རིན་བྱིན rin-byin giving the price of, the worth: རབ་འབྲིང་དགུའི་ཡང་རབ་བདུན་རྙེད་ནས་དེ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཕ་མ་ལ་བླུད་བྱིན་ཏེ having obtained the best seven out of the many good and tolerable things he presented them to his parents (*A. 67*).

བླུན་པ ḇlun-pa or བླུན་པོ ḇlun-po जड adj. dull, foolish, stupid; sbst. fool, zany. བླུན་པོའི་ལུགས foolery, fool's opinion, expressions frq. used in scientific works to define antagonistic views (*Jä.*); དགེ་བ་མི་བྱེད་པའི་མི་ནི་བླུན་པོ་ཡིན the man who does not do works of virtue is a fool; བླུན་པོ་ཆོས་ལ་མི་དགའ་ཞིང་ ḇlun-po chos̱-la mi-ḏgaḥ-shiṅ fools do not take delight in religion (*K. d.* ཧ, *351*). བླུན་གཏམ ḇlun-ḡtam = ཀླུགས་གཏམ foolish talk (M̱ṅon.); བླུན་པོ་གླིང་ ḇlun-po-gliṅ the fool's park, n. of a grove near Lhasa (Ṟtsii.). བླུན་པོ་ཉིད जडता stupidity, foolishness; བླུན་ཚིག ḇlun-ṯshig = བླུན་གཏམ ḇlun-ḡtam.

བླུས ḇlus̱, v. བླུ་བ ḇlu-wa.

བླུས་མ ḇlus̱-ma anything ransomed.

བློ ḇlo प्रज्ञा, बुद्धि, मति, धी (*A. K. 1-2*), the mind, the heart, together with the primary mental operations; is the general word, though the terms སེམས or ཡིད are alleged as more correctly = mind, རིག་པ intellect, ཤེས་པ consciousness, but all are put as synonymous to བློ ḇlo. Acc. to M̱ṅon. ḇlo signifies a broad heart (སེམས་ཡངས་པ) also བདག་ཉིད་ཆེ a generous self or soul, magnanimity. It should be particularly noted that བློ is placed, often pleonastically, before a large number of verbs denoting mental operations of all kinds. This will be illustrated in subsequent articles subsidiary to the present article, *e.g.*, ḇlo ḡtoḏ-pa to rely upon. We merely append བསམ་པ་ཡངས་པ་བློའི་འགྱུར་བ་སྣ་ཚོགས་སོ་སོའི་མིང་ or the enumeration of the terms which express the different states and functions of the mind, which will illustrate the comprehensive application of the term བློ ḇlo:—བློ་འབྱིད་གཏམ་དགའ, ཡིད་བརྟན་མེད, བག་མེད, ཤེས་བཞིན་མེད, དགོངས་པ,

འདུན་པ, བསམ་པ, བརྒྱལ་བ, དྲན་པ་ཉམས, སྙིང་སྟོབས, བརྟུལ་ཕོད, གཡུལ་ངོར་བརྟན, བར་དུ་སོང་, བརྗེད་པ, བསྐྱེད་པ, མི་བརྗེད, འཛིན་ནུས, དྲན་པ་བཟང་, རྣམ་པར་མི་དཔྱོད, བབ་ཆོལ, གཞིག་བརྟག་པ, རྣམ་པ་དཔྱོད, ངེས་པར་རྟོག, ངེས་པར་སེམས, བརྟག་དཔྱད, རྣམ་དཔྱད, རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ, སྐྱོན་འཛིན, སྐྱོན་ལ་རྟོག་པ, ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྣམ་འགྱུར, སྐྱོང་བ, ཉམས་སྐྱོང་, ཚོར་བ, བརྟག་པ, གོ་བ, རྟོགས་པ, ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པ, རིག་པ, ཤེས་པ, ཀུན་རྩུབ་པོ, དགོངས་ཅན, དོན་གཞན་ལེན, འགྱོད་པ, རྗེས་སུ་གདུང་, རྗེས་སུ་གཅགས, ཕྱི་ནས་གདུང་, རང་སྐྱོན་འགེབས, འཆབ་པར་གྲགས (*Mñon.*).

The rendering of བློ in the foregoing paragraph may be considered adequate in that it is a definition which is intended to embrace the mind and all its direct operations. We shall, however, for greater perspicuity, proceed to embody in the present paragraph the differentiation of meanings which Jäschke has attached to the word. He distinguishes: (1) the intellectual power in man, understanding: *blo-rno-wa* talented, gifted; བློ་ཆེན་པོ *blo-chen-po* of great mental abilities *C.*; བློ་གསལ་ཏེ *blo-gsal-te* of a clear understanding; ཤེས་པའི་བློ *çes-pahi-blo* sagacity, intelligence, judgment; བློ་རྒྱ *blo-rgya* comprehensive intellectual power; བློ་མྱུར་ཤིང་ *blo-myur-shiñ* being of quick comprehension, sharp; བློ་རབ *blo-rab*—འབྲིང་ *hbriñ*—དམན་པ *dman-pa* of sound, moderate, weak intellect or mental faculty *Mñg.* (the last expression is frq. used in modestly speaking of one's self); བློ་བག *blo-bag* narrow-minded, weak in intellect; ཁྱོད་ནི་བློ་ནོར་རོ *khyod-ni blo-nor-ro* you are mistaken; *blo-na hbab* 'I understand' (*Sch.*). (2) thought, memory: བློ་ཤེད *blo-çed* memory; ཆོས་དང་ཡི་གེ་ལ་བློ་འདུག་པ to direct one's thoughts to religion and to learning; བློ་ལ་སྦྱོར་བ *blo-la sbyor-wa* to impress on the mind, inculcate; བློ་བཞུགས་པ *blo-bshugs-pa* what is retained by, treasured up in, the memory; བློ་ལ་བཟུང་བ *blo-la bzuñ-wa* to learn by heart (*Glr.*). (3) sentiment, disposition, desires: *blo-dkar* sincere disposition; བློ་ལ་འདོད་པ *blo-la hdod-pa* to desire; བློ་འདུན་པ *blo-hdun-pa* interest, concern, བློ་ཅན inclined to, བྱེད་པའི་བློ་ཅན་དེ he that has a mind, is disposed to sacrifice (*Dzl.*), རང་བདེ་བར་འདོད་པའི་བློ་མེད་པར without any regard to his own welfare (*Thgy.*); བློ་ཉེ་བ *blo-ñe-wa* friendly, amiable; བློ་མང་ fanciful, fickle; བློ་མ་བསད་པ *blo ma-bsad-pa* or བློ་མ་རྫོགས་པ *blo ma-rdsogs-pa* wishes unfulfilled; བློ་དམན *blo-dman* mean-spirited, low-minded.

བློ་སྐྱེལ་བ *blo-skyel-wa* to depend upon, to rely on (*Jä.*).

བློ་ཁེལ་བ *blo-khel-wa* worthy of confidence, trustworthy: བློ་ཁེལ་ཤིང་བསྒྱུར་གོང་ན་མེད being reliable, there was no changing of opinion (*Khrid. 188*).

Syn. ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *yid-ches-pa*; བློ་གདུད་པ *blo-gdud-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བློ་ཁོག་ཆེ *blo-khog-che* = བློ་ཁོག་ཡངས *blo-khogs-yañs* broad-hearted, generous; confident, intrepid, undaunted.

བློ་གེལ་བ *blo-gel-wa* to hope (*Sch.*).

བློ་གྲོས *blo-gros* = ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* (*Mñon.*). मेधा, बुद्धि, मति wisdom; sense, understanding, intellect; བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱིས་ཤེས་བྱ *blo-gros-kyis çes-bya* what is to be discerned by the understanding; བློ་གྲོས་དང་ལྡན་པ *blo-gros-dañ ldan-pa* or བློ་གྲོས་ཅན *blo-gros-can* sensible, judicious; བློ་གྲོས་ལྡན་པ་ཚིག་གཅིག་གིས་ཚིག་བརྒྱ་དག་ནི་ཤེས་པར་འགྱུར to know one word full of wisdom is to know one hundred ordinary words (*K. d.* ལ, *1, 367*). བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི་གཏེར *blo-gros-kyi gter* (*K. d.* ཁ, *325*), བློ་གྲོས་རྒྱ་མཚོས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *blo-gros rgya-mtshos shus-pahi mdo* (*K. d.* ན) are sûtras. བློ་གྲོས་ངན་པ *blo-gros-ñan-pa* one whose views have become perverted; བློ་གྲོས་ཆུང་ངུ *blo-gros chuñ-ñu* of little understanding; བློ་གྲོས་ཆེན་པོ *blo-gros chen-po* **महामति**; of much sense, of an excellent understanding;

ལ

བློ་གྲོས་བརྟན་པ *blo-gros brtan-pa* of strong commonsense; བློ་གྲོས་ཟད་པ विमति understanding exhausted. བློ་གྲོས་མེད *blo-gros-med* unintelligent, injudicious; བློ་གྲོས་མི་ཟད་པས་བསྟན་པ་ཞེས་པའི་མདོ n. of a Sûtra (*K.d.* པ, *24*). བློ་གྲོས་མི་ཟད་པས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ (*K. ko.* ཅ, *299*). བློ་གྲོས་མོངས་པ an obscured understanding; བློ་གྲོས་ཞན་པ *blo-gros shan-pa* of inferior intellect. བློ་གྲོས་བཟང་པོ *blo-gros bzañ-po* सुमेधा:; n. of a fabulous mountain situated to the north of northern ocean (*K. d.* ར, *288*).

བློ་གླིང་ *blo-gliñ* = བློ་གསལ་གླིང་ *blo-gsal-gliñ* n. of a section of the Daipung monastery (*Rtsii. 7*).

བློ་དགོས་སེལ་ཁྱད *blo-dgos sel-khyad* the question of the fulfilment of one's plans or intentions (*Yig. k*).

བློ་རྒྱ་ཆུང་ *blo-rgya-chuñ* = བློས་མ་ལྕིབས་པ *blos-ma-lcibs-pa* not magnanimous, of contracted views, illiberal. བློ་རྒྱས་པ = བློ་བརྟན་པ

བློ་ངན *blo-ñan* = སེམས་ངན *sems-ñan* bad hearted, evil minded (*Pag. 300*).

བློ་ཆུང་བ *blo-chuñ-wa* timid, vacillating, wavering, not of fixed purpose.

Syn. སྤོབས་པ་ཞན *spobs-pa-shan*; ཞུམ་པ *shum-pa*; མི་བརྟན་པ *mi-brtan-pa*; སྲབ་པ *srab-pa*; བག་འཁུམས་པ *bag-hkhums-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བློ་ཆུད་ཟོས *blo-chud-zos* उन्मना: an absent-minded negligent person; lazy.

བློ་གཏོད་པ *blo-gtod-pa* to rely on, confide in: བློ་གཏོད་ཐུབ་པ་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག (*A. 114*).

Syn. ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *yid-ches-pa*; བློ་ཁེལ་བ *blo-khel-wa* (*Mñod.*).

བློ་སྟོབས *blo-stobs* 1. courage. 2. in *W.* generosity, magnanimity. 3. fortitude.

བློ་དོགས་སེལ་ཆེད *blo-dogs sel-ched* for the purpose of removing one's doubts or fears.

བློ་གདེང་ *blo-gdeñ* hope, confidence, assurance: བདག་གི་བློ་གདེང་སུ་ལ་བཅའ in whom am I to place my confidence. (*Jä.*).

བློ་འདས *blo-hdas* = སྟོང་ཉིད *stoñ-ñid* S'unyatā (acc. to *Rñiñ-ma* school).

བློ་རྡོར *blo-rdor* according to the Chinese an ounce or སྲང་ *srañ* weight of gold: སེ་བ་སུམ་ཅུ་དྲུག་ལ་བློ་རྡོར one *blo-rdor* = 36 *se-wa* (*Rtsii.*).

བློ་ལྡན་ཙི་ནྟ *blo-ldan ci-nta* the heart of a rabbit; cowardice, timidity (*Sman.*).

བློ་ལྡན་མ *blo-ldan-ma* a wise and virtuous woman (*Mñon.*).

བློ་སྣ་མང་བ *blo-sna mañ-wa Glr.* 1. having many various thoughts, being restless, flighty, giddy. 2. *W.* disposition, turn of mind.

བློ་ཕུགས *blo-phugs* innermost heart; དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་བློ་ཕུགས་གཏོད (*Hbrom. 41*) to give the innermost heart to the Three Holies *i.e.* to have faith in them.

བློ་བ *blo-pa* 1. vb to be able = ནུས་པ: ཁྱོད་མ་བློ་ན *khyod ma-blo-na* if you cannot. 2. sbst. = བློ *blo* frq. used by *Mil.* for the sake of the rhythm (*Jä.*).

བློ་བ *blo-wa* प्रज्ञान wisdom (*S. Lex.*)

བློ་བུར *blo-bur* = གློ་བུར *glo-bur* अकस्मात् sudden, suddenly: ཁྱོད་དེ་རིང་གི་དད་པ་བློ་བུར་ཡིན thy present faith is but just sprung up. བློ་བུར་དུ་འོངས आगन्तुक, आगमक comes all on a sudden; a guest.

བློ་འབྱོངས་པ *blo-hbyoñs-pa* in རྟོགས་པ་ལ་རྟོག་པ་བསྟན་ཏེ་མཉམ་པ་ཉིད་ལ་བློ་འབྱོངས་པ་ཟུང་ (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *32*).

བློ་མ [illegible] [1. the anus. 2. intelligence]*S.*

བློ་མང་བ *blo-mañ-wa*, v. བློ *blo* (3), one who thinks many things at a time but does very little. The Tib. proverb says: བློ་མང་བའི་དོན་མི་འགྲུབ། ཞུ་བ་མང་བའི་ལས་མི་འགྲུབ། one who wishes to do many things cannot fulfil

any; the work of one who has many plans is not accomplished.

བློ་རྩ་གསར་རྙེད་ *blo-rtsa gsar-rñed* resuming a question after much deliberation (*Yig. k.*).

བློ་གཙང་ *blo-gtsañ* = ཤེས་རབ་ཅན་ *çes-rab-can* a wise and learned person.

བློ་བཟང་ *Blo-bzañ* (noble-minded) is a very common personal name throughout Tibet and Mongolia, often sounded: *Lob-sang*. Is a name which has been borne by several of the Dalai Lamas and is attached to the present ruler of Lhasa. བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ་ *blo-bzañ grags-pa* सुमतिकीर्त्ति the name of Tsongkhapa by which he is known all over Tibet. བློ་བཟང་པོ་ *blo-bzañ-po* a name of the son of Kāmadeva the god of love (*Mñon.*).

བློ་ཟློག་པ་ *blo-zlog-pa* to subtract, to draw off, divert, dissuade from (*Jä.*).

བློ་ཡི་གཏེར་ *blo-yi-gter* = འཇམ་དབྱངས་ *Hjam-dbyañs* an epithet of Mañjus'rī, also of Sarasvatī (*Mñon.*).

བློ་ཡོ་བ་ *blo-yo-wa* prob. བློ་གཡོ་བ་ *blo-gyo-wa* a wavering weak mind: གང་གིས་རྟག་ཏུ་ཆང་བསྟེན་པ། དེ་ཡི་བློ་ནི་མ་བརྟན་ཞིང་། བློ་ཡོ་བ་ལ་ཆོས་མེད་དེ whosoever is continually addicted to beer, his mind becomes unsettled and his vacillating mind has no religion (*K. du.* ༣, *51*).

བློ་བརླུག་ *blo-brlug* = གྲོགས་པོ་མི་བརྟན་པ་ *grogs-po mi-brtan-pa* a fickle-minded friend (*Ñag. 64*).

བློ་བཤས་ *blo-bças* occurs in སྨིན་བདག་དད་ཅན་བསྟན་ དོན་ལར་རྒྱ་ཅན་གྱི་རིགས་བློ་བཤའ་མི་ཡོང་བའི་ཆེད (*Yig. k.*).

བློ་ལྷགས་ *blo-lhags* = སེམས་གང་ཤར་ *sems-gañ-çar* as it occurs to one's mind, according to one's own sweet will: བློ་ལྷགས་དོན་མེད་ཀྱི་དོན་དང་ work which is foolish and suggested according to one's wishes (*D. çel. 7*).

+ བློས་མ་ལྕིབས་པ་ *blos ma-lcibs-pa* = བློ་རྒྱ་ཆུང་བ་ *blo-rgya chuñ-wa* extremely little-minded.

བློང་བ་ *bloñ-wa* = ཡི་མུག་ or སེམས་རྨུགས་ *sems-rmugs* a dull person, thick-head, unintelligent.

+ བློན་ *blon Lex.* = གྲོས་ advice, counsel: བློན་འདེབས་པ་ *blon-hdebs-pa* or འབེབས་པ་ *hbebs-pa* = ཆོས་སྟོན་ནམ་གྲོས་འདེབས་པ་ to give advice, to counsel; to give religious instructions; acc. to *Cs.* to make arrangments.

བློན་པོ་ *blon-po* सचिव, अमात्य, परिषायक, मन्त्रिन् a state-officer, generally of high rank: གསལ་ཚིག་བློ་ནི་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས། ལུགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས་དག་ལ་མཁས། ངག་འཇམ་སྤྱོད་པར་བྱེད་པ་སྟེ། རྒྱལ་པོའི་བློན་པོ་དེ་འདྲས་བྱ one of clear mode of expression and cultured mind, learned in works of ethics and political economy, of polite language and behaviour, should be the king's officer. The concerns of a *blonpo*-minister are four according to the code of political duties: སྐུ་ཡི་རིམ་གྲོ་ནང་གི་ཁ་གསོ་དང་། ཕྱི་ཡི་ཆབ་སྲིད་བསྐྱང་དང་འབངས་ཚོགས་ཆེ religious services of the sacred images, attending to the domestic affairs of the sovereign, state business, and the welfare of subjects (*D. çel. 14*). བཀའ་བློན་ *bkah-blon* अमात्य high officer of state, minister, particularly at the present day the four ministers (laymen) who with the Desi or Gyal-tshab form the privy-council of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa; ཁྲིམས་བློན་ *khrims-blon* minister of justice, officer of justice; ཆོས་བློན་ *chos-blon* (opp. to བདུད་བློན་ *bdud-blon*) an orthodox minister who observes the religion of Buddha; སྤྱི་བློན་ *spyi-blon* chief officer; ཕྱི་ནང་བར་གསུམ་གྱི་བློན་པོ high officials whose duty it is to look to political concerns, household affairs, and the welfare of the subject; དམག་བློན་ *dmag-blon* military officer, ཡུལ་བློན་ *yul-blon* civil officer.

Syn. བཀའ་དབང་ *bkah-dbañ*; གྲོས་ཀྱི་སྣོད་ *gros-gyi-snod*; བློ་ལྡན་ *blo-ldan*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ་ *khrims-kyi kha-lo-pa*; མདུན་ན་འདུན་ *mdun-na-hdun*; སྣ་ཆེན་པོ་ *sna-chen-po*; གཞུང་ལུགས་འཛིན་པ་ *gshuñ-lugs hdsin-pa* (*Mñon.*).

དབག་པ་ *dbag-pa* or དབགས་ *dbags* v. དབོག་པ་ *dbog-pa* = གོས་པ་ *gos-pa* covered: སྐྱོན་གྱིས་དབགས་ *skyon-gyis-dbags* covered: with fault, guilty, implicated in crime (*Ñag. 51*).

དབའ *dbah* 1. an expression of approval, well done! ཁྱོད་རང་དབའ་དག་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན་ you have done well! 2. a billow, wave. དབའ་ཀློང་ *dbah-kloñ* or དབའ་རླབས་ *dbah-rlabs* waves, billows (*Mñon.*). དབའ་ཀློང་འཁྲུག་ (མཚོ) कुलंकष n. of a large lake. དབའ་རླབས་སྐྱེས་ *dbah-rlabs-skyes* = ཆུའི་ཟེགས་མ་ *chuhi-zegs-ma* sea-foam, scum on water (*Mñon.*). དབའ་རླབས་ཅན་མ་ *dbah-rlabs can-ma* = འབབ་ཆུ་ *hbab-chu* a hill-torrent, a rapid mountian stream (*Mñon.*).

Syn. རྦ་ཀློང་ *rba-kloñ*; ཆུའི་རྦ་རླབས་ *chuhi-rba-rlabs*; དབའ་སྐྱ་ *dbah-skya* whitish waves; དབའ་ཚུབ་ *dbah-tshub* (*Mñon.*).

དབའ་ཁྲི་གཟིགས་ *Dbah-khri-gzigs* the first Tibetan who entered monastic life by renouncing the world when the order of Bhikshu was introduced into Tibet under king ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེའུ་བཙན་ *Khri-sroñ ldehu-btsan* (*So-rig. 117*).

དབང་ *dwañ*, occasionally དབང་བ་ *dwañ-wa*, वश, शाक 1. power, ability, capability; position of power: དབང་དགེ་འདུན་ལ་གནང་ he granted great powers to the priest-hood; བསྡད་དབང་མེད་ *bsdad-dwañ-med* it is not in my power to stay; སྡོད་དབང་མེད་པར་ not being able to wait; རང་དབང་མེད་དུ་ or རང་དབང་མེད་པར་ involuntarily; དབང་མེད་དུ་མཆི་མ་འཛེར་དུ་འཇུག་པ་ to cause one involuntarily to weep; དབང་མེད་དུ་འཆོལ་བ་ *dwañ-med-du hchol-wa* to make a person powerless, དབང་དུ་འགྱུར་བ་ to get into another's power, to be overpowered; དབང་དུ་གྱུར་པ་ became subjected; དབང་དུ་སྡུད་པ་ to bring under one's power. Ten mystic powers of Bodhisattwas: ཚེ་ལ་དབང་བ་ आयुर्वशिता power over the length of one's own life; སེམས་ལ་དབང་བ་ चित्तवशिता power at one's own pleasure to enter into any meditation; ཡོ་བྱད་ལ་ परिष्कार वशिता to shower down provisions for the support of creatures; ལས་ལ་དབང་ कर्मवशिता to mitigate their punishments for sins; མོས་པ་ལ་དབང་བ་ अधिमुक्तिवशिता to change one object into another according to pleasure; སྐྱེ་བ་ལ་ *skye-wa-la* उपपत्ति वशिता to effect one's own rebirth into the external world, without danger of being infected by its sin; སྨོན་ལམ་ལ་དབང་བ་ *smon-lam-la dwan-wa* प्रणिधान वशिता to see every prayer for the welfare of others fulfilled; རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་ལ་དབང་བ་ *rdsu-hphrul-la* ऋद्धिवशिता to exhibit wonderful feats for bringing about the conversion of others (into Buddhism); ཡེ་ཤེས་ལ་དབང་བ་ ज्ञानवशिता to understand all writings, on religion; ཆོས་ལ་ धर्मवशिता to convey the publication of religion to all creatures at the same time and in every language (*K. d.* ཛ, *170*) and (*K. d.* ཇ, *51*). ཕྱི་ནང་གསང་བའི་དབང་བསྐུར་བ་ to convey to one the power of སྣང་བ་མཐའ་ཡས་ or Amitābha, namely, consecration; which is of four kinds:—(1) བུམ་པའི་དབང་ consecration by the religious of the pot of life; (2) གསང་བའི་དབང་ mystical consecration; (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་དབང་ consecration by divine knowledge; (4) ཚིག་གི་དབང་ consecration by holy words or expressions.

དབང་བསྐུར་བ་ *dwañ-bskur-wa*, v. སྐུར་བ་ *skur-wa* अभिषेक, अभिषिञ्च to consecrate, anoint with royalty, &c.

དབང་གིས་ *dwañ-gis* postp.: by, by dint of, by means of, in virtue of, in consequence of, *e.g.*, ལས་ཀྱི་ of former actions

ང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་དབང་གིས from or in consequence of pride.

དབང་བསྐུར་རི *Dwaṅ-bskur-ri* also called དགའ་ལྡན་དབང་བསྐུར་རི *Dgah-ldan dwaṅ bskur-ri* a hill east of Lhasa so styled because king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* was consecrated with water obtained therefrom (*Loṅ.* ར, *5*).

དབང་ཁམ་དཀར་པོ *dwaṅ-kham dkar-po* = ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* the semen virile (*Mṅon.*).

དབང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *dwaṅ-gi rgyal-po* = ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་པོ *yid-bshin nor-po* चिन्तामणि the fabulous wishing gem (*Yig. k. 62*).

དབང་སྒོ་གསལ་བའི་ཆོ་ག *dwaṅ-sgo gsal-wahi cho-ga* the rites or religious observances for making an object or person fit to be consecrated or ordained; དབང་གྲལ *dwaṅ-gral* the row of those that are ordained or consecrated (*Jä.*).

དབང་སྔོན *dwaṅ-sṅon* इन्द्रनील the sapphire.

དབང་ཆེན *dwaṅ-chen* महेन्द्र met. running-water; also the god of water, also Indra; an epithet of Paraçu-Rāma (*Mṅon.*). དབང་ཆེན་གེ་ཁོད *dwaṅ-chen-ge-khod* a Bon deity opp. to ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *phyag-na rdo-rje* Vajrapāṇi of the Buddhists. དབང་ཆེན་གྲོང་ *dwaṅ-chen-groṅ* = འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* cataract or hill-stream (*Mṅon.*). དབང་ཆེན་རན་པ *dwaṅ-chen ran-pa* = གཤེད་ནག *gçed-nag* (*Bon*). དབང་ཆེན་སྡེ *dwaṅ-chen-sde* n. of a legendary king said to have been Buddha in one of his previous existences (*Pag. 300*). དབང་ཆེན་མ *dwaṅ-chen-ma* an epithet of the queen of Indra (*Mṅon.*). དབང་ཆེན་མཚན *dwaṅ-chen-mtshan* = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the great ocean (*Mṅon.*).

དབང་རྟ་བརྒྱད *dwaṅ-rta-brgyad* = རྟ་མཆོག་བརྒྱད *rta-mchog-brgyad* the eight miraculous horses near Lake Mapham seen in a vision by the son of Emperor Chehu Wang who first dreamt of the birth of Buddha in a realm to the west (*Loṅ.* ར, *2*).

དབང་རྟེན་ལྔ *dwaṅ-rten-lṅa* the five organs of power:—ནམ་མཁའི་རྟེན *nam-mkhahi-rten* the heart; རླུང་གི་རྟེན *rluṅ-gi-rten* the lungs; མེའི་རྟེན *mehi-rten* liver; ཆུའི་རྟེན *chuhi-rten* the bladder; ས་ཡི་རྟེན *sa-yi-rten* the spleen (*D.R.*).

དབང་ཐང་ *dwaṅ-thaṅ* 1. might, = མངའ་ཐང་ *mṅah-thaṅ*. 2. भाग, भाग्य, luck, destiny, fate, the destiny of any creature consequent on former actions. དབང་ཐང་མེད་པ may imply: having no particular destiny (*Jä.*); དབང་ཐང་ཆེ་བ = སྐལ་བ་ཆེ महाभाग, सौभाग्य [great fortune]*S.*

དབང་ཐོབ་པ *dwaṅ-thob-pa* to get power, to be powerful: ཤང་པོའི་བུ་སྨན་ཆེན་པོ་བློན་པོར་བཙུག་ན་དབང་ཐོབ་པར་འགྱུར་རོ (*K. du.* ད, *261*) if you appoint *Sman-chen-po* the son of *S'aṅ-po* he will rise to great power.

དབང་དུ་གྱུར་བ *dwaṅ-du-gyur-wa* to be subservient to, to be obedient to = བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa-bshin ñan-pa* to listen to or act as directed or ordered; དབང་དུ་གྱུར་པ *dwaṅ-du gyur-pa* वशमागत: subdued, brought or come under one's power (*A. K.*).

དབང་དུ་བྱེད་པ *dwaṅ-du byed-pa* = དབང་དུ་སྡུད་པ (*Mṅon.*).

དབང་དུ་ཤོར་ན *dwaṅ-du çor-na* used as postp. c. genit. = with respect to, as regards, in reference to, as concerning; དབང་དུ་སོང་ན id.

དབང་འདུས *Dwaṅ-hdus* n. of a district in Tsang; དབང་འདུས་རྫོང་ *Dwaṅ-hdus-Rdsoṅ* n. of the fort of that place (*Rtsii.*).

དབང་ལྡན *dwaṅ-ldan* 1. mighty, powerful. 2. a king sprung from the patriarch king of Tibet *Ye-smon rgyal-po* (*J. Zaṅ.*). 3. a village in Tsang famous for carpet manufacture. 4. sym. fig.: eleven (*Ya-sel. 54*).

དབང་ལྡན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས *dwaṅ-ldan-gyi phyogs* or དབང་པོའི་ཕྱོགས इन्द्रकोण the north-east quarter.

དབང་ལྡན་མ *ḏwañ-ḻdan-ma* a kind of presentation scarf (*S. kar. 179*).

དབང་ལྡན་མེ་ཏོག *ḏwañ-ḻdan me-tog* n. of a flower and also that of a world of Bon mythology (*G. Bon.*). དབང་ལྡན་མེ་ཏོག་མེ་འོད་གསལ *ḏwañ-ḻdan me-tog me-ẖoḏ-gsal* a fancied world believed to exist to the west of this world (*G. Bon.*).

དབང་པོ I: *dwañ-po* इन्द्र powerful, the mighty one, a ruler, lord or sovereign, esp. divine rulers and Indra. རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོ जिनेन्द्र the supreme *Jina* or conqueror; ཐུབ་པའི་དབང་པོ मुनीन्द्र the highest or the greatest of the sages. དབང་པོའི་དགྲ *dwañ-poẖi ḏgra* the Asura—the enemies of Indra (*M̱ñon.*).

དབང་པོ II: 1. इन्द्रिय the organs of sense. དབང་པོའི་རིམ་པ་གསུམ *dḇañ-poẖi rim-pa-g̱sum* इन्द्रियत्रैमात्रता are: (1) དབང་པོ་རྟུལ་པོ *dḇañ-po ṟtul-po* मृद्विन्द्रिय [dull sense-organs]*S.* (2) དབང་པོ་འབྲིང་པོ *dḇañ-po ẖbriñ-po* मध्यमेन्द्रिय [sense-organs of middle power]*S.* (3) དབང་པོ་རྣོན་པོ *dḇañ-po ṟnon-po* 'तीक्ष्णेन्द्रिय [sharp sense-organs]*S.* དབང་པོ་ལྔ *dḇañ-po-ḻña* the five organs of sense: མིག *mig* eyes, རྣ་བ *ṟna-wa* ears, སྣ *ṣna* nose, ལུས *luṣ* body, and ལྕེ *ḻce* tongue; also དབང་པོའི་སྒོ་ལྔ *dwañ-poẖi ṣgo-ḻña* five immaterial transcendental senses of Buddha which are in unison with his five powers or སྟོབས་ལྔ་ *ṣtobṣ-ḻña*. In natural philosophy six organs of sense frq. are mentioned, मनस् being added as the sixth; medical writings also treat of དབང་པོ་དགུ *dwañ-po-ḏgu* or དབང་པོ་སྒོ་ངག *dwañ-po ṣgo-ñag*, v. བུ་ག *bu-ga*. 2. the male genitals = ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-ṟtagṣ* (*M̱ñon.*). 3. intellectual powers: དབང་པོ་རྣོན་པོ *dwañ-po ṟnon-po* of acute intellect, དབང་པོ་རྟུལ་པོ *dwañ-po ṟtul-po* of dull intellect; དབང་པོ་ཉམས *dwañ-po-ñamṣ* the senses are weakened, become dull (*Med.*); དབང་པོ་གསོ་བ *dwañ-po gso-wa* to gladden, strengthen, revive, the senses (*Mil.*). དབང་པོའི་ཡུལ *dwañ-poẖi-yul* = མངོན་སུམ *m̱ñon-sum* प्रत्यक्ष the sphere of cognition; anything of the senses, evident or clearly perceived.

དབང་པོ་བཀྲ་བ *dwañ-po ḇkra-wa* = གོ་དབུ་བཱ *go-pdub-bā* n. of a medicine (*M̱ñon.*).

དབང་པོ་ལྔ *dwañ-po-ḻña*: (1) the faculty of faith (དད་པའི་དབང་པོ श्रद्धेन्द्रिय); (2) the faculty of assiduity (བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ वीर्येन्द्रिय); (3) the faculty of memory (དྲན་པའི་དབང་པོ स्मृतीन्द्रिय); (4) the faculty of concentration for contemplation (ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་དབང་པོ समाधीन्द्रिय); (5) the faculty of knowledge or learning (ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ *çe-rab-kyi ḏwañ-po* प्रज्ञेन्द्रिय) (*K. d.* ཕ, *254*).

དབང་པོ་ཉམས་པ *ḏwañ-po ñamṣ-pa* 1. = old, decrepit. Syn. རྒན་པ *ṟgan-pa*; རྒས་པ *ṟgaṣ-pa*; རྒད་པོ *ṟgaḏ-po* (*M̱ñon.*). 2. སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕྱུང་བ *ṣkyeṣ-pa ẖbruṣ phyuñ-wa* one devoid of the procreative power.

དབང་པོ་ཐུལ་བ *ḏwañ-po thul-wa* संयमेन्द्रिय one who has brought his passions under his control, a Rishi, an ascetic (*M̱ñon.*).

དབང་པོའི་གནས *ḏwañ-poẖi g̱naṣ* female genitals (*M̱ñon.*).

དབང་པོ་བྱེད་པོ *ḏwañ-po-po byeḏ-po* symb. fig.: 12 (*Ya-sel. 54*).

དབང་ཁྲིད *ḏwañ-khriḏ* a manuscript letter of charms: དབང་ཁྲིད་ལྡན་བུ་དགོས་གནས་ཆེ་བ (*Yig. k.*).

དབང་པོའི་ལག་པ *ḏwañ-poẖi lag-pa* (lit. Indra's arm) a plant the viscid aromatic root of which resembles the human arm in shape.

དབང་པོའི་ཤིང་བལ *dwañ-poẖi-çiñ-bal* as met. = the rainbow or the colours of the rainbow (*M̱ñon.*).

དབང་པོའི་གསལ *dwañ-poẖi-gsal* a lamp, a light (*Ñag*).

དབང་པོར་འགྲོ *ḏwañ-por-ẖgro* = ཐིག་ལེ་ཁུ་བ semen virile, seed.

དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug* महादेव, शिव, गिरिश, ईश्वर adj. mighty. དབང་ཕྱུག་གཞན་ལས་ཆེ་བ *dwaṅ-phyug* is he who is greater than the rest. Acc. to Buddhist mythology there are two དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug* (Is'vara) the greater one the lord of the world is called དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ *dwaṅ-phyug-chen-po* (Mahes'vara) and resides on the top of mount Kailas, the lesser one guards the eastern quarter. The several names of *Dwaṅ-phyug* are:—གཙུག་ན་བླ་བ *gtsug-na-bla-wa*; མིག་གསུམ་པ त्रिलोचन; དབྱིག་ལྡན *dbyig-ldan*; བདེ་འབྱུང་ *bde-hbyuṅ*; གཡོན་གྱི་ལྷ *gyon-gyi-lha*; ཕྱུགས་བདག *phyugs-bdag*; མདུང་ཐོགས *mduṅ-thogs*; རྩེ་གསུམ་ཅན *rtse-gsum-can*; ནམ་མཁའི་སྐྲ་ཅན *nam-mkhahi skra-can*; གང་གཱ་འཛིན *gaṅ-gā-hdsin*; གྲོང་གསུམ་མཐར་བྱེད *groṅ-gsum mthar-byed*; སྲིད་པ་འཇིག *srid-pa-hjig*; མི་ཡི་ཁུ་བ *mi-yi khu-wa*; དྲན་པའི་དགྲ *dran-pahi-dgra*; གསང་བའི་བླ་མ *gsaṅ-wahi bla-ma*; སྲིད་སྲུང་འཛིན *srid-sruṅ-hdsin*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་རྒྱལ་མཚན *khyu-mchog rgyal-mtshan*; འབྱུང་པོའི་མགོན *hbyuṅ-pohi-mgon*; པགས་པའི་གོས་ཅན *pags-pahi gos-can*; མི་བཟད་མིག *mi-bzad-mig*; མགུལ་ནག་མགྲིན *mgul-nag-mgrin*; ཁྲོ་བོ་ཅན *khro-bo-can* དཔལ་མགྲིན *dpal-mgrin*; གཙུག་ཕུད་རྒྱལ *gtsug-phud-rgyal*; མཚན་འཆང་ *mtshan-hchaṅ*; འབྱུང་པོའི་དབང་པོ *hbyuṅ-pohi dwaṅ-po*; མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sṅon*; དྲག་པོ་ལྷ་ཆེན *drag-po lha-chen* (*Mṅon.*). The eight attributes of དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ are:—ཕྲ *phra*, ཡང་ *yaṅ*, རབ་ཐོབ *rab-thob*, རབ་འདོད *rab-hdod*, མཆོད་འོས *mchod-hos*, དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug*, དབང་དུ་བསྒྱུར *dwaṅ-du-bsgyur*, འདོད་དགུར་བསྒྱུར *hdod-dgur-bsgyur*.

དབང་ཕྱུག་པ *dwaṅ-phyug-pa* opulent, rich, wealthy.

Syn. ཕྱུག་ཆེན *phyug-chen*; འབྱོར་ལྡན *hbyor-ldan*; ས་ཡི་དབང་ཕྱུག *sa-yi dwaṅ-phyug* भुवनेश्वर (*Mṅon.*).

དབང་ཕྱུག་མ ईश्वरी the wife of Mahâdeva, an epithet of the goddess Durgā.

དབང་འབྱོར་བ वैभुविक [lordship]*S.*

དབང་མེད विवश [disobedient, out of power or control]*S.*

དབང་གཞུ *bwaṅ-gshu*=དབང་པོའི་གཞུ *dwaṅ-pohi-gshu* the rainbow: རྣམ་དཀར་མཛད་སྤྱོད་མཛེས་པའི་དབང་གཞུས་བརྒྱན་པ (*Yig. k. 60*).

དབང་ཡོད *dwaṅ-yod* force, violence (in Sikk.) དབང་ཡོད་ཀྱིས *dwaṅ-yod-kyis* by force. དབང་ཡོད་བཤེད *dwaṅ-yod-bçed* violence: དབང་ཡོད་བཤེད་འཁྱེར to carry away by force or violence (*Yig. k.*). དབང་ཡོད་བཤེད་ཁྱེར་བ *dwaṅ-yod bçed-khyer-wa* to take money by force, to levy blackmail.

དབང་ལག *dwaṅ-lag* ह्रन्हस्त n. of a medicinal root resembling the human hand in shape: དབང་ལག་འདྲ་བཙུད་ཁྲ་བ་དམ་རྩེའི་གཉེ (*Rtsii.*).

དབང་སྲས་མོ *dwaṅ-sras-mo* an epithet of the goddess Dolma (*Mṅon.*).

དབབ་པ fut. of འབེབས་པ आवेश, ཡེ་ཤེས་ལྷ་བུ [devotedness]*S.*

དབར *dwar*=བར *bar* between two, དགེ་འདུན་གཉིས་ཀྱི་དབར་དུ་པོ་ཏི་རེ a book (to be placed) between every two monks, *e.g.*, when a number of monks read together every two of them take leaves from one book placed before them (*Rtsii.*).

དབལ *dwal* I: 1. केतु pinnacle, spire: མེ་དབལ tongue of flame [top, summit, point, *e.g.*, of a མཚོན་རྣོན (*Glr.*); the point, or the grooves of the ཕུར་པ or exorcising dagger] *Jä.* 2.=ཤ་ཉམས *ça-ñams*, མེའི་དྲོད *mehi-drod*.

དབལ II: for བལ *bal* in Amdo dialect (*Rtsii.*).

དབལ་གྱི་ཁྲོ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ *Dwal-gyi khro-bo chen-po* n. of a Bon god (*D.R.*).

དབལ་པོ་མདུང་རྩེ་ཅན *Dwal-po Mduṅ-rtse-can* another Bon god (*D.R.*).

དབལ་བ *dwal-wa* prob. fut. of འབལ་བ *hbal-wa*.

དབལ་ཚ་བ *dwal-tsha-wa* this word is used to signify sharpness, brightness; and also spiritedness in a horse, etc.: མི་སྐྱེ་འབར་བའི་སྐྱོང་ཤིན་ཏུ་དབལ་ཚ་བ་གཏོར་ཡིན (*Khrid. 34*); དབལ་གསར་པ *dwal-gsar-pa* id.

དབལ་གསས *Dwal-gsas* an epithet of Padma Heruka of the Bon pantheon who has nine heads and eighteen arms. དབལ་གསས་མེ་འབར *dwal-gsas me-hbar* = པད་མ་ཀྱི་ལ་ཡ *Pad-ma ki-la-ya* n. of a Bon deity. དབལ་གསས་མེ་འབར *dwal-gsas me-hbar* a Bon deity = པདྨ་ཀྱི་ལ་ཡ *Pad-ma ki-la-ya* (*D.R.*).

དབུ *dwu* resp. for མགོ the head; also, = the beginning, commencement; དབུ་ཞོད a crown or royal cap. མི་མ་ཡིན་མང་པོ་ཡོད་གསུང་ནས་དབུ་ན་བཞེས་རིལ་གྱིས་གཡོགས saying that there were many present who were superhuman, he entirely covered his head with his clothes (*A. 87*). དབུ་མཛད in an assembly of priests he who first begins to recite the sacred names of Buddha, &c., so that others may follow him, is called དབུ་མཛད *dwu-mdsad* (in colloq. *umdse* or *omdse*). Hence the leader of any craft or performance is called དབུ་མཛད, which now forms a complimentary title of address for master-carpenters, tailors, painters, smiths, weavers, etc., similar to the Hindustani title *sirdar*. དབུ་མཛད་པ *dwu-mdsad-pa* to be the head, the principal person, anywhere.

དབུ་སྐོར་བ *dwu-skor-wa*, resp. of མགོ་སྐོར *mgo-skor* to cheat, deceive.

དབུ་སྐྲ *dwu-skra* resp. for སྐྲ the hair of the head.

+ དབུ་སྐྲ་ལི་བ *dwu-skra li-wa* = སྐྲ་མང་ཉིད་མ་འཐངས་པ hair that has been well arranged, not in disorder.

དབུ་བགྱིས *dwu-bgyis* = གཙོ་བགྱིས *gtso-bgyis* the chief or leading things; the principal possessions. ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཁུ་དབོན་གྱིས་དབུ་བགྱིས་པ་རྣམས (*A. 126*) all the principal possessions of the Dharma Rājas, uncle and nephew. བླ་མ་ཡི་དབུ་བགྱིས་མི་ནོར་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས all the chief things, men and properties of the Lama, were fully exhausted (*A. 128*).

དབུ་རྒྱན *dwu-rgyan* मुकुट, किरीट, मौलि ornament of the head, diadem, tiara.

Syn. གཙུག་རྒྱན *gtsug-rgyan*; གཙུག་གི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *gtsug-gi rin-po-che*; གཙུག་གི་ནོར་བུ *gtsug-gi nor-bu*; སྤྱི་བོའི་རྒྱན *spyi-bohi-rgyan*; ཅོད་པན *cod-pan*; ཕོག་ཤུ *phog-shu*; རྩེ་ཕྲན *rtse-phran*; མགོ་རྒྱན *mgo-rgyan* (*Mnon.*).

དབུ་སྔས *dwu-snas* a pillow. དབུ་སྔས་སྦྲེལ *dwu-snas-sbrel* remaining together of a teacher and his pupil: དེ་ནས་ལོ་བཅུ་གཉིས་སུ་དབུ་སྔས་སྦྲེལ་ནས་ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ then for twelve years the teacher and his pupil remaining together worked for the Mahāyāna (*A. 48*). The expression སྔས་སྦྲེལ *snas-sbrel* implies the remaining of husband and wife together in one place at night.

དབུ་ཅན *dwu-can* a letter furnished with a head or head-line at the top (called *mātrā* in Sanskrit); hence the name of the Tibetan printing character *yi-ge dwu-can*.

དབུ་ཆེན *dwu-chen* head man, chief craftsman; also high officer.

དབུ་ཆོས *dwu-chos* or དབུ་མཛད title for the chief instructor in a monastery who begins every religious service and is the chief discipliner: དབུ་ཆོས་ལ་སྐལ་འཕར་གཅིག one share more for the དབུ་ཆོས.

དབུ་རྗེ *dwu-rje* reverence, reverend, title of lamas (*Jä.*).

དབུ་རྙེད་པ *dwu-rned-pa* the beginning, a commencement; also: to be commenced.

དབུ་སྙགས་རྒྱབ་པ *dwu-snags rgyab-pa* obstinate assertion, persistent application (*Yig. k.*).

དབུ་བསྙུང་བཞེས་པ *dwu-bsñuñ bshes-pa* or དབུ་སྙུང་དང་སྦྲ་འབོར་བ resp. to swear by one's head. དབུ་མནའ་བཞེས་པ *dwu-mnah bshes-pa* = མནའ་སྐྱེལ་བ *mnah-skyel-wa* or དབུ་བསྙུང་བ to swear (*Mñon.*).

དབུ་མཐུན་དྲུང་དུ *dwu-mthun druñ-du* the resp. form of ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ *shabs-druñ-du* in the superscription of letters to high lamas.

དབུ་པཎ *dwu-pan* abbr. form of དབུ་ཞྭ་པཎ་ཆེན་རྣ་རིང་ *dwu-shwa pan-chen rna-riñ* the tall conical cap worn by the lamas during a solemn religious service, said to have been introduced from the Pandit Vihāra of Chittagong in East Bengal about 900. A.D. (*Yig. 118*).

དབུ་ཕྲེང་ *dwu-phreñ* = ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ *chuhi-lbu-wa* bubbles on water (*Mñon.*).

དབུ་འཕངས *dbu-hphañs* or དབུ་རྨོག a helmet.

དབུ་བ *dbu-wa* = ལྦུ་བ *wu-wa* फेन foam, froth; དབུ་བ་ཅན frothy; དབུ་བ་བརྡོས་པ फेनपिण्ड; ["a mass of foam," an empty idea]*S.* དབུ་བ་འབྱུང་བྱེད फेनायति it froths. དབུ་བ་རྡོས *dwu-wa-rdos* (1) bubbles of water; (2) hard breathing.

དབུ་མ *dwu-ma* 1. the principal or central artery of the body. 2. the middle course or doctrine, which endeavours to avoid the two extremes of total annihilation and immortality, also དབུ་མའི་ལམ, the Mādhyamika doctrine; དབུ་མ་པ an adherent of the middle-course doctrine (*Sch.*); དབུ་མ་སྣང་བ *dwu-ma snañ-wa* n. of a work on Mādhyamika philosophy; དབུ་མ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕྲེང་བ *dwu-ma rin-po-chehi phreñ-wa* a work on the Mādhyamika philosophy by Nāgārjuna (*A. 66*). དབུ་མའི་ལྟ་བ *dwu-mahi lta-wa* the Mādhyamika Dars'ana of the Buddhists: དབུ་མའི་ལྟ་བ་བསྒོམས་པ་དང་ he meditated on the middle path doctrine (*A. 51*).

དབུ་མེད *dwu-med* the running hand used letters, the headless character.

དབུ་རྩེ *dwu-rtse* the top or pinnacle of a temple or monastery. དབུ་རྩེ་ཐང་ *Dwu-rtse-thañ* seems to be: the courtyard of the great monastery of Sam-ye in front of the grand temple of Buddha: བྱང་ཆུབ་ཆེན་པོ་དེ་དབུ་རྩེ་ཐང་ནས་གཟིགས་པས he saw the image of the Mahā Bodhi from the central court yard (*A. 91*).

དབུ་ཡུ་མ *dwu-yu-ma* male yak and yak-cow devoid of horns: དྭ་ཙོ་ཅན་མས་ཕར་གཙུག་པར། དབུ་ཡུ་མས་རྩེར་གཙུག་པ (*Yig. k.*).

དབུ་རུ *Dwu-ru* or དབུས་རུ *Dwus-ru* the district of Lhasa: དབུ་རུ་གཡུ་རུའི་བར་གྱི་རི་རྒྱུད་འདི་ཙམ་གདའ about so much regarding the mountain chains situated between the districts of U-ru and Yu-ru (*A. 47*).

དབུག *dwug* a cavern; a hole, cavity (*Mñon.*).

དབུགས *dwugs* breath; also may = རླུང་ *rluñ* magic air or wind: སྲོག་དབུགས་རྒྱུ་བ *srog-dwugs rgyu-wa* the moving of the life-wind. (*Rtsii.*); ནང་དབུགས the wind or air that moves the bowels and moves in the veins. Most commonly = respiratory breath, respiration: དབུགས་རྔུབ་པ་དང་འབྱིན་པ *dwugs rñub-pa dañ hbyin-pa* to respire, to inhale and exhale breath; སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དབུགས་ལེན་པ to take away the breath of all beings; དབུགས་ཐུང་ short breath; དབུགས་རྫིང་བ or བརྫངས་པ shortness of breath, asthma, as a complaint of old age (*Thgy.*); དབུགས་ལྷེབ་ལྷེབ་བྱེད་པ *dwugs lheb-lheb byed-pa* to pant for breath (*Jä.*); དབུགས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཙམ་འགྱུར་མེད as quickly as possible, *i.e.*, within the fraction of a breath, not delaying even for the time required to draw a breath (*Yig. 18*). དབུགས་ཆད *dwugs-chad* stopping of the breath, losing breath; དབུགས་ཐེབ་རེལ *dwugs theb-rel* in one breath (*Sch.*); དབུགས་འདྲེན विश्वास [confidence]*S*; དབུགས་དབྱུང आश्वास [taking breath]*S.*

དབུགས་འབྱིན་བདག་ *dwugs-hbyin-bdag* an epithet of the god of wind (*Mñon.*).

དབུགས་མེད་སྲོག་ *dwugs-med-srog* as met. an egg, which is believed to have life but has not the power of breathing (*Mam.*).

+ དབུང་ *dwuñ*=དབུས मध्य the middle (*S. Lex.*).

དབུབ་པ་ *dwub-pa*, v. འབུབས་པ *hbubs-pa*.

དབུར་ *dwur* termin. of དབུ *dwu*: at the head, at first: ཚོགས་དབུར་ཕེབས་པ *tshogs-dbur phebs-pa* to preside at an assembly (generally of priests). དབུར་སྟོད་ *dwur-stod*= དབུས་རུ་སྟོད་ *dwus-ru-stod* upper *Ū*: དབུར་སྟོད་དུ་སྐྱིད་ཆུའི་ཆུ་ཕན་ཚུན་གཉིས་ཀར་ཆོས་ཉན་མང་དུ་འཚོགས་པ་ལ (*Deb.* ཀ, *45*).

དབུར་བ་ *dwur-wa* [also ཧུར་བ *hur-wa* or ཡུར་པ *yur-pa* to smooth, ཤོག་བུ *çog-bu* paper, རས *ras* woollen stuff, ག་ཤལ *gçal* a pavement] *Jä.*

དབུལ་ *dwul* fut. of ཕུལ *phul* acc. to (*Rdo. 46*).

དབུལ་པོ་ *dwul-po*=ཕོངས་པོ, दरिद्र, दुःखी, दुर्गत poor, indigent (*A. K. 51-7* v.). དབུལ་པོ་ལག་སྟོང་ *dwul-po lag-stoñ* 1. a poor man whose purse is empty. 2. n. of a (ས་བདག *sa-bdag*) monster.

དབུལ་བ་ *dwul-wa* 1. fut. of འབུལ་བ. 2. adj. poor, indigent; also, sbst. poverty, want, penury, དབུལ་བ་སེལ་བ *dwul-wa sel-wa* to relieve want (*Glr.*); དབུལ་ཕོངས *dwul-phoñs* दरिद्रता poor, a poor man, pauper; poverty.

དབུས་ *Dwus* मध्य, अन्तर, अन्तर्गत the middle, the centre. Is, particularly, the name given to the central province of Tibet wherein Lhasa the capital is situated, being known colloquially as *U*. དབུས་འགྱུར *dwus-hgyur* seems to be another name for this province or for the city of Lhasa itself; དབུས་སུ་སྐྱེས signifies one born either in Magadha or else in Lhasa; དབུས་སྐད *dwus-skad* the polished speech of Lhasa, Samye, and Yarlung; དབུས་གཙང, sounded *Ū-Tsang*, indicates the two provinces of those names conjointly.

དབུས་ཀྱུ་ *dwus-kyu* a kind of pastry (cake) made of the flour of the millet called རྒྱ་ར་འབྲུ *rgya-ra-hbru* with milk and sugar and butter.

དབུས་ཆུ་ *Dwus-chu* the river of Central Tibet called སྐྱིད་ཆུ *Skyid-chu* on which Lhasa is situated; it falls into the great Yeru Tsangpo.

དབུས་མ 1.=བར་མ मध्यम the central. 2. नायक the central dancer; དབུས་མ་པ माध्यमिक the central one, one of the Mādhyamika school of the Buddhists.

དབུས་གཙང་རུ་བཞི *Dwus-gtsañ ru-bshi* (acc. to *Loñ.* ང, *4*), a name of Tibet proper which comprises the two divisions of དབུས *Dwus*, viz. :—the valley of the *Skyid chu* called *Dwu-ru Skyid-çod* and *Gyas-ru Nam-çod*, *i.e.*, Lho-kha; and the two divisions of Tsang:—*Gtsañ-ru lag-çañ hgyed* and *Gye-ru Ñañ-chu-gshuñ* the valley of Nyang.

དབུས་ཞོ *dwus-sho*= one ounce of silver or 20 སེ་བ *se-wa* (*Rtsii.*).

དབེན་ *dwen* 1. भेद, भेदक difference, disunion: དགེ་འདུན་ལ་དབེན सङ्घभेदक one who causes dissension among the members of the congregation. But most frq. 2. गुह्य, रहः: solitary, lonely; separate, separated; secret: དབེན་ཁང་ *dwen-khañ* retreat, lonely abode, hermitage; དབེན་འགྲོ་བ *dwen-hgro-wa*= བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a voluptuous woman who lives alone (*Mñon.*); དབེན་གཏམ secret or confidential talk; དབེན་ གནས रहस्य, उपनिषद् [secret place or event] *S.*

དབེན་པ *dwen-pa* 1. a solitary place, retirement; abst. n. solitude, loneliness; in Tibet solitudes of mountains are generally implied. 2. विवेकि one who being disgusted with the miseries of a worldly life has retired into solitude. དབེན་པ་ཅན་ विवेकि one who lives in a solitary place, a hermit, recluse; solitude, loneliness. དབེན་པ་འདི་ན in this solitude; དབེན་པར་འགྲོ་བ *dwen-par hgro-wa* go into solitude; དབེན་པའི་གནས་ས *dwen-pahi gnaṣ-sa* solitary place, esp. recluse's cell; དབེན་གནས་ཆེན་པོ་ བརྒྱད་ཀྱིས earth got from the eight great hermitages, sacred places of pilgrimage in India; སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ *ṣñiñ-po med-pa*=སྙིང་པོ་དབེན་པ *ṣñiñ-po-dwen-pa* (*Jä.*).

དབོ *dwo* the eleventh constellation or lunar mansion called Uttaraphālgunī. དབོ་ཟླ་བ the 11th month of the Tibetan calendar corresponding to फाल्गुन of the Hindus (*S. Lex.*). དབོ་ཡི་ཉ་པ the full moon of the 11th month.

Syn. ཕྱི་མོ *phyi-mo*; ཉི་མའི་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *ñi-mahi lha-ldan-ma* (*Mñon.*).

དབོ་བ *dwo-wa*, v. འབོ་བ *hbo-wa.*

དབོན་པོ *dwon-po* (pr. *ömpo* or *ömbo*) nephew of a lama or a chief of Tibet; in the case of an abbot or lama of a monastery the དབོན་པོ is from his brother's side and is generally appointed to supervise the monastery; hence the supervisor of a monastery is generally styled དབོན་པོ *dwon-po*. 2. नप्तृ grandson; དབོན་སྲས id. དབོན་མ grand-daughter; མེས་དབོན ancestor and grand-child (*Glr.*); 3. a certain sect of lamas, clad in red, shorn, and married. 4. a lama skilled in astrology, who for instance, when a person dies, performs those ceremonies that serve to avert harm from the survivors (*Jä.*).

དབོར *Dwor* n. of a place in Tibet དབོར་པ a native of *Dwor* (*Loñ.* ཀ, *18*).

དབོལ་བ *dwol-wa* or རྫིང་དལ་བ *rdsiñ-dal-wa* to draw up water from a tank.

དབྱངས *dbyañṣ* 1. a vowel, དབྱངས་ཡིག id., स्वर, गीः, घोष; དབྱངས་ལྔ the five vowels are: अ *a*, इ *i*, उ *u*, ए *e*, ओ *o*, (*Situ. 59*). དབྱངས་མེད་ नखन, अनुबन्ध [an indicatory letter or syllable which is often elided but which marks some peculiarity in the inflection of the word to which it is attached]S. 2. a metrical rhyme, melodious song, tune, melody. དབྱངས་སྒྲོགས *dbyañṣ-sgrogṣ* as met.=a fly, a bee (*Mñon.*). དབྱངས་འཐེན་པ *dbyañṣ-hthen-pa* in singing to keep time; དབྱངས་ལྡན་མ a songstress with musical voice.

དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *dbyañṣ-can-ma* सरस्वती the goddess of learning of both the Hindus and the Buddhists; her different names:— ཚངས་པའི་སྲས་མོ *tshañs-pahi sraṣ-mo*; དབྱངས་ལྡན་མ *dbyañṣ-ldan-ma*; སྒྲ་དབྱངས་ལྷ་མོ *sgra-dbyañṣ-lha-mo*; སྨྲ་ལྷ་མོ *ṣmra-lha-mo*; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ལྷ་མོ *rgya-mtshohi lha-mo*; མཚོ་ལྡན་མ *mtsho-ldan-ma*; ཟླ་བའི་སྲིང་མོ *zla-wahi sriñ-mo*; ཤེར་ལྷ་མོ *çer-lha-mo*; ངག་དབང་ལྷ་མོ *ñag-dwañ lha-mo*; བློ་ཡི་གཏེར *blo-yi-gter*; རྡོ་རྗེ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ (*Mñon.*).

དབྱངས་སྙན *dbyañṣ-sñan* सुघोष, मधुघोष the cuckoo; the divine singer or songstress; *Gandharva.*

Syn. ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug*; ལྷ་ཡི་གླུ་མཁན *lha-yi glu-mkhan*; དྲི་ཟ *dri-za* (*Mñon.*).

དབྱངས་སྦེད *dbyañṣ-ṣbed*=གདམ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ (*Mñon.*).

དབྱར *dbyar* also དབྱར་ཀ *dbyar-ka* or དབྱར་ཁ the short summer of Tibet; དབྱར་དུས summer season; དབྱར་དགུན་མེད་པར without distinction of summer and winter, *i.e.*, at all times. དབྱར་སྐྱེས *dbyar-ṣkyeṣ* 'summer born'; དབྱར་ཁང་ *dbyar-khañ* the residence of Buddhist

nuns. དབྱར་ཆར་ *d̲byar-char* summer-rain. དབྱར་གྱི་རྔ་གསང་ *d̲byar-gyi r̲ña-gsañ* = as met. thunder: དགེ་བཅུའི་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་དབྱར་གྱི་རྔ་གསང་སྟོང་སྒྲོག་པ thousand drums of thunder proclaiming the religion of the ten virtues (*Yig. k. 59*). དབྱར་གྱི་ཐིག་པ *d̲byar-gyi thig-pa* drops of summer, *i.e.*, rain (*Yig. k. 13*). དབྱར་སྟོན *d̲byar-s̲ton* (དབྱར་གྱི་སྟོན་མོ) the summer festivals or entertainments (*R̲tsii.*).

དབྱར་གནས *d̲byar-gnas̲* 1. वार्षिक summer-residence in religious confinement. 2. the solitary summer-fasting of the monks; དབྱར་གནས་སུ་མ་ཞུགས་པ अवार्षिक one who has not kept up the summer vows or lent. དབྱར་གནས་ལས་ཉམས་པ छिन्नवार्षिक; id. (*S. Lex.*).

དབྱར་པ *d̲byar-pa* 1. the word is sometimes incorrectly used for གཡར་པ *gyar-pa* to borrow. 2. poplar, various kinds of which are found in Tibet. It is cultivated in Tsañg and *U*, but grows wild in Yarlung.

དབྱར་བ *d̲byar-wa* = དབྱར་ཟླ་ར་བ ज्येष्ठ the month of April-May.

དབྱར་རྩ་དགུན་འབུ *d̲byar-r̲tsa d̲byuñ-ḥbu* (lit. like grass in summer but worm-like in winter) a kind of grass which grows abundantly in Tibet, particularly in Kham. Its root is believed to be a good medicine for diseases of the bladder, and is dug up in the month of November for use. In December the root contracts until it looks like a kind of worm.

དབྱར་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ आषाढ May-June.

དབྱར་གསུམ *d̲byar-gsum* त्रिवर्षा the three months during which Buddhist monks remain confined for religious contemplation (*S. Lex.*).

དབྱི *d̲byi* (pronounced *yi*) the golden lynx. There are differentiated by natives three species of lynx in Tibet:—(1) དབྱི་དཀར *d̲byi-d̲kar* or དུང་དབྱི *duñ-d̲byi* the white lynx; (2) དབྱི་ནག *d̲byi-nag* or ལྕགས་དབྱི *lcags̲-d̲byi* the black or iron-coloured lynx; (3) དབྱི་དམར་ *d̲byi-d̲mar* or ཟངས་དབྱི *zañs̲-d̲byi* the red or copper-coloured lynx. དབྱི་ལྤགས skin of lynx (*R̲tsii.*). དབྱི་མོ *d̲byi-mo* the female of this animal; དབྱི་ཕྲུག *d̲byi-phrug* a young lynx; དབྱི་ཚང lair of the lynx. གཡུའི་སྒྲོམ་མདོ་དང་། ན་བཟའ་དབྱི་དཀར་དང་ a robe of white lynx with clasps of turquoise (*G. Bon.*).

དབྱི་གུ *d̲byi-gu* दण्ड a small stick, of དབྱིག་པ.

དབྱི་བ *d̲byi-wa* to rub or wipe out any letter, figure, or mark immediately after it has been written; also in gen., to blot out, to efface.

དབྱིག *d̲byig* or དབྱིགས = ནོར सार, वज्र, हिरण्य, वसु; more esp. a precious stone of liver colour. ནོར་དབྱིག *nor d̲byig* wealth (*Dzl.*); དབྱིག་མང་ *d̲byig-mañ* much wealth; དབྱིག་མེད poor.

དབྱིག་གི་ཁུ་བ *d̲byig-gi khu-ba* a name of river Sitā (*M̲ñon.*); དབྱིག་གི་ཆར་འབེབས an epithet of Vaiçravaṇa (*M̲ñon.*); དབྱིག་ལྡེ་བ one of the names of the Kailas mountain གངས་ཏི་སེ *Gañs̲-ti-se* (*M̲ñon.*).

དབྱིག་གུ *d̲byig-gu* हिक्का hiccough.

དབྱིག་ལྡན *d̲byig-ldan* महेश्वर an epithet of Mahes'vara (*M̲ñon.*).

དབྱིག་པ *d̲byig-pa* दण्ड a walking staff, a wand or stick = དབྱུག་པ *d̲byug-pa*. དབྱིག་པ་གཅོད་པ काष्ठीय दण्ड to cut a stick.

དབྱིག་པུ *d̲byig-pu* [*Sch.* 'implement for cleaning, scouring, polishing'] *Jä.*

དབྱིག་མ *d̲byig-ma* an epithet of the goddess Gauri (*M̲ñon.*).

དབྱིངས *d̲byiñs̲* धातु space, expanse; sphere, more especially indefinite mystic spheres or regions as well as the celestial

sphere or space; also that which is massed in indefinite compass: དབྱིངས་སུ in space, *en masse*; དབྱིངས་སྟོང་ *dbyings ston* empty space; བར་དོའི་དབྱིངས་སུ་ལྡིང་བ *bar-dohi dbyiñs-su ldiñ-wa* floating in the region of the *bardo*; ཤེས་བྱ་ངོ་བོས་སྟོད་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་བསྟན་པ consciousness itself having indicated the sphere (or extent) of the doctrine praised; ཕུང་པོ་ལྷག་མ་མེད་པའི་དབྱིངས་སུ in the region where nothing of the *Skandha* is left remaining (*Sch.*). Acc. to Bon there are eight *dbyiñs* or spaces:—(1) མུ་མེད་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (2) འབྲས་ཡས་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (3) ཁ་གཏིང་མེད་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (4) དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་ གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (5) རྟོག་པ་མེད་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (6) བདལ་བ་ཆེན་པོ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (7) ཟད་པ་མེད་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས། (8) འགྱུར་བ་མེད་པ་གཡུང་དྲུང་གི་དབྱིངས (*D.R.*), (*B. Nam*).

དབྱིན་པ *dbyin-pa* or དབྱེན་བྱེད་པ to incite, instigate, set on.

དབྱིབས *dbyibs* 1. संस्थान, प्रतिकृति, आकार shape, figure, form: བྱ་དབྱིབས་ཅན bird-shaped; ཤིང་རྟའི་དབྱིབས་དང་འདྲ shaped like a cart; སྐྱེ་ས་པའི་དབྱིབས་ལ་ངོས་བཟུང་བ to learn the nature (of plants) from the shape in which they grow (*Jä.*). 2. symmetrical dimensions; དབྱིབས་ཀྱི་གཟུགས संस्थान रूप [orderly or symmetrical shape]*S.* དབྱིབས་ཅན संस्थानिक symmetrical; དབྱིབས་མཛེས pretty shape, pretty looking, nice; དབྱིབས་ལེགས *dbyibs-legs* of good shape, handsome figure. དབྱིབས་སུ or ལེབས་སུ अवस्थान [situation]*S.*

དབྱུ་གུ་ཟླ་བ *dbyu-gu-zla-wa* the ninth month of the Tibetan kalendar (called also ནར་སྣད་ཟླ་བ). སྙེ་ཐང་དུ་ཤིང་མོ་རྟའི་ལོའི་དབྱུ་གུའི་ ཚེས་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ལ at Nye-thang in the wooden-horse year on the eighteenth day of the ninth month; རྟ་ལོ་དབྱུ་གུའི་ཚེས་ གཅིག་ནས་བཙམས་ཏེ commencing from the first of the ninth month of the horse-year (*A. 157*); དབྱུག་གུའི་ཚེས *dbyug-guhi-tshes* the 18th of the 9th month of the Tibetan calendar (*A. 156*).

དབྱུག་པ *dbyug-pa* 1. यष्टि, दण्ड a stick, cudgel, staff: དབྱུག་ཏོ་ཅན *dbyug-to-can* wielding a stick; དབྱུག་པ་རྒྱབ་པ to beat with a stick. 2.=ཆད་པ दण्ड punishment. 3. ཆུ་ཚོད a division of time of about 20 minutes, also a fraction or proportionate part of weights or measures. 4. vb. with pf. དབྱུགས *dbyugs* to swing, brandish; to throw, cast, fling (*Jä.*); དབྱུག་ལས་འདོར་པ to throw away; དབྱུག་དབྱུག་བྱེད་པ to swing to and fro. དབྱུག་རྡོ sling *W.*

དབྱུག་པ་ཅན *dbyug-pa-can* 1. ཕ་ཁོལ one carrying a stick in his hand. 2. an epithet of གཤིན་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་པོ, the lord of death. 3. ཉི་མའི་འཁོར an attendant of the sun (*Mñon.*).

དབྱུག་པའི་རྣ་ཅན *dbyug-pahi rna-can* as met. =an ox or bull (*Mñon.*).

དབྱུག་འཛིན *dbyug-hdsin* गदाधर epithet of Vishṇu.

དབྱུང་བ *dbyuñ-pa* निर्वार (a form of འབྱིན་པ *Rdo. 46*) to turn out, banish, expel. Generally speaking should be considered fut. of འབྱིན་པ *hbyin-pa*. ཕྱིར་དབྱུང་བ to turn out; གནས་ནས་དབྱུང་བ to banish or remove from a place, particularly to deport from a monastery.

དབྱེ་བ *dbye-wa* (acc. to *Rdo. 46*, prest. of ཕྱེ་བ *phye-wa*) 1.=སོ་སོར་ དབྱེར་བྱེད་པ to make distinction, to differentiate; དབྱེར་བྱས་པ anything made distinct or classified. Acc. to *Jä.* fut. of and in *C.* secondary form of འབྱེད་པ *hbyed-pa*. 2. sbst. distinction, distinctive feature; also kind, class, species: ལེགས་ཉེས་ཀྱི་དབྱེ་བ་གསལ་བར the distinction between good and evil cleared or explained. དབྱེ་གསལ *dbye-gsal* clear distinction. 3.=ཐང་ भूमि. plain, expanse, extent: དབྱེ་དུ=ཐང་དུ in extent.

དབྱེ་བའི་བུ *Dbye-wahi-bu* सूरसुत an epithet of the planet Saturn.

དབྱེ་ལུང་གང་བར *dbye-luṅ gaṅ-bar* one of the thirty-seven sacred places of Bon pilgrimage (*G. Bon. 38*) (*Mṅon.*).

དབྱེན་པ *dbyen-pa* = དབྱེ, अन्तर difference, dissension, discord, schism. དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དབྱེན་པ་བྱེད་པ to create discord; དབྱེན་འབྱེད་པ *dbyen hbyed-pa* to make a difference, to discriminate (*Jä.*); དབྱེན་བྱེད *dbyen-byed* (གཡོ་ཅན་དང་ཕྲ་མ་བྱེད་པ). དབྱེན་བསྡུམས་མཆོད་རྟེན *dbyen-bsdums mchod-rten* n. of a chorten.

དབྱེར་མེད་ *dbyer-med* or དབྱེར་མི་ཕྱེད་པ *dbyer mi-phyed-pa* सम्भिन्न, विनिर्भाग inseparable, not to be distinguished.

དབྱེས *dbyes* magnitude, size, dimensions: དབྱེས་ཆེ་བ *dbyes-che-wa* = ཡངས་པ *yaṅs-pa* or རྒྱ་ཆེ་པ विस्तीर्ण wide, spacious, broad: དཔྲལ་བའི་དབྱེས་ཆེ broad forehead.

དྲ *dbra* n. of a Tibetan tribe (*Yig. 7*).

དབྲག *dbrag* = བར་དུ་ཆོད་པ intermediate space, interstice; ravine, glen, defile, in *C.*

དབྲད་པ *dbrad-pa*, v. འབྲད་པ to scratch.

དབྲབ་པ *dbrab-pa*: རྟ་ལྕག་དང་ཟྭ་ཚོད་ཀྱིས་བརྒྱབ་པ to flog with whip and nettle, v. འབྲལ་བ *hbral-wa*.

དབྲལ་བ *dbral-wa* (པགས་པ་ལྷ་བུ) taking off or flaying = ཤུལ་བ; v. འབྲལ་བ.

དབྲི་བ *dbri-wa*, v. འབྲི་བ *hbri-wa*, diminished, reduced, grown less.

དབྲེས་པ *dbres-pa* or དབྲེ་བཙོག *dbre-btsog* dirt, filth.

དབྲོག་པ *dbrog-pa* 1. = བརྗེད་པ to forget, forgetfulness. 2. = བསྒྱེས་པ परिवृत्ति [revolution, exchange]*S.*

འབག *hbag* mask, effigy, likeness, figure; འདྲ་འབག id.; resp. སྐུ་འབག or ཞལ་འབག; འདྲ་འབག་གྱོན་མི *hdra-hbag gyon-mi* masked persons; འབག་འཆམ religious dance or masquerade; འབག་འབུག *hbag-hbug* disguised, not straight in make: འབག་འབུག་མེད་པའི་མི་ཆུང་ little man who was free from crookedness (*A. 142*).

འབག་འབོག *hbag-hbog* 1. uneven (of bed or place to lie upon). 2. in *W.* a slight elevation, hillock (*Jä.*).

འབག་པ *hbag-pa* = ཉམས་པ 1. vb. pf. འབགས *hbags*, fut. དབག *dbag* to defile or pollute one's self; to soil, make filthy: བུད་མེད་དང་ pollution with women; འབག་པ་འདོད་ཆགས་ལ་འབག་པ defilement through lust; སྣོད་ལ་འབག་པ *snod-la hbag-pa* unclean as to a vessel. 2. *C.* to take away, to steal, to rob.

འབགས་ལྷག *hbags-lhag* [rest, remainder, remnant (of food) *Mil.*] *Jä.*

འབག་རག *hbag-rag* [spider, འབག་རག་གི་ཚང་ *hbag-rag-gi tshaṅ* cob-web Sikk.] *Jä.*

འབང་བ *hbaṅ-wa* pf. འབངས *hbaṅs* to love, to regard: འབངས་པར་བྱ་བ་རྣམས་འབངས་པར་བྱེད་པ love those who are worthy of being loved or regarded (*J. Zaṅ.*). འབང་ *hbaṅ* भक्त lover (*A. K.* v. *61-8 ch.*).

འབངས *hbaṅs* 1. प्रजा, दास; also ཆབ་འབངས a subject or dependent; Tib. proverb has: འབངས་ངན་པའི་དཔོན་པོ་བྱེད་པ་ལས། དཔོན་བཟང་པོའི་གཡོག་པོ་བྱེད་པ་དགའ་ it is much better to serve a good and noble chief than rule over bad subjects. འབངས་སུ་བྱེད་པ to reduce under one's dominion; འབངས *hbaṅs* collectively = the people, the subjects. 2. servant, one who serves: འབངས་མོ दासी a maidservant, a female subject; འབངས་མོའི་བུ दासीपुत्र son of maidservant [an abusive expression meaning "a low wretch."]*S.* ལྷ་འབངས *lha-hbaṅs* देवदास polite expression for servants employed in a temple; དགེ་འདུན་འབངས *dge-hdun-hbaṅs* सङ्घदास the servants attached to the

clergy or the church; སངས་རྒྱས་འབངས *sañs-rgyas-ḥbañs* n. of a king.

འབད་པ *ḥbad-pa* 1. subst. उद्यम, औत्सुक्य, आग्रह, प्रयत्न endeavour, earnestness, exertion (*A. K. 1-46*). འབད་པས་ཞུགས་པ *ḥbad-pas shugs-pa* to begin with energy (*A. K. 1-12*). 2. vb., imp. འབོད *ḥbod*, to endeavour, to try, to exert one's self, make effort: ཐོག་གི་སྟེང་ལ་རྡོ་སྦོམ་ཡར་འཕྱར་འབད་ནས *thog-gi steñ-la rdo-sbom yar ḥphyar ḥbad nas* having endeavoured to hoist up the stone-block on the roof. 3. to cultivate, rear, take care of: ཞིང་ or ས་གཞི་འབད་པ to cultivate the ground, རྒུན་འབྲུམ to raise grapes དུད་འགྲོ་འབད་པ to breed cattle. འབད་པ་ཅན आयासी assiduous, painstaking, industrious; འབད་མེད་པ अनुद्यम; without exertion (*S. Lex*).

འབན་ཁྲ *ḥban-khra* a fine cotton cloth: འབན་ཁྲ་ཐུག one roll of *Ban* cloth (*Rtsii.*).

འབན་བཅད *ḥban-bcad* n. of a number: འབན་བཅད་འཕང་ཕྲིན་ཚང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འབབ་པ *ḥbab-pa* pf. བབ *bab* or བབས *babs*, imp. འབོབ *ḥbob* or བོབས *bobs* 1. to move downward, to descend, to come down from, to alight; to fall down: གནམ་ལས་ཁ་བ་འབབ snow falls from heaven. Constantly used in connection with rivers: ཆུ་ཕྲན་ཐང་ཆ་རྒྱབ་སྐྱེ་ཐང་ལ་འབབ the rivulets are descending babbling on to the plain. In stating the arrival of a certain time or occasion འབབ་པ is generally used with the sense of "it has come down to the time of": ས་ག་ཟླ་བ་ལ་བབས་སོ the Nirvāṇa month has arrived; ཤི་བའི་དུས་ལ་འབབ་འོང་ the time of death will arrive; འགྲོ་རན་ལ་བབས the time of going has come. In *W.* འབབ also = tax, taxation; ཁྲལ་འབབ fixing of rent or tax.

འབབ་ཆུ *ḥbab-chu* = ཆུ་ཀླུང་ river, rivulet, brook; also rain. འབབ་སྟེགས access or descent to the water, steps leading to a bathing-place (*Jä.*). འབབ་ཆུ་བཞི *ḥbab-chu-bshi* 1. the four rivers are:—(1) གང་གཱ་གླང་ཆེན་ཁ་ལས་འབབ गोमुखी Gañgā has issued forth from the mouth of a bull (acc. to Tibetan authorities it has descended from the mouth of an elephant); (2) སིན་དྷུ་སེང་གེའི་ཁ་ནས་འབབ the Sindhu springs forth from the mouth of a lion; (3) The Tsangpo issues from the mouth of a horse and is therefore call Tamchog Khabab; (4) The Sutlej is called *Rma-bya kha-ḥbab* (རྨ་བྱ་ཁ་འབབ) because it is supposed to come out of the mouth of a pea-cock. འབབ་ལྡན *ḥbab-ldan* = འབབ་ཆུ river, stream. ཐུགས་དང་དགེ་བའི་ཐེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་འབབ་ལྡན་གྱི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོང་བ་མཛད pray permit your holy instruction (letter) to come here like the flow of a river (*Yig. k. 27*). འབབ་སྟེགས low place or ground, *i.e.*, the direction of a river's flow.

འབམ *ḥbam* in རྐང་འབམ a disease of the foot; འབམ་པ *ḥbam-pa* rot, decay; also as disease: lupus.

འབའ *ḥbaḥ* seizure, distraint; or rather the liability of paying higher interest, payment not having been made at the appointed time (*Jä.*); འབའ་འགན *ḥbaḥ-ḥgan* = འགན་རྒྱ agreement, contract (subject of lawsuit) (*Yig. k.*); འབའ་གན *ḥbaḥ-gan* an agreement.

འབའ *Ḥbaḥ* or འབའ་ཐང་ *Ḥbaḥ-thañ* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Rtsii.*). འབའ་གཞུ bow that is made of very strong bamboo growing in *Ḥbaḥ* (*Rtsii.*).

འབའ་ཆ *ḥbaḥ-cha* sediment, lees, remnant: སྐམ་བཙིར་བའི་རོ་རོ the remnant of mustard when oil has been extracted or pressed out; འབའ་ཆ་ཁལ་རེད་འབྲུ the cost of load of *bah-cha* is a *Khal* (*Rtsii.*).

འབའ་དར *ḥbaḥ-dar* a kind of scarf: དབུ་མཛོད་ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་ཐོགས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཟ་འབའ་དར་ རྒྱབ་ རྟེན་བཀའ་

ཕྱག་བཙས་འདི་མདུན་ནས་ཉིན་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་བ་ཞུ (*Yig. k.*). I beg that you would kindly send by the hand of this (man) as quickly as possible tea for religious service and *ḥbaḥ-dar* scarf for the *omdse* lama and church governor, etc. together with a letter of confirmation.

འབའ་པོ *ḥbaḥ-po* and འབའ་མོ *ḥbaḥ-mo* are wrongly spelt for དབའ་བ and དབའ་མོ magician, sorcerer, or witch, of the Bon religion.

འབའ་བ *ḥbaḥ-wa* 1. to bleat. 2. (in *Sikk.*) to bring, to carry, འབའ་ཤོག *ḥbaḥ-çog* bring it hither! འབའ་སོང་ *ḥbaḥ-soñ* take it away; *ḥbaḥ-khen* a coolie. 3. to commit adultery *C.* (*Jä.*).

འབའ་བོ *ḥbaḥ-wo* hole, cave, cavern, འབའ་བོ་ཅན *ḥbaḥ-bo-can* hollowed out, excavated (*Jä.*); འབའ་བྱི *ḥbaḥ-byi* parched paddy beaten out and used by Indians as food instead of cooked rice; a cake of parched rice or maize meal, frequently eaten with tea *C.* (*Jä.*).

འབའ་ཞིག *ḥbaḥ-shig* only, solely, alone: གསེར་དང་དངུལ་འབའ་ཞིག་གིས་གང་ filled with gold and silver alone (*Jä.*); སྡིག་པ་འབའ་ཞིག sin only; དགེ་བ་འབའ་ཞིག=དགེ་བ་ཤ་སྟག virtue alone.

+ འབའ་ཤག *ḥbaḥ-çag* or འབའ་སྐྱོགས *ḥbaḥ-skyogs* (in modern Tib.) a large ladle of wood made in Bathang (*Rtsii.*).

འབའ་ས་ཀ *ḥbaḥ-sa-ka* (རི་དགས་ཞིག) n. of a wild animal (*K. d.* ཟ, *374*).

འབར་བ *ḥbar-wa* or རབ་ཏུ་འབར་ ज्वल्, ज्वल्, दीप्, उज्ज्वल; vb. n. to སྦར་བ 1. to catch fire, to become ignited, to blaze; also, in reference to the passions, frq. to glare, burn with wrath: འབར་བ་འབར་དུ་རུང་བ combustible; ཁོང་ལ་མང་པོ་འབར་འདུག he is very angry with me or he quarrels much with me *C.*; ཁ་འབར quarrelsome, brawling, མང་དུ འབར་དུ་ཟུང་བ་ལས while she was brawling (*Mil.*); ཞེ་སྡང་འབར་བ to burn with rage. Also འབར་བ has other figurative meanings, as: 2. to burst forth into bloom, to blossom; to blaze forth into fame, to become notorious, etc.

འབར་བ་ལྡན *ḥbar-wa-ldan* an epithet of Vṛhaspati the teacher of the gods (*Mñon.*).

འབར་བའི་རལ་པ་ཅན *ḥbar-waḥi ral-pa-chan*=སྒྲོན་མ *sgron-ma* lamp, light (*Mñon.*).

འབར་འབུར (མཐོ་དམན) उत्कूल-निकूल high and low, uneven or undulating ground.

འབལ་གྲོ *ḥbal-gro* a mixture of peas and wheat (*Rtsii.*).

འབལ་བ *ḥbal-wa* 1.=སྐོག་པ लुञ्च to throw about, to pluck out the hair (used only with སྐྲ). 2. to part or arrange the hair, as is customary with the monks and nuns of certain sects; in *Khams* this style being the national costume. སྐྲ་འབལ་ཅན n. of an Indian religious sect.

འབལ་འབོལ *ḥbal-ḥbol* shaggy (*Sch.*).

འབི་འབི *ḥbi-ḥbi* small lumps of clay that are cast into moulds to make miniature chorten, images, etc.

འབིགས་པ *ḥbigs-pa* or འབིག་པ *ḥbig-pa* pf. ཕིགས *phigs* fut. དབིག *dbig* im. ཕིག *phig* or ཕིགས *phigs* 1. भिद, भेद to pierce, pierce into, bore: རྡོ་རྗེ་ཡིས་ནི་རིན་ཆེན་དབིག the diamond will pierce what is precious; ཤིང་ལ་ཐུག་པ་འབིག་པ to bore holes into wood; ཆུ་འགགས་འབིགས *chu-ḥgags-ḥbigs* it removes stangury (*Med.*). ཏོག་འབིགས or ཏོག་ཕིགས a spire or a gilt pinnacle on a temple or royal tomb; འབིགས་ལྡན *ḥbigs-ldan* the thunder-bolt of Indra (*Mñon.*). 2. in C. seems to be used vulgarly for: to lie with (a woman).

འབིགས་བྱེད *ḥbigs-byed* विन्ध्य 1. (རི་བོ་འབིགས་བྱེད *ri-bo ḥbigs-byed*) n. of a chain of hills

extending eastward from Rājputana to Behar dividing Hindustan into Aryavarta and Dakṣinävarta, *i.e.*, Northern India and Southern India: དེ་ལས་ནར་མདྡ་ཞེས་པ་དང་། ཆུབས་ལྷུན་ཞེས་པ་དང་། ཤུགས་ལྷུན་ཞེས་པ་དང་། ནག་པོ་འཁྲིམ་ལ་ཞེས་པ་དང་། རོ་ཧྣ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞེས་པའི་ཆུ་ཀླུང་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་འབབས་པའོ (*K. d.* ན, *272*). 2.=མདའ an arrow, *i.e.*, that which pierces through (*Mñon.*). 3. ཐོག *thog* a thunderbolt, which pierces the mountains, &c. (*Mñon.*). 4.=ཀུ་བ *ku-wa* gourd (*Mñon.*). འབིགས་ཡོ विन्ध्याचल the Vindhya range of hills; འབིགས་བྱེད་ལྷ་མོ a constellation उल्का [a meteor]*S.*

འབིབ *hbib* or འབིབས་པ *hbibs-pa*=འབུབ or འབུབས་པ (*Sch.*).

འབིར་བ *hbir-wa* to tremble, shake, quake: ཅི་ཟེར་འབིར་བ what was said to make him tremble (*A. 134*).

འབུ *hbu* कृमि, पुण्ड्र a worm, insect, any small vermin; འབུ་སྲིན or སྲིན་འབུ a caterpiller; འབུ་རིང་ in *W.* a snake (*Jä.*); འབུ་པད *hbu-pad* a leech; འབུ་སྐྱོགས་དུང་ *hbu-skyogs-duñ* snail, འབུ་སྐྱོགས་དུང་འདྲས་སྲིན་སེལ་དམུ་ཆུ་སྐེམ.

འབུ་དཀར *hbu-dkar* a preparation of wheat flour, sugar-beer (*Rtsii*) also ཀུར་འབུར id. (*Rtsii.*); the blackish-red preparation of this is called འབུ་སྨུག.

འབུ་རྐང་བརྒྱ་པ *hbu-rkañ brgya-pa* centipede.

Syn. ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱ་པ *yan-lag brgya-pa*; རྐང་བརྒྱ་པ *rkañ-brgya-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འབུ་ཁང་ *hbu-khañ* n. of a much-worshipped deity in Nepal: འཕགས་པ་འབུ་ཁང་དང་གཉིས་སུ་མེད (*A. 124*).

འབུ་ཕྲ་མོ *hbu-phra-mo* fly, flea, etc.

Syn. མདུང་ཅན *mduñ-can*: སྐྱེ་བ་ཕྲ་མོ *skye-wa phra-mo*; སྐྲ་ཅན *skra-can*; ཉེ་བའི་ལྕེ་ཅན *ñe-wahi lce-can* (*Mñon.*).

འབུ་བ *hbu-wa* pf. འབུས *hbus* to open, to unfold, of flowers, esp. with ཁ as ཁ་འབུ་བ (*Jä.*).

འབུ་སྨུག *hbu-smug*, v. འབུ་དཀར *hbu-dkar*.

འབུ་རས *hbu-ras* a coarse sort of raw silk imported into Tibet from Assam by traders from Bhutan.

འབུ་སུ་ཧང་ *hbu-su-hañ* a medicinal herb.

Syn. ལྷ་མོའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *lha-mohi hkhri-çiñ*; ལྷའི་ཕྲེང་བ *lhahi phreñ-wa*; སེར་སྣམ *ser-snam*; དབྱར་གྱི་རྒྱན *dbyar-gyi-rgyan*; ཡང་བ *yañ-wa*; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཐུག་པ *rgya-mtshohi thug-pa*; བྱི་བའི་ཆང་ *byi-wahi-chañ*; སྤྲི་ཀ *spri-ka* (*Mñon.*). འབུ་སུ་ཧང་གིས་མ་འདུབ་སྒོ་ཚད་སེལ *Med.*

འབུགས་པ *hbugs-pa* कर्षण, व्यध् pf. ཕུག *phug* to hollow out, bore; to pierce, sting; to bite; ཁྱིས་ངའི་རྐང་པ་ཕུག་སོང་ the dog has bitten my foot; ནན་ཞན་རི་ཁྲོད་ན་རྒྱ་ནག་མི་ཡིས སྐང་སར་འབུགས་ཏེ་ནང་རྣམས་བྱེད་འདུག in the Nan-shan mountains Chinamen, hollowing out hill-ground, make dwelling-places.

འབུངས *hbuñs*=འཛོམས་པ *hdsoms-pa*.

འབུངས་པ *hbuñs-pa* to concentrate one's force or energies; but v. supra འབད་པ: ཆོས་ལ་འབུངས apply yourselves to religion with industry. ཆོས་ལ་འབུངས་ན་མཐོ་དམའ་དགྲ་རུ་ལངས if you apply yourself to religion assiduously, the high and the low will rise against you as enemies (*Rdsa. 22*).

འབུད་པ *hbud-pa* pf. བུད vb. n. (limited perh. to *W.*) 1. to fall from, drop, fall down; to fall off (of leaves); to fall through. 2. to go away, to leave, escape, to disappear, to be lost: ཉི་མ་འབུད་སོང the sun has gone down; ལྡེ་མིག་བུད་སོང་ཉིན་མང་ནས the key has been lost many days ago.

འབུད་པ II: pf. ཕུས *phus*, fut. དབུ *dbu*, imp. ཕུ *phu* 1. vb. act. and n. to blow, either with the mouth, or to be blown by the wind; མེ་ཕུ་ཅིག blow up the fire! རླུང་གིས་དཔེ་ཆའི་ཤོག་བུ་རྣམས་འབུད་ཡོང་ the wind will blow

away the leaves of a book; དགེ་སློང་གིས་རྒྱ་གླིང་ བུས་ནས the monk having blown the trumpet; རླུང་གིས་སྦུན་མ་བུས་པ་ལྟར like chaff blown off by the wind (*Dzl.*); དབུགས་ནས་འབུད་པ to breathe upon; ལུས་ཀུན་བུས་ལྟར་སྐྲངས the whole body became bloated (*Mńg.*); *hbud-hduń* (*Vai. k.*)=དུང་ trumpet, also: bellows; འབུད་ཤིང་ fuel, firewood (*Rtsii. 16*).

འབུད་པ III: [pf. imp. ཕུད fut. དབུད trs.: 1. to put off, pull off, take off *C.*, hat, coat, ring, etc.; to throw down: ཕུད་བཞག་གོ threw down. 2. to drive out, expel, cast out, chase away, with the accus. of the person and place, ཡུལ out of the country; ཡུལ་ཕུད an exile (*Schtr.*); to set free, to set at liberty, to allow to pass *W.*; to lay out, to spend. 3. to pull out, tear out, uproot. 4. to take away, to subtract from] (*Jä.*).

འབུན *hbun* or བུན་པ 1.=བུ་ལོན debt. 2. to itch; ཟ་བུན the itch, an itching *W.* (*Jä.*).

འབུབ་པ *hbub-pa* [pf. བུབ *bub* imp. བུབས *bubs* 1. to be turned over upside down: ཁ་འབུབ་ཏུ་ཉལ he lies with his face undermost; ཁ་འབུབ་ཏུ་བཞག or ཐོར it is placed with its top inverted, turned over; ལག་འབུབ་བྱེད་པ to fall on the hands. 2. fig., to be overthrown, destroyed, spoiled, with regard to meditation (*Mil.*)] *Jä.*

འབུབས་པ *hbubs-pa* [pf. imp. ཕུབས fut. དབུབ to put on a roof, or some thing for a roof; ཐོག་འབུབས་པ to make or construct a roof; གུར་འབུབས་པ to pitch a tent; ཟུར་ཕུབས corner pavilion *S.g.*] *Jä.*

འབུམ *hbum* शतसहस्र, लक्ष one hundred thousand; འབུམ་ཚོ *hbum-tsho* id.; རྒྱའི་དམག་འབུམ་ཚོ་ལྔ 500,000 Chinese soldiers (*Glr.*); འབུམ་ཕྲག་གཅིག a hundred thousand. སྐུ་འབུམ *sku-hbum* the 100,000 images, the n. given to the famous Kumbum monastery situated about 25m. S.W. of Sining-fu in the Kökö Nor district, the name being derived from miraculous figures alleged to be present on the leaves of an aged lilac tree. Accounts of this monastery are given by Huc, Rockhill, and Kreitner. It was founded by Tsongkhapa. འབུམ་ལྔ *hbum-lńa* the five sacred books of the Bon enumerated in མངས་རྒྱ་བའི་མདོ་བཙུ are:—(1) ཁམས་བརྒྱད་མཐའ་ལ་ཕབ་པའི་འབུམ; (2) ཡེ་གཉེན་བཀོད་པ་དོན་གྱི་འབུམ; (3) གསུང་ས་བཙུ་ལམ་གྱི་འབུམ; (4) རྣམ་དག་རྩལ་ཁྲིམས་ས་འདུལ་བའི་འབུམ; (5) དགེ་རྒྱུས་ཚོགས་ཆེན་རྫོགས་པའི་འབུམ (*D.R.*).

འབུམ་ཐང *Hbum-thań* n. of a place in Mon-yul (Sikkim) south of Tibet. འབུམ་ཐང་སྐྱེར་ཆུའི་གནས *Hbum-thań Skyer-chuhi gnas* n. of a sacred place in Mon-yul where Pad-ma Sambhava is said to have performed ascetical meditation.

འབུར་བ *hbur-wa* 1. to rise, to swell up, become prominent: སྤང་ལ་བྲག་རི་འབུར་བ་གཅིག a single rocky hill rising from the greensward; འབུར་དུ་སྐོབ to emboss, to work in relief (*Glr.*). 2. to spring up, come forth, bud, unfold. གྱོང་འབུར gold and silver ornaments in relievo on some other metals. གློ་འབུར *glo-hbur* paintings and sculptures; འབུར་སྐོ་མཁན, འབུར་བརྐོ་པ an engraver; འབུར *hbur* swelling, a boil, etc. འབུར་ཀ the slight protuberant places on doors where handle rings are fixed. འབུར་སྐྱོང་ *hbur-skyoń* an undulating country with risings and depressions: གཞན་ཡུལ་གྱེན་ཐུར་འབུར་སྐྱོང་སོགས་འགྲོས་བང་ (*Rtsii.*). འབུར་འཇོམས་བྱེད་པ *hbur-hjoms byed-pa* to reduce elevations, to smooth uneven ground; fig. to prostrate an opponent in disputation. འབུར་དོད *hbur-dod* a statue, an image in relief (*Jig. 10*). འབུར་པོ *hbur-po*: protuberance, tumour.

འབུལ་བ་ *hbul-wa* (given as fut. of ཕུལ་བ in *Rdo. 46*), pf. and imp. ཕུལ *phul*, fut. དབུལ *dbul* 1. प्रदान, अर्पण, ढौकन a resp. term for: to give, proffer; to send, when the person receiving is considered to be of higher rank: ཁོས་སྙན་གྱི་གསེར་རྒྱན་ལྷ་ལྕམ་གྱི་ཕྱག་ཏུ་ཕུལ *khos snan-gyi gser-rgyan lha-lcam-gyi phyag-tu phul* he gave the golden ear-rings into the hands of the lady; འདིར་ཉིད་རང་གི་ཚེས་གསུམ་གྱི་ཕྱག་ཐྲིམ་ཤོག་བྱང་བརྫངས་འདུག་པས། མང་དང་དེ་སྔོར་ཡིག་ལན་ཕུལ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ལགས your letter of the 3rd instant has been sent here and a reply to it (དེ་སྔོར) shall be despatched to-morrow; ཆུ་སྟག་གི་ཟླ་བ་དང་པོའི་ཚེས་བཞི་ལ་རྡོར་གླིང་གི་གཞུང་པར་ཁང་ནས་ཕུལ sent (or dated) from the Government printing office at Dor-ling (Darjeeling) on the 4th day of the 1st month of the Water-Tiger (year), *i.e.*, on the 12th February 1902; ཞན་ཆུང་གི་བུ་ཡིས་སྐུ་ཉིད་ལ་དབུལ་བའི་འབྲས་འབོ་བཞི་འབུལ་གྱི་ཡིན་ལགས I am sending (you) 4 *bo* measures of rice which your humble servant's son will give your honour. 2. sbst. present, offering.

Syn ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa*; དབུལ་བ *dbul-wa*; སྟོབས་པ *stobs-pa*; སྟབས་པ *stabs-pa* (*Mnon.*).

འབུལ་ཆས *hbul-chas* articles for presenting to government, to high officials and to lamas of monasteries, etc.: གཞུང་དུ་འབུལ་ཆས་ཀྱི་དངོས་པོ་ཤ་སྟག་ཡིན་ are only presents to be made to government (*D. çel. 8*).

འབུས་པ་ *hbus-pa* 1. to blow (of flowers), to open, ཁ་འབུས་པ v. འབུ་བ 2. = འབུར་བར prominent (*Jä.*). འབུས་ཤིང་ *hbus-çin* a coppice of young trees.

འབེན་ *hben* लक्ष, शरव्य 1. target, goal: འབེན་སྙིང་བཟོ་ཡོད་པ་ལ་མདའ་རྣོན་པོ་ཐོག if the target be good the sharp arrow will hit well (*Hbrom. 97*); འབེན་འཛུགས་པ to set up a target; འབེན་ལ་གཏོད་པ to aim, to take aim; འབེན་ས the place where the target is to be set up; specially, the central part of the target, the mark. འབེན་བསྣུན *hben-bsnun* = མདའ or མདའ་མོ an arrow (*Mnon.*).

འབེན་གཟར་ *hben-gzar* a field for cultivation: འབེན་གཟར་ལ་ཡོ་མེད་ཅིང་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པ the field being level and smooth without unevenness (*Jig. 10*).

འབེབས་པ་ *hbebs-pa* प्रसाध, प्रवेश, pf. ཕབ fut. དབབ imp. ཕོབ causative to འབབ་པ 1. to cause to descend, cause to fall down; and, hence, to cast down, throw down: ལྷུ་ས་ལ འབེབས་པ to cast one's self on the ground (*Dzl.*); མིག་སྣ་རྩེར་འབེབས་པ to cast one's eyes down on the tip of the nose. 2. to assign, settle, fix, lay down, establish: used in a variety of phrases: གནས་འབེབས་པ to take up one's residence in a place; དཔྱ་འབེབས་པ *dpya-hbebs-pa*, with ལ, to impose taxes ཉེས་འབེབས་པ to assign a crime to a person; བློ་ཡུལ་ཕྱོགས་འདི་རུ་འབེབས་པ to fix one's thoughts on a place; གཏན་ལ་འབེབས་པ to give permanency, to fix, to regulate. འབེབས་ཆགས = བཞག་པ *vernacular* keeping, laying a thing down or away.

འབེམ་ *hbem*, v. བེན *ben*.

འབེལ་གཏམ་ *hbel-gtam* or འབེལ་བའི་གཏམ = ཡང་དག་པའི་གཏམ *yan dag-pahi gtam* संकथा holy discourse, sermon, a speech on some sacred subject.

འབེལ་པོ *hbel-po* temperate, saving, economical; འབེལ་པོ་འདུག there has been economy, frugality has been exercised; འབེལ་མེད extravagant; འབེལ་དུ་འཇུག་པ to enjoin temperance, frugality (*Sch.*).

འབོ་ *hbo* a dry measure generally used for grain and salt, contains 5 *bre* = 10 pints. འབོ་བྲེ *hbo-bre* is colloq. term for a measuring vessel. འབོ་ཁ་བ *hbo-kha-wa* one who measures grain, etc.: འབོ་ཁ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་འགན་ཚིག་གཙང་མར་ཕུལ་དོན the case of the contract or agreement

which the grain measurers executed (*Rtsii.*).

འབོ་བ *hbo-wa* pf. འབོས *hbos* or ཕོ *pho*, fut. དབོ *dbo*: 1. to pour out or forth, to spill out: མ་འབོ་བ་བྱུང་ནས there being no spilling (*Glr.*); འོ་མ་ཕོ་བས milk having been poured out. 2. to swell up, to rise: འབོས་པའི་ནས swelled barley; སྲན་མ་ཐོས་པ་ཙམ as big as swelled peas. 3. to sprout, shoot forth, of wild growing plants, ས་འབོ་འདུག the ground is verdant *C.*; also: the ground swells, heaves.

འབོ་ཇ *hbo-ja* a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

འབོ་དྷི་ཙི *hbo-dhi-tsi* wrongly written for བོ་དྷི་རྩི *bo-dhi-rtsi* rosary (*Rtsii. 48*).

འབོ་ལེ=ལྷོད་པོ *lhod-po* without much hurry, at ease, easily, leisurely: འབོ་ལེ་གྲུ་མ་ལ་དུ(ཝི་གྲུ་མ་ཀྲི་ལ་དུ)སྒྲོལ་བར་བྱ we shall be able to take you across the river Ganges slowly and easily (*A. 130*); སྐྱིབས་ཤིག་ཏུ་འབོ་ལེ་གཉིམས་ལ་ཞུགས་ began to sleep quietly in a sheltered corner (*A. 130*).

འབོག *hbog* 1. a kind of upper-garment, ཕོ་འབོག for men, མོ་འབོག for females (Cs.). 2. in *W.* a square cloth for wrapping up and carrying provisions. 3. a small hillock (*Jä.*). 4. n. of a wild animal: རི་དྭགས་ཤིག་གི་མིང་ (*Rtsii. 54*).

འབོག་ཆོལ *hbog-chol*, v. སྦུག་ཆོལ *sbug-chol*.

འབོག་ཐོ *hbog-tho* or ཞྭ་མོ་འབོག་ཐོ *shwa-mo hbog-tho* a soft felt hat with a broad brim trimmed with long hairy fur.

འབོག་པ *hbog-pa* pf. བོག *bog* or ཕོག, fut. དབོག 1. to be extracted, uprooted, pulled out; to be dislocated, unhinged: ཚིགས་འབོག་པ *W.* 2. to unload (opp. to འགེལ་བ *hgel-wa*), ཁལ་རྣམས་ཕོག *khal-rnams-phog* the loads were taken off. 3. to grow loose, to come off, to drop off, leaves from a tree *C.* (*Jä.*).

འབོགས་པ *hbogs-pa* 1. to sink down, to fall to the ground, esp. in a fainting fit; to be submerged, immersed; འབོག་ཡུན་རིང་ན *hbog-yun riñ-na* prob.: when the fainting fit has lasted a long time; སྨྱོ་འབོག *smyo-hbog* madness, insanity; སྨྱོ་འབོགས་འབྱུང་ insanity arises; ཆུ་ལ (འབྱུ་འབོགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ) འབོགས་པ अवगाह to wade through water. 2. pf. ཕོག *phog* fut. དབོག *dbog* imp. ཕོག *phog* to bestow, impart, གདམས་ངག counsel, advice, directions, ཁྲིད་བསླབ་པ instruction.

འབོང་བ *hboñ-wa* roundness, rotundity, འབོང་འབོང་ round; loose, slack, incoherent (*Jä.*).

འབོད་པ *hbod-pa* आमन्त्रण, आह्वान pf. and imp. བོས *bos* 1. to call, to cry out to, to invite: སྡོད་ཅིག་ཅེས་བོས་སོང་ he exclaimed, wait! མི་ཤིག་ལ་འབོད་པ to call to a man; མདུན་དུ་འབོད calls to the presence; ནང་དུ་འབོད calls indoors; མ་བོས་པར་འོང་བ to come uninvited; འབོད་སྒྲོགས་པ to bawl out, to cry out repeatedly; ངུ་འབོད=ངུ་བ to weep. འབོད་དུ་འོངས अभ्यागत, come to invite, to call, a guest. འབོད་ཐྲིགས आह्वय: [1. invitation. 2. fight. 3. name.]*S.* འབོད་བྱེད *hbod-byed* that invites=དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ sweet smell, fragrance (*Mñon.*).

Syn. སྦྲོན་པ *sbron-pa*; སྐད་གཏོང་བ *skad-gtoñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

འབོད་སྒྲོགས *hbod-sgrogs*=སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས रावण n. of the king of Lañka—the chief hero of the epic Rāmāyaṇa (*Mñon.*).

འབོབས *hbobs* 1. imp. of འབབ་པ *hbab-pa*: མར་འབོབས་ཤིག 2. पादवेष्टनिका not exactly a stocking, but a soft warm stuffing of the stockings. འབོབས་ཟོན *hbobs-zon* पदाधोवेष्टनिका half sock, foot-tie.

འབོར *hbor* supply, great or small. འབོར་ཆེང་ནས་གཅག་པ་ལ་ལྷག (*Rtsii.*); འབོར་ཆེ *hbor-che* good supply, abundance, plenty: འབོར་མི་ཆུང་

བ་དགོས་ཀྱང་དང་། འབོར་མ་ཆུང་ཙམ་ཡོད་འདུག་པ there was not a small quantity, the requirement being not less (*Yig. k.*).

འབོར་བ *hbor-wa* pf. and imp. བོར *bor*, 1. to throw, cast, fling: རི་ངོས་ལས་རྡོ་ཞིག་འབོར casts a stone down a mountain side; ཟམ་པའི་སྟེང་དུ་འབོར་བ to precipitate a person from a bridge (*Dzl.*); ཕྱིར་འབོར་བ to cast out; བོར་སྐྱུར or བོར་དོར་བ to throw away, pour away, ཆུ water in *C.* 2. to leave, forsake: ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་འབོར་བ to forsake a husband or wife; ཡབ་ཀྱིས་བོར་བའི་ཙེ་ཤི་སོང་ when I was left behind by my father he died (*Pth.*); དེ་བོར་ལ་ཐོང་ let that alone, give it up; འབོར་བར་ཕངས་སྙིང་བརྩེ་བས་མ་དོར་བར considering it a great loss out of love he did not abandon it (*A. 11*). Occurs, also, in certain phrases, as མནའ་འབོར་བ to make oath, བསམ་པ་འབོར་བ to conceive an idea, to think of a plan. In *W.* འབོར་བ appears to be a common substitute for འཇོག་པ to put down, to place. འབོར་སྤུངས *hbor-spuns* grain heaped together in one place: ཁྱོན་བསྡོམས་འབོར་སྤུངས་ཐོག *khyon-bsdoms hbor-spuns-thog* (*Rtsii. 19*).

འབོལ་པོ *hbol-po* = འཇམ་པོ 1. soft, smooth, yielding, elastic; both to the touch and disposition of mind; འབོལ་ལེ་ཞིག་གེ་སྡོད་པ to sit, to remain quiet, tranquil (*Mil.*); འབོལ་གདན a bolster, mattress. 2. abundant, plentiful: ཆུ་ལུད་འབོལ་དཀོན་བཞིན according to the abundance or scarcity of water and manure (*Rtsii.*).

འབོས *hbos* 1. (སྦས་ནས་མི་གསལ་བ) concealed, latent, hidden. v. འབོ་བ. 2. sbst. boil, bump, tumour (*Jä.*).

འབྱང་བ *hbyan-wa*, pf. བྱང་ *byan* to clean, cleanse, purify: སྡིག་སྒྲིབ་འབྱང་བར་འགྱུར his sins and defilements will be cleansed.

འབྱང་ཁྱད *hbyan-khyad C.* custom (*Jä.*).

འབྱང་རྩི *hbyan-rtsi* gum, glue (*Mnon.*).

འབྱམ་པ *hbyam-pa*, pf. བྱམས *byams* or འབྱམས *hbyams* to flow over, to spread about. As sbst. *hbyams* may = སྟོང་ཉིད शून्यता, निवृत्ति 1. state of being void, metaphysical emptiness. རབ་འབྱམས *rab-hbyams* (1) knowledge of the metaphysics, divine learning; (2) अपक्रम [passing away, retreat]*S.* 2. acc. to *Cs.*: widely diffused, far spread. རབ་འབྱམས་པ *rab hbyams-pa* a man of profound learning, a doctor of Buddhist philosophy; as a degree might equal the European D.D. འབྱམས་ཀླས *hbyams-klas* = མཐའ་ཡས पर्यन्त to the furthest limit, *i.e.*, limitless, infinite: རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ unlimited, དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྐུ་འབྱམས་ཀླས the spiritual image of Buddha is inconceivably great.

འབྱམས *hbyams* (another word altogether) the finest breed of mule: དྲེལ་རབ་ཁ་འཁྲིག་སྤུ་རྩུབ་འབྱམས་ཀྱི་མིང་དུ་འདོད the best breed of mule of which the mouth is tractable and the hairs are rough (bristle-like) has the name 'chyam' (*Jig. 25*).

འབྱར་བ *hbyar-wa* 1. श्लिष्ट, लग्न; रक्त, अव्यवहित; v. འབྱོར་བ [connected]*S.* 2. in འབྱར་བ་ཤིང་ནག་ནད་རྣམས་བྱེད་པ་སྐྱུད་པར་བྱེད.

འབྱར་བག *hbyar-bag* पुच्छ [a feather, a tail]*S.* འབྱར་བག་ཅན पुच्छवान् one possessing a tail. འབྱར་མ संश्लिष्यमाण, anything joined or connected with something else.

འབྱི་བ *hbyi-wa* pf. བྱི *byi*, also ཕྱིས *phyis*, vb. n. of ཕྱི་བ, to be wiped off, effaced; *Cs.* to fall off, of the hair (*Jä.*): སྐྲ་དང་སྤུ་འབྱི་བར་འགྱུར the hair of the head and body will fall off.

འབྱིག་མ *hbyig-ma* an idol standing on a bare ground, *i.e.*, having no stand of

lotus flowers underneath the feet (*Jig. 12*).

འབྱིང་བ *ḥbyiṅ-wa* pf. བྱིང་ *byiṅ* 1. to sink in, to sink down: ཆུ་དང་འདམ་ལ་འབྱིང་བ *chu-daṅ ḥdam-la ḥbyiṅ-wa* to sink in water and mud, *i.e.*, in swamps. 2. to grow faint, languid, remiss: རིག་པ་བྱིང་བ་བསེར་བ *rig-pa ḥbyiṅ-wa bser-wa* to lift up again one's fainting soul (*Mil.*); སེམས་བྱིང་བ *şems-byiṅ-wa* drowsiness, indolence, depression of spirits (*Jä.*). འབྱིང་རྒོད *ḥbyiṅ-rgod* or འབྱིང་རྨུགས *ḥbyiṅ-rmugs* langour or distraction: བྱིང་རྨུག་མེད་པའི་སྒོམ *byiṅ-mug med-paḥi şgom* meditation free from distraction (*Jä.*).

འབྱིད་པ *ḥbyid-pa*=འདྲིད་པ (*Ṅag. 51*). pf. བྱིད or ཕྱིད *phyid* 1. to glide, to slip; to disappear, to slip away: མི་ཚེ་འབྱིད་པ human life passes away. 2.=འདང་བ or སྐྱེལ་བ *şkyel-wa*: ལྟོ་གོས་འབྱིད་པ *lto-god ḥbyid-pa* to earn a living.

འབྱིན་པ *ḥbyin-pa* उद्धारण, निर्हि, pf. and imp. ཕྱུང་ *phyuṅ*, fut. (in *C.* also present) དབྱུང་ *dbyuṅ* 1. to take out, to remove, cause to come forth; to draw out, pull out, a thorn, etc.; མིག་འབྱུང་བ་དེ་དག those whose eyes are to be put out. 2. in a more gen. sense: to let proceed, to send forth, to emit; to sound forth; to release: ལུས་ལ་ཁྲག to draw blood by scratching one's self; མཆི་མ་འབྱིན་པ to shed tears; སྐད་འབྱིན་པ to shout; སྨྲེ་བསྔགས་ཀྱི་སྐད་ཕྱུང་ uttered lamentations; སྐད་ཆེན་པོ་འབྱིན་པ to cry aloud; གནས་འབྱིན་པ or གནས་དབྱུང་བ *gnaş-ḏbyuṅ-wa* to banish, to cast out, throw away.

འབྱིན་བརྡུལ་ཆེན་པོ (གྲངས) महानिम्बरजः [1. the dust of the great Nimba tree. 2. n. of a number]*S.*

འབྱིན་བྱེད (འདམ) 1. mire, mud in which the feet sink. 2. that which is drowned or sunk—or caused to sink (*S. Lex.*). འབྱིན་བྱེད *ḥbyin-byeḏ*=ཆུ་རྙོག་མ་ཅན *chu ṛñog-ma-can* dirty water, water containing mud and other impurities (*Mṅon.*).

འབྱུག་པ *ḥbyug-pa* (ཚོན་འབྱུག་པ) pf. and imp. བྱུགས *byugs* 1. to wet, moisten, smear, spread over, anoint: ཤ་སྐམ་ལ་ཚྭ་བྱུགས་པ salt meat; གདོང་སོལ་སྨན་འབྱུག་པ to daub one's face with coal-salve (*Glr.*); ལྷ་རྟེན་སྤོས་དང་འབྱུག་པས *lha-ṛten şpoş-daṅ ḥbyug-paş* covering the little temple with spices and ointments; གསེར་འབྱུག་པ to gild (*Pth.*). 2. to stroke, to pat: མགོ་ལ་འབྱུག་པ a person's head (*Jä.*); ཚོན་འབྱུག་པ་པོ a painter, one who applies or rubs paint on any thing (*Situ. 85*).

འབྱུང་བ *ḥbyuṅ-wa* I: भव, उद्भव 1. vb., pf. imp. བྱུང་ *byuṅ* (intrs. of འབྱིན་པ *ḥbyin-pa*) to come forth, arise, spring up, to emerge, to appear: འཁོར་བ་ལས་འབྱུང་བ to be set free; to go forth, set out: ང་རང་འཚོང་མཆོད་པ་ལ་འགྲོ I shall set out for the purpose (of conducting) religious service (*A. 71.*). ཕྱི་རོལ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ to come out into the open air; to make one's appearance (*Dzl.*); སྲོད་ལ་བྱི་དུར་གློག་མ་སྤྲིན་བྱུང་ནས་སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་དགོངས་པ་གཤིག *srod-la byi-ḏur glog-ma sprin byuṅ-nas şlob-ḏpon-gyi dgoṅş-pa gçig* at dusk there came forth moles and lightning and clouds and the teacher's train of thought was dissipated (*Pth. 127*); གནམ་དུ་ཆུ་འབབ་པའི་སྐད་འབྱུང་ཞིང་ a noise of falling water arising in the air; ང་ལ་རྨི་ལམ་བཟང་པོ་བྱུང་ I have had an auspicious dream (*Mil.*); not always intrs. in practice: དེ་དག་ལས་བཟློག་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་འབྱུང་དགོས་པའི་ཕྱིར as it will be necessary to produce the means of repelling these others; ར་མ་བཞི་བ་བྱུང་དེ he who is found not intoxicated (*Glr.*); ངན་པ་བྱུང་ it proved to be a failure (*Mil.*); དེ་ནས་བྱུང་ it derived its origin, it arose from that; འབྲས་བུ་འབྱུང་བའི་ཤིང་ trees on which fruit is growing; ཁྱེའུ་ཞིག་བྱུང་འདུག by that time a boy had come forth; གཉིས་སུ་བྱུང་ they became two, they split in two (systems of doctrine); རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ to become a priest.

རོ་འདི་རྣམས་ལ་ཅི་བྱུང་བ་ཡིན་ what has happened to these corpses, what is their history? (*Glr.*); བླ་མ་ལ་ཡང་བྱུང་ལགས་སམ did it also happen to the lama? 2. as an auxiliary indicating the past tense, the pf. བྱུང་ *byuṅ* is very common, and in *C.* has largely re-placed the use of སོང་ in that sense: བླ་མ་ཐེབས་བྱུང་ the lama has arrived. Also occurs as the past of the sbst. vb.: ཁྱི་དེ་དཀར་མོ་བྱུང་ the dog was white; དེའི་ཞོ་ཁྲོ་ལ་ཁ་ཞིབ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ he had a mild look then. འབྱུང་རྐྱེན་སྙན་ཞུ *ḥbyuṅ-ṛkyen ṣñan-shu* the petition about the causes, consequences. འབྱུང་ཁམས་བཟང་བ or ཕུང་ཁམས་བཟང་བ = དེང་དུས་འབྱུང་ཁམས་བཟང་ཞིང་ (*Yig. k. 87*).

འབྱུང་ཁུང་ *ḥbyuṅ-khuṅ* 1. = ཆུ་མིག कूप a spring, fountain. 2. = འབྱུང་ཁམས origin. 3. अपादान कारक ablative case in *Gram.*

འབྱུང་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་ཁམས a mineral; འབྱུང་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་ཁམས་ཀྱི་བཅུད a mineral elixir.

འབྱུང་དོན་ཆེན भौतिक growth, power of growing.

འབྱུང་གནས *ḥbyuṅ-gnaṣ* आकर, योनि, सम्भव source of anything, place of origin; primitive source: ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་གནས source of all accomplishments; འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི the basis of all elements; མན་བདེ་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི the primordial source of all happiness is good. Also འབྱུང་གནས = body, constitution of the body.

འབྱུང་བ II: 1. in the mystic language of the four guardian kings of the world (*Caturmahā rája kāyika deva*) signifies སྡུག་བསྔལ misery, mundane sufferings. Also, འགོག་པ = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ་བསྒྲིགས་པ = ལམ way, method (*K. ko.* ག, *235*). 2. sbst. a coming forth, an originating, the state of being, འབྱུང་ཉིད the true state of a case. 3. an element, of which are usually four: འབྱུང་བ་བཞིའི་གནོད་པ damage done by the four elements, *i.e.*, by fire, water, wind and earth; འབྱུང་བ་བཞིའི་ལུས the physical body; འབྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས the even state of the physical constitution, *i.e.*, good health (*Mñon.*).

འབྱུང་པོ *ḥbyuṅ-po* 1. a being, a creature: འབྱུང་པོ་ཀུན सर्वभूत all that has come into existence, all beings (*Cs.*); འབྱུང་པོ་ཆེན་པོ the great being, Buddha (*Cs.*). 2. भूत a demon, evil spirit, a general name for all འདྲེ *ḥdṛe*, གདོན *gḍon*, and བགེགས *ḅgegṣ*, which are of eighteen classes. འབྱུང་མོ female sprite. འབྱུང་པོ་ཅན भौतिक [1. belonging to evil spirits. 2. elemental.]*S.* འབྱུང་པོ་འཛིན भूत धात्रका ["the nurse or mother of beings," *i.e.*, the earth.]*S.* འབྱུང་པོ་སྲུང་ *ḥbyuṅ-po-sṛuṅ* a talisman, a preservative against evil spirits. འབྱུང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ḥbyuṅ-poḥi ṛgyal-po* the king of the evil spirits; their names are:— མདུང་ཅན *ṃduṅ-can*, གདུན་ཤིང་ཅན *gtun-çiṅ-can*, གཤོལ་འཛིན *gçol-ḥdsin*, འགུགས་བྱེད *ḥgugṣ-byeḍ*, ཡང་དག་འགུགས་བྱེད *yaṅ-dag ḥgugṣ-byeḍ*, གཉའ་དྲག་འཁོར *gñaḥ-dṛag-ḥkhor*, etc. (*K. g.* ཞ, *117*).

འབྱུང་པོ་ཐམས་ཅད་དང་བར་བྱེད་པ an enchanted gem which cleanses from all diseases particularly the attacks of evil spirits. It is said to have been discovered by Jīvaka—the physician of Buddha—in a bundle of wood which he had purchased at a cost of five hundred *kārṣāpaṇa* (*K. du.* ག, *11*).

འབྱུང་པོའི་དགའ་མ *ḥbyuṅ-poḥi dgaḥ-ma* an epithet of Durga, the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mñon*).

འབྱུང་པོའི་མགོན *ḥbyu-poḥi-ṃgon* भूतनाथ an epithet of Mahe'svara (*Mñon.*).

འབྱུང་པོའི་གནས भूतावास ["lit. the abode of beings," *i.e.*, 1. Vishṇu, 2. S'iva, 3. the body (as the abode of the elements).]*S.*

དབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་པ *ḍbyuṅ-poḥi ral-pa* = སྤང་སྤོས *ṣpaṅ-ṣpoṣ* a kind of vegetable incense growing in grassy places.

Syn. སྤུ་ཅན་ *s̱pu-can*; དྲིའི་སྲས་པ་ *drihi-sras-pa* (*M̱ñon.*).

འབྱེ་བ *ẖbye-wa* (also frq. ཕྱེ་པ་ *phye-pa*) pf. and imp. བྱེ་ *bye*; intrs. of འབྱེད་པ 1. to open: སྒོ་བྱེ་ནས་ནང་ལ་ཞུགས the door having been opened, he entered the house; མངལ་ཁ་བྱེ་ནས when the mouth of the womb has opened. 2. to divide, separate, resolve: སྐ་སླ་གཉིས་སུ་བྱེ *s̱ka-s̱la g̱ñis-su-bye* it resolves into thick and thin matter (*Med.*); དུམ་བུ་སྟོང་དུ་དབྱེ་བར་འགྱུར it separates into a thousand pieces (*Glr.*); བྱེ་བྲག་མ་བྱེ་བའི་བར་དུ as long as the separation has not evidenced itself (*Jä.*).

འབྱེད་པ *ẖbyed-pa* (acc. to *Ṟdo.* fut. of ཕྱེ *phye*), pf. and imp. ཕྱེ *phye* or ཕྱེད *phyed* and ཕྱེས *phyes*, fut. དབྱེ *dbye* vb. a. 1. उन्मीलन, उद्घाटन to open; to place apart; to unloose: སྒོ་ཕྱེས་ནས་འདོག་པ opening the door keep it open; fig. ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པ; ལོང་བའི་མིག་འབྱེད་པ to open a blind man's eyes; to open again what had been shut or stopped; དང་ཀ་ཡི་ཀ་འབྱེད་པ to restore the appetite; བ་ཕྱེད *ba-phyed* the open *b*, *b* pronounced like *w*, *Gram.* 2. [to separate, to keep asunder, to disentangle, *W.*; to disunite, to set at variance, དེ་དག་ཕྱེད་དབྱེ་པའི་ཕྱིར in order to set them at variance, to create enmity between them *Stg.*; to part, separate, བྲང་ཁོག་སྟོད་སྨད་མཆིན་དྲིས་དབྱེ་བ་སྟེ the cavity of the chest and the abdomen being separated by the diaphragm *S.g.*; to divide, classify: རིགས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ནས་དབྱེ་ན if they are classified according to the different species *Lt.*; སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་ལས་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ the beings are severed by their deed (beings are born as different species in consequence of their *Karma*); ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha-phye-wa* to open, to separate, *e.g.*, when hands, that were laid in each other, are separated again *Glr.*; ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha-phye-wa* to open, to begin to bloom] from *Jä.*

འབྱེད་པ་པོ भेदक the divider, one who divides or disjoins or separates.

འབྱེད་དཔྱད *ẖbyed-dpyad* 1. the diagnosis of diseases and their treatment. 2. (*Sch.*) 'tongs, pincers.'

འབྱེམ་པ *ẖbyem-pa*, with བྱེད་པ *byed-pa* 'to act with promptness, determination and good success' (*Sch. Jä.*).

འབྱེར་བ *ẖbyer-wa* पलायन 1. sbst. flight. 2. vb. pf. བྱེར *byer* to escape by flight, to flee in different directions: ཚོང་འདུས་བྱེར་ནས་མི་འདུག་སྟེ the market-people having fled, and nobody remaining (*Pth.*); ནད་བྱེར་སོང་ the sickness was dispersed.

འབྱོ་བ *ẖbyo-wa* pf. ཕྱོ *phyo* or ཕྱོས *phyos* imp. བྱོ་བྱོས *ḇyo-byos*, to pour out, to pour into another vessel: ཆུ་འབྱོ་པ་པོ one who transfers or pours water from one vessel into another (*Situ. 85*).

འབྱོག་པ *ẖbyog-pa* pf. *byogs*, to lick: ལྕེས་འབྱོག་པ་པོ *lces ẖbyog-pa-po* one who licks, a licker (*Situ. 85*).

འབྱོང་བ *ẖbyoñ-wa* pf. བྱང་ *byañ* 1. to be cleansed, purified, v. བྱང་བ 2. to be skilled, well-versed, be full of: རིག་བྱེད་ལ་འབྱོང་བ versed in the *Vedas*; ལས་ཀ་འབྱོང་པོ skilful work (*Ñag. 5-2*).

འབྱོན་པ *ẖbyon-pa* pf. and imp. བྱོན *byon*, to come, arrive (resp. verb): ཕུག་ཏུ་བྱོན་ནས having come to the cave; གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ལ་བསྐོར་བ་མཛད་དུ་བྱོན་ནོ he came to make circumambulation at the temple. Also = to proceed, to go; to set out. Is a common vb. in modern polite talk. འདིར་འབྱོན *ẖdir ẖbyon* (polite expression) come here.

འབྱོར *ẖbyor* a spade in *C.T.* (*Ṟtsii.*).

འབྱོར་པ *ẖbyor-pa* समृद्धि, सम्पद्, अर्थ, वैभव, वित्त that which is received, acquisitions,

acquirements; goods, treasures, fortune: འབྱོར་པ་ཟད་མི་ཤེས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ one possessing inexhaustible wealth, བདེ་བ་དང་འབྱོར་པ joy and treasures; འབྱོར་པ་བཅུ ten good things; གཞན་གྱི་འབྱོར་པ་ལྔ five goods or benefits acquired by others. རང་གི་འབྱོར་པ་ལྔ *raṅ-gi hbyor-pa-lṅa* five acquirements for one's ownself. འབྱོར་བཀོད་དུ་ཕུལ gave receipt, given as soon as it was received; འབྱོར་པར་བྱེད་པའི་མཐུ भूतये शक्त power to produce fortune or wealth (*A. K. 2-92*). The goods or benefits accruing to one's self are: 1. རང་ཉིད་མི་ཡི་སྐྱེ་བ་བླངས་པ to have been born as a human being; 2. ས་ཚིགས་ཚིམ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་དབུས་སུ་སྐྱེས་པ to have taken one's birth in Magadha, *i.e.* in the central country; 3. དབང་པོ་ཚང་བ to be in the enjoyment of sound bodily development, *i.e.*, to be suffering from no want of organs of sense or limbs; 4. ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་མ་ལོག་པ freedom from doing wrong actions; 5. དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་དད་པ་ཡོད་པ to have faith in the holy religion. The perfect sublime benefits or विभव ཕུན་པར་འབྱོར་པ (*A. K. 111-9*) are as follows:—(1) སངས་རྒྱས་འཇིག་རྟེན་དུ་བྱོན་པ the advent of Buddha into the world; (2) དམ་པའི་ཆོས་གསུངས་པ the preaching of the holy religion; (3) བསྟན་པ་གནས་པ the continuance and stability of the religion of Buddha; (4) བསྟན་པ་ལ་ཞུགས་པ being a believer and member of that religion; (5) འཚོ་བ་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་སྒྲུབ་པའི་སྦྱིན་བདག་གཡོག་པ being a patron of that religion so as to contribute to the maintenance of Buddhism. འབྱོར་པ་ཅན *hbyor-pa-can* = ནོར་ལྡན समृद्धि, समृद्धिशाली wealthy, possessing riches (*Mṅon.*). འབྱོར་ལྡན *hbyor-ldan* = རྫས་ལྡན possessing properties, rich, opulent (*Mṅon.*). འབྱོར་པ་ཡོད་ཀྱང་གཏོང་བ་མེད་ན though having wealth if it is not given up in charity (*Çer.*).

འབྱོར་ཐོན *hbyor-thon* abbr. of ཚུར་འབྱོར་པ and ཕར་ཐོན་པ *phar-thon-pa* receipts and drawings; income and expenditure: དངུལ་འཁོར་རྣོན་གཅོད་ཀྱི་རིགས་འབྱོར་ཐོན་གྱི་དབུས་པའི་ཕྱག་འབྲུལ་ཞུ་དགོས་ འགར་འཐོགས་མེད་པར་འཕྲུལ་དུ་གནང་ཞིང་ (*D. çel. 10*).

འབྱོར་བ *hbyor-wa* also འབྱུར་བ I: intrs. of སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa* 1. to stick, adhere to; to take, contract, of diseases: འབྱོར་ནད *hbyor-nad* a contagious disease or infectious malady; སེམས་ལ་འབྱུར was borne in mind, was remembered. 2. to be prepared, be ready, to have at hand, distinct from སྦྱོར་བ to prepare, make ready: ཤ་མ་བྱོར་ནས there being no meat prepared; འཕྲལ་དུ་འབྱོར་བ་མ་ཡིན that is not at once procurable (*Dzl.*); ཅི་སྟེ་འབྱོར་བར་མི་འགྱུར་ན but if he has not such a thing at his disposal (*Jä.*). 3. to agree, acquiesce, consent together.

འབྱོར་བ II: (resp.) to come, to arrive, to be received: ལྷ་ས་ལ་འབྱོར arrived at (reached) Lhasa; ཡི་གེ་ལག་ཏུ་འབྱོར་བ the letter is come to hand, has been received.

འབྱོར་མ धेनु milch cow; འབྱོར་རབ or རབ་འབྱོར सुभूति one of the wisest and most learned of Buddha's disciples.

འབྱོལ་བ *hbyol-wa* pf. and imp. བྱོལ *byol* fut. (and prest. in *C.*), དབྱོལ *dbyol* = ཐུར་བ to give or make way, ལམ་འབྱོལ་བ = to turn out of the way, to step aside; འབྱོལ་ཏེ་འགྲོ in walking I make way (to people) (*Jä.*).

འབྲང *hbraṅ*, v. བྲང *braṅ*. འབྲང་རྒྱས *hbraṅ-rgyas* a woman's breast, teat; (གཏོར་མ་ཟླུམ་པོ *gtor-ma zlum-pa*) offerings of meal in the shape of a bowl to spirits (*Rtsii.*).

འབྲང་གཅེས་པ *hbraṅ-gces-pa* (ཐུད་ལག་རྩ་ཆེ་བ) valuables, luggage: ཁྱེད་རང་གི་འབྲང་གཅེས་ཀུན་ཚོལ་ལ་སྐྱིབས་ཤིག་ཏུ་འདོ་ལེ་གཟིམས་ལ་བཞུགས sought for all your valuables and sat down to sleep at ease in a sheltered nook (*A. 130*).

འབྲང་བ *hbraṅ-wa* pf. འབྲངས *hbraṅs* imp. འབྲོང or འབྲོངས 1. to follow, to go after; with

a pleonastic རྗེས་སུ་ or མཇུག་ལ་ often prefixed: དེ་དེའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་ followed each other; ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ to follow, be devoted to religion; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ to follow after worldly pursuits; སྤྱན་མེད་དབང་པོས་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་འབྲང་ཞིང་ (*A. 3*) following the *Tri-Ratna* while in the full exercise of one's senses; རྗེས་འབྲང་ अनुगत, अन्वित a follower; རབ་འབྲང་བ अनुसारिन्, one acting accordingly, following, imitating (*A. K. 1-24*). 2. to bring forth, give birth to (of animals).

འབྲད་པ *hbrad-pa*=འདྲད་པ pf. བྲད་ *brad*, imp. བྲོད་ *brod*, 1. to scratch, to scrape, to tear with the claws: བཞིན་ལ་སྤར་མོས་འབྲད scratched with its paws his face (*Hbrom. 113*). 2. or ཉེ་འབྲད་པ to be wrathful=also སེམས་མི་དགའ་བ: ཁྱོད་རྒྱལ་པོའང་འབྲད་དམ་ཟེར saying has your king also become displeased? (*Hbrom. 55*).

འབྲབ་པ *hbrab-pa* pf. བྲབ *brab* imp. བྲོབ *brob* 1. to catch at suddenly, to snatch away. 2. to beat, to scourge, ཚེར་ལྕག་གིས with thorns. 3. to throw out, to scatter (*Jä.*).

འབྲལ་བ *hbral-wa* སོ་སོར་འབྲལ་བ वियोग, विरह; pf. བྲལ *bral*, བྲོལ *brol*; to be separated from, disconnected: འབྲལ་བར་མི་ནུས་བུ་མོ་ཁྱོད thou my daughter from whom I am not able to part (*Glr.*); ལྟ་སྤྱོད་ཡ་བྲལ་ཏེ *lta spyod ya bral-te* contemplation and consummation being disentangled from one another; མདོ་སྡེ་དང་ལག་པ་མི་བྲལ་ཞིང་ as the sacred writings (*Sûtrânta*) never came out of his hands. Usually འབྲལ་བ is preceded by དང་ as in: སྐོམ་པ་དང་བྲལ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ he got rid of his thirst; ནད་དང་བྲལ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ he recovered from his illness. འདུ་བ་ཡོད་ན་འབྲལ་བར་ངེར་ what was compounded matter is dissolved in its being. འབྲལ་མེད *hbral-med*=འབྲལ་བར་མེད་པ अवियोग inseparable, indissoluble (*Jä.*).

འབྲས *hbras* ཤིང་འབྲས་མོ resp. བཟང་འབྲས शालि rice; འབྲས་ཀྱི་སྲུས *hbras-kyi-srus* husked rice; ཤ་འབྲས rice mixed with small pieces of meat, འབྲས་སོ་བ rice not husked; འབྲས་དཀར་མོ white-rice, བྲས་དམར red-rice (the inferior and cheaper sorts) (*Cs.*); འབྲས་སིལ in *C.* boiled rice, served with butter, sugar, etc., འབྲས་ཚན *hbras-chan* cooked rice; འབྲས་ཕྱག་སྦྲན་འབྲས་ཚན་ཁྱི་གང་ཕྱིན་པ་ལ་བཏང་བ་ཞིག་བོད་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་བྱུང་ (*A. 62*) formerly one who had given a pound of cooked rice in charity became by virtue thereof king of Tibet. Subjoined are names of different kinds of rice as mentioned in the Kahgyur:—ཤཱ་ལི་དམར་པོ, པཎྜ་ཀ, ཤཱ་རི་ཀ, སུ་ནཀ་སོ་ད་ཧྲ་ཧྲ, རོས་འབྱོག་པ, སྐྱ་བོ, ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཐིགས, རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པ, དང་གི་སུ་ཏིག, ཀུན་ཏུ་བི་ནཾ, དམའ་པོ་ཙུ་ལཀ, ཕུ་མ་པོ, ཨ་ཛྙ་ན, པན་ཀི་ཀ, སྨས་པོ་ཏ་ཏ, རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཏ་ཏ, གཉིས་སུ, འཕེལ་བ, སམ་ཏ་ས, རབ་ཏུ་ཆེ་བཟ, གྲུམ་མེད་པ, རྩབ་པ་རབ་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ, ཡ་པ་ཀ, ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་སྐྱེ་བ, སིང་ཏ་ཏ, ཐིག་པ་མེད་པ, ཁ་དོག་ཆེན་པོ, ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་ལེགས་པར་སྐྱེ་བ, རབ་ཏུ་ཚ་བར་བྱེད་པ, ཊི་ཏ་ཏ, སྤྲུལ་གྱི་གཙོད་པ, ཀས་མར་ཡ་ཏ་ཏ, རི་ལས་སྐྱེ་བ, ཧག་ཏུ་སྐྱེ་བཀག, ཚོགས་པ་མེད་པ, ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སྐྱ་བ, ཀུ་ལིང་ཀ, ཀ་ལིང་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ, ཏེ་མ་སྐྱོན་པོ, དུང་ཆེན་པོ, ཏིང་ཙ་བ, བུ་ཊི་ཏི་ར, ཤ་ཏི, ཨད་ཀུ་སྤྱི, སེན་ཏུ་ཡ་ཀ, ཀུ་ལ་ཀྲ་ཏ, བྲས་བུ, བི་རྒྱས, རབ་ཏུ་ཞིན་བྱེད, ཨི་དཀ་ཤི་ཀ, ཚད་མ་པ, བུ་བེད་ནྲ, མི་འདོད་པ, ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་འཇོམ་པ, བུད་ཏི་ལ, ཉི་མའི་དབང་, ཏི་མ་མེད་པ, སྟག་ཏྲའི, རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལྷ, ཐེ་ལ་ཏ་ཏ, རྫོགས་པར་པའན་ཅིག, སྐྱུན་པ་ཅེ་དཔ, རབ་ཀྱི་མཆོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ, རྡེན་པོ, རྒྱ་ནག་གི་དང་ཀུར་ཀུམ་གྱི་མདོག, དྲི་མ་དང་བཅས་པ, རབ་ཏུ་འབྲུལ་པ, འཇེང་གཞི་སེམས, རྩིབས་ཅན, ཁང་ཀ་ཁ་ཊི་ཀ, རྣམ་པར་འཇོམ་པ, འདུད་རྩི་འགྲུབ་པ་ན་རྒྱུ་བ, གྲོའི་མདོག (*K. d.* ར, *265*).

འབྲས་ཀྱི་ཁྲག *hbras-kyi-khrag* सिन्दूर vermilion, (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 3*).

འབྲས་མཆོག *hbras-mchog*=ཀུ་བ the gourd (*Mñon.*).

འབྲས་ལྗོངས *Hbras-ljoñs* (Denjong) (lit. the country or valley of rice) the native or Tibetan name of Sikkim which is also called འབྲས་མོ་ལྗོངས Demojong or འབྲས་མོ་གཤོང་ Demoshong.

འབྲས་སྙིང་=སྙི་མོང་ फल्गु [unsubstantial] *S.*

འབྲས་སྣ་གསུམ ẖbras̱-s̱na gsum (ཨ་འབྲས, a-ẖbras̱, སྲ་འབྲས, sṟa-ẖbras̱, འཇམ་འབྲས ẖjam-ẖbras̱) (mystic) (*Miñ. ṟda. 2*).

འབྲས་སྤུངས *H̱bras̱-s̱puñs* or འབྲས་དཀར་སྤུངས *H̱bras̱ ḏkar-s̱puñs̱* (lit. heap of white rice) **धान्यकटक** the ancient name of Katak the chief town of Orissa; in its neighbourhood existed a large Buddhist monastery called S'rīdhānya Kataka after the model of which the great monastery of Daipung near Lhasa was built. The Lhasa monastery is an immense establishment said occasionally to harbour 7000 inmates, of whom many are Mongols and Siberian Buriats. It stands 4 miles west of the city. Under this head we may quote from a Tibetan state document recently issued an extreme specimen of abbreviation: སེ་འབྲས་དགའ་གསུམ་གྱི་སློབ་དཔོན the teachers of the three monasteries Sera, Daipung and Gaẖdan.

འབྲས་ཕྱེ *ẖbras̱-phye* = འབྲས་ཞིབ rice-flour (*Ṟtsii.*).

འབྲས་ཚ *ẖbras̱-tsha* rice-porridge (*Ṟtsii.*).

འབྲས་ཟན *ẖbras̱-zan* **भक्त** cooked rice; འབྲས་སོ་བ **धान्य, लाज, तण्डुल** [cooked rice, parched rice]*S.*

འབྲས་ཟླུམ་ཅན *ẖbras̱-zlum-can* = ཤུ་ཤུག the Indian deodar (*M̱ñon.*).

འབྲས་རིལ *ẖbras̱-ril* unmilled or unbroken rice, paddy.

འབྲས་སིལ *ẖbras̱-sil* rice cooked with butter and mixed with sugar, rice-pudding (*Ṟtsii.*).

འབྲས་བུ *ẖbras̱-bu* fruit, in every sense of the term, both fruit the produce of a tree or plant, and fig. the fruit, effect, or consequence, of any course, conduct or action, and thence can also mean the reward or the retribution of such behaviour; རྒྱུ་འབྲས cause and effect: དང་དོན་ལས རྒྱུ་འབྲས་སྣ་ཚོགས་གསུང་ནས having enumerated the various instances of the causes and effects of derived knowledge. In the common meaning of tree-fruit, we have འབྲས་བུ་ཤིང་ a fruit tree, འབྲས་བུ་སྨིན་འབྲས་ལྡན or འབྲས་བུར་བཅས fruitful, productive; འབྲས་བུ་གསུམ the three chief fruits, *viz.*, ཨ་རུ་ར *a-ru-ra* the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, བ་རུ་ར *warura* the fruit of *T. bellerica*, and སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *s̱kyurura* that of *Phyllanthus emblica.* འབྲས་བུ་མེད་པ barren, unfruitful. འབྲས་བུ also occurs in the fig. sense མིག་འབྲས་བུ apple of the eye; and again to indicate a tumour or a swelling as the result or fruit of inflammation or pain. Furthermore འབྲས་བུ constantly stands technically as the fruit or reward resulting from passing successively through the three stages of ascetical meditation, esp. in *Mil.* Ethically we find: སྡིག་འབྲས the effect of sin; བདག་པོའི་འབྲས the fruit of lordship; ལས་ཀྱི་འབྲས་བུ the results of *Karma*, etc. Again the various graded results of progressive perfection, of which four are distinguished: (1) རྒྱུན་དུ་ཞུགས་པ **स्रोतापत्ति** he who enters the stream (that takes from the external world to Nirvāṇa); (2) ལན་གཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ **सकृदागामिन्** he who returns to this world once more; (3) ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ **अनागामिन्** he who returns no more, being a candidate of Nirvāṇa; (4) དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ **अर्हत्** the *Arhat*, the saint who has vanquished all moral and spiritual foes. In the *Kaẖgyur* the five stages are mentioned:—(1) སློབ་པའི་འབྲས་བུ the fruit of education (moral, mental, etc.); (2) མི་སློབ་པའི་འབྲས་བུ the results or fruit not consequent on education; (3) རང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་འབྲས་བུ the precedence gained by a Pratyeka Buddha; (4) ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་སའི་འབྲས་བུ the precedence of a *Bodhisattva* who has entered the

stage from which he will not move out; (5) ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་འབྲས་བུ the final stage of omniscience to which a Buddha attains.

འབྲས་བུ་རྟག་པར་འདོད་པའི་ལྟ་བ a doctrine in which the fruit of one's *Karma* is always desired. རྒྱུ་མི་རྟག་རྣམ་སེམས་དངོས་པོར་མེད། འབྲས་བུ་རྟག་བུ་བུ་ལས་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཡོད་ངེས་ཟེར་བའོ། (*Theg. 33*).

འབྲས་བུ་ཡོངས་ཅན་ अवन्ध्या not barren, a woman who gives birth to many children, fruitful. འབྲས་བུ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བཏགས་པ कार्ये कारणोपचारः [to regard an effect as a cause]*S*.

འབྲི་ཀ་རད་ན *hbri-ka rat-na* n. of a medicinal plant for sores and ulcers (*Sman. 351.*)

འབྲི་ཁུང་ *Hbri-khuṅ* also called འབྲི་གུང་ *Hbri-guṅ* n. of a district situated to the north-east of Gahdan (དགའ་ལྡན) in Tibet.

འབྲི་ཆུ *Hbri-chu* n. of a great river described in a modern native work as "rising from the snowy mountains in the south of the province of Thurpan in Thogar whence it flows across the བྱང་སྟོད or upper north towards the S. E. of Tibet; then, turning its course directly southwards, it enters the provinces of *Hdan-khog* and *Sde-dge* (Derge) and *Hbah* (Bathang) and then passing by the Chinese province of Yunnan, occupied by the Musalmans, crosses Yavana and the country of the Laos. It is called ལན་ཚང་ཀྱང་ *Lan-tshaṅ-kyaṅ* by the Chinese, Kaswokha by the Indians" (*Dsam. 32*). In Tibet it is gen. called the river of ཁམས་སྡེ་དགེ Kham Dege (*Loṅ.* འ, *5*).

འབྲི་ཏ *hbri-ta* a form of medicine, prob. a kind of extract; འབྲི་ཏ་ས་འཛིན a medicinal herb, an emetic (*Med.*).

འབྲི་བ *hbri-wa* I: pf. and imp. བྲིས to write, to draw, note down: དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཤིག་འབྲི་བ to describe a circle or other figure; ང་རང་གིས་ཡི་གེ་ཞིག་འབྲི་ཡོང་ I will write you a letter; གཏེར་ཆོས་སྤྲང་དུ་གཡལ་སྟང་། འདི་ནི་བྲིས་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ཀྱང་། སངས་རྒྱས་བསྟན་པ་འཕེལ་བར་འགྱུར་ would that wherever the treasures of religion have been abandoned, as soon as these words have been written down, the precepts of Buddha might come to be spread! ཡི་གེར་བྲིས་པའི་གཏེར treasures which have been noted down in writing. ཕྱག་བྲིས *phyag-bris* polite word for: a letter (except when mentioning one's own epistle which one should always style ཡི་གེ); འབྲི་སྨྱུག *hbri-smyug* writing-reed, pen.

འབྲི་བ *hbri-wa* II: pf. not བྲིས *bris* but བྲི *bri*, to diminish, grow less: རླུང་དྲོད་འབྲི་ཤིང་ *rluṅ-drod hbri-shiṅ* meditative warmth decreasing; ཆུ་རྫིང་བུའི་ཁ་བྲི་སོང་ *chu rdziṅ buhi kha bri-soṅ* the water of the pond had diminished.

འབྲི་བོ *Hbri-bho* n. of a mountain situated southward beyond the ocean, in which reside the species of venomous serpents called Takṣako. The finest species of sandal wood called *Gosirsa* and *Hurianacandan* grow there (*K. d.* ར, *277*).

འབྲི་མོ *hbri-mo* चमरी female yak; རྐོད་འབྲི or འབྲོང་འབྲི wild female.

འབྲི་མོག *hbri-mog* a kind of herb the root of which is used in Tibet as a dye for cakes, etc., giving a purple colour to these offerings made to spirits (*Rtsii.*).

འབྲི་ས་ཐོད་དཀར *Hbri-sa Thod-dkar* the mother of king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* (*Loṅ* འ, *5*).

འབྲིང་ *hbriṅ* मध्यम middle, middling, moderate; འབྲིང་ཤིག tolerable, something moderate, of middling quality; ཚད་མ or ཐིག་ཚད་འབྲིང་པོ the middle line; བཟང་ངན་འབྲིང་གསུམ good, bad and middling; རབ་འབྲིང་

ཐ་མ་གསུམ highest, mediocre, inferior: གང་ཟག་བློ་རབ་ཀྱི་རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་མ་གསུམ་མཆོག་གི་ས་ལ་སྐྱོར་བར་མཛད he caused to stand fast in the highest positions those human beings of the monastic classes who mentally were first-rate, middling or inferior. རྣལ་འབྱོར་འབྲིང་པོ one that is moderately advanced in contemplation; adv. འབྲིང་གིས middling, moderately; འབྲིང་མི་ཙོ་ན་ནི་གང་ཡིན་ནམ who then are the middle class men? (*A. 122*). འབྲིང་བ *hbriṅ-wa* in ཐབས་འབྲིང་བྱེད་པ་འབྲིང་ཙམ सधारण ordinary, of middle quality.

འབྲིད་པ *hbrid-pa* लालन 1. to caress: ལོ་ལྔའི་བར་དུ་འབྲིད་པར་བྱ། (a boy) should be caressed up to the fifth year of his age (*Cān.*) 2. pf. བྲིད*b* *rid* to beguile, impose upon; སློ་འབྲིད་པ id. འབྲིད་དེ་ནོད་པ་ལས *hbrid-de nod-pa-las* (as she) wanted to seduce him deceitfully.

འབྲིམ་པ *hbrim-pa* 1. pf. བྲིམས *brims* to distribute, deal out, hand round; འབྲིམ་པ་པོ. 2. sbst. distributor, dispenser, waiter at table.

འབྲུ *hbru* धान्य, पटल, व्रीहि 1. a grain of anything; also: corn, seed: བྱེ་མ་འབྲུ་རེའི་སྟེང་ན *bye-ma hbru-rehi steṅ-na* on every grain of sand; འབྲུ་འཐག་པ *hbru-hthag-pa* to grind grain. 2. a particle, piece, letter: ཡིག་འབྲུ་གཅིག *yig-hbru-gcig* a single letter; ཚིག་གི་འབྲུ a syllable; འབྲུ་དོན *hbru-don* the meaning of a letter, the object of one's application or prayer (*Rtsii.*). 3. (collectively) grain, corn, in gen. འབྲུའི་ཁལ a load of grain; འབྲུ་སྣ་དེར་མི་འཁྲུངས *hbru-sna-der mi-hkhruṅs* no kind of grain grows there; འབྲུ་གྲིམས *hbru-grims* tea in grains and loose tea: འབྲུ་གྲིམས་ལྷག་པོ་མཚོ་རེའི་རྟེགས་ཙམ་ཡོད (*Jig. 22*). འབྲུ་རྒོད wild grain; འབྲུ་འཇལ grain-measure. འབྲུ་བཅུད་གསུམ *hbru bcud gsum* the three-kinds of millet-sesame (*Sman. 3*).

འབྲུ་སྣ་སོ་སོ *hbru-sna so-so* different sorts of grain:—འབྲས་དཀར, འབྲུ་དཀར, པ་ཏ་ལ, ནས, རྩམ, ཙི་མོ་དཀར, གྲོ, ཡིད་བཟང, ཡིད་ཞེགས, སྣན་རྩང, བག་ཤེས་ཅན, སྲན་ནག་པོ, ནགས་སྐྱེས, སྣན་དཀར, ནས་ཀྱི་འབྲི་ཤིང, མནྟ་ཚོགས་ཅན, འཁྲོག་བྱེད་སྟབས, ཙ་ན་ཀ, རྨས་སྣན་མ་སྦྱི, ཡུངས་དཀར, དོན་གྲུབ, ཟས, གཙང, འབྲུང་པོ་འཇིགས་བྱེད, ཡུངས་ནག, ཚོགས་མ་ཅན, ཙ་བའི་སྐམ་ཅན, བད་ཁང, སྐེ་ཙི, ཀླུ་རྡ, མདོན་སྐྱེས, རྒྱལ་མོ, ནག་མོ, ལྷ་མེན, ཟངས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད, ཡ་བ་ག, ངེས་སྟབས, ཡུངས་དཀར་རྒྱལ་པོ, ཁྲི, ཁྲི་གོད, ཁྲི་ཡང་གུ, སོན་སྣན, གྲེཾ, ཀང་བརྒྱུད་པ, ཏི་ལ, ཏི་ལ, ཏིལ་སྐྱེས, ཟར་མ, ཞ་མ, ཁྲུ་མ.

འབྲུ་ཕན *hbru-phan* as met. (lit. that which benefits grain) water (*Mṅon.*). འབྲུ་སྨིན་པ *hbru-smin-pa* terms for the ripe or riping of corn. འབྲས་འབྲུ *hbras-hbru* mature or fruited grain or corn. རངས་བྱེད *raṅs-byed*, སྨིན་པ *smin-pa*, ལོ་ཐོག *lo-thog*, སྟོན་ཐོག *ston-thog* are described as stages of growth. འབྲུ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ངར་པ་དང་སྡེ་མ་ལ་སོགས་པ་དག་གི་མིང terms for the stalks, plants and ears of corn.

འབྲུ་བ *hbru-wa* or བྲུ་བ *bru-wa*, pf. and imp. བྲུས *brus*, to pry into, scrutinise; to probe, and fig. to inflame and irritate: མཚང་འབྲུ་བ *mtshaṅ-hbru-wa* to spy out faults, also to irritate, མཚང་འབྲུ་བའི་ཚིག *mtshaṅ hbru-wahi-tshig* irritating words.

འབྲུ་མ *hbru-ma* = ཡི་གེ་དབུ་ཅན *yi-ge dbu-chen* the capital or printing letters of Tibet.

འབྲུ་ཚ *hbru-tsha* v. བྲུ་ཚ *bru-tsha*.

འབྲུ་ཟུན *hbru-zun* a superior kind of carpet or rug: གདོང་གྲལ་དང་པོར་འབྲུ་ཟུན་གྲུམ་ལྷག་མ (*Jig. 27*).

འབྲུ་ལ་སྒང *Hbru-la-sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loṅ.* ཐ, *9*).

འབྲུ་ཤལ *hbru-çal*, འབྲུ་ཤ *hbru-ça*, v. བྲུ་ཤ *bru-ça*.

འབྲུག *hbrug* I: (ནམ་གྱི་འབྲུག विद्युत्, मेघगर्जन thunder, lightning, whirlwind; སྐད་ཆེན་འབྲུག *skad-chen-hbrug* loud thunder. འབྲུག་སྐད་མང་བའི་སྤྲིན་པ་ལ་ཆར་པ་མེད, སྐད་སྒྲ་ཆེ་བའི་བུ་མོ་ལ་བག་ཕྱིན་མེད (Mongol. proverb) the clouds that are

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accompanied by thunder seldom rain. So, the girl that has a loud voice seldom gets married ("has no wedding feast").

Syn. སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྒྲ *sprin-gyi-sgra*; དབྱར་སྐྱེས་རྔ *dbyar-skyes-rña*; སྒྲ་བརྒྱ་པ *sgra-brgya-pa*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་སྒྲ *rdo-rjehi-sgra*; གནམ་ལྕགས་སྒྲ *gnam-lcags-sgra*; ཐོག་བབས *thog-babs*; ལྷན་ཅིག་འདོན་པའི་འབྲུག་སྒྲ *lhan-cig hdon-pahi hbrug-sgra* (*Mñon.*).

འབྲུག II: the mythical winged dragon, creature which gives its name to one of the members of the series of twelve animals in kalendar cycle. གཡུ་འབྲུ་སྔོན་པོ *gyu-hbru snon-po* blue-dragon (*Glr.*). འབྲུག་སྐད *hbrug-skad* or འབྲུག་སྒྲ मेघस्वर, प्रतिघोष the cry or sound of the dragon; thunder. འབྲུག་གི་མཆེ་བས་སོ་ཡི་གཟེར་འཇོམས the dragon's tusk cures toothache. འབྲུག་རྒྱབ་ཆུང་ *hbrug-rgyab-chuñ* a kind of Chinese satin with embroidered figures of dragons on it; འབྲུག་རྒྱབ་ཆེན་མོ *hbrug-rgyab chen-mo* satin with larger figures of dragons.

འབྲུག་སྒྲ་ཅན मेघनाद possessing the voice of thunder; n. of a son of Rāvana king of Lanka.

འབྲུག་སྒྲའི་གར *hbrug-sgrahi-gar* as met. = རྨ་བྱ *rma-bya* peacock (*Mñon.*).

འབྲུག་རྗེ *hbrug-rje* also called ནང་ལྷ *nañ-lha* n. of a *Sa-bdag* or demon monster.

འབྲུག་པ *hbrug-pa* (Dukpa) 1. a native of Bhutan (*Jig. 26*). 2. the thunderers or the sect of Buddhists inhabiting Bhutan; often also styled in Tibet ལྷོ་འབྲུག་པ; is one of the Nyingma or unreformed schools. The *Hbrug-pa* school of Buddhism originated from the lamas *Gliñ-ras Pad-ma Rdo-rje* and *Chos-rje Gtsañ-pa Rgya-ras-pa*. The latter according to the advice of his spiritual teachers founded the monasteries of *Kloñ-rdol* and *Hbrug* and agreeably to the inspiration of his tutelary deity founded the monastery of Ralung. At the time of erecting the second monastery, a great thunder storm took place from which circumstance it was called འབྲུག *Hbrug*. The monks of *Hbrug* monastery became famous for their learning and spread Buddhism in the wild mountainous country of Bhutan founding monasteries there; whence from that time Bhutan came to be known as the country of *Hbrug* (*Dûg*). The Bhutanese still follow the teachings of *Gsañ-pa rgya-ras-pa* (*Grub.* ང, *17*). འབྲུག་བར *hbrug-bar* the middle sect of the *Hbrug-pa* school. འབྲུག་སྨད *hbrug-smad* the lower or later sect of the *Hbrug* school; also = lower Bhutan.

འབྲུག་མོ *hbrug-mo* मेषी [1. an ewe. 2. *Nardostachys jatamansi*]*S.*

འབྲུག་ཞབས *hbrug-shabs* or འབྲུག་ཞབས་དྲུང *hbrug-shabs-druñ* seem to be the proper terms for the ecclesiastical ruler of Bhutan known in Indian official circles as the Dharma Rāja of Bhutan.

འབྲུག་གཟིག *hbrug-gzig* (འབྲུག་གཟིག་རུས་པས་ཁྲི་མ་ལྷོག. ཁྱབས་འཇོམས) a species of leopard found in Bhutan the bones of which are used as antidote to cancerous sores and dog bites.

འབྲུག་ཡུལ *Hbrug-yul* or ལྷོ་འབྲུག *Lho-hbrug* the country of Bhutan, occupying the Himalayan region east of Sikkim and west-north-west of Assam.

འབྲུག་གཡས विक्षोभ [agitation]*S.*

འབྲུག་ཤིང *hbrug-çiñ* n. of a plant: འབྲུག་ཤིང་འབྲས་བུས་ཆར་འབེབས་ཀླུ་ནད་སེལ the fruit of *duk-shing* removes illness caused by *lu* brought forth by the rain.

འབྲུད་པ *hbrud-pa*, = འདྲུད་པ, to rub; also: to fill up: ཁུང་བུ་འབྲུད་པ་པོ *khuñ-bu hbrud-pa-po* (*Situ. 85*).

འབྲུབ་ཁུང་ ẖbrub khuñ = ཧོམ་ཁུང་ होमकुण्ड the sacrificial fire-pit used in Tantrik religious rites: འབྲུབ་ཁུང་ནི་སྔགས་པའི་ཧོམ་ཁུང་ (*Ñag.* 51) fire-pit in which the Ngagpa lamas burn clarified butter in sacrificial ceremonies.

འབྲུབ་པ *ẖbrub-pa* gen. with ཆུ to overflow, to gush forth (*Mil.*); ཆུ་འབྲུབ to flow over.

འབྲུབས་སུ་བྱ་བ (སྐུད་རིས) सूचिकर्म needle work.

འབྲུམ *ẖbrum* any berry on trees or shrubs: རྒུན་འབྲུམ *ṟgun-ẖbrum* grape; སེ་འབྲུམ *se-ẖbrum* hip (fruit of wild brier) in Sikk., in W. = pomegranate.

འབྲུམ་པ *ẖbrum-pa* or འབྲུམ་བུ *ẖbrum-bu* विस्फोटक a pock or pustule. འབྲུམ་ནད *ẖbrum-nad* small-pox, the commonest and most dreaded of all diseases in Tibet, transmission of which into India by traders *viâ* the Sikkim passes has only lately been in any way checked by fumigating bales of merchandise and by ordering compulsory vaccination of incoming traders at Yatung near the Jelep Pass. The colloq. term for small-pox is "*lhandrum.*" འབྲུམ་བུ་འཇོམས अर्जुन n. of a tree the bark of which is used in small-pox; འབྲུམ་བུ་ཐུ་མོ किटिम [a species of leprosy]*S.* འབྲུམ་ལྷ་མོ *ẖbrum-lha-mo* the goddess who causes the disease of small-pox.

འབྲུམ་ཕོ་ལྷ *ẖbrum-pho-lha* n. of a district in Tsang where Pholha Thaiji was born (*Loñ.* ང, *16*). འབྲུམ་ཕོ་ལྷ་པ་བསོད་ནམས་སྟོབས་རྒྱས the full name of governor Phalha Thaiji.

འབྲུས instr. of འབྲུ also an abbr. of འབྲུས་བུ.

འབྲེ *ẖbre* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *2*). འབྲེ་ཀོ་དེ་ལུང་ *H̱bre-ko de-luñ* another place in Tibet (*Loñ.* ཙ, *2*).

འབྲེ་བ *ẖbre-wa* pf. and imp. བྲེས *bres* to screen off, to spread over, to envelop.

འབྲེག་པ *ẖbreg-pa* pf. བྲེག *breg* or བྲེགས *bregs*, imp. བྲོག *brog* or བྲོགས *brogs* to lop off, prune; amputate: སྐེ་འབྲེག་པ to cut off at the neck; ཕོ་མཚན་འབྲེག་པ to excise the membrum virile; most frq. in reference to the hair, to cut off, to shave: སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ་འབྲེག་མཁན one who shaves the head and moustache.

འབྲེང་དཔལ་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས *H̱breñ-ḏpal-gyi ḇlo-gros* n. of a Buddhist saint of Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *2*).

འབྲེང་པ *ẖbreñ-pa* वरत्राकर्म leather or hide strap; འབྲེང་ཞགས बद्ध [bound, connected]*S.* འབྲེང་ཧྲིལ *ẖbreñ-hril* = ཀོ་བག་རིལ་འཁྲིལ་བ straps or ropes made of hide thongs twisted together (*S. kar. 179*).

འབྲེང་བ *ẖbreñ-wa* frq. for འབྲང་བ *ẖbrañ-wa.*

འབྲེལ་པ *ẖbrel-pa* सम्बन्ध connection, union, conjunction, but only in certain applications. 1. connection between cause and effect, used also for effect, consequence, efficacy: སྨོན་ལམ་གྱི་འབྲེལ་པ the efficacy of prayer (*Mil.*); འཇོག་པ *hjog-pa* to apply, make use of it (*Mil.*). 2. the vascular and nervous system conjunctively, the two systems in their totality. 3. genitive case, the sixth case of Tibetan Grammarians, འབྲེལ་པའི་སྒྲ *ẖbrel-paẖi-sgra* the termination of it: ཀྱི *kyi.* 4. a small quantity, a little, a bit: ཟས་ཀྱི་འབྲེལ་པ་ཞིག་དགོས I want a little bit to eat; ཆོས་ཀྱི་འབྲེལ་པ་ཐོབ་པ to snatch up a little bit of religion (*Jä.*).

འབྲེལ་བ I: *ẖbrel-wa*, vb. intrs. to adhere together, to combine, to become connected, to meet together: རྩ་དང་རུས་པ་ཙམ་འབྲེལ་བ connected only by veins and bones, nothing but skin and bone (*Dzl.*); རྐང་ལག་གི་སོར་མོ་རྣམས་ཀྱང་ངང་པའི་སོར་མོ་ལྟར་འབྲེལ་བ *ṟkañ lag-gi sor-mo-ṟnams kyañ ñañ-paẖi sor-mo ḻtar ẖbrel-wa* her fingers and toes adhered together like the toes of a goose (*Pth. 127, b*).

བོད་དང་རྒྱའི་འབྲེལ་ཚུལ་ the connection with, or the intercourse between Tibet and China; འབྲེལ་གཏམ་ *hbrel-gtam* gossipings at meeting (on the road) (*Mil.*). དེ་དང་ལུས་འབྲེལ་བ་ *de-dañ lus-hbrel-wa* to cohabit with him or her (*Glr.*); ལྷན་དུ་འབྲེལ་བ་ལས་བུ་སྐྱེས་ they having cohabited, a child was born (*Jä.*). འབྲེལ་མེད་ *hbrel-med*, अबन्ध unconnected. འབྲེལ་མེད་དུ་སྨྲ་བ་ *hbrel-med-du smra-wa*, भिन्नालाप unconnected talk, irrelevant speech. འབྲེལ་མཚུངས་པ་ *hbrel-mtshuñs-pa*, सतीर्थ [a fellow religious student.]*S.*

འབྲེལ་ཟབ་པ་ *hbrel-zab-pa*, सहित [together, in company]*S.*

འབྲོ་གོ་ *hbro-go* (acc. *S. Lex.* འབྲོ་གོ་ मत्वारम) n. of a medicine said to resemble mare's dung [*Scripus kysoor*]*S.* འབྲོ་གོས་བད་ཀན་སྐྲག་སེར་མི་ནད་སེལ.

འབྲོ་ལོ་ཙྪ་བ་ *Hbro-lo-tsa-wa* n. of Lo-tsā-wa who was a native of འབྲོ (or *Dö.*).

འབྲོག *hbrog*, (ནགས) अरण्य, अटवी solitude, wilderness, uncultivated land, esp. summer pasture for cattle in the mountains. འབྲོག་སྐྱོང་བ་ *hbrog-skyoñ-wa*, to attend to a mountain dairy; འབྲོག་ཁྱི་ *hbrog-khyi* herdsman's dog, a huge fierce mastiff; འབྲོག་དགོན་ *hbrog-dgon*, कान्तार (*A. K. 111 20*) monastery in the solitudes of mountains generally kept up by the Dok-pa. འབྲོག་སྟོང་ *hbrog-stoñ*, open pasture lands on the tops and slopes of mountains. འབྲོག་སྣམ་ *hbrog-snam* a coarse blanket made and used by the Dok-pa people: འབྲོག་སྣམ་གྱི་གོས་གཉིས་བརྩེགས་གྱོན་པ *hbrogsnam gyi gos-ñis brtsegs-gyon-pa* he was dressed in two-fold clothes of *Dok* blanket (*A. 130*).

འབྲོག་པ་ *hbrog-pa*, (*Dok-pa*), गोप, गोपाल herdsman, shepherd, etc., particularly the nomadic Tibetans who live in tents on the moors and upland valleys of Tibet, tending cattle and earning a subsistence therefrom. They are found all over Tibet, keeping each tribe or section to its own grounds; and are in various ways much superior to the husbandmen and cottagers of the country. They export wool and pay taxes in butter to the Tibetan Government. འབྲོག་ཕྲུག་ *hbrog-phrug*, a herdsmans child, a boy tending cattle—in W. now used as a nickname; འབྲོག་མི་ *hbrog-mi*, a herdsman; འབྲོག་མོ་ *hbrog-mo*, गोपी a female Dok-pa; འབྲོག་ཤད་ *hbrog-shad* rude, rough, boorish; འབྲོག་ཤད་སྣོན་པ *hbrog-shad snon-pa* to be rude, etc. (*Sch.*). འབྲོག་ལྷས་ *hbreg-lhas* गोष्ठ a fold for cattle.

Syn. ཕྱུགས་སྐྱོང་ *phyugs-skyoñ*; བ་ལང་བསྒྱུང་ *ba-lañ-bgyrañ*; རྐང་བཞིའི་ནོར་ལྡན་ *rkañ-bshihi nor-ldan*; ཕྱུགས་ཀྱིས་ཕྱུག་ *phyugs-kyis-phyug*; ཕྱུགས་ལྡན་ *pdyugs-ldan*; བ་ལྡང་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *ba-ldañ dwan-phyug*; བ་འཇོ་ *ba-hjo*; འཇོ་མཁན་ *hjo-mkhan*; ལྕག་ཏོག་ *lcag-tog* (*Mñon.*).

འབྲོང་ *hbroñ*, (*dong*) = གཡག་རྒོད་ *gyag-rgod* काम्नारचामरी 1. wild yak (*Poœphagus grunniens*); ལྗོངས་ཕྱག་དང་བྱང་ཐང་གི་འབྲོང་ the yak of Jang-thang; འབྲོང་འབྲི་ *hbroñ-hbri* wild yak-cow, འབྲོང་ཕྲུག་ *hbroñ-pkrug* a yak-calf, འབྲོང་ཀོ་ *hbroñ-ko* a wild-yak's skin or leather. 2. v. འབྲོང་བ.

འབྲོང་ཁྱགས་ལ་ *Hbroñ-khyags La* the well-known Dong-khya Pass, the top of which is 18,420 ft. altitude, giving access from the Lachung valley in the extreme N.E. of Sikkim into that part of Tibet which lies at the northern head of the Chumbi valley. The name signifies "frozen wild-yak pass," being so called from a troop of yak having been once overtaken by a storm on the pass and having been there found frozen to death.

+ **འབྲོང་པ** *ḥbroṅ-pa*=ཉེ་བར་བསྙེན་པ, उपसेवन attending to, to wait upon, to serve. མཛེ་རིས་བུ་མོས་འབྲོང་ཞིང being attended to by celestial damsels (*Bçeṣ-spriṅ*).

འབྲོང་རྩེ *Ḥbroṅ-ṛtse* n. of a prosperous large village with a monastery and an ancient palace four storeys high belonging to the family of *Shape* Phala. It stands about 10 miles N. N. W. of Gyang-tse, on the Nyang river (*Loṅ.* ཞ, *8*).

འབྲོང་བཟའ *ḥbroṅ-ḅzaḥ* n. of the fifth wife of king *Khri-sroṅ ḷdeḥu-ḅtsan* (*Loṅ.* ཞ, *8*).

འབྲོམ *ḥbrom* an ancient family in Tibet in which was born འབྲོམ་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས Bromston the founder of the sovereign hierarchy in Tibet in the beginning of the 11th century A.D.

འབྲོས་པ *ḥbroṣ-pa* pf. འབྲོས or བྲོས *bros*, fut. འབྲོས or འབྲོས་པར་འགྱུར, to run away, to escape; ཕྱིར་བྲོས་པ ran away, fled from, took to flight; ཕན་ཚུན་འབྲོས་པ to run hither and thither; འབྲོས་པའི་གནས or འབྲོས་ས place of refuge; fig. མིག་ཁུང་དུ་བྲོས his eye are sunk (*Jä.*). འབྲོས་སུ་འཇུག to make one run away; to drive away. The perf. བྲོས *bros* must not be confused with བྲོས the perf. of བྲོ་བ *bro-wa* to smell. In *Tangyur*, *ṃdo*, *xciii*, *130*, occurs a sentence with both verbs: མི་ཡི་གཟུགས་ཀྱིས་རབ་ཏུ་བྲོས་དེ་ནས་མན་ཚུན་འབྲོས་བྱེད་པ.

རྦ *ṛba* or དབའ *ḍbaḥ*, waves.

རྦ་ཀློང *ṛba-kloṅs*, and རྦ་རླབས id.

རྦ་རག *Ṛba-rag* n. of a place in Tibet: རྦ་རག་ནམས་ངེད་ཀྱི་གནས་ཡིན་ནེར (*A. 117*). རྦ་མི་རག *ṛba-mi rag* for རྦ་ཡུལ་གྱི་མི་དྲག the better class of men in *Ṛba*; རྦ་མི་རག་སྒྲ་མི་མེས་རྐང་པ་དགུ་ན་ཆའི་ཐུན་སྐྱོགས་འཕེན་པ (*D.R. 11, 12*).

རྦད *ṛbaḍ* 1. a large species of eagle. 2. *W.* crutch=ཡང་ཀ. 3. rough and hoarse; རྦད་སྒྲ *ṛbaḍ-ṣgra* a harsh voice; cf. རྦད་རྦད *ṛbaḍ-ṛboḍ*. 4. quite, wholly: རྦད་གཅོད་པ *ṛbaḍ-gcoḍ-pa* or རྦད་ཚེར་གཅོད་པ *ṛbaḍ-tser gcoḍ-pa* to cut off entirely, to extirpate (*Jä.*); རྦད་སྐྱོགས *ṛbaḍ-ṣkyogṣ* residue, residuum, drugs, husks, etc. (*Jä.*).

རྦད་པ *ṛbaḍ-pa*, imp. རྦོད *ṛbod*, to set on, incite: རི་དྭགས་ལ་ཁྱི་རྦད་པ to instigate a dog against wild animals and incite a demon to do mischief to an enemy. Also=མནྲ་འབང་བ to send some calamity or disease by means of witchcraft, etc.: མ་མོའི་རྦོད་གཏོང་ brings down visitations of the *Ma-mo* fiends.

རྦད་རྦོད *ṛbaḍ-ṛboḍ* thick, dense, close: སྐྲ་རྦད་རྦོད thick hair, (*Jä.*).

རྦབ *ṛbab* a rolling-down, also རྦད, *e.g.*, རྡོ་རྦབ *ṛdo-ṛbab* loose stones rolling down; རྦབ་ཞི་བས after the rolling of detritus had ceased (*Mil.*).

རྦོད *ṛboḍ* प्रेषण; v. རྦད་པ *ṛbaḍ-pa*.

ལྦ་བ *ḷba-wa* 1. गलगण्ड wen,. goitre. 2. large knots in, or excrescences on, trees; on account of their speckled appearance often turned into drinking-bowls or cups.

ལྦུ་བ *ḷbu-wa*, also དབུ་བ *ḍbu-wa*, फेन, a bubble, foam, froth, scum; ཆུ་ལྦུ *chu-ḷbu* id.; ལྦུ་བ་ཅན or ལྦུ་བ་ལྡན फेनवान्, फेनिल frothy, foamy frost-covered; ལྦུ་བཅས་ཅུང་ producing little scum; ལྦུ་བ་བསལ་བ to scum or skim off (*Cs.*); གྲོགས་ཆུ་ཡི་ལྦུ་བ་དང་འདྲ a friend is like water bubbles (*Jä.*); ལྦུ་བ་འབྱུར་བྱེད it sends up bubbles.

སྦ *ṣba* v. སྦ་བ *ṣba-wa*. गुह्य secret, hidden; also སྦ་གསང་ *ṣba-gsaṅ* secret and concealed.

སྦ་དཀར *ṣba-ḍkar* a kind of linen cloth (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦ་རྟིར་ *ṣba-ṛtir* lining of tea-pots, tea-cups, etc., with brass or gilt (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦ་ཐག *ṣba-thag* rope made of twisted cane.

སྦ་བ *ṣba-wa* 1. a common form of the vb. སྦེད་པ *ṣbed-pa* to hide, q. v. 2. or more fully འདོམས་ཀྱི་སྦ་བ *ḥdoms-kyi ṣba-wa*, sbst. the privy-parts. 3. n. of a place in *Khamṣ* (*Loñ.* ཇ, *17*).

སྦ་ཚ *ṣba-tsha* the residue of mustard seed after oil has been pressed out.

སྦ་ཚང་ *ṣba-tshañ* oil-presser's house, the hut where oil is pressed out, as in Gyangtse.

སྦ་ལུ་མིག་བྱིལ *ṣba-lu mig-byil* an insect (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦག་པ *ṣbag-pa* pf. སྦགས *ṣbagṣ* imp. སྦོགས *ṣbogṣ* to saturate, stain; to defile, pollute: དྲི་མས་སྦག་པ polluted with dirt; དྲི་བཟང་གིས་སྦགས་པ saturated with perfume (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦང་བ *ṣbañ-wa* 1. v. སྦོང་བ *ṣboñ-wa*. 2. malt from which beer has been brewed; སྦང་སྐོམ *ṣbañ-ṣkom* id. dried.

སྦངས *ṣbañṣ* 1. dung of large animals, such as horses, yak, deer of large size; especially also རྟ་སྦངས, བོང་སྦངས་ dung of horses and asses; fresh dung of cows, yaks, &c., is more correctly ལྕི་བ or སྤྱི་བ. སྦངས་ལུད dung manure; སྦངས་སྐམ dung dried for fuel. 2. अभिष्यन्द wet, flowing: ཆར་པས་སྦངས wet with rain. སྦངས་གླུམ *ṣbañṣ-glum* = ཚང་གི་གླུམ wet malt (*Ṛtsii.*). སྦངས་རྟམ *ṣbañṣ-ṛtam* the refuse barley when beer has been brewed out of it.

སྦབ *ṣbab* a species of bird (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦབ་ཙ *ṣbab-ca* a certain number or quantity of trading articles, *e.g.*, of paper, a quire, a bundle of matches, etc. (*Jä.*).

སྦམ་པ *ṣbam-pa* pf. སྦམས *ṣbamṣ*, imp. སྦོམས *ṣbomṣ*, to place together, to collect: སྨྱུག་མ་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྦམ་པ་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྦམ་པ to keep together in one place; སྨྱུག་མ་སྦམས་པ་འདྲ *ṣmyug-ma ṣbamṣ-pa-ḥdra* like reeds laid together (*Vai-ṣñ.*).

སྦར་བ *ṣbar-wa* v. སྦོར་བ *ṣbor-wa*.

སྦར་མོ *ṣbar-mo* v. སྤར་མོ *ṣpar-mo*.

སྦར་ཡས *ṣbar-yaṣ* सज्ञम n. of a number.

སྦལ *Sbal* 1. a provincce of southern Mongolia: ཧུང་གོ་སར་གྱི་མཐའ་ལ་ཡོད (*G. Bon. 4*). 2. muscles: ལག་པའི་སྦལ the soft muscles of the palm of the hand.

སྦལ་པ *ṣbal-pa* भेक, मण्डूक a frog; also erroneously कर्कट the crab. སྦལ་ཆུང་ *ṣbal-chuñ* or སྦལ་ལྕོང་ *ṣbal-lcoñ* a young frog, tad-pole (*Cs.*); སྦལ་ཆེན *ṣbal-chen* a lizard; སྦལ་ནག *ṣbal-nag* toad (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦལ་པ་ཅན *ṣbal-pa-can* वसक [a kind of tree, *Sesbana grandiflora.*]*S.* སྦལ་པ་ལག་པ *ṣbal-pa lag-pa* the root of a medicinal plant: སྦལ་པ་ལག་པས་དྲི་ཆུ་འགགས་པ་སེལ the plant *ṣbal-pa lag-pa* cures obstruction of urine.

སྦས *ṣbaṣ* or སྦས་པ गुप्त, गूढ, गुह्य secret, confidential; སྦས་ཚིག *ṣbaṣ-tshig* words that are suppressed, concealed (*Ṃñon.*).

སྦིག *ṣbig* a kind of wild animal (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྦིད་པ *ṣbiḍ-pa* 1. corrupt form of སྲིད་པ *ṣpriḍ-pa*. 2. in Tsang, for སྦུད་པ bellows, instrument for blowing a fire.

སྦུ་གུ *ṣbu-gu* 1. hollow, cavity; the narrow interior of anything, a tube. 2. a hollow stem or reed: པད་མའི་སྦུ་གུ་བརྟག་བྱར་ཏེ། མི་གཙང་འདམ་དེར་ཇི་ལྟར་འགྲོ having dwelt on the stem of the lotus how could you go into that mire of filth (*Ḥbrom.* ཕ, *28*).

སྦུ་བ *ṣbu-wa* v. ལྦུ་བ *lbu-wa*. སྦུ་བ་ཅན *ṣbu-wa-can* अरिष्ट [unhurt, safe]*S.*

སྦུ་ལ་ཁ *ṣbu-lá-kha* 1. the japanned or coloured leather imported into Tibet from China. 2. the sable, *Mustela zibellina* (*Jä.*).

སྦུག *s̤bug* or སྦུག་པོ *s̤bug-po* the inner-most part of a house where treasures are kept; གཏེར་སྦུག or མཛོད་ཀྱི་སྦུག *m̤dsod-kyi-s̤bug* treasure-safe.

སྦུག་ཆོལ *s̤bug-chol* or སྦུབ་ཆལ *s̤bub-chal* large bell-metal cymbals; there are three kinds of སྦུག་ཆལ *s̤bug-chal* in use in Tibet. (1) ཧོར་སྦུག *hor-s̤bug* cymbals imported from Mongolia; (2) རྒྱ་སྦུག *r̤gya-s̤bug* Chinese cymbals; (3) བལ་སྦུག *bal-s̤bug* cymbals manufactured in Nepal.

སྦུག་པ *s̤bug-pa* to penetrate, to perforate, to pierce into: སྦུག་རྩ་ལོན་པ *s̤bug-r̤tsa lon-pa* = ནང་གི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་དུ་གོ་བ to understand the secret of any matter, to penetrate into the real object or import of anything (*Yig. k.*).

སྦུགས *s̤bugs* = ཤུབས कोष; (རྩ་སྦུ་བའི) hollow stalk, a tube; hole, excavation, interior space: ཕྲང་བུའི་སྦུགས tubular cavity, conduit, sewer, in *C.*; སྦུག་ཏུ་ནོར་སྦ་བ *s̤bug-tu nor s̤ba-wa* to hide treasures in a recess. སྦུགས = སང་སེང *sañ-señ* hole for inserting the handle of an instrument; ཤངས་ཀྱི་སྦུབས་གཉིས *çañs-kyi s̤bubs-g̤ñis* the pair of nostrils. སྦུགས་སྦོལ་བ = ནང་སྦོལ་བ व्याकोश [expanded, blossomed]*S.* བྲག་བླ་ཀླུ་སྦུགས *brag-b̤la k̲lu-s̤bugs* a shrine in Lhasa on the side of Chag-po Ri where is a cave sacred to nagas.

སྦུགས་དམ *s̤bugs-dam* or སྦུགས་འབྱར *s̤bugs-h̲byar* = སྦུགས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་དམ *s̤bugs-kyi phyag-dam* the royal seal: ཡམ་བུལ་བའི་སྦུབ་འཚག་སྦོལ་རྒྱན་སྦུགས་འབྱར་བཙོན་མེད་ཅེ་ཡིན་ལ་སྤྱི་འགྱེ་དྲར་གནས་ཆུག་ཞེར་བ་དང (*D. çel. 7*).

སྦུགས་རྩ *s̤bugs-r̤tsa* नाड़ी the pulse; སྦུགས་སྦྱང = སྦྱང་སྨྱང स्वदन [the act of tasting]*S.*

སྦུང་སྦུང *s̤buñ-s̤buñ* many in one place, a heap; སྦུང་སྦུང་འཆི་བ་རིག་བྱུང many people died in one place (*A. 151*). སྦུངས་ཆེ *s̤buñs-che* अधृष्य [unassailable]*S.* སྦུད་དྲར *S̤bud-hrar* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb. 41*).

སྦུད་པ *s̤bud-pa* = བཀུས་པ་དང་བུགས་འབྱིན་པ (*M̤ñon.*) भस्त्रा; skin-bellows, used in blowing the hearth. Tibetans always using dried dung of cattle for fuel, the bellows is an indispensible article, and usually consists of two skin-bags squeezed together so that the compressed air passes through a tube into the fire (*Jä.*). སྦུད་པ་འབུད་པ *s̤bud-pa h̲bud-pa* to blow or work the bellows. སྦུད་མཆུ *s̤bud-m̤chu* the tube or iron-mouth of a bellows.

སྦུན་པ *s̤bun-pa* 1. v. *s̤pun-pa.* 2. तुष bark of trees, the peel of fruit, pod or husk of grain (*K. d.* གི, *16*).

སྦུན་གཏེར *s̤bun-gter* 1. = དོན་མེད་པ *don-med-pa* or སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ meaningless, without substance, hollow, vain (*Liç.*). 2. a small building in the style of a monument, in which sacred writings are deposited (*Jä.*).

སྦུན་རྩིས *s̤bun-r̤tsis* a very high rate of interest, fifty per cent.

སྦུབ་ཁོང *s̤bub-khoñ* a hollow ball.

སྦུབ་ཆོལ *s̤bub-chol* v. སྦུག་ཆལ = རོལ་མོ (*Jig. 18*).

སྦུབས་འབྲས *s̤bubs-h̲bras* the nutmeg.

Syn. སྦུབས་སྐྱེས *s̤bubs-s̤kyes*; སྦུབས་ཅན *s̤bubs-can* (*M̤ñon.*).

སྦུར་པ *s̤bur-pa* or སྦུར་འཁྱོག *s̤bur-h̲khyog* the beetle: སྦུར་འཁྱོག་བྱང་པའི་དུག་འཇོམས་ཆུ་འགགས་འཛིགས.

སྦུར་མ *s̤bur-ma* chaff, husks. སྦུར་མའི་མེ་ཆུང་དུ परिलमकरिकाग्नि, खल्पतुषाग्नि slow fire kept up with chaff (*S. Lex.*).

སྦུར་ལེན *s̤bur-len* n. of a kind of gem. སྦུར་ལེན་མིག་གི་རབ་རིབ་ནད་ལ་ཕན the *bur-len* gem is useful in cataract of the eye. སྦུར་ལོང

ṣbur-loṅ, पुष्पराग [a topaz]*S.* (*S. Lex.*). གསེར་གྱི་སྦུར་ལོང་ *gser-gyi ṣbur-loṅ* (*D.R.*).

སྦེ་ག *ṣbe-ga*,=སྦེ་ཁ ལུས་ཀྱིས་རྩལ་སྦྱོང་ physical exercises, athletics, etc. སྦེ་བ *ṣbe-wa* to scuffle, to wrestle; *ṣbe-kha*=ཤུགས་དང་རྩེད་པ or དཔའ་རིའི་བྱེད་པ trial of strength between combatants (*Rtsii.*).

སྦེ་སེར *Ṣbe-ser* a place situated to the S. W. of Lhasa with a monastery, formerly the seat of Lama རྔོག་སྟོན་ལེགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ *Ṛṅog-ṣton Legṣ-paḥi çeṣ-rab* (*Loṅ.* ཟ, *4*).

+ སྦེག་པ *ṣbeg-pa* कृश lean, lank, thin.

Syn. དངོས་ངན་པ *dṅoṣ-ṅan-pa*; ཤ་ཆུང་བ *ça-chuṅ-wa*; སྐེམ་པ *ṣkem-pa*; རིད་པ *riḍ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྦེད་པ *ṣbeḍ-pa*, or སྦ་བ *ṣba-wa*, pf. སྦས *ṣbas*, imp. སྦོས *ṣbos*, to hide, conceal, cover: གཏེར་དུ་སྦེད་པ to conceal as a treasure, མཛོད་དུ་སྦེད་པ to hide in a store-house; ཡི་གེར་བྲིས་པའི་གཏེར་སྦས་ཀྱི and treasures which had been recorded in writing became hidden (*Pth. 128*). དམག་གི་ཚོགས་ཚལ་དུ་སྦེད to conceal troops in a wood; སའི་འོག་ཏུ་སྦེད hide in the ground; ཡོན་ཏན་གཏེར་དུ་སྦེད་པར་བྱེད assiduously conceals his excellent qualities (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *41*).

བ

སྦེད་མ *ṣbeḍ-ma* 1. any property or article that is hidden not made public; concealed treasure that has come to light. 2. गोपा the veiled woman, n. of a wife of Buddha, which name is also translated as ས་འཚོ་མ *Sa-tsho-ma.*

སྦོ *ṣbo* the upper part of the belly; སྦོ་ཚིལ fat from it; སྦོ་རྐུན་པ *ṣbo-ṛkun-pa* pickpocket *C.* (*Jä.*).

སྦོ་ཁྭ་ཆི *ṣbo-khwa-chi* (Mongol term) an ambassador, envoy: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཁྲི་པའི་ཞབས་ཕྱི་དང་སྦོ་ཁྭ་ཆི་སོགས་མགོ་མི the leading men, such as the orderlies of the reigning king and the ambassadors (*D. çel. 10*).

སྦོ་བ *ṣbo-wa* pf. སྦོས *ṣbos*=འབོ་བ to swell up, to distend: ལྟོ་བ་སྦོས the belly is swollen, turgid; སོ་སྒྲོག་པ to wheeze from inflation (*Jä.*).

སྦོགས་པ *ṣbogṣ-pa* v. སྦག་པ *ṣbag-pa.*

སྦོང་བ *ṣboṅ-wa* 1. pf. སྦངས *ṣbaṅṣ* fut. སྦང་ *ṣbaṅ* to steep in water, to soak, to drench (*Jä.*). 2.=སྤོང་བ *ṣpoṅ-wa* to abstain from.

སྦོད་གཏོང་ send for! or སྤོ་བ, one who has been sent for.

སྦོད་པ *ṣboḍ-pa* a tassel, tuft (*Jä.*).

+ སྦོན་པ *ṣbon-pa*=ཟ་བ *za-wa* to eat.

སྦོམ་པོ *ṣbom-po* or སྦོམ་པ=རགས་པ *rags-pa* of large dimensions, big, bulky, thick; considerable; also=ཞེང་ཆེ་བ very broad: ཉན་པོ་བློ་དགའི་ཚོར་བ་སྦོམ་པོ་ཐོབ he obtained considerable satisfaction and great encouragement (*Yig. k. 88*). སྦོམ་ཕྲ *ṣbom-phra* dimensions, size, breadth; སྦོམ་ཕྲ་མཉམ་པ of equal thickness (*Ya-sel. 35*); ཉམས་མེད་འགྱུར་བ་ཡིད་བློའི་ཚོར་བ་སྦོམ་པོར་བཀས (*Yig. k.*).

སྦོམ་དགའ་མ *ṣbom-dgaḥ-ma* n. of a Buddhist nun on account of whose misconduct Buddha had to enjoin restrictions for the guidance of nuns (*K. du.* ཏ, ཉ, ཏ,).

སྦོམ་པའི་རྣམ་པ་ཅན स्थूलक (*S. Lex*). [1. bulky. 2. the grass or reed *Saccharum cylindricum.*]*S.*

སྦོར་བ *ṣbor-wa*, pf. and at times pres. སྦར *ṣbar* 1. to light, kindle, inflame: འཁོར་ལོའི་ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ནས་མེ་སྦར་ཏེ kindling the fire all round the circle. 2. to transfer, transfuse: ཡར་ནས་སྦོར་བ to remove from one place to another.

སྦོར་ལོ *ṣbor-lo*; *Anemone polyantha* in *Lh.*

སྦོས་པ a swelling in the bone (*S. Lex.*).

སྦྱང་བ *bsyañ-wa*, v. སྦྱོང་བ *sbyoñ-wa*. སྦྱངས་པ धौत, अवधूत washed, used; also (ཡོན་ཏན་སྒྲ་ཁུ) practised, disciplined. སྦྱངས་པའི་རྡོ་བ धौतशिला washed and cleaned stone. སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་གནས་པ=ཉན་ཐོས (*Mñon.*). One who remains satisfied with qualifications acquired by practice or study; a term signifying a *Çrâvaka*; སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ धूतगुण: talents or qualification kept up, used or practised [ascetic practices]*S.* སྦྱངས་ཚགས filtered, purified by filtration.

སྦྱར་པ *sbyar-pa* n. of a species of poplar.

སྦྱར་བ *sbyar-wa* a secondary form of སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa*: སྨན་སྦྱར་བ to mix up or prepare medicine; ཤོག་བུ་སྦྱར་བ to paste paper; ཚིག་དོན་སྦྱར་བ to attach, apply meaning to words. སྦྱར་ཀ་བྱེད་པ=བསྐྱིས་པ to borrow. སྦྱར་སྡུག कृपण, [misery]*S.* སྦྱར་དུ་རུང་བ समुदागम [full or complete knowledge]*S.* སྦྱར་མ सङ्कट mixture, anything mixed or joined together. སྦྱར་སྤོམ *sbyar-sbom* परिमल pomade, perfumery. སྦྱར་བ 1. (ཚིག་མཚམས་སྒྲ་ཁུ) योजन, सन्धि joining together, སྦྱར་བ་ལས་བྱུང་བ=संयोजक; 2.=སྤུབ་པ समुदायन [in collection, in ascent]*S.* 3. (ཟས་སྒྲ་ཁུ) प्रयुक्त mixing up ingredients, as in food, medicine, etc. སྦྱར་བའི་ཆང་ wine or beer prepared from two or three ingredients; སྦྱར་བའི་སྤོས incense or incense sticks made of two or three perfumes.

སྦྱིག་པ *sbyig-pa* to tie, knot: ཐག་པས་སྦྱིག་པ *thag-pas sbyig-pa*.

སྦྱིན་པ *sbyin-pa* I: vb., pf. and imp. བྱིན *byin* 1. to give, bestow, make a present of: རིན་ལ་བྱིན་ནོ he offered as a price མ་བྱིན་པར་ལེན་པ to take what is not given. 2. to add, to sum up (*Vai. kar*).

Syn. སྟེར་བ *ster-wa*; གཏོང་བ *gtoñ-wa*. *Mñon.*

སྦྱིན་པ II: sbst. दान gift, present, alms; སྦྱིན་པ་བྱིན་ཅིག། དེ་ནས་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཡང་སྦྱིན་པ་ཐོབ་པར་འགྱུར་རོ bestow gifts, then shall gifts be obtained by you (*N. T.*, *St. Luke* vi *38*) སྦྱིན་པ་རྣམ་པ་བཞི the four kinds of gift or alms:—(1) ཟང་ཟིང་གི་སྦྱིན་པ of goods; (2) ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྦྱིན་པ of moral and religious instructions; (3) མི་འཇིགས་པའི་སྦྱིན་པ of protection; (4) བྱམས་སོགས་སྦྱིན་པ presenting affection, love, etc. སྦྱིན་གཏོང a charitable person; སྦྱིན་གཏོང་ *sbyin-gtoñ* distribution of gifts, སྦྱིན་གཏོང་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་པ to make gifts to a large number of people, also of valuable things to monasteries, etc. སྦྱིན་དུ་མི་རུང་བའི་དངོས་པོ་ལྔ the five articles which are not fit to be presented and should not be made gifts of:—མཚོན arms, ཆང wine, དུག poison, བུད་མེད women, ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པ anything that is not *dharma* (*K. du.* པ, *78*). སྦྱིན་པ་ཕ་རོལ་ཕྱིན दानपारमिता charity carried to its furthest limit, *i.e.*, unlimited charity; སྦྱིན་པའི་རང་བཞིན दानमय [full of charity]*S.*

སྦྱིན་བདག *sbyin-bdag* दानपति a patron, more especially a dispenser of gifts, a layman manifesting his piety by making presents to the priesthood.

སྦྱིན་གནས *sbyin-gnas*=མཆོད་གནས दक्षिणीय the objects worthy of gifts, *i.e.*, beings to be worshipped by offerings are:—ལྷ a deity, *Bodhisattva*, *Arhat*, etc., རྗེ་བཙུན a Buddhist saint or sage or object of reverence, མཆོད་པའི་རྟེན worshipful objects, ཡོན་གྱི་གནས religious symbols, images, *caitya*.

སྦྱིན་པ་རྣམ་བཅུ the ten possessions of the Buddhist which he should be ready to bestow:—(1) རིན་ཆེན precious things such as gold, silver, gems; (2) ཡོ་བྱད furniture, utensils etc.; (3) ཟས articles of food; (4) བགླང་ his ox; (5) རྟ horse; (6) གླང་ཆེན elephant; (7) བུ་མོ his daughter; (8) ས་གཞི land; (9) འདོད་པའི་ཆུང་མ (this may be his mistress); (10) རང་གི་ཤ his own flesh. The instances of the last two items are

where a *Bodhisattva* performs acts of Dāna-pāramitā (as found in legendary stories) and are therefore considered as not applicable in ordinary life—so in the *Vinaya* a woman is prohibited as an article of gift. The case of one's body forming an object of gift, which is the outcome of sin (ཀུན་ནས་བསླངས་པ), is applicable to only a *Bodhisattwa* who has no business to remain in the mortal tenement (*Lam-rim.* *221*).

སྦྱིན་པ་པོ་ *sbyin-pa-po* दायक giver, alms-giver, offerer of a gift. Syn. གཏོང་ཕོད་ *gtoṅ-phod*; དཔལ་སྡུག་ *dpal-sdug*; སྦྱིན་རླབས་ཅན་ *sbyin-rlabs-can*; ཤིན་ཏུ་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་ *çin-tu sbyin-byed*; རབ་ཏུ་འགོད་ *rab-tu-hgod*; རབ་སྟེར་ *rab-ster*; སྦྱོད་པོ་ *sbyod-po*; གཏེར་མེད་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ *gter-med-mchod sbyin*; རིས་མེད་སྟེར་ *ris-med-ster* (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྱིན་པའི་ཧོས་ *sbyin-pa-hi hos* objects of charity:—སྐྱབས་གནས་ཀྱི་ཆེན supreme objects of refuge; ཡོངས་སུ་དབུལ་བ those who are poor and destitute; བསྔགས་ཧོས those who are praise-worthy, མཆོད་བ respected friends, parents, etc; བཀུར་ཧོས respectable persons (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྱིན་པའི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་མདོ the Sûtra on Dāna Pārmita (*K. d.* བ, *122*) delivered by Buddha at the request of the *Bodhisattva Mahāsattva* རིའི་ཕུག་དང་། རིའི་སྤུལ་དང་། གསེབ་དང་། སྤྱན་ སྔོངས་ན་སེང་ གེའི་མཆོག་རྣམ་པར་ བསྒྲེངས་ ཤིང་ ང་ རོ་ རྣམ་པར་ སྒྲོགས་པ་ལྷ་བུའི་མིའི་དབང་པོའི་གཙུག་གི་ནོར་བུ་ཞེས་པ (this *Bodhisattva's* name is unusually long).

སྦྱིན་མའི་ལྷ་མོ་ *sbyin-mahi lha-mo* पुनर्वसु the goddess of gifts; a lunar mansion.

སྦྱིན་སྲེག་ *sbyin-sreg* होम, स्वाहा burnt offerings as made by *Tantrik* Buddhists; སྦྱིན་བསྲེག་མཁན् होता the offerer of such; སྦྱིན་སྲེག་གི་རྫས गव्य clarified butter, articles necessary for burnt sacrifices. སྦྱིན་སྲེག་གི་ཡམ་ཤིང་ *sbyin-sreg-gi yam-çiṅ* यज्ञकाष्ठ first wood necessary for the offering. སྦྱིན་སྲེག་དགའ་བ स्वाहा प्रिय [lit. "one fond of oblation" *i.e.* fire]*S.* སྦྱིན་སྲེག་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མཆོག *sbyin-sreg mchod-sbyin rnams-kyi-mchog* (*K. du.* ཕ, *190*) *Homa* is the chief of all fire-sacrificials.

Syn. ཤིང་བུ *çiṅ-bu*; བུད་ཤིང་ *bud-çiṅ*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *tshim-byed-çiṅ*; ཡམ་ཤིང་ *yam-çiṅ*; ཧོམ་ཤིང་ *hom-çiṅ*; བྱིན་ཟའི་ཤིང་ *byin-zahi-çiṅ*; ཤུགས་ཀྱི་ཤིང་ *shugs-kyi-çiṅ*; ཕྲ་མོ་ཤིང་ *phra-mo-çiṅ*; སྦྱིན་སྲེག་ཤིང་ *sbyin-sreg-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྱོང་བ *sbyoṅ-wa* pf. སྦྱངས་, སྦྱོང་ शुध, शोधन 1. to clean, remove by cleaning, clear away; like འདག་པ प्रक्षालन, washing off esp. སྡིག་པ་སྦྱོང་བ to wash off or purge sin; འཁྲུ་སྦྱངས curing diarrhœa (*Lex.*); རང་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཤེས་རབ the knowledge how a man may be purified by his own doings. 2. to take away, to subtract: དེ་རྣམས་ཤིག་མཚམས་སྦྱང་སྟེ (*Vai. kar.*) 60 being subtracted. 3. to exercise, to train, བློ *blo* one's mind, ཁ one's mouth, hence ཁ་སྦྱང་ eloquence (*Mil.*); སྔོན་ཡོན་ཏན་སྦྱངས་པ་སོང་བའི་མཐུས by dint of formerly cultivated abilities (*Glr.*); ད་དུང་སྦྱང་དགོས that must be practised still better; རྩིས་ས་སྦྱང་བ to learn mathematics (*Pth.*); བ་ཤར་སྦྱང་བྱེད་པ to accustom, familiarize. སྦྱོང་ཐར *sbyoṅ-thar* = སྦྱོང་བདར་བྱེད་པ to perform magical practices (*Rtsii.*). སྦྱོང་བ་སྦྱོང་སྨན होतृ [a priest skilful in offering oblations]*S.* སྦྱོང་བྱེད་གཉིས *sbyoṅ-byed-gñis* = ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu* and དུར་བྱིད *dur-byid* (*Sman.* *450*). སྦྱོང་རིམས *sbyoṅ-rims* = འཁྲུ་ནད diarrhœa which is of four kinds, རྒྱུ་སྐྱུགས, རྒྱུ་འཁོར་དང་རྒྱུ་གཟེད and རྒྱུ་འཁྲིག).

སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa* I: = *sdeb-pa* (*Mṅon.*). pf. and fut. སྦྱར *sbyar* 1. to affix, attach, fasten together; to put close to, to apply: སེམས་ལ་སྦྱོར་བ to impress on the mind: རེས་འགའ་ཤི་ཁྲིབ་ཆུང་བོ་བཀྲུད་པ་ཟ་བ་སྨུག་ཁ་སྦྱོར་གསོལ sometimes he

as a little boy eight years old would fasten to his mouth a covering of fur lined with silk; སྐུ་འདྲའི་གཟུགས་ལ་དབུ་ནི་སྦྱར་ནས having fastened the head on the body of the image. Also fig.: ཁོ་པ་ལ་སྡུག་སྦྱར་གྱི་བསམ་པ་བཏོར་ཏེ conceiving the idea of bringing trouble on them. དབང་པོ་གཉིས་སྦྱོར་བ to unite the two sexes; ཆར་ཡིབ་བྱས་ནས་བསྡད་ཙ་ན་གཉིད་དུ་སོང་བའི་རྨི་ལམ་དུ་སློབ་དཔོན་པདྨ་བྱོན་ནས་སྦྱོར་བ་མཛད་ཅིང་དངས་བསྐུར་ཏེ having taken shelter from the rain, on sitting down she fell asleep; but in a dream the teacher Padma came and having connection with her bestowed seed. བུ་བའི་སྦྱར་མ་སྦྱར་ཡང also without the word བུ་བ being added. 2. to conjoin, connect, combine (used with དང་) ཁ་དང་ཁ་སྦྱར་ཡོད joined mouths, kissed; དམག་གི་ཆེད་དུ་བོད་མི་རྣམས་དང་རྒྱ་མི་རྣམས་སྦྱོར་བ་བྱའོ for the purposes of war the Chinamen should unite with Tibetans. It is in this sense of the word that we find a sort of adverbial use of the forms སྦྱོར་ལ *sbyor-la* and སྦྱོར་དང་ signifying 'along with him,' 'together with him', 'as well': ངས་བུ་མོ་བཏང་ཞིང་སྦྱོར་ལ་ར་ལུག་སོང་. I sent the girl, and the goats and sheep went along with her; བླ་མ་འདིར་དུ་ཕེབས་ཏེ་སྦྱོར་ལ་ཕྱག་ཕྲིས་ནི་ཁྱེར་སོང་ as the lama was coming here, he brought the letter with him.

སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa* II: 1. to prepare, get ready, adjust, accommodate one's self to (and thus, as we see, practically identical in meaning with སྦྱོར་བ I.): ཞིག་པ་རིམ་པ་ནི་དཀའ་དང་འདུ་ཀར་སྒོ་བསྟན་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ་གང་དམའ་བ་རྣམས་བཅས་ནས་རྣལ་འབྱོར་གོང་མའི་ལམ་ལ་སྦྱོར་བར་མཛད་དོ next, in order to harmonise the direct way of entrance and those series of vehicles, he caused to be prepared for progress the higher Naljor ascetics without neglecting those that were of the lowest degree of stedfastness; བྲག་ཕུག་དེར་རྒྱ་ཟས་སྦྱོར་བྱུང་ in that cave they made ready the victuals; སྐུ་ཡི་འབངས་ཁྱེས་ཡིག ཆད་དང་སྦྱོར་མ་བྱུང་ your subjects have not complied with the agreement. 2. to establish, confirm, make stedfast, settle; གང་ཟག་བློ་བར་མའི་རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་མ་གསུམ་རེའི་ལམ་ལ་སྦྱོར་བ་དང་ he confirmed in the right way those human beings of the middle classes who were intellectually, superior, mediocre, and inferior, respectively; རེས་འགའ་ཁྱད་པར་གྱི་སྦྱོར་བ་འདི་ལྟར་ཡང་མཛད་དེ in making people stedfast on several particular occasions he would act like this.

སྦྱོར་བ III: निबन्ध, योग sbst. 1. རབ་སྦོབ in study or religious observances; assiduity, application. 2. union, connection, conjunction with something else; hence, the joining together of letters, the mingling of drugs in medicine, the linking of subjects into a set or pair, the pairing of animals, also coition and sexual union of human beings. 3. coincidence, agreement, harmony, parallelism, analogy: གཟའ་སྐར་འགྲོད་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ auspicious coincidences, the conjunction of the stars and planets for harmonious connection (marriage). 4.= གྲལ་འགྲིག་པ arrangements, plan, preparation: མཚན་མོ་གསོད་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ་བྱས་པ་ལ (*A. 67*) at night when they had made an arrangement to kill. སྦྱོར་བ་བཞི the four preparations are:—ཚོགས་བསགས་པ accumulation of merits; སྡིག་པ་སྦྱོང་བ the purification of sins; ཆོས་སྤྱོད་མཆོད་པ worshipping with recitation of Buddhist scriptures; གདོན་ལ་གཏོར་མ་སྦྱིན་པ the offering of *torma* to evil spirits.

སྦྱོར་ཀློག *sbyor-klog* spelling of words and reading (*Situ. 55*).

སྦྱོར་བརྒྱ་པ *sbyor-brgya-pa* an epithet of Vishnu (*Mñon.*).

སྦྱོར་དྲག अतियोग [in medicine, excessive union or mixture]*S.*

སྦྱོར་བ་ཉེར་བདུན *sbyor-wa ñer-bdun* the twenty seven སྦྱོར་བ coincidences in astrology: (1)

སེལ་བ sel-wa; (2) མཛའ་བོ m̱dsaḥ-bo; (3) ཚེ་དང་པ tshe-dań-pa; (4) སྐལ་བཟང་ s̱kal-ḇzań; (5) བཟང་པོ ḇzań-po; (6) ཤིན་ཏུ་ སྐྲངས་པ çin-tu s̱krańs̱-pa; (7) ལས་བཟང las̱-ḇzań; (8) འཛིན་པ ẖdsin-pa; (9) ཟུག་རྔུ zug-ṟńu; (10) སྐྲངས་པ s̱krańs̱-pa; (11) འཕེལ་བ ẖphel-wa; (12) ངེས་པ ńes̱-pa; (13) ཀུན་འཇོམས kun-ẖjoms̱; (14) དགའ་བ ḏgaẖ-wa; (15) རྡོ་རྗེ ṟdo-ṟje; (16) གྲུབ་པ grub-pa (17) ཤིན་ཏུ་ལྷུང་བ çin-tu lhuń-wa; (18) མཆོག་ཅན m̱chog-can; (19) ཡོངས་འཇོམ yońs̱ ẖjom; (20) ཞི་བ shi-wa; (21) གྲུབ་པ grub-pa; (22) བསྒྲུབ་བྱ ḇs̱grub-bya; (23) དགེ་བ ḏge-wa; (24) དཀར་པོ ḏkar-po; (25) ཚངས་པ tshańs̱-pa; (26) དབང་པོ ḏwań-po; (27) འཁོན་འཛིན ẖkhon-ẖdsin (Ṟtsii.).

སྦྱོར་བྱེད་མ s̱byor-byeḏ-ma 1. a woman in general. 2. a prostitute (M̱ńon.).

སྦྱོར་ལྡན་མ s̱byor-ḻdan-ma = སྐར་མ་རྒྱལ constellation Puṣyā (M̱ńon.).

སྦྱོར་རྩེ S̱byor-ṟtse or སྦྱོར་ར་རྩེ s̱byor-ra-ṟtse n. of a village situated to the south of Lhasa (*Yig. k. 10*).

སྦྲ s̱bra or སྦྲ་གུར s̱bra-gur **पटकुटी** (ཊིད་ལས་བརྟགས་པ) also called ཕྱ་རའི་གུར the black yak-hair tent in which the Dok-pa people of Tibet live: ཧྲོད་ཕྱུང་ཞེང་བའི་ནང་དུ་སྦྲ་གཉིས་ཕུབ་སྟེ (*A. 120*). སྦྲ་ཐག s̱bra-thag yak-hair tent-rope; སྦྲ་སྣམ་ s̱bra-s̱nam yak-hair blanket (Ṟtsii.); སྦྲ་པ s̱bra-pa inmate of yak-hair tent; སྦྲ་ཡོལ s̱bra-yol curtains made of yak-hair; སྦྲ་ཤིང་ s̱bra-çiń frame work of a yak-hair tent. 2. = ཉ་ཅེན **पञ्जर** [a cage]*S.*

སྦྲ་ལྷ s̱bra-lha n. of a *Sa-ḇdag* monster.

སྦྲག་པ s̱brag-pa = མཉམ་དུ་བསྡམས་པ, pf. སྦྲགས s̱brags; to lay or put a thing over or by the side of another: ཐམས་ཅད་ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡམས་པའི་སྦྲགས s̱brags means putting all things together on one side (*Ńag. 53*).

སྦྲགས་མ s̱brags̱-ma 1. a hay-fork. 2. conjunction, combination: ཤ་དང་པགས་པ་སྦྲགས་མ flesh and skin in combination; དཔོན་ཆེན་ཕུན་ཚོགས་པས་བླ་དཔོན་སྦྲགས་མ་བྱས Phun-tsog the great chief joined the head lama (*J. Zań.*).

Syn. སྦྲག་མ s̱brag-ma; མཐུན་མོང་ m̱thun-mońṅ, also གཉིས་སྦྲེལ g̱ńis̱-s̱brel; ཟུང་སྦྲེལ zuń-s̱brel.

སྦྲགས S̱brags n. of a village in Lhokha on the Bhutan border (Ṟtsii.).

སྦྲང་ s̱brań for སྦྲང་རྩི s̱brań-ṟtsi **मधु** honey; སྦྲང་རྟིང་ honey-comb; སྦྲང་ཆང་ honey-beer (*Ńag.*); སྦྲང་རྒྱས s̱brań-ṟgyas̱ an offering of honey to the gods, in *Sikk.*

སྦྲང་སྐྱབས s̱brań-s̱kyabs̱ = སྦྲང་ཡབ **मशकवारण** mosquito curtain.

སྦྲང་གི་རོ s̱brań-gi-ro residuum of honey after having been clarified; also wax.

སྦྲང་ཆར s̱brań-char = འཛམ་ཆར **मधुवृष्टि** slight rain; meal.

སྦྲང་ལྡན **वासन्ती** [1. n. of deity. 2. a large creeper, *Gaertnera racemosa*]*S.*

སྦྲང་བུ s̱brań-bu **भ्रमर** flies, bees, etc.; their several names:—སྦྲང་བྱེད s̱brań-byeḏ; སྦྲང་གི་སྦྲང་མ s̱brań-gi s̱brań-ma; སྦྲང་ཆེས་ཉུང་ s̱brań-ches̱-ńuń; ས་ར་སཱུ sa-ra-sū **सरघ**; ཤ་སྦྲང་ ça-s̱brań; ནགས་ཀྱི་སྦྲང་མ nags̱-kyi s̱brań-ma; ཟ་བྱེད་སྦྲང་བུ za-byeḏ s̱brań-bu; ཚངས་མ tshańs-ma; དུག་རྭ་ཅན dug-rwa-can; བ་ར་ཏ ba-ra-ta; སྦྲང་གཅོག་ཅན s̱brań-g̱çog-can; དར་དིར་སྒྲོགས dar-dir-grogs̱; དབྱངས་བྱེད ḏbyańs̱-byeḏ; སྒྲ་བྱེད s̱gra-byeḏ; དབྱངས་སྒྲོགས ḏbyańs̱-s̱grogs̱ (M̱ńon.).

སྦྲང་བྱི s̱brań-byi the marten (*Sch.*).

སྦྲང་མ s̱brań-ma = བུང་བ **भ्रमर** the honey-bee; སྦྲང་བུག s̱brań-bug bees' nest; སྦྲང་ཚང bee-**hive**, honey-comb.

Syn. ར་ཡིག་གཉིས་པ ra-yig g̱ńis̱-pa; མེ་ཏོག་འཐུང་ me-tog ẖthuń; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས s̱brań-ṟtsiẖi ḇṟtul-shugs̱; སྦྲང་རྩི་མྱང་ s̱brań-ṟtsi myań; སྦྲང་རྩི་སྐྱོང་ s̱bra-ṟtsi s̱kyoń; སྦྲང་རྩི་འདོད s̱brań-ṟtsi-ẖdoḏ; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་དྲི་མྱང་ s̱brań-ṟtsiẖi ḏri-myań; གེ་སར་སྤྱོད ge-sar-s̱pyoḏ; རྡུལ་ཉལ ṟdul-ńal; མེ་ཏོག

འཐོར་བ *me-tog hthor-wa*; མེ་ཏོག་ཟས་ཅན *me-tog zas-can*; མེ་ཏོག་འཇུག *me-tog-hjug*; རྐང་དྲུག *rkañ-drug*; བྷྱིང་ག *bhyiñ-ga*; བྷྲ་མ་ར *bhra-ma-ra*; ཉམ་ཆུང་དྭང་པོ *ñam-chuñ dwañ-po*; གསུམ་སྒྲ *gsum-sgra*; བཅུད་འཛིན *bcud-hdsin*; བཅུད་སྦྱིན *bcud-sbyin*; བཅུད་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *bcud-brtul-shugs*; མི་གནས་འཁོར་འགྲོ *mi-gnas hkhor-hgro*; གེ་སར་འཛིན *ge-sar-hdsin*; རྡུལ་འཆང *rdul-hchañ*; རི་སྐྱེས *ri-skyes*; སྤོས་ངད་ལྡན *spos-ñad-ldan*; རོ་མྱོང *ro-myoñ*; མེ་ཏོག་མྱང་བ *me-tog myañ-wa*; མེ་ཏོག་ལ་རྩེ *me-tog la-rtse*; མཆོག་ཏུ་དགའ *mchog-tu-dgah*; སྦྲང་རྩི་སྤྱོད *sbrañ-rtsi-spyod*; སྦྲང་རྩི་འདེད *sbrañ-rtsi-hded*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ཟས་ཅན *sbrañ-rtsihi zas-can*; སྦྲང་རྩི་སྐྱེས *sbrañ-rtsi-skyes*; སྦྲང་བུ *sbrañ-bu*; བུང་བ *buñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

སྦྲང་ཤིང་ *sbrañ-çiñ* मधूक (*Hindi* mowā) n. of a tree from the flower of which wine is distilled in India.

Syn. ལེགས་པའི་ཤིང་ *legs-pahi-çiñ*; སྦྲང་གནས་ཅན *sbrañ-gnas-can*; འོད་ཟེར་མདངས་ཅན *hod-zer mdañs can*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ཏོག *sbrañ-rtsihi-tog*; བུ་རམ་མེ་ཏོག *bu-ram me-tog*; མངར་བ་འཛིན *mñar-wa-dsin*; ཤིང་རིང་ *çiñ-riñ*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ལྗོན་པ *sbrañ-rtsihi ljon-pa* (*mñon.*).

སྦྲད་པ *sbrad-pa* = འབྲད་པ *hbrad-pa* q. v.

སྦྲམ *sbram* largeness, bulk: སྐུ་ལུས་སྦྲམ་ལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་གསུས as to his bodily bulk the belly was very corpulent (*A. 11*).

སྦྲམ་བུ *sbram-bu* unwrought gold, bar-gold: སྦྲམ་བུ་ཞོ་རེ་རེ་ཡོད had each a *sho* of unwrought gold (*A. 20*).

སྦྲིད་པ *sbrid-pa* 1. or སྣ་ནས་སྦྲིད་པ *sna-nas sbrid-pa* to sneeze: སྦྲིད་པ་འབྱུང་གློ་སྦྲིད when coughing I am seized with a sneezing. སྦྲིད་བྱེད་སྨན छगुगम्बीपथ drugs which produce sneezing. 2. to become numb, torpid: ཡུན་རིང་པོ་བསྡད་ནས་རྐང་པ་སྦྲིད་པ by long squatting the legs become numbed.

སྦྲུད་པ *sbrud-pa* pf. and imp. སྦྲུས *sbrus*, fut. སྦྲུ *sbru*, 1. to stir with one's hand to poke up (fire). 2. to knead རྫི་བ *rdsi-wa* (*Cs.*).

སྦྲུམ་པ *sbrum-pa* गुर्विणी, अन्तरापत्या, गर्भिणी pregnant, big with young; སྦྲུམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ to conceive, to become pregnant, fig. སྦྲུམ་པར་ཚོར་ནས feeling pregnant (*Pth.*); སྤྲུ་གུ་སྦྲུམ་བྱུང་བས having conceived, being with child (*Jä.*).

སྦུར་ཁྲ *sbur-khra* (or སྦྲུར་ཁྲ *sbrur-khra*): སྦུར་ཁྲས་ཁྱི་དུག་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད the worm *sbur-khra* is a cure for hydrophobia.

སྦྲུལ *sbrul* व्याल, अहि, द्विजिह्व; सर्प a serpent, snake; སྦྲུལ་འབྲོས་པར་འགྱུར་བའི་སྔགས *sbrul-hbros-parhgyur-wahi-sñags* the charm to make snakes run away; ཨོཾ་ཧྲི་ཤི་ཧྲི་ཤི་ཏ་སྭཱཧཱ—ཞེས་པ་འདི་ས་ལ་མངོན་པར་སྔགས་ནས་གཏོར་ནས་སྦྲུལ་འབྲོས་པར་འགྱུར་རོ (*K. g. ẽ, 52*). this charm when muttered and wind blown on the ground by the lips, will cause a snake to run away from a particular place. སྦྲུལ་འཁྱིལ snake's coil; སྦྲུལ་གྱི་གདེངས अहिफणा, भोग a snake's hood; སྦྲུལ་གྱི་མཆེ་བ अहिदंष्ट्रा fangs of a snake. སྦྲུལ་གྱི་གདུབ་བུ *sbrul-gyi gdub-bu* अहिवलय a bangle, one made in the shape of a snake's coil.

Syn. མིག་གིས་ཐོས *mig-gis-thos*; གཟར་བུ་མགོ *gzar-bu-mgo*; ཉལ་བྱེད་གཉིད་མི་སད *ñal-byed-gñid mi-sad*; རྐང་སྦས *rkañ-sbas*; འཁྱིལ་བ *hkyil-wa*; ལོགས་རངས *logs-rañs*; ས་ལ་འཕྱེ *sa-la-hphye*; གདེངས་ཅན་ཆེན་པོ *gdeñs-can chen-po*; ལྟོ་འཕྱེ *lto-hphye*; ལག་འགྲོ *lag-hgro*; ལྟོ་འགྲོ *lto-hgro*; གྱ་གྱུར་འགྲོ *gya-gyur-hgro*; བྲང་འགྲོ *brañ-hgro*; འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *hkhyog-hgro*; ཀུན་འགྲོ *kun-hgro*; བ་གླང་སྣ *ba-glañ-sna*; ཐིག་ལེའི་སྣ *thig-lehi-sna*; འཁོར་ལོ་ཅན *hkhor-lo-can*; རླུང་ཟས་ཅན *rluñ-zas-can*; འཕེལ་ཀ་ཅན *hphel-ka-can*; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce-gñis-pa*; ངན་པའི་ཟས་ཅན *ñan-pahi zas-can*; ཁུང་དུ་ཉལ *khuñ-du ñal*; དུག

གི་མཚོན་ཅན་ *dug-gi mtshon-can*; དུག་འཛིན་ *dug-hdsin*; གདེངས་ཅན་ *gdeṅs-can* (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྲུལ་གྱི་མཚོན་ཆ་ *ṣbrul-gyi mtshon-cha* = སྟག་གི་སེན་མོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་སྤོས་ n. of a vegetable incense called 'tiger's nail' (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྲུལ་ཅན་ *ṣbrul-can* = དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ *du-wa mjug-riṅ* a comet (*Mṅon.*).

སྦྲུལ་གཉེར་ཅན་ *ṣbrul-gñer-can* = ཤུ་དག་ *çu-dag* (*Sman-bṣdus. 443*).

སྦྲེ *ṣbre* said by some to be the སྲེ་མོང་ *sre-moṅ* नकुल weasel; but acc. to *Sch.* the stone-fox.

སྦྲེ་བོ་ *ṣbre-bo* = རེ་བོ་ *re-bo* or རེ་བ་ *re-wa* a coarse material manufactured of yak's hair for tent coverings (*Jä.*).

སྦྲེང་བ *ṣbreṅ-wa* pf. སྦྲེངས་ *ṣbreṅs*: to rattle, make shake, vibrate; to play an instrument (*Jä.*): གཞུ་རྒྱུད་སྦྲེང་བ་ *gshu-rgyud ṣbreṅ-wa* to jerk the bow-string; བུམ་པའི་ཆུ་སྦྲེང་བ་ *bum-paḥi chu ṣbreṅ-wa* to shake the water in a bottle.

+ སྦྲེབས་པ *ṣbrebṣ-pa* = སྐེམས་པ་ *ṣkems-pa* शुष्क dry, thirsty.

སྦྲེལ་པོ་ *ṣbrel-po* 1. a joint (*D. cel. 7*). 2. an old officer (*Rtsii.*): འབྲེལ་དང་མཚུངས་པའི་དོན་གཅོད་པ་སྦྲེལ་པོས་བརྗོད.

སྦྲེལ་བ་ *ṣbrel-wa* to stitch together (paper), to sew on, to fasten on; to bind together, to attach; ལྕགས་སྒྲོག་ལག་པ་སྦྲེལ་ནས་ *lcags-sgrog lag-pa ṣbrel-nas* having one's hands shackled together. སྦྲེལ་ཟླ་ *ṣbrel-zla* joint official, colleague, comrade: ཕར་ཡོང་ཆེ་ཆུང་ལ་མ་བལྟོས་པའི་སྦྲེལ་ཟླའི་རིགས་ལ་དྲི་བ་དང་ (*D. çel. 12*); སྦྲེལ་ཟླ་ཅན་ *ṣbrel-zla-can* having an assistant.

སྦྲེས *ṣbreṣ* (*Cs.*) frozen, stiff, hard.

སྦྲོན་པ *ṣbron-pa* = འབོད་པ་ pf. སྦྲན་ *ṣbran*, 1. to summon, to call, to announce to; སྦྲོན་དུ་བཏང་བ་ to inform, warn; གྲུབ་ཐོབ་ཅིག་ངས་ངོ་མ་ཤེས་ཁོང་རང་གིས་ཚུར་སྦྲན་ *grub-thob cig ṅas ṅo ma shes khoṅ-raṅ-gis tshur sbran* they summoned hither a hermit whom I was not acquainted with. 2. to sprinkle, to squirt upon.

མ

མ I: *ma* 1. the sixteenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, having the sound of the Sanskṛt म or of the English m. 2. Represents the numerical fig.: 16.

མ II: माता, जनयित्री, जननी 1. mother; colloq. ཨ་མ *a-ma*; མའི་རུམ *mahi-rum* womb, matrix; རང་གི་མ་གཅིག་པའི་སྲིང་མོ *rañ-gi ma-gcig-pahi sriñ-mo* full sister by the same mother; མ་དབེན་པའི་སྲིང་མོ *ma dben-pahi sriñ-mo* half sister, step-sister, by another mother (*Jä.*); མ་ཁུ *ma-khu* mother and uncle (*Jä.*); མ་ཆུང་ *ma-chuñ* mother's younger sister. མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* a mother's elder sister, or father's principal wife (*Cs.*, *Jä.*); མ་གཡར *ma-gyar* step-mother. 2. The original of any document or book is termed the མ་གཞི *ma-gshi* or ཨ་མ *a-ma* while the copy of the same is styled the བུ *bu* son or བུ་དཔེ *bu-dpe*: མ་བུ་མཐུན་པ་འབྲི་བ *ma-bu mthun-pa hbri-wa* to copy accurately comparing the original with the copy. Even a railway engine is called ཨ་མ because of the carriages or children following it: ཨ་མ་གཅིག་པོ་སོང answered a Tibetan woman at Darjeeling when asked whether the train had left.

མ III: in mysticism: མ་ནི་ཆགས་པ་ཆད་པའི་སྒོ། རྟོག་པ་ཆད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ (*K. g.* ཞ, *43*). མ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་བདག་གིར་བྱ་བ། མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ། *ma* is symbolic of the want of attachment, or the very opposite of what is ordinarily meant by that feeling. It being devoid of thought, *i.e.* not being comprehensible, tolerates all (*Hbum.* ཀ, *283*). Further, we find: མ་ཞེས་པ་ཉིན་ཏུ་སྨོས་པ་གཞན་པ་བཅས་པ་ཞིག་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ་ཆེན་པོར (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*).

མ IV: a root=below, opp. to ཡ *ya*: མ་གི *ma-gi* the lower one, མ་མཆུ lower lip; མ་རྡོ *ma-rdo*=རྨང་རྡོ *rmañ-do* foundation stone; མ་རབས *ma-rabs* people of low extraction; མར *mar* down; མ་རི *ma-ri* downwards (*Sch.*); མ་གི་ལ *ma-gi-la* below, down there; མ་གི་ནས *ma-gi-nas* from below, out of the valley.

མ V: 1. the letter མ *ma* is both a negative and a prohibitive particle, and is described thus: མ་ཞེས་པའི་ཡི་གེ་ནི་དགག་པའི་སྒྲ་ཏེ *ma* so-called is the sound which hinders or stops. མ་ཤེས did not know; མ་མཐོང་ not see, not seen; མ་ངལ not tired; མ་ཡིན occasionally contr. into མིན *min*, is not; མ་ལུས nothing left; when *ma* is used in the imperative sense, the root of the present with མ is used: མ་འགྲོ do not go (or colloq. *mandro*); མ is not used with the fut. and pres., but is changed into མི: རྫོད་པར་མི་བྱའོ it shall not be sounded ལབ་མི་ཐུབ cannot speak; མི་དེ་དགྲར་མི་སླང་ they should not make the man their enemy. With the preterite མ *ma* is heard always: མ་སོང་ he did not go, མ་བྱུང་ *ma byuñ* did not appear; and with the present tense also in conjunction with the words ཡིན, ལགས, མཆིས, རེད, and རིག་པ. 2. མ *ma* occurs as a particle added to various roots of sbst. and sometimes, though not always, indicates the fem. gender.

‡ **མ་ཀ་ར** *ma-ka-ra* मकर a crocodile.

‡ མ་ཀོ་ཏ་ཀ *ma-ko-ta-ka* मकोतक ; ཤིང་སྐམ་གྱི་གསེབ་ན་གནས་པའི་སྲིན་བུ a kind of worm living in dry wood (*K. d.* ཟ, *455*).

མ་བཀྲུས *ma-ḅkruṣ*=མ་བྱོན་པ *ma-byon-pa* not arrived at, not come, not happened.

མ་རྐོ *Ma-ṟko* a country situated to the south of Dhana-s'rī the people of which are said to be naturally mild and also prosperous (*Dsam.*).

མ་སྐྱང་ *Ma-ṣkyañ* a wild mountainous district of Tibet inhabited by herdsmen situated towards the west of Lhasa; also n. of a celebrated lama (*Loñ.* ཟ *3*).

མ་སྐྱེས *ma-ṣkyeṣ* अज, अनुत्पन्न ; unborn, not grown, primeval. མ་སྐྱེས་དགྲ *ma-ṣkyeṣ ḍgra* अजातशत्रु one of the names of Yudhisthira, the eldest of the Pāṇḍava brothers. Also the son of Rājā Bimbisāra, king of Magadha.

མ་ཁ *Ma-kha* seems to be Mecca.

མ་ཁལ *ma-khal* amount in bushels of grain lent out (*Jä.*).

མ་ཁོངས་སུ *ma-khoñṣ-su* on the mother's part, on the maternal side.

མ་ཁོམ་པ *ma-khom-pa*=མི་དལ་བ *mi-dal-wa* without leisure, unrelaxed; suffering uninterruptedly, perpetual suffering (*Yig.*).

མ་ག་དྷ *ma-ga-dha* 1. कुक्कुट a cock. 2. the ancient name of the country including Behar, Benares, Allahabad, etc.

མ་གར་མ *ma-gar-ma* शिफा [the fibrous root of a water-lily]*S.*

མ་གལ *ma-gal* 1. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* a poplar tree. 2. the bark of a medicinal plant: མ་གལ་གློ་བའི་ནད་དང་འབྲུམ་པ་སེལ magal cures disease of the lungs and also small-pox.

མ་གི *ma-gi*=མ་ཕྱོགས down below, downward, yonder: མི་མ་གི་རེ་ཞིག་ལ་ཆགས་ནས་རབ་ཏུ་མི་འབྱུང་ the man having become attached to something below cannot be admitted into the religious order (*A. 31*).

མ་གི་ནག་པོ་གུར་ལ་རྒྱུག་པ=གླ་རྩི musk (*Sman. 109*).

མ་གུས་པ *ma-guṣ-pa* अवज्ञान, अनादर disrespectful; disregard. མ་གུས་པའི་ཚུལ *ma-guṣ-paḥi tshul* अनादरवृत्ति disrespectful feelings, dishonourable profession.

མ་མགལ *ma-ṃgal* = ཁའི་མ་ལེ *khaḥi-ma-le*: ཡ་མགལ་ཡ་ལེ *ya-ṃgal ya-le* the upper row of teeth; མ་མགལ་མ་ལེ *ma-ṃgal ma-le* the lower row of teeth (*Ñag.*).

མ་འགབ *ma-ḥgab*=མི་དྲང་བ or མི་རིགས་པ rough, rude, wild; also that cannot and should not be done: ཁྲིམས་མ་སྐྱོང་བར་འདོགས་པ་མ་འགབ་རེད་ (*D. çel. 9*).

‡ **མ་རྒད** *ma-ṟgad* मरकत emerald.

མ་རྒས་པ *ma-ṟgaṣ-pa* not old; निश्रय shelter.

མ་སྒོ *ma-ṣgo*=རྒྱལ་སྒོ *ṟgyal-ṣgo* the principal or main gate, the royal entrance (in Sikk.).

མ་སྒྲུངས་མ་རྩིགས *ma-ṣgruñṣ ma ṟtsigṣ* undissembled impurity, unmitigated uncleanliness: ཀླ་ཀློའི་སྤྱོད་པ་མ་སྒྲུངས་མ་རྩིགས་རྣམས the behaviour of a savage is unmixed uncleanliness.

མ་ངེས *ma-ñeṣ* or མ་ངེས་པ that which is indefinite in all respects; not reliable, uncertain; མ་ངེས་པ་གཉིས *ma-ñeṣ-pa g̣ñiṣ* द्वयनियत two kinds of doubtfulness; མ་ངེས་པ་བཞི *ma-ñeṣ-pa ḅshi* अनिश्चितचत्वारः the four kinds of doubtfulness or uncertain objects.

མ་བཅོས *ma-ḅcoṣ* not artificial or contrived མ་བཅོས་པ *ma-ḅcos-pa* नैसर्गिक natural.

མ་བཅད *ma-ḅcaḍ*=མ་དབྱེ *ma-ḍbye* अघट्टित unshaken; uncut, unhappened.

མ་བཅོས་པ *ma-ḅcos-pa* स्थल (dry ground).

མ་ཆད *ma-chaḍ* without falling or, being tired or diminished.

མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* the cook in high lamas' or better-class families; མ་གཡོག *ma-gyog* the assistant cook; བདེ་བ་མ་ཆེན *ḅde-wa ma-chen* chief cook in a monastery of large size.

མ་བརྗོད་ *ma-brjod*=མི་འབྱུང་ *mi-hbyuñ* not come to pass.

མ་ཉམས་པ་ *ma-ñams-pa* not impaired, in full strength; also अविगर्हित, अनुपहत, अखण्ड unblamable, uncorrupted, entire.

མ་གཉིས་པ་ *ma-gñis-pa* द्वैमातुर lit. born of two mothers, an epithet of Gaṇapati the elder son of Mahādeva (*Mñon.*).

‡ མ་ཏང་ག *Ma-tañ-ga* the Buddhist *Arhat* of the sect of Kās'yapa who first carried Buddhism into China (*Grub.* ད, 7).

‡ མ་ཏུ་ལུང་ཀ *ma-tu-luñ-ka* n. of a plant: མ་ཏུ་ལུང་ཀའི་ཁུ་བ་བུ་རམ་དང་འདྲེས་ཊེས་པར་ཕྱུས་ན་ཟུག་རྔུ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ the juice of Matuluñka mixed with molasses would remove pain from the body (*K. g.* ཙ, *47*).

མ་ཏུ་མྱ་ངམ་གྱི་ཡུལ, *Ma-tu mya-ñam-gyi yul* n. of a desert in the neighbourhood of Jalandhara (*Dus-ye. 39*).

.མ་གཏོགས་པ *ma-gtogs-pa*=མ་གཏོགས except, besides, not belonging to; ཞིང་མ་གཏོགས་པར་ཁོ་ལ་ནོར་གཞན་ཡང་མང་པོ་ཡོད besides fields he has also plenty of other riches.

མ་ཏྲི་མ་ཏྲིས་ལ་འཛུ *ma-tri ma-tris la-hdsu* a form of prayer of the Bon, corresponding to the *om mani pad-me hum* of the Tibetan Buddhists (*Jä.*).

+ མ་བརྟགས་པར་སྨྲ་བ *ma-rtag-par smra-wa* (རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ) false speech, untruth.

མ་ཐ *ma-tha*=ཐ་ན *tha-na* neutral, neutrality: མ་ཐ་ཡང་ཁ་རོག་མི་བཞུགས་པར་གསུངས spoke not remaining silent even if he was neutral (*A. 94*).

མ་ཐལ *ma-thal* restraint in speaking, in running, racing, etc. ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་དེ་དུག་ཙང་མ་ཐལ་ལམ have you been unassuming in power, rank, etc. (*Rdsa. 21*). མ་ཐལ་བར་གྱུར *ma-thal-war gyur* प्रस्खलते not gone beyond, not exceeded.

‡ **མ་ཐུ་ར** *ma-thu-ra*=བཅོམ་རྡུག मथुरा the city of Mathura in ancient India.

མ་ཐེམ *ma-them*, སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ་འོག the lower steps at the threshold of a door, below the steps (*Hbrom. 53*).

མ་ཐོགས་པ *ma-thogs-pa* अविलम्बित, [without delay, let, or hindrance]*S*.

མ་མཐའ *ma-mthah*=ཉུང་མཐའ *ñuñ-mthah* the last of it; at last.

མ་དད་པ *ma-dad-pa* अश्रद्धा regardlessness, absence of faith.

མ་དྲུག་པ *ma-drug-pa* or མ་དྲུག་གི་བུ *ma-drug-gi bu* षड्माता he who had six mothers, an epithet of Kārtikeya the youngest son of Mahādeva.

མ་དྲོས་པ *Ma-dros-pa* or མ་དྲོས་མཚོ *Ma-dros mtsho* अनवतप्त; the lake Manasarowar otherwise known as མཚོ་མ་ཕམ *Tsho-Ma-pham*, one of a pair of large lakes lying at the foot of the Kailas group, N. of Lipu-lek Pass in West Purang. མ་དྲོས་གནས *ma-dros-gnas* हंस, चक्राङ्ग that lives in water=ངང་པ *ñañ-pa* swan, goose (*Mñon.*).

མ་གདན *ma-gdan* 1. ground, basis, foundation; མ་གདན་གྱི་རི་མོ ground-plan (*Jä.*). 2. the original from which a copy is made. 3. མཚོང་ཚེབ་གྱི་མ་རྒྱ the capital for merchandize.

མ་བདུག་པ *ma-bdug-pa* not fumigated; incense not yet offered.

མ་འདྲིས་པ *ma hdris-pa* unacquainted, not intimate, stranger; to place confidence in or trust an unknown party and to do service to the wicked; མ་འདྲིས་པ་ལ་ཡིད་སྨན་དང་མ་རུངས་པ་ལ་སྙེན་པ་དང་ are signs of boyishness (*K. du.* ད, *199*). མ་འདྲིས་པའི་མཛའ་བཤེས *ma-hdris-pahi mdsah-bçes* unacquainted friends; མ་དྲིས *ma-dris*=མ་ཞུས *ma shus* अपृच्छ्य (unworthy of inquiry); མ་དྲིས་པ *ma-dris-pa* अनुचित improper; unquestioned.

མ་འདྲེས་པ *ma-hdres-pa* 1. अव्यवकीर्ण unscattered. 2. = ཐ་དད་པ असम्भिन्न, असम्भेद, केवल, कैवल्य [undivided, absolute, unmixed] *S.*

མ་རྡུ *ma-rdu W.* thorn, prickle, མ་རྡུ་ཅན *ma rdu-can* thorny, prickly.

མ་རྡོ *ma-rdo* (རྒྱ་མ་ལ་འདེགས་པའི་རྡོ *rgya-ma-la hdegs-pahi-rdo*) weight or weighing stone.

མ་སྡམས་པ *ma-sdams-pa* नियन्त्र unrestained; not found.

མ་ན་ནུ་ག་མ *ma-na-nu ga-ma* = འགོག་པ *hgog-pa* etc. (*K. ko. 237*).

མ་ན་ནུ་ན་ཡ *ma-na-nu na-ya* (mystic) = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ *kun-hbyuṅ-wa.*

‡ མ་ན་ཧུ *ma-na-hu* a kind of stone with which tobacco pipes are made in China.

མ་ནིང་ *ma-niṅ* नपुंसक, क्लीव, पण्डक, पण्डग 1. hermaphrodite, without sexual distinction. 2. eunuch, unable to beget: མ་ནིང་ཕག་མགོ་ཅན a pig-headed eunuch; ईर्ष्यापण्डक jealous eunuch; མ་ནིང་ཟླ་བྱེད་པ *ma-niṅ zla-byed-pa* पक्षपण्डक eunuch-guard. 3. barren, childless (*Vai-sñ*). མ་ནིང་ཡི་གེ *ma-niṅ yi-ge* the letters of Tibetan alphabet which are said to pertain to no gender, *viz*:—ཀ, ཆ, ཤ, ཕ, ཚ. ཕོ་མ་ནིང་ *pho ma-niṅ*; མོ་མ་ནིང་ *mo ma-niṅ*; འགྱུར་བ་མ་ནིང་ *hgyur-wa ma-niṅ*; བཅོས་པའི་མ་ནིང་ *bcos-pahi ma-niṅ*; རལ་གུ་ཅན *ral-gu-can.*

Syn. མཐའ་གཉིས་སྤངས *mthah-gñis spaṅs*; མཚན་གཉིས *mtshan-gñis*; མཚན་མེད *mtshan-med* (*Mñon.*).

‡ མ་ནུ *ma-nu* 1. मनु. 2. n. of a mineral drug (རྡོ་སྨན་ཤིག *rdo-sman shig*) (*Mñon.*). 3. मनस् the mind (ཡིད): མ་ནུ་འཁུན་པ *ma-nu hkhun-pa* (prob. a corruption of मन : क्षुब्ध) grumbling (without any cause). མ་ནུ་ཏ་ཀ *ma-nu ta-ka* (སྨན) n. of a medicine; विम्बक a kind of plant. མ་ནུ་སྤོས་དཀར *ma-nu spos-dkar* (སྨན་ཀ་པུར) camphor.

མ་ནུ་སྦྱིན *Ma-nu-sbyin* कालिन्दी an epithet of the wife of the sun v. ཉི་མའི་བཙུན་མོ (*Mñon.*).

‡ མ་ཎི *ma-ṇi* मणि (jewel); abb. for ཡི་གེ་དྲུག *yi-ge drug* the mystic six syllables of the Tibetan Buddhists: *Om ma-ṇi pad-me hum* ཨོཾ་མ་ཎི་པད་མེ་ཧཱུྃ. མ་ཎི་འཁོར་ལོ *ma-ṇi hkhor-lo* prayer-wheel; also མ་ཎི་ཆོས་འཁོར. The long piles of stone are simply called མ་ཎི in *W.*; but elsewhere "*mendang.*"

‡ མ་ཎི་བཀའ་འབུམ *ma-ṇi bkahh-hbum* n. of a religious work, the authorship of which is attributed to Avalokites'vara by the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect (*J. Zañ*). But usually ascribed to Srong-tsan Gampo.

‡ མ་ཎི་པཱ་ཏྲ *ma-ṇi pā-tra* मणिपत्र pure leaf-gold: གསེར་མ་ཎི་པཱ་ཏྲ་སྙིམ་པ་གང་ཕུལ presented one handful of pure gold-leaf called *maṇi-patra* (*A. 37*).

‡ མ་ཎི་བྷ་དྲ *ma-ṇi bha-dra* (ནོར་བུ་བཟང་པོ *nor-bu bzañ po*) n. of a rich house-holder who was devoted to Buddhism.

‡ མ་ཎི་མ *ma-ni ma* = རོལ་མོ musical instruments like cymbals; མ་ཎི་མ་ལ་ཞོ་དྲུག་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན the cost of a pair of cymbals is six *sho* (*Jig.*).

མ་དཔྱད *ma-dpyad* = མ་གཞལ *ma-gshal* अपमित immeasurable, that cannot be examined.

མ་སྤོབས *ma-spobs* = མ་བསམས་པ *ma-bsam-pa* without thinking, not hearing or keeping in mind: ཕོ་མོས་ངང་བར་མ་སྤོབས་ཀྱིས་བདག་ཡུལ་གཞན་དུ་འགྲོ་བས (*Hbrom. 49*).

མ་ཕང *ma-phañ* or མ་ཕམ *ma-pham* = མ་དྲོས་པ *ma-dros-pa* lake Manasarowara, or rather the eastern one of the pair of lakes bearing that name: དེ་ནས་པུ་རངས་ནས་ཕར་ཕྱིན་ཏེ་མ་ཕང་གི་རྫིང་དུ་ཟོ་བཏབ་པས. thence proceeding from Purang he halted near the lake Maphang for breakfast (*A. 74*). མ་ཕམ་པ *ma-pham-pa* अजित the unconquerable, an epithet of Maitreya, the coming Buddha (*Mñon.*).

མ་འཕགས *ma-hphags* not risen, not exalted = མ་ནོགས *ma-nogs* or མ་ཕྱིས *ma-phyis* अपराम्रष्ट without consideration.

མ་བུ *ma-bu* मातापुत्र mother and son: མ་བུ་ཕྲད་པ *ma-bu phrad-pa* meeting of mother and son. མ་བུ་རྩལ་གསུམ *ma-bu-rtsal gsum* three comprising: མ *ma*—ཀུན་གཞི་ཁྱབ་གདལ the universal basis, བུ *bu*—རིག་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས intellectual knowledge, རྩལ *rtsal*—སྒྲ་འོད་ཟེར sound and light, the activity of nature. མ་བུའི་འདུ་ཤེས *ma-buhi hdu-çes* the associations of mother and son.

མ་བྱས་པ *ma-byas-pa* = མ་ཕྲད་པ अकृताभ्यागम. [receiving the fruit of what was not done by one's self. The argument of མ་བྱས་པ *ma-byas-pa* अकृताभ्यागम "coming of not-done work" is advanced to silence those who do not believe in the doctrine of rebirths, for they cannot explain why an infant who has not yet committed any misdeeds is often found to suffer physical pains]*S.*

མ་བྱུང་ *ma-byuñ* did not appear, the act failed, did not answer the purpose: ཅི་ཡང་མ་བྱུང་ *ci-yañ ma-byuñ* nothing happened, nothing came out of it. མ་བྱུང་བ *ma-byuñ-wa* अभूत्वा not happening.

མ་འབྱར་བ *ma-hbyar-wa* विश्लेष analysis.

མ་མ *ma-ma* 1. धात्री, प्रसू a midwife, children's nurse. There are four kinds of nurses—པང་ན་འཚོ་བའི་མ་མ अङ्कधात्री nurse who carries the child in her lap; ནུ་མ་བསྣུན་པའི་མ་མ क्षीरधात्री nurse who gives the child suck from her breast; དྲི་མ་ཕྱིས་པའི་མ་མ मलधात्री nurse for cleaning the child's body; རྩེ་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མ་མ क्रीडनिकधात्री; nurse for playing with the child (*K. du.* ཀ, *5*). རྗེའི་བཙུན་མོ་ལ་སྲས་འཁྲུངས་པར་གདའ་བས། མ་མ་བཟང་མོ་བཙལ་རན་གདའ་ཞེས་ཟེར་ནུ the king's lady having given birth to a son, he said that it was time to send for a good nurse (*Hbrom. 52*). 2. = རྒྱ་མཚོ *rgya-mtsho* the ocean: མ་མ་རྟོག་པས་དཔེན་ཟུང་རྒྱ་མཚོ་དངས་པ.

མ་མི་རྱ *Ma-mi-rya* n. of a wild tribe inhabiting the easternmost hills of Assam and the Himalaya and to the east of the Miri people. The males are dwarfish and crooked, the women are pretty-looking. They are fond of meat and salt, and also of human flesh (*Dsam.*).

མ་མུན *ma-mun* abb. of མ་རིག་མུན་པ.

མ་མོ *ma-mo* 1. (ལྷག) मातृका, कार, རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa* root, foundation, the origin (*J. Zañ*). 2. पद्मक [a certain medicinal plant]*S.* མ་མོ་འཛིན *ma mo hdsin* मातृकाधर [holder of the *matrikā* or the mystic diagram]*S.* 3. an ewe that has brought forth a lamb. 4, grandmother. 5. a kind of wicked demon; མ་མོ་དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པའི་གདོན *ma-mo dgah-war byed-pahi-gdon* n. of a fearful demon (*Mñg. 77-79*).

མ་མོའི་མ *ma-mohi-ma* मातृमाता [mother of a mother an epithet of Pārvati]*S.*

མ་སྨྱོས་བཞིན *ma-myos-bshin* = མ་འདོད་བཞིན as if not liking or wishing (*Khrid. 68*). མ་སྨྱོས་པས་འདུལ་བར་འོས་པ *ma-myos-pas hdul-war hos-pa* अमूढ, विनय: not stupid, modesty.

མ་སྨད *ma-smad* mother and son (or daughter): དེའི་རི་མོས་པ་སྣང་ཞི་མ་སྨད་གཉིས་ཡོད་པའི་བུ་ལ་བབ་ནས (*A. 59*). མ་སྨད་མ *ma-smad ma* or པང་ཆོས་སེམས *pañ-chos sems* n. of a Buddhist nun (*Ya-sel. 31*).

མ་རྨོས་པའི་ལོ་ཏོག *ma-rmos-pahi lo-tog* wild crop, crop grown without being cultivated; also maize (*Yig.*).

མ་སྨིན་པ v. ལྷང་བ.

མ་ཚང་བ་མེད་པ अविकला not incomplete [not impaired]*S.*

མ་ཚོས་པ *ma-tshos-pa* = རྗེན་པ *rjen-pa* unripe, raw (*Mñon.*).

མ་ཞུ *ma-shu* not melted, not said; མ་ཞུ་པའི་ནད *ma-shu-pahi nad* or མི་ཞུ་བའི་ནད indigestion.

མ་གཞི *ma-gshi*=དོན་གྱི་རྩ་བ subject matter: མ་གཞི་དེ་གང་ནས་བྱུང་ *ma-gshi-de gañ-nas-byuñ* whence has that subject matter arisen? མ་གཞིའི་ཐད *ma-gshihi thad* having regard to the chief subject, or subject matter.

མ་ཟུག་པ *ma-zug-pa*=སེམས་ལ་དྲན་པ to remember, recollect (*Hbrom. 129*).

མ་ཟླུམས *ma-zlums* सूर्य met. the sun.

མ་འོངས་པ *ma-hoñs-pa* the future. མ་འོངས་རྡུལ་ཅན *ma-hoñs rdul-can* (བུ་མོ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ) a maiden, a girl just entering the age of puberty (*Mñon.*).

མ་ཡི་མ *ma-yi-ma* grandmother=ཨ་ཕྱི *a-phyi* or ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; the grandmother's mother being called ཡང་ཕྱི *yañ-phyi*.

མ་ཡགས་བྱ *ma-yags bya* to console, give consolatation to one who is in grief: དེའི་དུས་ན་ཡབ་ཡུམ་ཡུམ་ནས་དགེ་བཤེས་ལ་མ་ཡགས་བྱ་སྙམ་པ་ལ he thought of consoling the *Dge-bçes* whose parents had died. (*A. 101*).

མ་གཡོག *ma-gyog* v. མ་ཆེན.

མ་གཡོས *ma-gyos* without hesitating, without wavering, remaining firm; ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་མ་གཡོས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྐྱོང་ being firm do you govern the kingdom (*Hbrom.* ཀ, *17*).

མ་རན *Ma-ran*=*Morrung* an aboriginal tribe living in the Himalayan Terai and East Nepal districts (*Dsam.*).

མ་རབས *ma-rabs* the lower class of people, the vulgar.

Syn. སོ་སོ་སྐྱེ་བོ *so-so skye-wo*; ཕལ་པ *phal-pa*; རིགས་ངན *rigs-ñan*; དམངས་རིགས *dmañs rigs*; དམན་པའི་རིགས *dman pahi rigs*; གཡུང་པོ *gyuñ-po*; རིགས་མེད *rigs med*; མཚོན་ཆ་བ *mtshon-cha-wa*; ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal*; ཐ་ཆད *tha-chad* (*Mñon.*).

མ་རི *ma-ri*=དེ་ཙམ་མི་ཐོབ *de-tsam mi-thob* an expression to signify that you will not get so much.

མ་རིག་པ *ma-rig-pa* अविद्या ignorance. མ་རིག་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་ཁམས་གསུམ་པའི་ཆོས་མི་ཤེས་པའོ not knowing the things and phenomena of the three worlds constitutes Avidyā (*K. d. 356*).

Syn. མི་ཤེས *mi-çes*; མ་རིག *ma-rig*; ང་ཡིར་འཛིན *ña-yir-hdsin*; དངོས་འཛིན *dños-hdsin*; བདག་འཛིན *bdag-hdsin*; རིག་མིན *rig-min*; མ་རྟོགས *ma-rtogs*; མ་ངེས *ma-ñes*; མ་གོ་བ *ma-go-wa* (*Mñon.*).

མ་རུ *Ma-ru* or མེ་རུ n. of a castle and monastery in the N.E. quarter of Lhasa.

མ་རུ་རྩེ *ma-ru-rtse* 1. n. of a medicinal fruit which cures the disease of worms: མ་རུ་རྩེ་ཡིས་སྲིན་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད. 2. n. of a country (*Pth.*).

མ་རུང་པ *ma-ruñ-pa*=གདུག་པ *gdug-pa* क्रूर, चुड, खाल [mischievous] *S.* མ་རུངས་པ *ma-ruñs-pa* untractable, coarse, furious; धूर्त cunning, sly, deceitful (*Mñon.*).

མ་རེ *ma-re*=རེ་བ་མ་བྱེད *re-wa ma-byed* do not expect, be hopeless.

མ་རེག *ma-reg* or མ་རེག་པ=མ་ཟུག་པ not touching or untouched: ཆུའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ལ་མ་རེག་པའི་བར་སྣང་ the intermediate space which has not touched the clouds or sphere of water (*Ya-sel. 39*).

མ་རེངས་པ *ma-reñs-pa* v. མ་རངས་པ.

མ་ལ *ma-la* 1. moreover, furthermore, presently, just now: མ་ལ་བདག་གིས་མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན་རྣམས་ལ་མཐོ་ཙམ་ནུས་སོ now I consider the *Tirthikas* (Brahmans) of about a span measure, *i.e.*, very unimportant. 2. in ཀྱེ་མ་མ་ལ call of compassion, or fatigue. ཀྱེ་མ་ཀྱེ་ཧུད *kye-ma kye-hud* अहोवत oh, alas.

མ་ལ་མཁན *ma-la-mkhan* in *Ld.* snake-charmer, conjurer.

‡ མ་ལ་ཏི *ma-la-ti* मालती n. of a flower [*Jasminum grandiflorum*] *S.* (*K. g.* ཤ, *82*).

Syn. ས་ཡི་རྐང་པ *sa-yi rkañ-pa*; བརྒྱ་འཇིགས *brgya-hjigs*; རྩ་རྩེ་ཤིང་ *rtsa-rtse-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

‡ མ་ལ་ཡ *ma-la-ya* ཟླ་རྫོར ; བསིལ་བ *bsil-wa* cool, cool breeze.

མ་ལ་ཡ་ཙེ *ma-la-ya-tse* in *Ld.* a small lizard (*Jä.*).

‡ མ་ལ་ཡར་སྐྱེས *ma-la yar-skyes* मलयज ; ཙནྡན་དཀར་པོ white sandal wood.

མ་ལ་ཡར་གནས་མོ *ma-la-yar gnas-mo* मलयवासिनी an epithet of Durga the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

མ་ལག *ma-lag* 1. active, quick. 2. in *Ld.* somersault; colloq. : མ་ལག་ཐོག་བྱེད་པ to perform a somersault, play the tricks of a mountebank, to roll on the ground with legs turned up, as do horses, etc.

མ་ལམ *ma-lam*=མར་ལམ high road, broad passage *W.* (*Jä.*).

མ་ལུས *ma-lus*=ཀུན་རིལ་གྱི *kun-ril-gyi* निखिल all, entire (*A. k. 1-2*). མ་ལུས་རྒྱལ་པོ *ma-lus rgyal-po* चक्रवर्त्तिराज a universal king.

མ་ལེགས་པ *ma-legs-pa* अशुभ bad, unfortunate : རྒྱལ་པོ་གཟུ་ལུམ་སྤྱོད་པ་མ་ལེགས a rash and hasty action in a king is unfortunate; ཁྱིམ་པ་ལ་ལོ་ཏོག་མ་བྱུང་ན་མ་ལེགས it is bad for a house-holder if the harvest fails (*K. du.* ད, *201*).

‡ མ་ལེམ *ma-lem* in *Sikk.* for माला garland=འཕྲེང་བ *hphreñ-wa.*

‡ མ་ཤ་ཀ *ma-ça-ka* माषक, माषिक the small red seed-bean of Nepal; a berry used for weighment of gold and silver.

‡ མ་ཤའི་འདབ་མ *ma-çahi hdab-ma* अतिगुह [अतिगुहा a plant *Hemionites cordifolia*]*S.*

མ་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས *ma-çes dgu-çes*=མ་དན་དགུ་དན &c.

‡ **མ་སུ་ར་ཀྵ** *Ma-su rakṣa* a great ethical writer of Buddhist India, a translation of whose works in Tibetan is to be found in *Tan d.* གོ, *203.*

མ་གསན་ཚུལ *ma-gsan-tshul* (ཐོས་ཀྱང་མ་ཐོས་པར་འདྲེ) conniving at ignorance (of information); hearing anything to show as if one has not heard it : ཞབས་འདྲེན་དུ་འགྱུར་བའི་གནས་ཚུལ་བྱུང་ན་ཡང་མ་གསན་ཚུལ་དང if any shameful or humiliating news arrived still to assume not to have heard it (*D. çel. 7*).

མ་ཧ་ལིང་ཀ *ma-ha liñ-ka* a kind of shoes used in India during Buddha's time (*K. my.* ཀ, *175*).

‡ **མ་ཧེ** *ma-he* महिष buffalo; མ་ཧེ་མོ *ma-he-mo* female buffalo : མ་ཧེ་རྭ་ཚོས་འོད་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད the horn of the buffalo cures the disease of shunning the light (*K. my.* ཀ, *68*).

Syn. འཇིགས་པ་བཅུ་པ *hjigs-pa bcu-pa*; རྡུལ་ལྡན་མིག *rdul-ldan-mig*; ཆུར་འདྲེས *chur-hdres*; ས་ཉལ *sa-ñal*; རྟ་ཡི་དགྲ *rta-yi-dgra*; གཤིན་རྗེའི་བཞོན་པ *gçin-rjehi bshon-pa*; རོལ་པ་ཅན *rol-pa-can*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-mchog*; མིག་དམར *mig-dmar* (*Mñon.*).

‡ མ་ཧཱ་ཀཱ་ར *ma-hā kā-ra* 1.=महाकार a great figure. 2.=ཕྱུགས་ཆེན་པོ *phyugs chen-po* (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *28*).

‡ མ་ཧཱ་ནཱི་ལ *ma-hā nī-la* महानील n. of a precious stone (*K. d.* ཡ, *136*).

‡ མཱ་ཏྲི་ཀ *mā-tri-ka* n. of a wild animal (*K. d. 374*).

‡ མཱ་ཤཱ་ཏུ་ཤཱ *mā-çā tu-çā*, སང་ཤཱ་མ *sañ-çā-mā*, སརྦ་ད་ཏྲ་བི་ར་ཏྲི *sar-wa da-tra bi-ra-tri* is a mystic formula for Vais'ravana [let blessings be to me, O all-giving hero!]*S.*

‡ མཱ་སི་ཏ *Mā-si-ta* said to be the n. of a Mahomedan teacher born in Mecca, so perhaps Mahomed (*S. Lam. 34*).

མག་པ *mag-pa* जामाता, जामातृ son-in-law. མག་མལ *mag-mal* bed-clothes of bridegroom, also the bed-room of the bridegroom. In *W.* the word *mak-mal* as in Hind.=velvet.

མང་དཀར *Mañ-dkar* n. of a place in Tsang (*Deb.* ཀ, *26*).

མང་བཀུར་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *Mañ-ḇkur R̲gyal-po* or རྒྱལ་པོ་མང་པོ་བཀུར་བ *R̲gyal-po Mañ-po ḇkur-wa* the first king of the world who was elected. by the common consent of the people.

མང་སྐྱེས *mañ-s̱kyes* as met. pig, wild boar; that gives birth to many young ones (*M̱ñon.*).

མང་ཁུར་མ *mañ-khur-ma* a presentation scarf of superior quality (*R̲tsii.*).

‡ **མང་ག་ལམ** *mañ-ga-lam* मङ्गल well-being; = བཀྲ་ཤིས *ḇkra çis* auspicious, good.

མང་གུ་ར *mañ-gu-ra* n. of a fish of red colour about a span in length.

མང་གེ་མོ *mañ-ge-mo* long ago, long since (*Cs.*).

མང་སྒར *mañ-s̱gar* 1. a military encampment. 2. n. of a fort in Mañyul: དེ་ནས་བཙངས་གཞོན་ནུ་འབར་འབར་གྱིས་མང་སྒར་དུ་སྦྱིན་དྲངས (*A. 88*).

མང་ཇ *mañ-ja* tea given to the assembled monks on the occasion of a religious service.

མང་དུ *mañ-du* = ཕལ་ཆེར *phal-cher* भूरि, भूयिष्ठ plenty, enough, a compound of མང་ and དུ being used exactly like མང་པོ *mañ-po*; མང་མང་དུ *mañ-mañ-du* = མང་པོ་མང in great quantity or in large number: སྔར་ཡང་མང་མང་མཛད་པ་དང་ again they did it more and more (*H̱brom. 52*). མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ *mañ-du thos-pa* भूरिश्रवाः, बहुश्रोता a Buddhist monk who has heard many sermons and has read many sacred books; such learned man has five qualifications: (1) ཕུང་པོ་ལ་མཁས་པ, (2) ཁམས་ལ་མཁས་པ, (3) སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལ་མཁས་པ, (4) རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་བ་ལ་མཁས་པ, (5) དེའི་གདམས་ངག་དང་རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ་གཞན་ལ་རག་ལས་པ་མ་ཡིན (*K. d.* ཀ, *166*).

མང་པོ *mañ-po* बहु, निचय, भूरि adj. much, many; also used as adv. for མང་པོར as in: ཁྲག་ནི་མང་པོ་རབ་ཟག་ཅིང་ bleeding profusely (*A. k. 2 69*). མི་མང་པོ *mi-mañ-po* many people, most people; འཁོར་མང་པོ the numerous retinue; ཆུ་མང་ཉུང་ལྟོས look at the water, whether there is much or little of it; གཅིག་སྒྱུར་བ་ལ་མང་ཉུང་མེད if you multiply by one, you will get neither more nor less (*Vaiṣñ*). མང་པོ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱས་པ *mañ-po gcig-tu byaṣ-pa* multitude, collection of many articles, many made as one; མང་པོ་རྣམས *mañ-po-r̲namṣ* बहव: many; མང་པོ་མང་པོ *mañ-po mañ-po* प्रचुर abundant; མང་པོ་འཛིན *mañ-po-ẖdsin* बहुल much. མང་པོའི་དངོས་པ *mañ-poẖi ḏñoṣ-pa* the common or public property. མང་པོར *mañ-por* adv. much, mostly. མང་པོས་བཀུར་བ *mañ-poṣ ḇkur-wa* or མང་བསྐུར་བ महासम्मत honoured of many (*J. Zañ.*); མང་པོས་བོས *mañ-poṣ-boṣ* बहुभिः आहूतः called or invited by many.

མང་བ *mañ-wa* 1. many, much, a good deal = མང་པོ. 2. vb., pf. མངས *mañṣ*, to be much, to increase, become more or many: དགྲ་མངས་པས as the enemies had become very numerous (*Dzl.*); སྨན་དཔྱད་མངས་པས་ཕན་རྒྱུ་མེད by increasing treatment he will not grow well (*Mil.*); མ་མང་ཅིག be it not much, let it not grow too much; ལྷ་ས་ལ་བལ་རྣམས་འབྲུག་རྣམས་ལས་མང་གི་ཡོད at Lhasa there are more Nepalese than Bhutanese. མང་བར *mañ-war* adv.: བུ་མང་བར་འགྱུར་བ to have children abundantly; བུ་མངས rich in children. མངས་ཚིག *mañṣ-tshig* a term for the plural number.

མང་འཛིན *mañ-ẖdsin* n. of a very large number: ཕྲང་རྟེན་མང་འཛིན་ཕྲང་པོའི་སྟོབས (*Ya-sel. 57*).

མང་བཟའ་ཁྲི་ལྕམ *Mañ-bzaẖ-khri-ḻcam* Queen Mañ Za-thi-cham, one of the Tibetan queens of king *Sroñ-ḇtsan s̱gam-po* (*Loñ.* ང, *6*).

མང་ཡུལ *Mañ-yul* old n. of a district in upper Tibet bordering Nepal; its chief town being Kirong (སྐྱིད་གྲོང་).

མང་སྲོང་མང་བཙན *Mañ-sroñ mañ-btasn* one of the early kings of Tibet, the son of king *Guñri-guñ btsan* (*Loñ.* ཧ *5*).

✢ **མད** *mad*=བདེན *bden* true: ཐུགས་མད= ཐུགས་བདེན what you think is true. ཁྱེད་མད་གསུང་ཞིང་ as you are speaking the truth; མད་པ *mad-pa*=བདེན་པ *bden-pa* truth. མད་པར *mad-par* truly, true: ལྷ་བཙུན་པའི་གསུང་དེ་རྣམས་ཤིན་ཏུ་མད་པར་འདུག all those sayings of *Lha-btsun-po* are very true (*A. 128*). མད་པོ *mad-po* the truth or adj. true: མ་ཉེས་པའི་བདེན་ཚིག་མད་པོ་སྨྲས་ཀྱང་ though you speak as truths true words which are not harmful.

‡ མད་ཏ་ལི་ཀ *mad-ta li-ka* n. of a flower (*K. ko.* ཀ, *4*).

མན *man* in W. colloq. for མ་ཡིན *ma-yin*.

མན་ངག *man-ñag* 1.=གདམས་ངག उपदेश religious advice; instruction; direction. There are different kinds of *Man-ñag*: མན་ངག་ལ་རྫས་ཀྱི་མན་ངག, སྔགས་ཀྱི་མན་ངག, སྨན་གྱི་མན་ངག, བསྒོམ་པའི་མན་ངག, འདོན་པའི་མན་ངག, བསྒོ་བྱེད་པའི་མན་ངག་སོགས་ཡོད. Moreover, we meet with མན་ངག་ཕྲན་བུ *man-ñag phran-bu*, a little advice, མན་ངག་ཟབ་མོ deep instruction, etc. 2. acc. to *Jä.* in later writings, and in the mind of the common people, it coincides with སྔགས *sñags*.

Syn. ཐམ་ལན *tham-lan*; མན་ཕད *man-phad*; (*Mñon.*).

མན་ངག་རྒྱུད *man-ñag-rgyud* n. of the standard medical work of Tibet.

མན་ཅད *man-cad* or མན་ཆད *man-chad* also མན་ཆོད *man-chod* adv. and postp. below, downward, inferior to, under: སྲིད་རྩེ་མན་ཆད *srid-rtse man-chad* subject to, below heaven; ལྷ་ས་མན་ཆད the countries under Lhasa, བླ་མ་མན་ཆད those below the lama, རྒྱལ་པོ་མན་ཆད all officers or. people below the king; ལྟེ་བ་མན་ཆད་ཆུ་ནང་དུ་ནུབ he was immerged in the water below his navel. Inst. of མན་ཆད also མན: པུས་མོ་གོང་མན lit. below the parts above the knee, *i.e.*, higher than the knee; སྐང་བཏིང་བ་མན་རབ་གནས་མཛད་པ་ཡན་ལ from the foundation up to consecration. མན་ཆད often=since, from, henceforward from: ད་ལྟ་མན་ཆད hereafter from now. Finally, be it noted, this postp. does not require the gen. to connect it with the governed word or phrase.

མན་ནེ *man-ne* or མུན་ནེ *mun-ne* 1. མི་འཐོམ་འཐོམ a stupid person, dull man, half-wit. 2. in *Ld.* turbid, muddy, dingy, dim, dusky, as to water, lights, etc. (*Jä.*).

མན་ཕད *man-phad*=མན་ངག *man-ñag*.

མན་ཙི *man-tsi* a kind of silk cloth; blue and red spotted scarf of Chinese silk.

མན་ཛི *man-dsi* 1. in *W.* a charpai bedstead. 2. a tripod with long curved feet for sacrificial purposes. 3.=मञ्च a raised seat or platform.

‡ མན་ཛི་ར *man-dsi-ra* मञ्जिर a mineral: མན་ཛི་ར་ཡིས་རུས་པའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ the mineral mandsira removes inflammation of the bone.

‡ མན་ཛུ་པུ་ཥྤི་ཀ *man-dsu pu-ṣpi-ka* मञ्जुपुष्पिक species of flower (*K. ko.* ཀ, *4*).

‡ མན་དཱ་ར *man-dā-ra* मन्दार, देववृक्ष, पारिजात the tree of heaven, celestial flowers (*K. d.* ཁ, *12*).

‡ མན་དཱ་ར་བ *man-dā-ra-wa* or མན་དཱ་ར་བ་ཅན *man-da ra-wa-chen* मन्दारव a tree of paradise, *e.g.*, mentioned in the ཕག་བསམ་ཁྲི་ཤིང.

མན་ཤེལ *man-çel* स्फटिक शिला crystal; glass.

‡ **མ་ཎྜ་ལ** I: *maṇ-ḍa-la* मण्डल 1. Tibetanized transcription of the Sanskrit term, but generally styled in Tibetan དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dkyil-hkhor*, a sacred circle actually drawn on the ground or formed of grain, rice, gems, powder, etc., and used as a ceremonial offering to deities; also an offering consisting of jewels, precious things, etc.,

placed on a circular tray and made to a deity, incarnate lama, or any holy personage. 2. a circle or disc metaphorically expressed.

‡ མ་ཎྜ་ལ II: 1. a name connected with some of the states situated to the south west of Orissa; they are called चरमण्डल, मौरमण्डल, जलमण्डल, तोलमण्डल, तुण्डमण्डल, etc. (*Dsam.*). 2. the n. of the modern city of Mandalay in Burmah is the Pali form of Maṇḍala.

མར I: *mar* होम, खेड, घृत, सर्पिः, हविः; 1. resp. གསོལ་མར butter; ཞུན་མར or མར་ཁུ melted butter or clarified butter; འབྲི་མར butter of cow-yak; མཛོ་མར butter of jomo yaks; མར་གསར नवनीत fresh butter; མར་རྙིང་པ old butter, which is often kept many years in Tibet and is considered a luxury by native epicures. 2. oil: ཁུ་མར oil from the stones of apricots, etc.; འབྲུ་མར oil from oleaginous seeds, rape-seed oil, etc. མར་གྱི་སྙིང་ཁུ churning cream. མར་གྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ घृतोदधि the ocean of ghee; མར་གྱི་གང་ कारस्क n. of a medicinal fruit; མར་གྱིས་ཉམས་བྱེད (སྡིག་པ་རྦ་ཅན *sdig-pa rba-can*) a scorpion which is killed by oil (*Mṅon.*). མར་སྐྲོག *mar-skrog* or མར་སྐྲོག་ག *mar-skrog-ga* butter packed in skin in two-pound balls (*Rtsii.*); མར་ཐང་ *mar-thaṅ* (མར་གྱི་ཐང་གཞི) the price of butter (*Rtsii.*); མར་འདོན *mar-hdon* मर्दन, मथन churning out butter from milk; མར་སྤོར *mar-spor* (མར་ཉག་གང་གི་བཞི་ཆ་གཅིག) quarter of a *ñag* measure of butter = half a pound (*Rtsii.*); མར་ཕུར *mar-pur* butter and treacle (*Rtsii.*); མར་བཙོས *mar-btsos* anything (pastry, etc.) that is cooked or fried in butter; བཏེས་སྒོ་མར་བཙོས་ཁུར་བ cakes and biscuits fried in butter (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. དཀྲོགས་སྐྱེས *dkrogs-skyes*; བསྲུབས་སྐྱེས *bsrubs-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

མར II: lower, down, downwards, adj. and adv. མར་རྐན the lower palate; མར་འགྲིབ་པ अपकर्ष degeneration, dwindling, falling down, decreasing.

མར III: termin. case of མ a mother; མར་བྱར་འགྱུར་བ regarded as a mother; མར་འཛིན id.

མར IV: n. of a place and clan in Lhobra in Tibet, the birth place of the celebrated Marpa *lo-tsa-wa*; མར་པ a native of Mar.

མར་རྐྱང་ *mar-rkyaṅ* revenue paid in butter only; the people of the Dok nomad tribes in Tibet who are all herdsmen pay revenue in butter only (*Rtsii.*).

‡ མར་གད *mar-gad* मरकत the emerald.

Syn. ནོར་བུ་ལྗང་ *nor-bu-ljaṅ*; མཁའ་ལྡིང་གཅོག་པ *mkhah-ldiṅ gçog-pa*; རྡོའི་སྙིང་པོ *rdohi sñiṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

མར་ངོ *mar-ño* (opp. to ཡར་ངོ) कृष्णपक्ष the dark half of a month, the decreasing phase of the moon.

མར་གཏོར *mar-gtor* or མར་རྐྱང་གི་གཏོར་མ offerings to evil-spirits and to manes of the dead consisting of butter only (*Rtsii.*).

མར་ནག *mar-nag*, = སྣུམ *snum* तैल; oil, gen. mustard oil, sesame oil, etc. used for མཆོད་མེ or lamps lighted before gods and saints in a chapel.

མར་མེ *mar-me*, = སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me* lamp, दीप, मल्लिका, बोधन, प्रदीप a lamp, lamp-stand: ཇོ་བོ་ཡེར་པར་བཞུགས་དུས་ན་ཞིགས་པས་མར་མེ་བསད་པ་ལ at the time the lord resided in Yerpa his oil lamp was extinguished by water dropping (from the roof) (*A. 34*).

མར་མེ་མཛད *Mar-me mdsad*, दीपङ्कर the enlightener, the illuminator, an epithet of a past Buddha (འདས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱས་མར་མེ་མཛད);

also that of आदिबुद्ध or དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས་མར་མེ་མཛད the earliest Buddha.

མར་མེ་མཛད་བཟང་པོ, Dipankara Bhadra, a Buddhist saint born in Western India (*K. dun. 41*).

མར་མེ་མཛད་དཔལ་ཡེ་ཤེས, *Mar-me mdsad dpal ye-çes*=दीपङ्करश्रीज्ञान the Buddhist name by which Atis'a was known in India.

མར་ཡུལ *Mar-yul* the low country, *i.e.*, in the valley of the Indus; name given to ལ་དྭགས *La-dwags* (Ladak).

མར་ཡགས་པ *mar-yags-pa*=མར་གསར, v. མར I.

མར་ལ *mar-la* at last, at the end, ultimately, finally: དེའི་ནང་ན་མར་ལ། ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྲང་ཞུ་ཞིང་ (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *1*).

མལ I: *mal* 1. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *21*). 2. शयन, शय्या bedstead, place of rest, couch: མལ་གྱི་འོག་ཏུ under the bed དགོངས་མལ resp. for night-quarters; མལ་བདེ་བ a quiet sleep (*Sch.*). མལ་ཁྲག་ཅན *mal-khrag-can* an adulterer or an adultress. མལ་ཁྲི *mal-khri* खट्ट, पर्य्यङ्क (Beng.) पालङ्क sofa, bedstead; ཉལ་སའི་ཁྲི bed-frame, bed-stead (*Mñon.*); མལ་གོས *mal-gos* or མལ་ཆ *mal-cha* शयनीय bedding, bed-clothes; མལ་སྟན *mal-stan* id. (*Mñon.*) མལ་སྟན་གྱི་ཞལ་ཏ་པ *mal-stan-gyi shal-ta-pa* शयनासनवारिक [chamberlain, one who looks after the requisites of the bed-chamber]*S.*

Syn. ཉལ་ས *ñal-sa*; གཉིད་ས *gñid-sa*; གཟིམ་མལ *gzim-mal*; མལ་སྟན *mal-stan*; སྣས *snas*; རྒྱབ་འབོལ *rgyab-hbol* (*Mñon.*).

མལ II: the place where a thing is, its situation, site, trace, vestige: ཤིང་རྟའི་མལ rut, wheel-mark, track; མལ་གཅིག་ཏུ་མི་འདུག་པ prob. to be unstable, changeable, fickle.

མལ་གྲོ *Mal-gro* (Maldo) n. of a district to the south-east of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ར, *4*); མལ་གྲོ་གུང་མཁར *Mal-gro guñ-mkhar* fort of the town of Mal-gro.

མལ་གྲོ་མཚོ་ཤོད *Mal-gro mtsho-çod* one of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

མལ་གྲོ་ར་བ *Mal-gro ra-wa* one of the 37 holy places of the Bon. (*G. Bon. 37*).

མལ་ལ་མུལ་ལེ *mal-la mul-le* or མལ་ལེ་མུལ = བལ་ལ་བུལ་ལེ 1. in *Ld.* luke-warm (*Jä.*). 2. eating without properly masticating one's food like an old man who has no teeth.

‡ མལ་ལི་ཀ *mal-li-ka* मल्लिका n. of a flower: *Jasminum zambac.*

Syn. ས་ཡི་རྐང་པ *sa-yi rkañ-pa*; བརྒྱ་འཇིགས *brgya hjigs*; རྩ་རྩེ་ཤིང་ *rtsa-rtse-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

མས *mas* 1. instr. case of མ by the mother: མས་བསྲུངས་པ *mas-bsruñs-pa* मातृरक्षित watched or guarded by the mother. 2. sometimes used for སྨད the lower part, gen. however with the terminative meaning downward, towards the lower part. མས་འཇབ *mas-hjab* straps to fasten below a ཁྲིམ་འགོགས (leather trunk). མས་བཏང་བ *mas-btañ-wa* निरूह to move downward, to purge gently. མས་མཐའ *mas-mthah* the lower part or feet of an image; མས་མཐར *mas-mthar* id.: མས་མཐར་མུ་ཏིག་ཆེ་ཆུང་སྙོམས་པས་སྤྲས in the lower part of the image small and large pearls were uniformly studded (*Yig.*).

མི I: *mi* negative adv. not; used with the pres. tense and in all cases where མ is not used. *Jä.* adds that in the case of simple verbs the place of the negation is always immediately before them, in compound forms gen. before the last of the component parts, as in འབྱུང་བ་མི་འགྱུར་བ, unless indeed logically it belongs to the first, in which case often མ *ma* instead of མི *mi* is employed. This rule, however, is not

strictly observed, so in *Glr.* 70 : དེ་དང་ནམ་དུ་ཡང་མི་འབྲལ་བར་གྱིས་ཤིག and immediately after in སྐད་གཅིག་ཙམ་ཡང་མ་བྲལ་བར་གྱིས་ཤིག do never part with it (*Jä.*).

མི II : नर, मानव, मनुष्य a man—the ordinary word, sometimes varied to མི་པོ *mi-po* in certain dialects. མི་དཀར་ཞྭ་ནག *mi-dkar shwa-nag* lit. a fair man wearing a black hat, an innocent man charged with guilt : མི་དཀར་ཞྭ་ནག་གཡོགས་ནས a fair man being under the cover of a black cap, *i.e.*, being guilty (*Rdsa.*); མི་རྐང་གླིང་བུ *mi-rkan gliṅ-bu* trumpet made of human thigh-bone ; མི་སྐྱག *mi-skyag* (མིའི་བྲུན *mihi brun*) human ordure (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. ཤེད་ལྡན *çed-ldan* ; མ་ནུའི་བུ *ma-nuhi bu* ; གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag* ; ཤེས་སྐྱེས *çes-skyes* ; སྤྲིན་མགྲིན *sprin-mgrin* ; ཏ་ལའི་རྐང་པ་ཅན *ta-lahi rkaṅ-pa can* ; རྐང་གཉིས་པ *rkaṅ gñis-pa* ; ཡིད་སྐྱེས *yid skyes* ; ཤིད་བུ *çid-bu* ; སྐྱེས་ལྡན *skyes-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

མི་སྐྱེ་བ *mi-skye-wa* = མི་འབྱུང་བ अनुत्पाद, अप्ररोहण what is not produced [non-production, non-origination]*S.* མི་སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆོས་ཅན *mi-skye-wahi chos-can* अप्ररोहणधर्मक [that which does not grow or is not produced]*S.*

མི་བསྐྱོད *mi-bskyod* 1. अक्षोभ्य, अप्रकम्पा unmoved, most steady, unshaken. 2. = གཅིན *gcin* urine (*Mṅon.*). 4. a very large number ; མི་བསྐྱོད་ཆེན་པོ *mi-skyod chen-po* or མི་འཁྲུགས་ཆེན་པོ *mi-hkhrugs chen-po* महाक्षोभ्य a still larger number.

Syn. མི་འཁྲུགས་པ *mi-hkhrugs-pa* ; མི་བསྒུལ་བ *mi-bsgul-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

མི་སྐྱོད་པ *Mi-skyod-pa* is the 2nd Dhyani Buddha, equivalent to Akshobhya of the Sanskrit Buddhists and to *Ulü-küde-lükchi* of Mongol Buddhists. In Tantrik images he is painted blue and clasps in his arms a *Yum* or Sakti female.

མི་བསྐྱོད་རྡོ་རྗེ *Mi-bskyod Rdo-rje* also called མི་འཁྲུགས་གསུང་ཐུབ n. of the image of Buddha which was carried to Lhasa by the Nepalese wife of king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* of Tibet about 630 A.D. It is now kept in the Temple of Ra-mo-chhe at Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ན, *6*).

མི་བསྐྱོད་གནས *mi-bskyod-gnas* = གྲོང་ཁྱེར a city or fixed habitation ; opp. to nomadic residences.

མི་ཁ *mi-kha*, མི་ཡི་ཁ thoughtless and irresponsible advice of the people, common talk : ཡུལ་སྡེའི་ནང་ནས་མི་ཁ་རྒྱུད in the whole neighbourhood one is an object of gossip ; defaming talk—with or without ངན་པ.

མི་ཁལ *mi-khal* = མི་ཁུར *mi-khur* the load that can be carried by an adult person.

མི་ཁེངས་པ་ཆེ་བ *mi-kheṅs-pa che-wa* = མི་འགར་པོ *mi-hgar-po* गर्व्वितलोक, an arrogant person, a conceited man.

མི་ཁོམ་པ *mi-khom-pa* अक्षण uninterrupted uneasiness, want of leisure. མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད *mi-khom-pa brgyad* अष्टावक्षणा: the eight states of perpetual uneasiness or the states where there are no opportunities for doing religious works, viz. : སེམས་ཅན་དམྱལ་བ नरक those in the hell ; དུད་འགྲོ तिर्य्यक् animals other than humanity ; ཡི་དྭགས प्रेत the ghosts ; ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ दीर्घजीवदेव the long-lived deva ; མཐའ་འཁོབ་མི प्रत्यन्तजनपद men living in the outskirts of towns and cities, also borderland-savages ; དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ इन्द्रियवैकल्य those that are defective or wanting in the organs of senses ; ལོག་པར་ལྟ་བ मिथ्यादर्शन those holding false doctrines ; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་རྣམས་མ་བྱུང་བ the people among whom no Tathāgata has appeared.

མི་འཁྱོངས *mi-khyoṅs* or མི་འཁྱོངས་པ *mi-hkhoṅs pa* = མི་ལྕོགས་པ *mi-lcogs-pa* or མི་ཐུབ་པ *mi-thub-pa* not able to attempt for want of leisure : རང་དོན་མི་འཁྱོངས་གཞན་དོན་ཡ་རེ་མཚར (*Rdsa.*).

མི་འཁྲུགས་ *mi-ḥkhrugs* अक्षोभ्य 1. unshaken. 2. another n. of the second of the five Dhyāni-Buddhas, v. མི་བསྐྱོད་པ. མི་འཁྲུགས་པའི་ཞིང་གི་བཀོད་པའི་མདོ་ *mi-ḥkhrugs-paḥi shiñ-gi bkod-paḥi mdo* the Sūtra on the paradise of Akshobhya which is situated to the east of this world (*K. ko.* ཀ, *111*).

མི་གང་ཙམ་ *mi-gañ-tsam* a man of an average goodness or qualification, mediocre person.

མི་གུ་ *mi-gu* = མི་ཤུམ་ *mi-shum.*

མི་གླེན་པ་ *mi-glen-pa* = དིག་པ་ *dig-pa* [a corruption of धिक् fie!] *S.* a fool, stupid person.

མི་དགེ་སྤྱོད་ *mi-dge-spyod* = གདོལ་པ་ one of low rank such as a fisherman.

མི་དགེ་བ་ *mi-dge-wa* अशुभ = sins. The ten sins are: (1) སྲོག་གཅོད་ *srog gcod* प्राणातिपात; (2) མི་བྱིན་ལེན་ *mi-byin-len* अदत्तादान; (3) འདོད་ལོག *ḥdod-log* काममिथ्याचार; (4) རྫུན་ *rdsun* पैशुन्य; (5) ཕྲ་མ་ *phra-ma* पारुष्य; (6) ཚིག་རྩུབ་ *tshig-rtsub* मृषावाद; (7) ངག་འཆལ་ *ñag-ḥchal* सम्भिन्नप्रलाप; (8) བརྣབ་སེམས་ *brnab-sems* अभिध्या; (9) གནོད་སེམས་ *gnod-sems* व्यापाद; (10) ལོག་ལྟ་ *log-lta* मिथ्यादृष्टि. མི་དགེའི་གནས་ *mi-dgeḥi-gnas* a place of sin; མི་དགེའི་ལས་ *mi-dgeḥi-gnas* impious action.

མི་འགོ་ *mi-ḥgo* headman.

མི་འགོང་བ་ *mi-ḥgoñ-wa* 1. = མི་སྐྲག་པ, not afraid. 2. མི་འདའ་བ not to go beyond, not transgressing. 3. མི་ཞུམ་པ undaunted.

མི་འགྱུར་ *mi-ḥgyur* unchangeable, steady.

མི་འགྲུབ་ *mi-ḥgrub* = མི་སྐྱེ་ *mi-skye*: 1. not self-produced or born. 2. न निवर्त्तयति does not cause to turn back.

མི་འགྲེང་ *mi-ḥgreñ* = མི་ཡངས་པ as in སྔོན་གྱི་ལས་དབང་ལས་ལྷ་རྣམས་ནི་མི་འགྲེང་བདུན་ཙམ་གྱིས་མཐོ་ལ in consequence of their *karma* of a former (existence) the gods obtained the stature of seven times the human height (*Khrid. 53*).

མི་རྒོད་ *mi-rgod* wildman, savage; robber.

མི་རྒྱུད་ *mi-rgyud* generation, genealogy.

མི་ངས་ *mi-ñas* intermittent fever, infectious disease.

མི་མངོན་པ་ *mi-mñon-pa* नरपति, नृप; king, a ruler.

མི་བསྔགས་ *mi-bsñags* अवर्णित undescribed, indescribable.

མི་ལྕོགས་ *mi-lcogs* or མི་ལྕོགས་པ་ *mi-lcogs-pa* = མི་ཐུབ་པ or ཁོང་མེད having no opportunity or leisure for doing a thing; མི་ལྕོགས་པ་ལ་ཁས་ལེན་མི་བྱ one having no leisure should not promise to do (any work) (*Jig.*).

+ མི་ཆ་བ or མི་འཆའ་བ = མི་ཤེས་པ.

མི་ཆུང་བ *mi-chuñ-wa* and མི་ཆེ་བ are names of heavens in the Bon cosmogony (*B. ch. 6*).

མི་ཆེ་དགུ་རིམ་དགུ *mi-che dgu-rim-dgu* the classes of great men in their order: མི་ཆེ་དགུ་རིམ་དགུས་གཏམ་དེ་ཐོས་ནས hearing the account of the various classes of great men (*A. 148*).

མི་ཆོམ་མ *mi-chom-ma* = མི་རྙིང་བ अनव 1. not new. 2. n. of a tribe.

མི་ཆོས *mi-chos* 1. = མི་ཡི་ཆོས་ལུགས the customs and usages of common men or householders (*L. kah. 28*). 2. a house-holder: ལོ་ཙཱ་བའི་གདུང་མི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཕྱིན་ནས visiting a householder belonging to the family of the *Lo-tsa-wa* (*A. 66*).

མི་མཆོག *mi-mchog* नरोत्तम as met. a king, the best of men.

མི་འཇིགས་པ *mi-ḥjigs-pa,* वैशारद्य in དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་མི་འཇིགས་པ་བཞི the four intrepidities or fearlessnesses of a Tathāgata.

མི་རྗེ *mi-rje* king, chief, ruler, governor; མི་རྗེ་མཛད་པ *mi-rje mdsad-pa* to be king, to reign.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po*; མི་ཡི་དབང་པོ *mi-yi-dwañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

མི་མཇེད *mi-mjed* सहा; *a.* = བཟོད་པ enduring sufferings; *b.* for सहलोकधातु [the suffering world]*S.* སྟོང་གསུམ་འཇིག་རྟེན་དེར་གནས་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱི་དབང་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་དཀོན་པ because the *Bodhisattvas* residing in the three thousand worlds seldom suffer from miseries (*Loñ.* ཁ, *8*); མི་མཇེད་འཇིག་རྟེན (ཞིང་འདིར་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་བཟོད་པའི་སེམས་ཅན་འབྱུང་བའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེས it is so called because the animated beings (with the exception of the *Bodhisattvas*) living in this world endure sufferings (*Ñag.*) (*K. d.* ཆ, *310*).

མི་ཉག *Mi-ñag* n. of a province of Kham, often called ཁམས་མི་ཉག *Khams Mi-ñag.*

མི་ཉམས་པ *mi-ñams-pa* ཉང་དུ་མ་སོང་བ undiminished: དགའ་ལྡན་ཕོ་བྲང་གི་ཆབ་སྲིད་མི་ཉམས་པ་དར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཆེད་དུ་དམིགས we quite imagine that the kingdom of *Dgahldan Phobrañ* will not collapse but flourish (*Rtsii.*). མི་ཉམས་པའི་ས *mi-ñams-pahi sa* रिष uneven land, the land that does not fall in value or turn bad.

མི་ཉིད *mi-ñid* humanity, honesty; མི་ཉིད་ཅན humane (*Cs.*).

མི་ཉེད་པ *mi-ñed-pa* मर्दन [crushing]*S.*

མི་གཏོང་བར་སྒོམ་པ *mi-gtoñ-war sgom-pa* अनिराकृतध्यायी uninterupted meditation; one who meditates unobstructed.

མི་ལྟུང་ *mi-ltuñ* infallible [also 1. a bear. 2. star.]*S.*

+ མི་སྟེས་པ *mi-stes-pa* = མ་ལེགས་པ *ma-legs-pa.*

མི་སྡུབ *mi-sdub* = མི་རུང་བ *mi-ruñ-wa* (*Sikk.*).

མི་ཐད *mi-thad* = མི་ཟད་པ *mi-zad-pa* पर, उत्कट inexhaustible; excellent, or exceeding the usual. མི་འཐད *mi-hthad* = མ་འགྲིག་པ unfit, མ་ཡིན or མི་ཡོང་བ it would not do, མི་འཐད་པར་འགྱུར་རོ it will not be pleasant, will be unfit (*Ya-sel. 34*).

མི་ཐིག *mi-thig* = མི་འཚུབ or མི་ཤེ: ང་ནི་ཕྱོགས་དེ་ན་མི་ཐིག་ཐག་ཆོད་ཟེར he said: I am quite certain that I shall not move, slip, in that direction (*Rdsa.*).

མི་མཐོ *mi-mtho* not high, low.

Syn. དམའ་བ *dmah-wa*; རྩེ་དམན *rtse-dman*; ཐུང་བ *thuñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

མི་དོ་ཆོད *mi do-chod* = མི་གོ་ཆོད *mi go-chod*: དོ་ཆོད་ཟུང་འབྲེལ་བ *do-chod zuñ-hbrel-wa* (*Rtsii.*).

མི་དྲན *mi-dran* = མྱོག *myog* मूर्छा senseless, unconscious state, forgetfulness.

མི་གདུང་བ *mi-gduñ-wa* n. of a heavenly mansion (*B. ch. 6*).

མི་བདག *mi-bdag* the king; མི་བདག་དགའ *mi-bdag-dgah* नृपप्रिय lit. the king's delight, *i.e.* अगरु sandal wood, perfume. མི་བདག་མཆོག *mi-bdag-mchog* कलहंस 1. the king. 2. a kind of duck or goose. མི་བདག་གདུགས *mi-bdag-gdugs* the royal umbrella; also the chief's wife, queen, lady; མི་བདག་མ *mi-bdag-ma* queen.

མི་འདའ *mi-hdah* = ནམ་མཁའ heaven, the sky (*Mñon.*). མི་འདའ་བ *mi-hdah-wa* अव्यतिक्रमण [not passing over or beyond, not transgressing]*S.* Also *mindah* Sikk. colloq. = a gun.

མི་འདོད་པ *mi-hdod-pa* 1. unpleasant, unwished for. 2. अनिष्ट, अवमान injury, insult.

མི་འདྲ་བ *mi-hdra-wa* = མི་གཅིག་པ, विषम dissimilar, different: ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་མི་འདྲ་བ the different movements and gestures of the body (*Yig.*); མི་འདྲ་བར་ལྷུང་བས་རྣམ་པར་སྡིག་པ dangers and sufferings on account of falling into different or dissimilar unhappy states.

མི་རྡུལ *mi-rdul* as met. = blood.

མི་ལྡོག་པ *mi-ldog-pa* = མི་ཕྱིན་པ अनिवृत्त not returning, not coming back.

Syn. ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པ *phyir mi-ldog-pa*; གོ་མ་ལོག་པ *go-ma log-pa*; ཕྱིར་མི་ལོག་པ *phyir mi-log-pa*; ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ *phyin-ci ma log-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མི་སྡུད *mi-sdud* (ཚོར་སྡུད་མི་ཐུབ་པ) unable to turn the eyes from the object of one's love or affection: རྒྱལ་བུ་མཐོང་ནས་ཆགས་པས (མིག) མི་སྡུད seeing the prince, from love he was unable to withdraw his eyes from him. (*A. 5*).

མི་སྡེ *mi-sde*, the laity, lay class: མི་སྡེ་ལྷ་སྡེ *mi-sde lha-sde* priesthood and laity.

མི་གནས་པ *mi-gnas-pa* = མི་བརྟན་པ *mi-brtan-pa* unsteady not remaining at a place steadily.

མི་གནོད་པ *mi-gnod-pa* not injurious; निरर्गल [unbarred, unobstructing]*S.*

Syn. མི་འགོག་པ *mi-hgog-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མི་སྣ *mi-sna* 1. race of men, class of people. 2. (ཕོ་ཉ *pho-ña*) messenger, delegate.

མི་སྣང་བ *mi-snañ-wa*, लुप्त, अन्तर्धान, तिरस्, अनाभास [vanishing, gone away, invisible]*S.* མི་མཐོང་བ་མི་མི་སྣང་ནས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བལྟས not seeing him, the man having vanished, he looked on all sides (*K. du.* ད, *261*).

མི་སྤྲུག *mi-sprug* (མགོ་ཕྲ་ཐུ) न संधूनक not agitated.

མི་སྤོང་བ *mi-spoñ-wa* अनारत one who cannot give up attachment; unable to renounce or abandon.

མི་ཕམས་མགོན་པོ = བྱམས་པ་མགོན་པོ an epithet of Maitreya *Bodhisattva.*

མི་ཕམ་པ *Mi-pham-pa* अजित the n. of the second of the Sthaviras—unconquerable, invincible.

མི་ཕོག *mi-phog* exemption from a particular duty or tax in lieu of another or on some condition (*Rtsii.*).

མི་ཕྱེད *Mi-phyed* n. of the 16th member of the sixteen གནས་བརྟན or Sthaviras.

མི་ཕྱེད་པའི་དད་པ *mi-phyed-pahi dad-pa*, single-hearted faith: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་མི་ཕྱེད་པའི་དད་པ་ཡོད་པ he had unflagging faith in the three holies (*Hbrom. 48*).

མི་འཕྲོད་པ *mi-hphrod-pa* unfit, disagreeable, not suitable, unsuited.

མི་བྱ་བ *mi-bya-wa* (without action) = निर्वाण salvation, freedom from sufferings: མི་བྱ་བ་ཞེས་པ་ནི་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའོ (*K. d.* ཕ, *26*).

མི་བྱེད་མཐུ་མེད *mi-byed thu-med* or མི་བྱེད་ཀ་མེད cannot help doing (idiom.)

མི་དབང *mi-dbañ* नरेन्द्र a ruler, a king.

མི་མ *mi-ma* tears (*Sch.*).

མི་མ་ཡིན *mi-ma-yin* अमानुष lit. one that is not a human being, a spirit; མི་དང་མི་མ་ཡིན་པ་ཐམས་ཅད all those who are men and those who are not: དུར་ཁྲོད་ཀྱི་མི་མ་ཡིན་པ་རྣམས the ghosts of the grave-yard (not the souls of the dead); མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་མི་མ་ཡིན the ghosts that move in the air (*Mil.*); དཀར་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་མི་མ་ཡིན་རྣམས good spirits or genii; མི་མ་ཡིན་གྱི་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ apparitions of ghosts (*Mil.*).

མི་བྱོན *mi-byon* = མི་ཐུབ་པ and མི་ཡོང incapable: མི་ཤེས་མི་བྱོན་ཁ་བོ་འདུག་ལས་ཆེ (*Rdsa. 31.*)

མི་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་པ *mi-sbyin skyes-pa* अदितिपुत्र, as met. = the sun (*Mñon.*).

མི་མེད *mi-med* = ནགས wilderness, wood, forests.

མི་མོ *mi-mo* नारी = བུད་མེད a woman. མི་མོའི་གླུ *mi-mohi-glu* woman's song; མི་མོ་ར་མ་ནུ་བུ་ཅན a sucking-child (*Sman. 350*).

མི་མོས་པ *mi-mos-pa* devoid of faith or regard; for དད་འདུན་མེད་པ.

Syn. དད་མེད *dad-med*, དད་འདུན་བྲལ་བ *dad-hdun bral-wa*, གུས་པ་ཞར *gus-pa-shar*; མ་གུས་པ *ma-gus-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མི་དམའ་བ *mi-dmah-wa* अनवनत [unbending, not humble; not bowed down]*S.*

མི་སྨུན་པོ་ *mi-rmun-po* वाहीक heavy, dull [1. bearing burdens; 2. an ox.]*S.*

མི་སྨད་པ་ *mi-smad-pa* = བསྟོད་པ་ *bstod-pa* अनिन्दा, प्रशंसा [praise]*S.* གྲོགས་དང་འཁོར་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་མི་སྨད་པ praised by his companions and followers (*D. R.*).

མི་སྨོས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ *mi-smos-par byas-te* लोपं कृत्वा not having said [having made an elision of]*S.*; བར་གྱི་ཚིག་མི་སྨོས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ मध्यपदलोपं कृत्वा [having made elision of the middle word]*S.*

མི་སྨྲ་བ *mi-smra-wa* one who observes the vow of keeping silent, not speaking at all; a sage (*Mṅon.*).

མི་གཙང་ཁྲོད *mi-gtsaṅ-khrod* cess-pool, heap of filth: མི་གཙང་ཁྲོད་ཀྱི་སྲིན་བུ་བཞིན like worms of accumulated filth (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *20*).

མི་གཙང་བ *mi-gtsaṅ-wa* उच्छिष्ट, पुरुषमेध human flesh, ordure; remnants of food fit to be thrown away. མི་གཙང་གི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན *mi-gtsaṅ-gi mchod-sbyin* पुरुषमेधयज्ञ a sacrifice in which human beings may even be slaughtered.

མི་རྩོམ་པ *mi-rtsom-pa* अनारम्भ inactivity.

མི་ཚངས་པ *mi-tshaṅs-pa* अब्रह्म not observing purity of morals; not practising austerity or celibacy. མི་ཚངས་(པར་)སྤྱོད་པ *mi-tshaṅs-par spyod-pa* अब्रह्मचर्य 1. leading a worldly life and keeping female company: ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མི་འཛིན་པའི། མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད་ན་ཁྲིམས་དང་འགལ if the power of religion is not made one's own and an impure life is practised transgression of the law follows (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *49*). 2. = འཁྲིག་པ *hkhrig-pa* copulation (*Mṅon.*).

མི་ཚད *mi-tshad* 1. = མི་བརྟན་པོ *mi-brtan-po*: སྔར་ནས་ཡུལ་འདིའི་མི་ཚད་སྔང་ཚད་ཡིན (*Rdsa. 27*). 2. = མ་ཟད *ma-zad* (*Yig. 98*).

མི་འཚམ་པ *mi-htsham-pa* (མི་རོམ་པའི་བྲམས་གཙོད་ངན་པ་བྱས་པ) cruel, oppressive, unfit, unbecoming (*Rtsii.*).

+ མི་འཚོལ་བ *mi-htshol-wa* = མི་ཤེས not knowing, not inquisitive or searching.

མི་འཛག་པ *mi-hdsag-pa* अच्युत not trickling [firm, imperishable]*S.*

མི་འཛིན་པ *mi-hdsin-pa* the five irrelevances which should be avoided; they are these:—(1) ཚིག་འཛིན་པ་ལ་དོན་མི་འཛིན་པ when correct words do not convey the right meaning; (2) དོན་འཛིན་ལ་ཚིག་མི་འཛིན་པ when the meanings and the words used do not harmonize; (3) བརྡར་མ་འབྱོར་པར་འཛིན་པ to misapprehend an expression or meaning; (4) གོང་འོག་དོར་ནས་འཛིན་པ to comprehend without reference to the context; (5) ཕྱོགས་པར་འཛིན་པ to seize on the wrong meaning.

མི་གཞིག *mi-gshig* = རྟག་པ *rtag-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མི་ཟད་པ *mi-zad-pa* = ཤས་ཆེ तीव्र hardened, obdurate; sharp; unexhausted: ཟད་མི་ཤེས, སྡུག་བསྔལ་མི་ཟད་པ་རྫུབ་པ་ཆེ་བ दुःखतीव्र.

མི་ཟིམ་བུ་སྤུན་དགུ *mi zim-bu-spun-dgu* the nine sons of Mizim the blacksmith: མི་ཟིམ་བུ་སྤུན་དགུས་བརྡུངས་པའི་གྲི the swords manufactured by the nine blacksmith brothers (*Yig. 63*).

མི་བཟང་ *mi-bzaṅ* = མི་འདོད bad-luck, inauspicious; = अशुभ misfortune.

མི་བཟང་མིག *mi-bzaṅ-mig* 1. विषमाक्ष frightful-mien or frightful-eyed. 2. མི་བཟད་མིག *mi-bzad-mig* an epithet of the planet Saturn or གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzah-spen-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མི་གཟར *mi-gzar* नोत्सुका not steep [not active or striving]*S.*

མི་བཟློགས་པ *mi-bzlogs-pa* अनिवार्य्य unavoidable, that cannot be averted, or prevented.

མིའམ་ཅི *miham-ci* 1. किन्नर, चीनात, अनक्ष, अर्थपति, मयु an ugly people, a Mongolian. 2. an epithet of Mahes'vara who is believed

to have been a Tibetan of the Kailas mountains. མིའམ་ཅི་ཡི་གདོན *miham-ci-yi gdon* n. of an ugly evil spirit (*Mñg. 77*).

མིའམ་ཅི་མོ *miham ci-mo* किन्नरी an ugly woman, prob. a Mongolian woman [a woman with the head of a mare, or of a female *gandharva*]*S.*

མིའི་ཆོས་ལྡན *mihi chos-ldan* मनुष्यधर्मा [possessing the characteristics of man, worldly]*S.*

མིའི་འཚོ་བ *mi-yi htsho-wa* नरजीवन human being, human existence, life.

མིའུ *mihu*=མིའུ་ཐུང་ वामन a little man, a dwarf (*Ya-sel. 54*).

མི་ཡི་ཐེག་པ *mi-yi theg-pa* an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

མི་ཡི་བདག་མོ *mi-yi bdag-mo*=བཙུན་མོ a lady, a queen (*Mñon.*).

མི་ཡི་འདྲེན་པ *mi-yi hdren-po*=རྒྱལ་པོ king; also བླ་མ priest.

མི་ཡི་བུ *mi-yi-bu* child of man, mortal being.

མི་ཡི་དབང་ཕྱུག *mi-yi dbañ-phyug*=རྒྱལ་པོ, नरेश्वर king.

མི་ཡི་ཡི་དྭགས *mi-yi yi-dwags* a *Preta* in human shape (*Tan. d.* གོ, *220*).

མི་ཡི་ཡུལ *mi-yi-yul* or མི་ཡུལ *mi-yul* human world, lower world, opp. to the regions of gods or the infernal regions.

མི་གཡེང་བ *mi-gyeñ-wa*=སྒོམས་ལས་མེད अतन्द्रित indefatigable, untiring, not idle, unwearied.

མི་གཡོ *mi-gyo* (lit. that never moves) as met.=the sky (*Mñon.*); མི་གཡོ་བ *mi-gyo-wa* अचल; ध्रुवक, अचल, met. a mountain. མི་གཡོ་བའི་རྒྱུད *mi-gyo-wahi rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* in ten chapters, which contains an account of the causes which produce untimely death, diseases, murrain, and other visitations.

མི་རབས *mi-rabs* mankind, generation; མི་རབས་མཆེད་གསུམ earliest of Tibetan tribes sprung from the first patriarch (*J. Zañ.*).

མི་རིགས *mi-rigs* humanity, human kind, race of man.

མི་རིང་བ *mi-riñ-wa* (ཐམ་ལྷ་བུ) not remote, short distance, used in reference to time or place.

མི་རིངས་པ *mi-riñs-pa* अत्वर not in haste.

མི་རེ་ངོ་རེ *mi-re ño-re* respectively, one by one, one after another.

མི་རེ་སྐོང་ཙམ *mi-re çoñ-tsam*=མི་རེ་ཆུད་ཙམ only accommodating one man, very narrow.

མི་རང *mi-rañ* or མི་ཧྲེང་ *mi-hreñ* a man walking on foot without any load to carry: དེ་ནས་བལ་པོ་རྫོང་ལ་འགྲོ་ཙ་ན་མི་རང་ཞིག་དང་ཐུད on reaching the capital of Nepal he met with a solitary traveller (*A. 129*).

མི་ལ *mi-la* 1.=གཏུམ fierce, frightful, (*J. Zañ.*). 2. an abbr. of either མི་ལ་རས་པ *Milaraspa* or མི་ལ་བཞད་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ (*Loñ.* ༢, *9*). Milaraspa is known in Tibet as the author of two popular works describing his wanderings in the Himalayas and South Tibet. He was a peripatetic ascetic and poet who worked miracles and delivered instruction to his votaries in verses composed for each occasion. His autobiography and his so-called 100,000 songs have been translated from Tibetan into Mongol. A full account of these writings may be read in the *Nineteenth Centnry Review* for October 1899.

མི་ལག *mi-lag* a servant (*Jä.*).

མི་ལུས *mi-lus* the human body.

མི་ཤེས *mi-çes* अज्ञा ;=མ་རིག ignorance. མི་ཤེས་པ ignorant (*Mñon.*).

མི་སེར *mi-ser*=འབངས com. term for : agricultural tenants, husbandmen with lands held subject to payments but from which they are non-ejectable.

མི་སྲིད *mi-srid*=མི་འབྱུང་ असम्भव [impossible, not becoming]*S.*

མི་སྲུན་པ *mi-srun-pa* खल evil, mischievous.

མི་སློབ་པ *mi-ślob-pa* अशैक्ष [1. "no longer a pupil," *i.e.*, an Arhat]*S.* 2. not necessary to train again; already disciplined.

མི་གསལ *mi-gsal* 1. असंप्रख्यान, अपवारण, अस्वर, अव्यक्त not clear. 2. म्लेच्छ a barbarian or *Mlechha*. མི་གསལ་བརྗོད་པ *mi-gsal brjod-pa* मदकल speaking indistinctly or like a drunkard or a *Mlechha*.

མི་གསོད་སེ་ཤར *mi-gsod se-çar* (ས་བདག་རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲུང་མ་) n. of a guard of the *Sa-bdag* demi-gods.

མི་བསྲུན་སྐྱེ་བོ *mi-bsrun skye-wo* bad men, wicked persons: མི་བསྲུན་སྐྱེ་བོ་གདུལ་བར་བྱ (*Ç. doñ. 1*).

Syn. མི་མི་རུང་བ *mi-mi ruñ-wa*; སྡུག་པ *sdug-pa*; མ་རུང་བ *ma-ruñ-wa*; གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa* (*Mñon.*).

མི་ཧྲེང་ *mi-hreñ* v. མི་རང་ *mi-rañ*.

མི་ལྷུང་ *mi-lhuñ*=blood (*Mñon.*).

མིག *mig* अक्षि, नेत्र, नयन, चक्षुः, लोचन the eye; ཁབ་མིག the eye of a needle, ལྡེ་མིག *lde-mig* the eye of a lock, *i.e.*, the key; hole in a hatchet or hammer in which to insert the handle. Acc. to Budh. there are five kinds of eyes or sight viz.: ཤའི་མིག मांस-चक्षु: the ordinary eye (of flesh); ལྷའི་མིག दिव्यचक्षुः divine eyes; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་མིག प्रज्ञाचक्षुः the eye of wisdom; ཆོས་ཀྱི་མིག धर्मचक्षुः the eye of religion; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་མིག बुद्धचक्षुः the all-seeing eye of Buddha. མིག་ལྤགས *mig-lcibs* eye-lid; མིག་ཚིད་པ *mig-chid-pa* inflammation of the eyes through cold or snow-blindness, *C.* མིག་ཕྱིད་པ *mig phyid-pa* id.; མིག་ཆུ *mig-chu* अश्रु tears; མིག་ཛག་པ *mig dsag-pa* blear-eyes (*Schtr.*); མིག་ཆུ་གཏོང་བ *mig-chu gtoñ-a* to shed tears. མིག་ཆུ་བུར་ལྟ་བུ *mig chu-bur lta-bu* बुद्बुदाक्ष round eyes, one whose eyes resemble bubbles. མིག་ཆེ་བ *mig-che-wa* or མིག་ཡངས་པ *mig-yañs-pa* विशालाक्ष generous-minded, liberal; མིག་ཆེ་མེད་པ *mig-che med-pa*=ཉམ་པ་ཆེན་པོ་མེད་པ free from greediness or envy (*A. 145*): མིག་ཆེ་མེད་པར་གྱིས, ཕྲག་དོག་མེད་པར་གྱིས do behave without jealousy. མིག་ནག་སེང་ངེ *mig-nag señ-ñe*=མིག་ནག་ཧིག་ཧིག་ལྟ་བ to look hither and thither (*Rdsa. 10*); མིག་ནད *mig-nad* disease of the eye; མིག་ནེའུ་ལྟ་བུ *mig-nehu lta-bu* नकुलाक्ष one whose eyes are round like those of an ichneumon; མིག་ནོང་པ *mig-noñ-pa* टेराक्ष squint-eyed; མིག་རྣོ *mig-rno*=མིག་གསལ་པོ clear sight, sharp eyes (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *120*). མིག་པོ *mig-po*=མིག *mig* (*Cs.*); མིག་པོ་ཆེ *mig-po-che* अक्षिप्रम a large eye; མིག་སྤྲིན *mig-sprin* cataract; མིག་ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག *mig-phyin ci-log* विपरीताक्ष [inverted-eyed]*S.* མིག་འཕྲུལ *mig-hphrul*=མིག་འཁྲུལ *mig-hkhrul* इन्द्रजाल optical illusion; མིག་འཕྲུལ་མཁན a showman (*Cs.*); མིག་བུ *mig-bu*=ལོང་ཁྲིད one who leads a blind person; མིག་འབུར *mig-hbur* goggle-eye; མིག་འབྲས *mig-hbras* तारा, कनीनक the apple of the eye; also, eye-ball: བདག་གི་མིག་གི་འབྲས་ལྟར་གཅེས་ན་ཡང་ although she is as dear to me as the apple of my eye. མིག་འབྲུམ་ཅན *mig-hbrum-can* अक्षिविचर्चिका [cutaneous eruption in the eyes]*S.*; མིག་རྩེག *mig-rtseg* the wrinkles of the eye-lid; མིག་ཚིལ *mig-tshil* rheum or else fat growing in the eye; མིག་འཛུམ *mig-hdsum* निमेष twinkling of the eyes; མིག་འཛུམ་པ *mig-hdsum-pa* निमेष eyes closing with sleep, getting sleepy (*Mñon.*). མིག་ཟུར *mig-zur* कटाक्ष a glance; also, corner of the eye.

མིག་ཟླུམ་པོ *mig-zlum-po* चक्राक्ष ; = མིག་གོར་གོར round and globular eyes (*Ya-sel. 55*). མིག་རིག་རིག *mig rig-rig* timidly, anxiously looking to and fro, hither and hither (*Jä.*); མིག་རིང་ཅན *mig-riñ-can* = མིག་རྒྱང་ཅན long sighted; མིག་རིམ artificial eyebrows (*Cs.*); མིག་རུས eye-bone (*Cs.*); མིག་སློབས the act of accustoming the eyes to anything: མིག་སློབས་ངན་པ་སྐྱེ *mig-slobs ñan-pa-skye* you habituate yourself to a faulty look, *i.e.*, downward, to what is earthly (*Jä*); མིག་རློ *mig-rlo* जिह्माक्ष to eye one obliquely with envy or jealousy [the hook or eye at each end of a pole or beam for holding the strings of a balance]*S.* མིག་ལོག *mig-log* seeing with up-turned eyes (མིག་གིས་མིག་ལོག): སྔོན་མི་དཔོན་བཙན་པོ་གཞན་ལ་མིག་ལོག་ཁོ་ན་ལྟ་བ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ in ancient times there was a king who used only to look at others with upturned eyes (*Khrid. 17*). མིག་ལོང་མོ་ཤམ *mig-loñ-mo çam* अन्ध वन्ध्या a blind barren woman. མིག་ཧ་ཆང་ཆེ་བ *mig ha-chañ che-wa* very large eyes. མིག་ཧྲིག་ཧྲིག *mig hrig-hrig* gazing with terrified eyes (*Rdsa. 10*).

Syn. ལྟ་བྱེད *lta-byed*; འདྲེན་བྱེད *hdren-byed*; ལྷའི་སྒྲོན་མ *lhahi sgron-ma*; གཟིགས་བྱེད *gzigs-byed*; མཐོང་བྱེད *mthoñ-byed*; སྤྱན *spyan*; གསལ་བྱེད *gsal-byed*; ཁྱབ་བྱེད *khyab-byed*; སྣང་བྱེད *snañ-byed*; སྣང་བའི་དབང་པོ *snañ-wahi dwañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

མིག་སྐྱག *mig-skyag* the impurities of the eye.

Syn. མིག་རྣག *mig-rnag*; རྙུ་མ *rñu-ma*; མིག་དྲི *mig-dri* (*Mñon.*).

མིག་བསྐྲ་བ *mig bskra-wa* a certain magic trick.

མིག་ཁུང *mig-khuñ* holes in a wall or roof of a house for purposes of light.

མིག་འཁྲུལ *mig-hkhrul* v. མིག་འཕྲུལ *mig-hphrul.*

མིག་གི་རྐང *mig-gi rkañ* वंशरोचना [1. the eye of the family; 2. an earthy concretion of a milk-white colour formed in the hollow of the bamboo and known by the name of bamboo-manna]*S.*

མིག་གི་སྐྱེས་བུ *mig-gi skyes-bu* चक्षुष्मत [a person with beautiful eyes]*S.*

མིག་གི་གྲུ *mig-gi gru* चक्षुःकोण corner of the eye.

མིག་གི་དགའ་བྱེད *mig-gi dgah-byed* सुदर्शन [good-looking]*S.*

མིག་གི་རྒྱལ་མོ *mig-gi rgyal-mo* चक्षुस्तारा (lit. the queen of the eye) the pupil or iris.

མིག་གི་སྐྲི་ཁ *mig-gi skri-kha* चक्षूरेखा [the eye-line]*S.*

མིག་གི་ཆོས་ཅན *mig-gi chos-can* = གཉེར་པ or ལྡེ་མིག་པ *lde mig-pa* treasurer, store-keeper.

མིག་གི་བདུད་རྩི *mig-gi bdud-rtsi* handsome person or graceful appearance or look.

མིག་གི་ནོར་བུའི་ཁྱིམ *mig-gi nor-buhi khyim* the socket of the eye.

མིག་གི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *mig-gi rnam-hgyur* the different movements and gesticulations of the eye: མིག་འཛུམ; ཟུར་མིག; ཡོན་པོར་ལྟ, ཁྲོ་མིག, སྡང་མིག, གདངས་མིག, མིག་བགྲད་པ, སྨིན་བསྐུམ, སྨིན་འཁྱོག, སྤྱན་མ་བསྒྱུར, ཁྲོ་གཉེར, བཞིན་སྡུད, ཁྲོ་བས་ལྟ. (*Mñon.*).

མིག་གིས་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ *mig-gis rnam-par çes-pa* the occult sight by which one can see things which are not visible to the ordinary eye: བློན་པོ་མིག་གིས་མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པས་ས་འོག་གི་གཏེར་ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང་བ་ཞིག་ཡོད there was a minister who could see mines that lay buried underground being possessed of occult vision (*A. 63*).

མིག་གི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཤེས་བྱའི་རི *Mig-gi phreñ-wa shes-byahi ri* n. of a fabulous mountain in Purva Videha (*K. d.* ར, *339*).

མིག་གི་དབང་པོ *mig-gi dwañ-po* चक्षुरिन्द्रिय the sense or organ of sight.

མིག་གི་རྫི་མ *mig-gi rdsi-ma* पक्ष्म eye-lashes, [a ray of light, an eye-lash]*S.*

མིག་གྲོགས *mig-grogs* one's sweet-heart (*Cs.*).

མིག་འགྲན *mig-hgran* disapproval, defined thus: ལས་བྱ་བ་གང་དུང་མིག་གི་མཐོང་སྣང་ལ་མི་འགྲོ་བ (*Rtsii.*).

མིག་རྒྱུ *mig-sgyu* mirage: སོས་ཀའི་ཐང་ལ་མིག་རྒྱུ་བ་བཞིན like the mirage on a plain in the hot season (*Jä.*).

མིག་སྒྱུར་མ *mig-sgyur-ma*=མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ *mkhah-hgro-ma* a female sprite, a fairy.

མིག་སྔོ་ཅེ་རེ *mig-sño ce-re*=མིག་ཆེ་རེ་ལྟ་བ *mig-che-re lta-wa*: གཉིད་ལས་རབ་ཀྱི་སོགས་ཏེ་དྲང་དུ་སླེབས་ཀྱང་མིག་སྔོ་རེ་ཅེ་རེ་ལྟ་བ་ལས (*Khrid. 43*).

མིག་ཅན *mig-can* दर्शी (*A. K. 1-4*). 1. having eyes. 2. having seeds or grains, fructified—of ears of corn (*Jä.*).

མིག་སྟོང་ཅན *mig-stoñ-can* सहस्राक्ष he with a thousand eyes, an epithet of Indra.

མིག་ཐུང *mig-thuñ* short-sightedness (*Cs.*).

མིག་མདོངས་པ *mig-mdoñs-pa* or མིག་མདོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to get blind, be blinded, to be deprived of sight (*Dzl.*).

མིག་འདྲེས་པ *mig-hdres-pa* निमेष to keep, to guard, to care for, to look after, to minister to; to serve.

མིག་ལྡན *mig-ldan* 1.=མཁས་པ or ཤེས་རབ་ཅན a learned man, a wise man (*Mñon.*). 2.=ཕུར་བུ *phur-bu* (*Mñon.*). 3.=མིག་ཅན a needle

མིག་ལྡན་མ *mig-ldan-ma* चक्षुष्मती [endowed with the faculty of seeing]*S.*

མིག་འབེན *mig-hben* a target (*Yig.*).

མིག་སྦོམ་པ *mig-sbom-pa* large-minded, generous, liberal.

Syn. སྟེར་འདོད་པ *ster hdod-pa*; ལག་པ་ཡངས་པ *lag-pa yañs-pa* (*Mñon.*)

མིག་མ་མཁན *mig-ma mkhan*=རིགས་ངན low caste, low-born. (*Mñon.*).

མིག་མངས *mig-mañs* (རིད་མོ) अष्टाक, अष्टापिक chess-board; མིག་མངས་རྩེ་བ to play at chess; མིག་མངས་རིས་སུ་བྲིས་པ chequered, painted or in-laid work after the pattern of a chess-board (*Jä.*); མིག་མངས་ཀྱི་ཐུལ་ལོ *mig-mañs-kyi thul-lo* प्रासाविक defeated in chess-play.

མིག་མི་འཛུམ *mig mi-hdsum* अनिमिष (lit. not winking, looking steadily). 1. a general epithet for the gods, who according to the Buddhist idea never shut their eyes (so also ཉ fish). 2. an epithet of Avalokitesvara *Bodhisattva.* 3. n. of a prince (*Ya-sel. 34*).

མིག་མི་བཟང *Mig-mi-bzañ* विरूपाक्ष one of the guardian kings of the world; an epithet of S'iva, *i.e.*, he having an odd number of eyes.

མིག་དམའ *mig-dmah*=ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ shameless (*Mñon.*).

མིག་དམར *mig-dmar* मङ्गल, अङ्गारक, अपथ the planet Mars; also Tuesday.

Syn. བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkra-çis*; ལུས་དམར *lus-dmar*; ས་ཡི་བུ *sa-yi bu*; འོད་ཟེར་དགུ *hod-zer dgu*; ཆུ་སྟོད་སྐྱེས *chu-stod skyes*; རྩིབས་ལྡན *rtsibs-ldan*; ས་འབྱུང *sa-hbyuñ*; མཁའ་སྟེང་འགྲོ *mkhah-steñ hgro*; དམག་དཔོན *dmag-dpon*; མིག་དམར *mig-dmar* (*Mñon.*).

མིག་རྨོ *mig-rmo* शिक्षाक्ष dice for teaching letters or figures.

མིག་སྨན *mig-sman* पञ्जन्, कापोतं, चक्षुष्य eye-medicine [antimony as an application to the eyes]*S.* མིག་སྨན་སྔོན་པོ *mig-sman sñon-po*=མཐིང *mthiñ* deep-blue (*Mñon.*). མིག་སྨན་བཅུད *mig-sman bcud*, अञ्जन [black pigment or collyrium applied to the eye-lashes or the inner coat of the eye-lids]*S.* མིག་སྨན་མཇུག་མ *mig-sman mjug-ma*=བྱང་བྱང the stork (*Mñon.*). མིག་སྨན་ལུས་ཅན *mig-sman lus-can*=དོམ *dom* भल्लाक [1. a bear (*Mñon.*). 2. a term used in addressing a flamingo; fair-eyed]*S.*

མིག་བཙུམས་པའི་རི *Mig-ḅtsums-paḥi ri* n. of a fabulous mountain situated beyond that ocean which is called གློག་གི་ཕྲེང་བ *Glog-gi ḥphreñ-wa*. Here is a cavern where very handsome women are born at sunrise with propensities of a former life and on account of their *Karma* enjoy the prime of youth at midday and die at night (*K. d. 270*).

མིག་བཟང་བློ་གྲོས *mig-ḅzañ ḅlo-gros* an epithet of the son of Kāmadeva.

མིག་བཟང་མ *mig-ḅzañ-ma* 1. a very handsome woman who has beautiful eyes (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of a Yaksha nymph (*K. gu. 130*).

མིག་ཡ *mig-ya* an epithet of Vaisravaṇa who has a third eye on his forehead. (*Mñon.*).

མིག་སེར *mig-ser* 1. कामला jaundice. 2. envy, jealousy; མིག་སེར་ཅན *mig-ser-can* envious, jealous.

མིང་ *miñ* नाम, अभिधा, लक्षण, अभिख्या, संज्ञा designation, name: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་མིང་གང་ཟེར or ཁྱོད་ལ་མིང་ཅི་ཟེར what is your name? དེའི་མིང་ཡང་མེད such a thing is not known at all, such a thing does not exist; དགྲ་བ་ཤགས་ལེན་མ་ཐུབ་ན་མིང་ནང་མ་འབོད་ཅིག do not call me by my name if I cannot accept atonement from my enemy (*Rdsa. 14*); ཞེན་པའི་མིང a word for drawing (pulling) (*Gram.*); རྗེས་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་མིང་ a surname; རུས་མིང་ a family name (*Cs.*); དངོས་མིང་ real name, the name of an object; ཁོ་ལ་མིང་གང་བཏགས what name did you give him? དེ་ལ་མིང་ཅི་འདོགས what is it called? ཁྲལ་གྱི་མིང་ཙམ་ལས་མེད this tax exists only nominally. མིང་རྐྱང་ *miñ-rkyañ* a single syllable or name; མིང་གྲོགས one's namesake (*Cs.*); མིང་གི་དགེ་སློང་ *miñ-gi dge-sloñ* नामभिक्षुः priest only by name; མིང་གི་མཛོད *miñ-gi mdsod* dictionary, treasury of words; མིང་ངན *miñ-ñan* bad name; མིང་ཅན *miñ-can* 1. नामिक having a name, having a reputation, being well spoken of. 2. n. of a medicinal plant, a flower; མིང་ཅན་གཉན་ལྡོག་སྣངས་འཛོམས་གཉེར་སྨན་མཆོག་མིང་ཅན་ནག་པོ=ལྕག་མིག་ནག་པོ (mystical) (*Miñ. 4*). མིང་ཅིག *miñ-cig* चर्हस् [deserving, becoming]*S.*; མིང་ཆེན *miñ-chen* महानाम fame, reputation. མིང་རྗེས་སུ་བརྟགས *miñ-rjes-su ḅrtags* नामधेयमनु वितर्क्य ascertained the meaning of the word; མིང་མཐའ *miñ-mthaḥ* final letter of a word.

མིང་དོན་བརྡ་སྤྲོད *miñ-don ḅrda-sprod* dictionary of Sanskrit, Tibetan and mystical terms in five chapters by Vairochana—a block-print published at the monastery of *Dgaḥ-ldan Phun-tshog gliñ.*

མིང་དྷི *Miñ-dhi* name of Emperor of the great Han dynasty of China: ཆེན་པོ་ཧན་གྱི་མིང་དི་ཧྲི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཡུང་ཕིང་གི་ལོ་བརྒྱད་པར་རྒྱ་ཡུལ་དུ་བསྟན་པའི་དབུས་བཟུང་སོ in the eighth year of Yung-phing who was the Emperor Mingdhi of the great Han dynasty, China obtained the central doctrine (དབུས་བཟུང) of Buddhism (*Grub.* ང, *3*).

མིང་པོ *miñ-po* भ्रातृ a brother (born of the same parents); sisters so born are called སྲིང་མོ *sriñ-mo*: མིང་པོས་བསྲུང་བ *miñ-pos ḅsruñ-wa* भ्रातृरक्षित cherished or protected by the brother. མིང་སྲིང་ *miñ-sriñ* brother and sister, abbr. of མིང་པོ and སྲིང་མོ. མིང་སྲིང་ *miñ-sriñ*=སྤུན *spun* brother and sister born of the same parents.

མིང་ཚར *miñ-tshar* (ཟས་ཆེད་པ) starvation.

མིང་གཞི *miñ-gshi* basic letter gen. the first letter of the root of a word, in contradistinction to the second, the third, and the prefix letters.

མིང་གཟུགས *miñ-gzugs* नामरूप [name and form; the whole external world is comprised under the name མིང་གཟུགས]*S.*

མིད་པ *mid-pa* 1. कण्ठनालिका ; ཟས་ཀྱི་ལམ the passage for food to the stomach, the gullet. 2. vb. more fully: ཁྱུར་མིད་བྱེད་པ *khyur-mid byed-pa* to swallow, to gulp down, to devour: མིད་པའི་ཟ་བ *mid-pahi za-wa* अभ्यवहार to eat devouring, to eat without masticating food. 3. a fish of the *Sizopygopsis* genus.

མིན *min* very common in colloq., also in modern writings, as abbr. of མ་ཡིན *ma-yin* is not: དཔེ་ཆ་འདི་དེར་མིན་འདུག the book is not there. མིན་པ or མ་ཡིན་པ to be without, to be not, མིན་པ་ཉིད not at all (*A. K. 1-2*). མིན་པར except विना (*A. K. 111-41*). མིན་ནམ probably, is it not. མིན་འདྲ *min-hdra* not of the same kind or of same appearance, dissimilar; ཡིན་འདུག་མིན་འདུག is it (so) or is it not? འདུག་གམ་མིན་འདུག (colloq. "*du-ka min-du*") id. (*Note*: མི་འདུག which is often sounded *min-duk* should be always *written* for མིན་འདུག) མིན་ལས་ཆེ *min-las-che* or མིན་ལ་ཆེ an expression of doubt = is only doing, doing nothing but: ད་ནི་དྲིན་ལོག་པར་འཛལ་ནས་ང་ལ་ངན་བྱས་པ་མིན་ལས་ཆེ now behaving ungratefully he is but doing me mischief (*Rdsa. 10*). མིན་པར except, besides: དེ་མ་ཡིན་པར་ཤིང་ the other trees except this one; སངས་རྒྱས་མིན་པ་སུས་ཀྱང་མི་ཤེས besides Buddha no one knows it, no one knows except Buddha; ངས་ཡུན་གཅིག་མིན་པ་མི་བསྡད I have been sitting down only this moment; དེ་མིན་རྣམས those excepted.

མིན་ད *min-da* for མི་ཟླ *mi-zla* help-mate.

མིར *mir* termin. and མིས instrum. case of མི: མིས་གོ་བ to the understanding or perception of humanity, also असंप्रख्यानं [non-perception]*S.* མིར་གྱུར་པ *mir-gyur-pa* मनुष्यगति turned or became man [the human course]*S.* མིར་ཆགས་པ *mir chags-pa* मनुष्यविग्रहा to desire to become man; མིར་སྤྱོད་པ *mir-spyod-pa* human habits.

མུ *mu* 1. sometimes for མུ་ཟི *mu-zi* sulphur. 2. = རྣམ a kind or species: འདི་ཡི་མུ་ཡོད་དམ is there one of this kind? 3. = མཐའ border, boundary, limit, edge, margin, end, skirt: ཞིང་མུ་ལ་གནས་པ residing on the border of the field; མུ་ལ་སྐྱེ grows on the edge; མཐའ་མེད་ཅིང་མུ་མེད there is neither limit nor end; ཐར་པར་ལམ་ལ་མུ་མེད་ཕྱིར it is because there is no limit to the way of *Nirvāṇa* (*Ser.*). འཁོར་ལོའི་མུ་ལ on the circumference; མུ་སྐོར or མུ་ནས = བཞིན་དུ in *C.* མུ་ཁ *mu-kha* = ཚོམ་མཁན (mystic) (*K. g.* ག, *216*). མུ་ཁྱུད *mu-khyud*, the rim, the circumference, a hoop.

མུ་ཁམ་པུར *Mu-kham-pur* n. of a place anciently situated on the confines of Nepal to the north of the cities of Kapilavastu and Mallades'a (modern Balia).

མུ་ཁྱུད་འཛིན་རི *Mu-khyud hdsin-ri* नेमन्धर, नेमिन्धर n. p., one of the seven fabulous golden mountains surrounding Sumeru, and it is so called: མུ་ཁྱུད་དུ་གྱུར་པས because it lies on its verge or circumference (*Sorig. 8*).

མུ་ཁྱུད་བདལ་བའི་མཚོ *Mu-khyud bdal-wahi mtsho* one of the great lakes of Tibet mentioned in *G. Bon. 7*.

མུ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Mu-khri btsan-po* the eldest son of king *Khri-Sroṅ lde-btsan* (*Loṅ.* ང, *8*).

མུ་གེ *mu-ge* दुर्भिक्ष, दुर्भिच 1. famine, མུ་གེ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ནས་ཤི་སོང died, there being a great famine. མུ་གེ་བསྐྱེད *mu-ge-bskyed* = ཐན་པ *than-pa*, ཆར་མེད *char-med* (*Mṅon.*) that which causes a famine, draught, want of rain. མུ་གེའི་བསྐལ་པ་བར་མ *mu-gehi bskal-pa bar-ma* the age of famine. 2. in *W.* desire, appetite: མུ་གེ་ཅན *mu-ge-can* eager for food.

མུ་གྱེན *Mu-gyen* n. of a fine breed of horses imported from Kham and Amdo (*Jig.*).

མུ་ཅོར *mu-cor* धृष्णु, गल्भ impudent, audacious. མུ་ཅོ་ཚ *mu-co-tsha* impudent, rough, rude in speech, one who speaks without regard to another's feelings. མུ་ཅོར་སྨྲ་བ *mu-cor smra-wa* वाईमुखर to talk nonsense, also=རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun smra-wa* to speak falsehood [talkative and scurrilous]*S.* མུ་ཅོར་ཚུགས་མེད *mu-cor tshugs-med*=ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ or སྐྱེང་པ་མེད་པ *skyeñ-pa med-pa* without shame, immodest (*Mñon.*).

མུ་ཆོ་ལྡེམ་དྲུག *mu-cho ldem-drug* the six Bon teachers like the six manifestations of the Buddha who bring the beings of Hell under moral discipline (*D.R.*).

‡ **མུ་ཏིག** *mu-tig* (derived from མུ་ཀ་ཏི་ཀ मुक्तिका, signifying གྲོལ་བ་ཅན *grol-wa-can* what has been set free) मुक्ता, तारा, मुक्ताफल, मणि a pearl: སངས་རྒྱས་བྱང་སེམས་ཉ་དུ་སྤྲུལ་པ་ཡི། །ཁོག་པའི་ནང་ནས་མུ་ཏིག་དམར་པོ་བྱུང་། །དེ་ལ་རཀྟ་མུ་ཏིག་ཅེས་སུ་གྲགས། (*Loñ.* ༥, *2*) the Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas* having transformed themselves into shell-fish, red pearls were produced in their stomachs which came to be known as *Rakta Mutig.* There are seven kinds of pearls mentioned in Tibetan works, some of which are fabulous, others real, བ་ལུ *wa-lu*, ག་ཛ, ཤི་ཀ་མུ་ཏིག རམ་པ་མུ་ཏིག, ས་བ་མུ་ཏིག, སྦྲུལ་གྱི་མུ་ཏིག and མ་ལུ་མུ་ཏིག. It is said that kinds of pearl are obtained from the brains of elephants and cobras; also a peculiar kind of pearl from the leaves of a tree growing in Southern India.

མུ་ཏིག་སྐྱེ་གནས *mu-tig skye-gnas* or མུ་ཏིག་འབྱུང་གནས as met. the ocean.

‡ མུ་ཏིག་ཅན *Mu-tig-can* one of the Tibetan kings; ཆབ་སྲིད་སྣ་ནམ་ལ་སྤར་ངེས་སྙམ་སྟེ་མུ་ཏིག་བཙན་པོ་ལ་གསོལ་བས having decided to make over the kingdom to Snanam he petitioned Mutig Tsan-po.

མུ་ལྟོ་བ *mu-lto-wa*=སྤྲང་པོ *sprañ-po* a beggar, destitute person (*Mñon.*).

མུར་སྟེགས *mur-stegs*=མུར་འདུག *mur-hdug* तीर्थ one at the end or limit; त्रिवर्ग [1. a sacred place. 2. an aggregate of three things, such as virtue, wealth and pleasure]*S.*

མུ་སྟེགས་པ *mu-stegs-pa* also མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན तीर्थिक a heretic, one who argues on religion, a schismatic [lit. one creating a passage through the circuit of life, or one indulging in pilgrimage; also, one who holds extreme views and does not follow the middle doctrine of Buddha; hence, a non-Buddhist, such as the followers of Brahminism or Jainism]*S.* མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན་གྱི་སྟོན་པ་དྲུག the six heretical teachers of Buddha's time:—(1) འགྲོ་བ་སྐྱོང་གི་བུ་རྫོགས་བྱེད་འོད་སྲུང; (2) གནག་ལྷས་ཀྱི་བུ་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ; (3) སྨྲ་འདོད་ཀྱི་བུ་མོའི་བུ་ཡང་དག་རྒྱལ་བ་ཅན; (4) མི་འཕམ་སྐྲའི་ལ་བ་ཅན, (5) ཀ་ཏའི་བུ་ནོག་ཅན; (6) གཉེན་བུ་གཅེར་བུ; these six *Tirthika* teachers were known as the six *Tārkika* (རྟོག་གེ་དྲུག) (*K. du.* ཀ, *33-43*). The sixth of those is asserted to have been the founder of Jainism.

མུ་ཐི་ལ *mu-thi-la* n. of a precious stone.

མུ་མཐའ *mu-mthah* boundary, limit; མུ་མཐའ་མེད་པ unlimited; also མཐར་ཐུག་མེད་པ not going to the limit *i.e.*, not thorough.

མུ་འཐུད *mu-hthud*=རྒྱུན་འཐུད *rgyun-hthud.*

མུ་རྡོ *mu-rdo*=ཆུ་ཡི་རྡེའུ *chu-yi rdehu* pebbles from water (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*).

‡ **མུ་ནི** *mu-ni*=ཐུབ་པ (a spiritually powerful one), saint, ascetic, anchorite; Sākya-muni, the sage of the Sākya race.

མུ་མུ *Mu-mu* (གནས་གཅིག *gnas-gcig*) n. of a Buddhist sacred place, said to be somewhere in the east part of India, prob in Bengal (*Dus-ye. 38*).

མུ་མེད་ *mu-med* boundless, limitless; མུ་མེད་པར་ *mu-med-par* vaguely.

མུ་མེན *mu-men* वैराट राजवर्त n. of a precious stone resembling sapphire (*Mñon.*). མུ་མེན་དམར་པོ red *mumen* in (*Vai-ñ.*) [མུ་མེན་ also = an earth-worm]*S.*

‡ **མུ་ཙུ་ཀུན་ད** *mu-tsu kun-da* मुचुकुन्द [1. n. of a tree. 2. n. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātā. Having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got as a reward the boon of long and unbroken sleep; and the gods decreed that whosoever disturbed him should be burnt to ashes by fire from his body. Krishna, in order to destroy Kāla-yavana, enticed him into the cave where Muchukunda was asleep and the latter being thus roused cast upon Kāla-yavana an angry glance which reduced him to ashes]*S.*

མུ་ཚ་ལྔ *mu-tsha lga* one of the six early tribes of Tibet called མིའུ་གདུང་དྲུག *mihu duñ-drug* (*Yig. 61*).

མུ་མཚུངས་པ་ *mu-mtshuñs-pa* सतीर्थ [a fellow religious student]*S.*

མུ་བཞི *mu-bshi* the four limits: (1) སྐྱེད་འགག *skyed-hgag* birth and death; (2) རྟག་ཆད་ *rtag-chad* immortality and annihilation; (3) ཡོད་མེད་ *yod-med* existence and non-existence; (4) སྣང་སྟོང་ *snañ-stoñ* light or phenomenon and voidity (which is chaos).

མུ་བཞིན་ *mu-bshin* = སྐབས་སུ in the course of (*Yig.*).

མུ་ཟི *mu-zi* गन्धक brimstone, sulphur: མུ་ཟི་ཅན་ *mu-zi-can* containing sulphur, sulphurous; མུ་ཟི་རྡོ་ *mu-zi-rdo* brimstone.

མུ་ཡལ་ *mu-yal* some large number (*Ya-sel. 59*).

མུ་ཡེ་སངས་གསལ་མཐིང་ནམ་ཏིག *mu-ye sañs-gsal mthiñ nam-tig* གཤེན་རབ་ཀྱིས་འཕྲིན་ལས་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་པ་དོན་བརྟན་པའི་ལེའུ chapter on the elucidation of the meanings of the eighteen mercies of *Gçen-rab* (*D.R.*).

མུ་རན་ *mu-ran* = མཐའ་བསྐོར་ *mthah-bskor* चापर्यन्त.

མུ་རུག་བཙན་པོ *Mu-rug btsan-po* one of the sons of king *Sroñ-btsan Sgam-po* (*Loñ.* ༤, *8*).

མུ་ལ *mu-la* 1. together, in a heap. མུ་ལ་བཞག kept together, མུ་ལ་འགྲོ *mu-la-hgro* goes together. 2. = ཁོངས་སུ *khoñs-su* within the province, sphere of: དེ་ལྟར་གཙང་གི་མུ་ལ་ལོ་གཅིག་བཞུགས་སྐད་དོ accordingly within the province of Tsang he resided one year (*A. 89*).

མུ་སངས *mu-sañs* = ནམ་མཁའ the sky (mystic) (*G. Bon. 1*).

མུག་ཆུ་གུམ *mug-chu-gum* or འཛིག་གུམ a kind of wild ass (*Jig.*).

མུག་པ *mug-pa* 1. a moth; མུག་མ id. also མུན་མ; གོས་མུག clothes-moth, བལ་མུག wool-moth, མུག་ཟན moth-eaten, destroyed by moth. 2. vb. with མེད་ or དགུམས, to despair; བློ་མུག་པ *blo mug-pa* a gloomy doleful way of thinking (*Sch.*).

མུན་ཉིང་ *Mun-ñiñ* country situated to the east of India including Bhamo (*Dsam.*).

མུན་པ *mun-pa* अन्धकार, मेचक, तमस्, तमिस्र dark, obscure; obscurity, darkness, gloom, cognate terms differentiated as adj. and sbst. respectively in a native work. The adj. has the syn.:—སྒྲིབ་པ *sgrib-pa*; མི་གསལ་བ *mi-gsal-wa*; འཐིབས་པ *hthibs-pa*; ཁེབས་པ *khebs-pa*; མི་སྣང་བ *mi-snañ-wa*; མི་མངོན *mi-mñon*; ལྟར་མི་སྣང་ *ltar mi-snañ*; ཀུན་ཁེབས *kun-khebs* (*Mñon.*). The sbst. (night or darkness of night) has the syn.:—ལྡོངས་བྱེད *ldoñs-byed*; སྣང་མེད *snañ-med*; ཉིན་མཐར་བྱེད *ñin-*

mthar byed; ཉི་མོའི་སྒོ་ང་ ñin-mohi sgo-ña; མཁའི་པགས་པ mkhahi pags-pa; རབ་རིབ rab-rib; སྨག་རུམ smag-rum; མཚན་མོའི་གོས mtshan-mohi gos; མུན་འཁྲིགས mun-hkhrigs; མུན་ནག mun-nag; ཤེ་མུན çe-mun (Mñon.). མུན་སོང་ become dark; མུན་ཁུང་ mun-khuñ dungeon, prison; མུན་ཁྱབ mun-khyab सन्तमस entire darkness, darkness enveloping every thing; མུན་ཁྲོད mun-khrod darkness, gloom; མུན་ཅན་མ mun-can-ma तमस्विनी night.

མུན་པ་བཞི mun-pa-shi acc. to the Bon the four kinds of darkness are: (1) མ་རིག་པའི་མུན་པ the darkness of ignorance; (2) འཁོར་བའི་མུན་པ worldly darkness; (3) དབང་པོའི་སྙོའི་མུན་པ the darknesses of passions; (4) རི་སྒྲིབ་ཀྱི་མུན་པ physical darkness such as the shade of a mountain.

‡ མུནྡ་རི mun-da-ri मुण्डीरी n. of an aquatic plant; སེ་བྲུ་ལ་དང་, ཛ་མོ་ཀ་དང་, སྨལ་པའི་ཚོལ་གྱིས་ཁང་པ་དག་མཉེས་ནས་ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་མེ་མ་དགྲིས་ནས་མདངས་འབར་བའི་སྙིང་དུ་ཚོགས་པར་མི་འབྱུར་རོ (K. g. ङ, 356).

མུན་ནག mun-nag = མུན་པ mun-pa.

མུན་པ་ནས་མུན་ཁྲོད་འགྲོ་བ तमस्तमःपरायणः the worst stage of men when they go from darkness to still geater darkness.

མུན་སྤྲུལ mun-sprul lie, untruth, falsehood; acc. to Jä. ignorance, stupidity: མུན་སྤྲུལ་དུ་སྨྲ་བ mun-sprul-du smra-wa = རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ to speak falsehood. མུན་ཚུབ mun-tshub mun-tshub तिमिर darkness, gloom.

མུན་སེལ་མགོན་པོ mun-sel mgon-po = ཉི་མ the sun (Yig. k. 88).

མུན་སྲོ mun-sro furiousness, passion.

མུན་གསེལ་མ mun-gsel-ma विभावरी fullmoon night [also the dawn]S.

‡ མུན་ཛ་སྐྱེས་མ Mun-dsà skyes-ma = ལྷའི་གཟུགས་འཛོང་མའི་མིང་ n. of a celestial courtezan (Loñ. མ 5).

སྨུཉ་ཛའི་ཡུལ *Muñ-dsahi yul* the country to the north of the Kailas mountains; བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ན་ཏོར་སྨུཉ་ཛའི་ཡུལ in the north (of Tibet) the country of Tartar Muñza (Sorig. 20).

སྨུར mur = ཤོར shor; སྨུར་ལ = ཤོར་ལ or ངང་ལ སྨུར་ལན་གསལ mur-lan-gsal = ངང་ལ་ལན་གསལ ñañ-la lan-gsal (Yig. 93). སྨུར་གོང་ mur-goñ the temples; the bent sides of either eye. སྨུར་འགྲམ mur-hgram हनु [the frontal bone or cheek]S. acc. to Sch. jaw, jaw-bone.

སྨུར་ཇ mur-ja = ཇ་ལྗང་ཇ་པ་རི ja-ljañ ja-pa-ri green China tea (Jig. 23).

+ སྨུར་ཐུག mur-thug = མཐར་ཐུག mthar-thug thorough, complete, to the extremity, till the end of.

སྨུར་དུམ mur-dum or སྨུར་ཟླུམ mur-zlum in Ld. dull, of knives, hatchets (Jä.).

སྨུར་འདུག mur-hdug = 1. སྨ་རྙིགས་པ (Sch.). 2. gills of a fish (Jä.).

སྨུར་བ mur-wa to gnaw, to crush with the teeth, to bite asunder; རུས་པ་སྨུར་བ to crunch bones.

སྨུལ་པོ mul-po याचक [a petitioner, beggar, suitor]S.

སྨུལ་ཐུག mul-thug the fist (Jä.).

སྨུས Mus name of a village in Tsang (Loñ. ཞ, 7).

མེ me fire, the fire, resp. ཤུགས shugs (in C.) विरोचन, दहन, तमोघ्न, कृशानु, चित्रभानु, पावक, वह्नि, श्वेता, आकृति, अनल, भाकर, तेजः, उषर्बुध; མེ་གསུམ me-gsum three kinds of fire: ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་རྒྱ་མཚོང་གི་མེ the volcanic fire of the Southern ocean called Bāravānal; ཉི་མའི་མེ the fire generated by the sun; བསྲེག་བྱ་ཟ་བའི་མེ bsreg-bya za-wahi me fire which devours (Mñon.). མེ་འབར the fire burns; མེ་ཤོར fire breaks out, མེ་མཆེད་པ fire spreads; མེ་ཤི་གི་རེད the fire is going out; ཁང་པ་མེས་བསྲེགས khañ-pa mes-bsregs the house

is burnt down. མེ་སྤོར་བ *me s̱por-wa* frequently also མེ་སྦར་བ་ and མེ་འབུད་པ, to blow up or light a fire; མེ་གསོ་བ to stir, poke, trim the fire; མེ་རྒྱབ་པ to set on fire. མེ་སྐམ་ gun-cock; མེ་ཕྱོགས shovel for burning coal; མེ་ལྕགས steel and tinder pouch; མེ་ལྕེ *me-lce* a flame; མེ་ཐབ་ *me-thab* hearth; མེ་མདག *me-m̱dag* burning embers; མེ་བོ *me-wo* a large fire, མེ་བོ་ཆེ *me-wo-che* a conflagration; མེ་གཞི *me-gshi* an anvil; མེ་གཟོ a singe on cloth or hair, a brand-mark; མེ་འོབས *me-ẖobs̱* trench or line of fire; མེ་ཡལ་ *me-yal* a spurt or flame of fire; མེ་རོ *me-ro* cinders, extinct embers; མེ་ལེན *me-len* ember nippers; མེ་ཤེལ *me-çel* burning glass or crystal.

Syn. འབར་བྱེད *ẖbar-byeḏ*; བི་ཤྭ་ན་ར་འི་བུ *Bi-çwa na-rahi bu*; ཆུ་ཡི་སྐྱེ་གནས *chu-yi s̱kye-g̱nas̱*; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *ṟtse-mo-can*; འཁྱོག་འབར *ẖkhyog-ẖbar*; ཤིང་འཕེལ *çiṅ-ẖphel*; ཟད་མིན *zaḏ-min*; ལུས་མ་བསྲུང *lus̱-ma-ḇsṟuṅ*; སྦྱིན་སྲེག་ལག་པ *s̱byin-sṟeg lag-pa*; ནོར་ལས་རྒྱ *nor-las̱-ṟgya*; འོད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་རྟ *ẖod-kyi çiṅ-ṟta*; དུ་བའི་དོག *du-wahi-dog*; རླུང་གི་གྲོགས་པོ *ṟluṅ-gi grogs̱-po*; ལམ་ནག་ཤུགས *lam-nag-shugs̱*; གཙང་བྱེད *gtsaṅ-byeḏ*; དག་བྱེད *dag-byeḏ*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phuḏ-can*; འབར་བའི་ལྕེ་ལྡན *ẖbar-wahi lce-ḻdan* (*M̱ṅon.*).

མེ་སྐྱེས *me-s̱kyes* 1. अग्निभू, ज्योतिष्क [born of fire; any illuminating substance; the number six]*S.* 2. लोह iron.

མེ་ཁང་ *me-khaṅ* a house or enclosed space for the consecrated fire.

མེ་མགལ *me-m̱gal* 1. fire-brand: མེ་མགལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *me-m̱gal-gyi ẖkhor-lo* the circle made by a fire brand when quickly swung round 2. half burnt fire-wood, a piece of wood which has been partly burnt (*Ṅag. 15*).

མེ་རྒན *me-ṟgan* a learned man: ཕྱབ་ཆེན་མེ་རྒན་ངག་དབང་བློ་གྲོས (*Loṅ.* ཇ, *34*).

མེ་ཆ *me-cha*=མེ་ལྕགས flint ཅུ་ཙེ་ཕག་མགོ་དང་མེ་ཆ་ལ་སོགས་པ (*A. 34*).

མེ་མཉམ་རླུང་ *me-m̱ñam ṟluṅ* fire-wind, burning wind.

མེ་ཙུ་རུ་དི *Me-cu-ru-di* n. of an open town in India during Buddha's life (*K. du.* ན, *135*).

མེ་ཏོག *me-tog* पुष्प, प्रसून, कुसुम any flower: མེ་ཏོག་མངོན་པར་བཀྲམ་པ *me-tog m̱ṅon-par ḇkram-pa* the flowers conspicuously spread out or displayed; མེ་ཏོག་ཁ་འབུས་པ *me-tog kha ẖbus̱-pa* the flower opens, blossoms, begins to blow. མེ་ཏོག་གི་རྣ་ཅན *me-tog-gi ṟna-can* अवतंसक [a flower ear-ring]*S.*; མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཕུར་མ *me-tog-gi phur-ma* पुष्पपुट the sheath or calyx of a flower; མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཕྲེང་བ *me-tog-gi phreṅ-wa* chaplet, wreath of flowers; མེ་ཏོག་མཁན་པོ *me-tog-m̱khan-po* मालिनी a garland maker; མེ་ཏོག་རྡུལ *me-tog ṟdul* पराग [the pollen or farina of a flower]*S.*; མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན *me-tog ḻdan*=དཔྱིད་ཀ spring and ཉི་ཟླ་གཟའ་ཡིས་བཟུང་བ (*M̱ṅon.*); མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན་དུས *me-tog ḻdan-dus̱* id. (*M̱ṅon.*). མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན་མ *me-tog ḻdan-ma* a woman in menses (*M̱ṅon.*); མེ་ཏོག་ལམ *me-tog-lam* पुष्पवर्त्म ['path of the menses,' the vulva]*S.*

མེ་ཏོག་སྒྲོན *Me-tog s̱gron* lit. the flower-lamp; one of the names of ཚེ་སྤོང་བཟའ *Tshe-s̱poṅ ḇzaẖ* wife of king *Khri sroṅ ḻdeẖu-ḇtsan* who was mother of princes *Mu-khri ḇtsan-po, Mu-rug ḇtsan-po* and *Mu-tig ḇtsan-po* (*Loṅ.* ར, *8*).

མེ་ཏོག་གླང་སྣ *me-tog glaṅ-s̱na* गोकर्णपुष्प [the plant *Sanseviera zeylanica*]*S.*

མེ་ཏོག་ཆང་ *me-tog-chaṅ* पुष्पमद wine made of the *Mowa* flower in India (*M̱ṅon.*). མེ་ཏོག་དོན་ཅན *me-tog don-can* id.

མེ་ཏོག་ཉི་མ *me-tog ñi-ma*=གུར་གུམ कुङ्कुम saffron (*M̱ṅon.*).

མེ་ཏོག་ཏིང་བཞི *me-tog tiṅ-ḇshi* viz:—ཏིང་ལི་ཕྱིན *tiṅ-li phyin*; ཏིང་སག་ཀྱུ *tiṅ-sag-kyu*; ཏིང་མུ་ལ *tiṅ-mu-la*; ཏིང་མུ་ས *tiṅ-mu-sa* (*Miṅ. ṟda. 2*).

མེ་ཏོག་ཕྲ་མོ *me-tog phra-mo* the lily (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་ཏོག་མིག་སྨན *me-tog mig-sman* = མཐིང་.

མེ་ཏོག་གཞུ་ཅན *me-tog gshu-can* कुसुमचाप, पुष्पधन्वा [lit. holding a bow of flowers, an epithet of Kāmadeva, god of love]*S.*

མེ་ཏོག་ཟས་ཅན *me-tog zas-can* भ्रमर as met. bee.

མེ་ཏོག་ལུག་མིག *me-tog lug-mig* or ལུག་མིག་མེ་ཏོག एराक्षिपुष्प a kind of flower resembling a sheep's eyes, a species of *Pedicularis.* མེ་ཏོག་ལུག་རུ *me-tog lug-ru* also a species of *Pedicularis.*

མེ་སྟག *me-stag.* also མེ་ཚག *me-tshag* spark, sparkle, a bit of live-coal in the ashes.

Syn. མཁའ་སྐྱེས *mkhaḥ-skyes*; རབ་འཕྲོ་མེའི་ཟེག་མ *rab-ḥphro meḥi zeg-ma*; ཤུགས་ཀྱི་དུམ་འཕྲུག *shugs-kyi dum-ḥphrug* (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་དཀ *me-da-ka* = ཆུ उदक water (mystic) (*K. g. 26*).

‡ **མེ་དུ་ར** *me-du-ra* = མེ་དྷྱ *medhya* मेध्य [fit for a sacrifice, fat]*S.*

མེ་མདའ *me-mdaḥ* अग्निबाण a gun; colloq. *mendah* and *mindah.*

‡ **མེ་ན་ཀ** *me-na-ka* मेनका 1. = བུད་མེད a maiden, a youthful woman. 2. n. of a celestial courtezan (*Yig. k. 37*). 3. the daughter of Vrishanasva.

‡ **མེ་ན་ཀོ** *Me-na-ko* मैनाक n. of a mountain range situated beyond the river and mountain called *Ti-rtse-rwa*; where have been living from eternity the *Asura* and a class of women whose faces resemble those of horses (*K. d.* ར *287*) [According to some authors Maināka was situated in the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula from which Laṅkā (Ceylon) could be seen; but most Hindu writers agree that Maināka was an offshoot of the Himalayas]*S.*

‡ མེ་ན་ཡ *Me-na-ya* prob. Mithilā.

མེ་ནུར *me-nur* = མ་མདག; མེ་སྣོད *me-snod* or མེ་ཕོར *me-phor* coal-pan, chafing dish, fuming-pan.

མེ་ནེ *me-ne* n. of a place in India (*Dsam. 21*).

མེ་པུང་ *me-puṅ*, མེ་བུམ *me-bum* cupping-glass, cup (*Jä.*).

མེ་དཔལ *me-dpal* विसर्प विसर्पि; [a cutaneous disease, a sort of dry spreading itch, erysipelatous inflammation]*S.*

མེ་འབར་བ་ལྟ་བུ *me ḥbar-wa lta-bu* अग्निज्वालोपम [resembling a glowing or flaming fire, a plant with red blossoms]*S.*

མེ་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས *me-sbyin-skyes* अदितिपुत्र, आदित्य as met. the gods = མེ་སྦྱིན་བུ *me-sbyin bu* आदितेय:—ཉིན་བྱེད་རི་དང་། མཁའ་བརྟེན་གཉིས་པ་བུ་མོ་སྦྱིན་པ་དང་། མེ་སྦྱིན་བུ་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད་པའི་སྦྱིན་པའི་བུ་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་དང་། མེ་སྦྱིན་གྱིས་དུང་སྐྱོང་ཀླུ་ཤ་པའི་ཁྱང་མ་བུམས་པ་ལས་ལྷ་སྐྱེ་ས་པས་སོ.

མེ་མུར *me-mur* = མ་མདག *ma-mdag* कुकूल one of the hells; མེ་མུར་གྱི་འོབས *me-mur-gyi ḥobs* अग्निखदा an oven, a fire-pit or trench. མེ་མུར *me-mur* = ཐུག་བརྫུལ in the mystic language of the demons *Asura, i.e.,* བདུད་ཀྱི་ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྐད་ལ. We meet with, also:—མེ་མུར་གནོད *me-mur-gnod* = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ; མེ་མུར་འདོར་འདོད *me-mur ḥdor-ḥdod* = འགོག་པ; མེ་མུར་སྒྲོལ *me-mur sgrol* = ལམ (*K. ko.* ཀ, *235*).

མེ་ཙ *Me-tsa* or མེ་བཙའ *Me-btsaḥ* = ས་ཡི་ལྟེ་བ *sa-yi lte-wa* and ས་གནད་ཆེ་བ (*Sman*) any important place excellent in position and free from the depredations of malignant spirits, and on such places Buddhist viharas are enjoined to be erected: དེའི་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་མེ་བཙན་དང་ས་བདུག་ལ་དང་ཐེག་བདབ་པ་དང་ (*A. 153*).

མེ་འཛིན་ *me-hdsin* दक्ष, दक्षिण keeper of fire [1. competent. 2. a kind of sacred fire]*S.*

མེ་ཞལ་ལམ་ *me-shal-lam* as met. = the sky.

མེ་གཞོང་ *me-gshoṅ* or མེ་སླང་ *me-slaṅ* अङ्गार-धानी a bowl made of burnt clay or iron in which fire is made [a portable fire-place]*S.*

མེ་བཞི་ *me-bshi* the 12th constellation called हस्त.

Syn. རིག་བྱེད་ *rig-byed*; བྱ་མ་འདོན་ *bya-ma-hdon* (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་བཞི་སྐྱེས་ *me-bshi skyes* 1. प्राक्फाल्गुनेय. 2. an epithet of Vṛhaspati (*Mṅon.*) [Bṛhaspati or Jupiter is so called because he was born when the moon was in the mansion of Prâkphalgunī or Pūrvaphalgunī (the eleventh constellation)]*S.*

མེའི་རྩེ་མོ་ *mehi rtse-mo* = གུར་གུམ་ saffron (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་ཡི་མགྲིན་ *me-yi mgrin* a general name for birds (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་རི་ *me-ri* fire mountain, volcano.

མེ་རིས་ *Me-ris* the barbarous modern Miri tribe inhabiting the forests in the upper valley of the Dihong, their chief village being called Miri-patam.

མེ་ལོང་ *me-loṅ* दर्पण, आदर्श, दर्शन 1. a mirror, or looking-glass: ལས་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ the mirror in which one's *Karma* is reflected. མེ་ལོང་ is frq. as a title of books, of the history of kings, *e.g.*, རྒྱལ་རབས་གསལ་བའི་མེ་ལོང་ lit. a bright mirror of royal pedigree. 2. plain surface, flat body length and breadth. 3. sample, model, reflection, specimen.

Syn. ཀུན་མཐོང་ *kun-mthoṅ*; ཀུན་གསལ་ *kun-gsal*; རང་མཐོང་ *raṅ-mthoṅ*; བཞིན་ (གྱི) སྣོད་ *bshin-gyi snod*; མ་གུ་ར་ *ma-gu-ra*; གཟུགས་བརྙན་སྐྱེ་གནས་ *gzugs-brñan skye-gnas*; གཟུགས་འཆར་བྱེད་ *gzug-hchar-byed*; བྱི་དོར་མེལ་ཚེ་ *byi-dor mel-tshe* (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་ལོང་ཅན་ *me-loṅ-can* आदर्शक mirror-like, n. of a prince in ancient India; a lake resembling a mirror, hence one of the historic doors of the great temple of Buddha at Lhasa is called སྒོ་མེ་ལོང་ཅན་ *sgo me-loṅ-can.*

མེ་ལོང་ལུང་རིང་ *Me-loṅ luṅ-riṅ* the Bon designation of Persia which is called བདེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ཞིང་ཁམས་ Sukhavati or the Land of Bliss (*G. Bon. 4.*)

མེ་ཤེལ་ *me-çel* 1. सूर्यकान्तमणि [sun-stone, sun-crystal; a kind of crystal cool to the touch but emits fire when exposed to the rays of the sun]*S.* 2. सूर्य the sun.

མེ་སླང་ *me-slaṅ* = མེ་གཞོང་ *me-gshoṅ.*

མེ་བསྲུབ་ *me-bsrub* कालिका, अरणि, जया [the wood of *Ficus religiosa* used for kindling fire by attrition; fire-flint, the plant *Premna spinosa*]*S.*

མེ་ཧ་ར་ *me-ha-ra* n. of a heretical sect and work among the Hindus. ལྷ་ཆེན་ཤང་ཀར་གྱིས་བྱས་པའི་མེ་ཧ་ར་ལ་སོགས་པ་ཕྱི་རོལ་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས་མང་པོ་མཁྱེན་ he knew many S'āstras of the outsiders *i.e.*, Hindus, such as Mehara, &c., of Mahâdeva S'ankara (*A. 34*).

མེ་ལྷ་ *me-lha* अग्निमुख, आग्नेय, अग्निदेव the god of fire [a general name for gods or deities; gods are supposed to eat the sacrificial offerings through the help of fire which is called the mouth of the gods]*S.*

Syn. འོད་ཀྱི་ནོར་ཅན་ *hod-kyi nor-can*; ནོར་ལས་སྐྱེས་ *nor-las-skyes*; བྱིན་ཟ་སྲེགས་ *byin-za-sregs*; སྦྱིན་སྲེགས་ཟ་ *sbyin-sregs-za*; གསེར་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ་ *gser-kyi thig-le*; གསེར་ཁུ་བ་ *gser khu-wa*; འབར་བའི་སྐྲ་ཅན་ *hbar-wahi skra-can*; རྟ་དམར་ཅན་ *rta-dmar-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད་ཟེར་ *sna-tshogs hod-zer*; འོད་བདུན་པ་ *hod hdun-pa*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་ *mchod-sbyin skyes*; རིག་

རིག་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *rig-byed-skyes*; ཚངས་དབང་སྲས་པོ *tshaṅs-dbaṅ sras-po*; ར་ལ་ཞོན *ra-la-shon*; ཤར་ལྷོའི་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *çar-lhohi phyogs-kyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

མེ་ལྷ་མོ *me lha-mo*, आग्नेयी the quarter of fire, south-east: ཤར་ལྷོ་མེ་ལྷའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཐབ་ཚང་བྱ make (your) cooking-hearth in the south-east corner of the house which is the quarter of the god of fire (*Jig.*).

མེ་ལྷའི་ཆུང་མ *me-lhahi chuṅ-ma* the wife of the god of fire.

Syn. མེ་ལྷའི་དགའ་མ *me-lhahi dgah-ma*; ཆར་སྡིག་ཅན *char sdig-can*; མེ་མ *me-ma*; ལེགས་སྦྱིན་མ *legs-sbyin-ma*.

མེ་ལྷའི་རྟ *me-lhahi rta* the horse of the god of fire.

Syn. བཞོན་པ་མྱུར་འགྲོ *bshon-pa myur-hgro*; དམར་མོ *dmar-mo*; གསེར་རྩེན་ཤིང་རྟ *gser-rtsen çiṅ-rta*; ར *ra* (*Mṅon.*).

མེད་པ I: *med-pa* the negative form of ཡོད་པ and རེད་པ = to be not, not to be, to be without, not to have, to be non-existent: ང་ལ་བུ་རྣམས་མེད *nga-la bu-rnams med* I have no children; ཁོ་མཁས་པ་མེད་ཤིག *kho mkhas-pa med shig* he is one void of learning; སྟོབས་མེད *stobs-med* strengthless; བདེ་མེད *bde-med* unhappy, uneasy, unwell; མེད་པར་འགྱུར་བ passes away, is dissipated; སྐབས་མེད without occasion, no opportunity. ཆ་ལག་མེད་ཀྱང་དགོས་པའི་ཁྲལ *cha-lag med-kyaṅ dgos-pahi khral* though without goods a necessary tax; བླ་མ་ལ་བཞུགས་གྲོགས་མེད་པ་ལགས་སམ has your Reverence no fellow-resident in your house? མི་བརྡུངས་པ་སྐྱུག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་མིད་དུ་མེད་པ a man about to be choked, being able neither to vomit nor swallow down; བདག་ཅང་དབུལ་དུ་མེད we are not able to give anything; མེད་མི་ཐུང་གི་བུ་ཚ the sons and grand-sons that are to get anything (as a heritage); ཁྱིམ་དེར་མེད་དུ་མི་གཏུབ་པ or མི་ཐུང་བ indispensable in the house; བློན་པོ་རྣམས་འབྲུག་སེམས་མེད་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ the ministers lost their litigiousness, *i.e.*, gave up quarrelling; ཟས་ཁྲིམས་སུ་མེད་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ the distribution of the dishes became impossible; མེད་པར་བྱེད་པ to annihilate (an enemy), to put an end to (a quarrel) (*Glr.*); མེད་པར without or 'instead of': རྒྱུ་མེད་པར without cause; རྒྱལ་པོ་མེད་པར instead of the king, སྔར་གྱི་ལུས་མེད་པར instead of the former shape; ཉིན་མཚན་མེད་པར continually making no difference between day and night; མེད་མ *med-ma* not without, some, a few; མེད་མོ *med-mo* a penniless woman. མེད་པ་པ *med-pa-pa* = གནོད་སེམས or གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པ a mischievous person (*Mṅon.*).

མེན *men* an ornament, piece of finery (*Mil.*). མེན་ཙི *men-tsi* (Chinese) a coloured silk handkerchief. མེན་ཧྲི *men-hri* a kind of fur; མེན་ཧྲི་དམར་པོའི་སློག་ཟླུགས a fur-coat of red *men-hri* (is mentioned as the vesture of the gods).

མེར *mer* 1. termin. of མེ: མེར་སྲེག་ཟ *mer-sreg za* to eat after baking in fire. 2. in ཤེ་མེར་ལངས་པ *she-mer laṅs-pa, i.e.*, སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *skyug bro-wa* vomiting; fig.: anything that is scorned also that is repulsive in appearance or offensive to sight. 3. adj. anything kept in heaps in a place, heaped or piled up: ཇ་བཙོས་མས་མེར་གྱིས་བཀང་ quite filled with strained or purified tea (*A. 141*).

མེར་བ *mer-wa* 1. sloppy, pappy, thin; also: expanded, distended, full: མེར་པ id. མེར་གྱིས་གང་ full to the brim; མེར་མེར *mer-mer* anything full to the brim. མེར་མེར་པོ *mer-mer-po* expanded, fully-blown. 2. མེར་མེར་བ adj. shimmering, permeating. 3. མེར་མེར་བ = ཟུར་ཟུར་པོ adj. to define the shape and consistency of an embryo, oblong, oval.

མེལ་ཚེ *mel-tshe* प्रहरिन् 1. watch-man, sentinel, watcher; མེལ་ཚེ་བྱེད་པ to wait upon;

to keep watch over: མེལ་ཚེ་བྱེད་ཅིང་གླུ་དབྱངས་མཆོད་པར་འབུལ attending upon him they made him offerings of (entertained with) music and songs (A. *13*). 2. a watch or period of 3 hours at night. མེལ་བརྩེ་བ *mel-brtse-wa* परिचर [servant, attendant]*S.* མེལ་ཚེ་བ *mel-tshe-wa* जागरक one who remains awake to give watch; one awakened; མེལ་ཚེ་མ *mel-tshe-ma* यामिनी the night.

མེས་པོ *mes-po* पितामह, मातामह grandfather, forefather, ancestor: སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡི་མེས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ་ཡང་ལས *Kun-tu zañ-po* the common spiritual ancestor of all the Buddhas; ཕ་མེས་ཀྱི་དུས forefather's time, ཡབ་མེས་ཀྱི་དུས in our grandfather's time *i.e.*, the time of our ancestors; ཉེས or གཉིས་མེས great grandfather; འཇིག་རྟེན་མེས་པོ प्रपितामह an epithet of Brahmā (ཚངས་པ) (*Mṅon*); མེས་པོ་འཕངས་བརྩོན *Mes-po hphañs-brtson* n. of a patriarch of Tibet, the great ancestor named འཕང་བརྩོན *Hphañ-brtson* who went to Kham and back (*Deb.* ག, *12*). མེས་པོའི་རལ་ཀླུང *mes-pohi ral-kluñ* an epithet of the river Ganges; མེས་པོའི་རལ་ཀླུང་བཞིན་སྐྱོལ་བ་མཁྱེན (*Yig. k. 14*) pray send your favours to me continually like the river of patriarch's locks. མེས་དཔོན *mes-dpon* ancestors (both spiritual and ordinary) (*Yig. 83*). The མེས་དཔོན་རྣམ་གསུམ in Tibetan history or three ancestral rulers are: king *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po*, *Khri-sroñ ldehu btsan* and *Khri Ral-pa-can*. མེས་འཆིང *mes-hchiñ* = དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* mercury, quicksilver (*Mṅon.*).

✝ **མཻ་ཏྲི** *mai-tri* love, friendship.

མོ *mo* I: स्त्री a woman, a female opp. to ཕོ; also, occas. = she, her: མོ་ན་རེ she said; མོ་གོས woman's gown, petticoat; མོ་བརྒྱུད *mo-brgyud* female line of descent; མོ་བྱིས (*Mil.*) མོ་དབྱིས *mo-dbyis C.* a girl, female child. མོ་རྟ *mo-rta* a mare; མོ་རྟགས *mo-rtags* feminine gender, female organ; མོ་དབང female organ; v. also མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* below; མོ་རིགས womankind; མོ་ལུས female body.

མོ II: a lot: མོ་འདེབས་པ to cast lots, always a religious ceremony performed by lamas. མོ་མཁན *mo-mkhan* or མོ་རྟིས་པ a sooth-sayer; མོ་པ *mo-pa* a fortune-teller: མོ་པ་འདྲེ་མཐོང་བ *mo-pa hdre mthoñ-wa* a sooth-sayer who pretends to be able to see a ghost. མོ་བོན *mo-bon* abbr. of མོ་པ and བོན་པོ *bon-po* fortune-teller and Bon-po priest: མོ་བོན་རྫུན་ཆོས་མ་བཤད་ཅིག fortune-tellers and Bon priests should not preach false religion, should not impose upon people (*A. 18*). མོ་མ *mo-ma* स्त्री, भिक्षुणिका a female fortune-teller [also, a female mendicant]*S.*

མོ III an affix which when attached to nouns indicates the feminine gen. but not so, as a rule, when appended to adj.: གནས་མོ a landlady, བུ་མོ a daughter, a girl, རྒན་མོ an old woman; but ཆེན་མོ = great, masc. or fem., and ལེགས་མོ = fine, good, masc. or fem.

མོ་ཁབ *mo-khab* very fine needle.

མོ་གོས *mo-gos* = མོ་ཡི་གོས woman's garment: མོ་གོས་སྔོན་པོ་དང་ཐིག་མ་འདུ་བའི་ཆ་ག་མ་རེར་འབྲུ་ཁལ the cost of a woman's fringed garments of blue-colour and with spots is one load of grain (*Rtsii.*). མོ་གོས་གྲོ་ཁ *mo-gos gro-kha* (བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁ་ས་ནག་ཁྲ་ཐུ་བ) black-spotted garment worn by the poorer classes of women in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

✝ **མོ་ན་ཟ** *Mo-na-za* n. of a celestial courtezan. (*Mṅon.*)

མོ་མ་ནིང *mo-ma-niñ* or མ་ནིང་མོ a female hermaphrodite (*Mṅon.*)

མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* भग, योनि female organ, female genitals.

Syn. སྐྱེས་གནས skyes-gnas; གཉིས་དགའི་ཁྱིམ gñis-dgahi khyim; ཆུ་མ chu-ma; ཉེར་གནས ñer-gnas; མོའི་རང་བཞིན mohi rañ-bshin; མཚམས་མིན་རྟེན mtshams-min-rten; བརྗོད་བྱའི་ཕྱོགས brjod-byahi-phyogs; སྐྱེ་འཛིན skye-hdsin; དགའ་བའི་བུ་ག dgah-wahi bu-ga; དྲན་པའི་ཁྲོན་པ dran-pahi khron-pa; དབང་པོའི་ལམ dbañ-pohi lam; བུ་གནས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར bu-gnas groñ-khyer; སྲིད་པ་འཕེལ་བྱེད srid-pa hphel-byed; མྱོས་བྱེད་ལམ myos-byed-lam; རླངས་པར་བྱེད rlañs-par-byed; པདྨ་ཆོས་འབྱུང pad-ma chos-hbyuñ; བྱེད་པའི་ཡན་ལག byed-pahi yan-lag; གསང་བའི་འཁོར་ལོ gsañ-wahi hkhor-lo; མི་ཟད་ལམ mi-zad-lam; ཨེ་གསང e-gsañ; མཁའ་གསང mkhah-gsañ; མེ་ཏོག་ལམ me-tog-lam; རྡུལ་གྱི་ལམ rdul-gyi-lam; རྨོངས་བྱེད rmoñs-byed; མོ་རྟགས mo-rtags; མོ་དབང mo-dwañ (*Mñon.*).

མོ་ཡིག *mo-yig* or མོ་ཡི་ཡི་གེ *mo-yi yi-ge* feminine letters (acc. to the Tibetan Grammar) are ག, ཇ, ད, བ, ཛ, ཝ, ཞ, ཟ, འ, ཡ, ཤ, ས (*Situ.*)

‡ མོ་ར *mo-ra* n. of a kind of bird (*K. d.* ཀ, *2*).

མོ་རང *mo-rañ* or མོ་རེང *mo-reñ* 1. single, unmarried woman: གདོང་ངན་གྱི་ཁྱོ་བས་མོ་རང་སྐྱིད happier is a single woman than one with a husband of ugly face. 2. a poor, destitute female, one who did not get a husband. 3. pron. she herself.

མོ་རབ *mo-rab* (བུད་མེད་མཆོག) a noble woman of great accomplishments and character; མོ་རབ་ཀྱི་གྲོགས་དེ་དཔོན་དུ་བསམས the friend of the noble lady is considered a lord or nobleman.

མོ་ཤེལ *mo-çel* a cool mild crystal opp. to ཕོ་ཤེལ *pho-çel*, crystal which affects the eye when used as spectacles.

མོ་གཤམ *mo-gçam* or མོ་བཤམ *mo-bçam* वन्ध्या स्त्री, कुलटा barren: བུ་ཙ་སྐྱེ་རྒྱུ་མེད་པའི་མོ་རང་མ a barren woman (*Jig.*); [also an unchaste woman, a helpless woman] *S.* མོ་གཤམ་ཡི་གེ *mo-gçam yi-ge* the letters which are said to be barren: ར, ལ, ཧ, ཨ, (*Situ. 59*). མོ་གཤམ་ཤིང *mo-gçam-çiñ* a tree that neither produces fruit nor flowers (*Mñon.*).

མོ་ལ་ཀོ *Mo-la-ko* n. of a large country or island to the south (prob. Malacca) (*K. ko.* ར, *272*).

མོག་པ *mog-pa* dark or faded colour: བཀྲག་མེད་མོག་པོ་བྱེད also མོག་པོར་སྣང་ pale lustreless appearance (*Hbrom. 18*-ཁ, *40*). མོག་རོ *mog-ro* acc. to *Jä.* of horses, yellowish-brown; but in *C.*=མོག་ཤ semi-aquatic mushroom.

མོག་མོག *mog-mog* (*mo-mo*) 1. श्यामी; also མོག་མོག་པོ dark-coloured. 2. small meat-patty, meat-balls in a cover of paste generally cooked in steam.

མོང་གོལ *Moñ-gol* a Mongolian, form sometimes occurring, but in Tib. usually སོག་པོ *sog-po*.

མོང་རྟུལ *moñ-rtul*=བླུན་པོ *blun-po* dull, stupid (*Jä.*).

མོང་ལོ *moñ-lo* W. for མོང་མོ knuckle, ankle-bone (*Jä.*).

མོད་པ *mod-pa* 1. to be (in an emphatic sense), to be indeed; is sometimes superadded to ཡོད་པ or used alone, sometimes with other verbs: ཞེས་སྨྲས་མོད་ཀྱི though indeed you may say so. ཡོད་མོད *yod-mod* =བྱུང་མོད *byuñ-mod*. ཁོ་བོ་ལ་ནི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་སྣང་ངས་ནས་སྐྱབས་པ་ལ་ནན་གཅེས་སྨྲས་ཤུ་བྱས་པ་མེད་མོད་ཀྱི (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *2*). དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་མོད་ཀྱི though indeed it is immeasurable; འདི་མ་ཡིན་མོད་དོན་ཀྱང nevertheless it is not this one, འགྲོ་བ་ཡིན་མོད (although not invited) yet after all you must go. 2. མོད་པོ=མང་པོ *mañ-po* many, much, abundant: ཤིང་མོད་པོ wood is plentiful; ཤིང་ཏོག་མོད་པོ abounding in tree-fruits; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མོད་པར་འགྱུར *loñs-spyod mod-par hgyur* he becomes the owner of great wealth; དེ་མི་བྱེད་ན་དཀྲུ་མོད if

you omit to do this, you will have many enemies; ནད་མོད plenty of diseases; ཕྱི་བསྟང་གི་ཁྲི་ཡས་ཤིན་ཏུ་མོད་ཀྱི although they abounded in compliments.

མོད *mod* the instant, moment—occurring only in the following combinations: ཤར་བའི་མོད, དེ་ཉིད་ལ at the very moment of rising; དེའི་མོད་ལ the moment after; gen. མོད་ལ instantly, immediately: མོད་ལ་དྲངས་སོ he immediately pulled it out; ཁྲ་ཡང་མོད་ལ་བྱིན་ཏེ immediately after there came also the hawk; མོད་ལས་སྐྱེས་པ born on the instant with, born with: and thus may = ལྡན་པ possessed of.

མོན *Mon* किरात general name for the different tribes living in the cis-Himalayan regions and who from remote antiquity have lived by hunting. [Kirâta means one who constantly walks on the extreme boundaries. The term was known to the ancients; Arrian making mention of the Kirrhadae who used to bring musk from the Himalaya to sell to the Indians]*S.* མོན་པ *Mon-pa* a native of *Kiranti* which includes Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan but particularly the hill tract between the Kosi and Teesta rivers.

མོན་ཀོ *Mon-ko* a fabulous mountain inhabited by goblins and women with horses' faces and *Naga* maidens very handsome and fond of music (*S. Lam. 39*).

མོན་རྟ་དྭང་ *Mon-rta-dwang* the Ta-wang Raj a small principality lying amid the mountains immediately adjoining the eastern border of Bhutan, and of which little is at present known. It is inhabited by a barbarous semi-Tibetan race engaged in trading operations between Tibet and Assam, and can be reached from the latter country *viá* Odalgiri. མོན་མཁའ་འགྲོ་གླིང་ *Mon Mkhaḥ-ḥgro-gliṅ* n. of a monastery in Mon Tawang. མོན་གྱི་རས་གཟན *Mon-gyi raṣ-gzan* a kind of cotton wrapper manufactured in *Mon Rta Waṅg.* (*Rtsii.*). མོན་ཅ་ར *mon-cha-ra* the ever-green oak; also its acorns: མོན་ཅ་ར་ཨེམ་ཚེ་ཁྲུང་འབྲུ་བ་གཅོད ever-green oak acorns stop diarrhœa.

མོན་གྲུ *mon-gru* शतभिषा the 23rd lunar mansion or constellation.

Syn. ཆུ་ལྷ་མོ *chu lha-mo*; སྒྲོག་སྨད *sgrog-smad.* (*Rtsii.*).

མོན་དར *mod-dar* कौशेयं, कौशिकं [raw silk stuff, a silk-petticoat or trowsers]*S.*

མོན་དྲེ *mon-dre* धनिष्ठा the 22nd lunar mansion or constellation.

Syn. བྱ་གཤུག *bya-gshug*; སྒྲོག་སྟོད *sgrog-stod*; ཐོབ་ལྡན *thob-ldan* (*Rtsii.*).

མོན་པ་གྲོ *Mon-pa-gro* the town and province of Pa-ro the seat of government of West Bhutan (*Deb.* ག, *21*). དཔལ་གྲོ་མོན་ལ the town of Paldo or Paro in Bhutan.

མོན་རྫུ་ནག་པོ *mon-rdsu nag-po* n. of a people said to live somewhere in the region towards Kamaschatka and supposed to possess tails resembling those of dogs and to wear dog's skin (*J. Zañ. 146*).

མོན་ཞ *mon-sha* in *W.* popularity, respect, reputation; མོན་ཞ་ཐོབ he is highly respected; མོན་ཞ་ཅན beloved, popular (*Jä.*).

མོན་ཡུལ *Mon-yul* किरातदेश, हैमाट; the sub-Himalayan regions extending from Kashmir to Assam. But མོན་ཡུལ་གྱི་བན་དེ *mon-yul-gyi ban-de* said to be: a monk from Nepal.

མོན་ལུག *mon-lug* कुरवन्द, नागर [a species of grass, *Cyperus rotundus*]*S.*

Syn. སྤྲིན་མིང་ཅན *sprin miñ-can*; གླ་སྒང་ *gla-sgañ* (*Mñon.*).

མོན་སྲན་ *mon-sran* Indian pea; མོན་སྲན་ན་གུ *mon-sran na-gu* मकुष्ठ a species of kidney bean; མོན་སྲན་དཀར་བུ *mon-sran dkar-bu* राजमाष [a kind of bean, *Dolichos catjang*]*S.*

མོན་སྲན་གྲེའུ *mon-sran hgrehu* माष [*Phaseolus radiatus*]*S*; མོན་སྲན་རྡེའུ *mon-sran-rdehu* मुद्ग [*Phaseolus mungo*]*S.* མོན་སྲན་ཟླུམ་པོ *mon-sran zlum-po* वर्त्तुल brinjal.

མོན་སླེ *mon-sle* or མོན་གྱི་སླེའུ *mon-gyi slehu* a kind of striped many-coloured shawl made of the soft wool of goat and yak but with cotton intermingled.

‡ མོའུ་དགལ *mohu-dgal* मौद्गल n. of a family-clan descended from the sage Mudgala (*K. du. 5, 133*).

‡ མོའུ་དགལ་གྱི་བུ *Mohu-dgal-gyi-bu* (मौद्गल्यायन) the famous Maudgalyayána one of the two earliest disciples of Gautama Buddha; his former name in Tib. was པང་ནས་སྐྱེས *Pañ-nas-skyes.* He at first was initiated in the *Tirthika* school of ཡང་དག་རྒྱལ but afterwards he found out his mistake and became a follower of Buddha who made him one of his highest and most powerful disciples. His Pali appellation is Moggallana; and the Mongol Buddhists style him variously Motagalwani, Molontain, Motgalun Khübegün, and *Ebür Etse Töröksen* ("he that encircles the bosom"). See also Grünwedel's *Mythologie des Buddhismus.*

མོར *mor* termin. of མོ=མོ་ལ *mo-la.*

མོར་སྤན *mor-span* a fine kind of satin (*S. kar. 179*).

✢ མོལ་བ *mol-wa* 1.=གཏམ་སྨྲ་བ, གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *gros byed-pa* to converse, confer upon. 2. to say, to speak, used as བསྒོ་བ *bsgo-wa* and བཀའ་རྩལ་བ *bkah-rtsal-wa* are in earlier Tibetan, and as གསུང་བ occurs in later literature and in *C.*; hence it is often to be rendered by 'to order' (*Jä.*).

མོལ་མཆིད *mol-mchid*=གྲོས, གསུང་གླེང conference, consultation: མོལ་མཆིད་གང་རིམ་པ་གྱིས in conferring about any subject do so systematically (*Yig. k. 87*).

མོས་པ *mos-pa* अधिमुक्ति, अधिमोच, मुक्तिक, प्रियता, रति, वन्दारुता 1. sbst. [implicit faith, devotion, adoration, satisfaction]*S.* 2. mostly as vb., to be pleased, to be pleased with, to crave for, to be inclined to; འགྲོ་བར་མོས་སོ I took a fancy to go there; མོས་པ་དང་འདོད་པ desiring and craving for (are the origin of all the mirsery of sin). མོས་པ་ཟློག *mos-pa-zlog* विच्छन्दयति [removes the objects of desire]*S.* 3. to respect, to esteem, to venerate, to adore: ཁྱོད་གང་ལ་མོས whom do you adore; མོས་ནས་འབུལ་བ་ཡིན I offer it from veneration, *i.e.*, I shall take nothing for it; frq. joined with གུས་པ: ཡིད་མོས་གུས་དག་པོས with fervent veneration; དད་མོས devotion. མོས་པས་སྤྱོད་པའི་ས་བཞི *mos-pas spyod-pahi sa-bshi* चतस्रः अधिमुक्तयः चर्याभूमयः the four stages of perfection in devotion:—(1) སྣང་བ་ཐོབ་པ आलोकलाभ [attainment of light]*S.* (2) སྣང་བ་མཆེད་པ *snañ-wa mched-pa* आलोकवृद्धि [increase of light]*S.* (3) དེ་ཁོ་ནའི་དོན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ལ་ཞུགས་པ तत्त्वार्थैकदेशानुप्रवेश [entrance into the essential truths]*S.* (4) བར་ཆད་མེད་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ནོ आनन्तर्यसमाधि [uninterrupted meditation]*S.* མོས་སྤྱོད་པ *mos spyod-pa* a pious man, a devotee (*Tā. 109-7*). 4.=བརྟན་པ steadfast, firm.

Syn. དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ *dad-gus dañ ldan-pa*; གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྟེན *kun-tu-bsten*; གུས་པ *gus-pa*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu-sems*; དད་པ་ཅན *dad-pa-can* (*Mñon.*).

མོས་ལྡན *mos-ldan* devoted, respectful, unflagging.

Syn. གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; དང་བ *dañ-wa*; དད་ཆགས་ཅན *dad-chags-can* (*Mñon.*).

མྱ་ངན *mya-n̂an* दुःख, शोक, विपाक, विषादन trouble, misery, affliction; མྱ་ངན་གྱིས་གདུང་རྣ afflicted by sorrow; མྱ་ངན་ཅི་ཡང་མེད without any uneasiness whatever; མྱ་ངན་བྱེད་པ to lament, to wail. མྱ་ངན་སེལ *mya-n̂an-sel* शोकापनुद [remover of griefs, consoling]*S.* མྱ་ངན་བསང་བ *mya-n̂an ḇsan̂-wa* शोकविनोदन [alleviating griefs, consoling]*S.* མྱ་ངན་བསལ *mya-n̂an-ḇsal* the time of mourning is at an end.

Syn. སྡུག་བསྔལ *s̱dug-ḇs̱n̂al*; སྡུག་པོ *s̱dug-po*; སེམས་གཡེངས *sems̱-gyen̂s̱*; ཡིད་མི་བདེ *yiḏ mi-ḇde*; གདུང་བ *gdun̂-wa*; ཡིད་ནང་ཆུད *yiḏ nan̂-chuḏ* (*M̱n̂on.*).

མྱ་ངན་མེད *Mya-n̂an-meḏ* or མྱ་ངན་མེད་པ 1. अशोक, रम, कमल, मौलि, कटि free from misery, sorrows and sufferings. 2. a n. of As'oka, the Buddhist emperor of India; 3. and hence, also = the tree of that name in India. མྱ་ངན་འཚང་ free from misery; अशोकपुष्प the As'oka tree belonging to the leguminous class, with magnificent red flowers.

མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ *Mya-n̂an-las̱ ẖdas̱ pa chen-poẖi-m̱do* महापरिनिर्वाणसूत्र a separate section of the Kahgyur encyclopœdia in two volumes relating to the passage of S'ākyamuni Buddha out from this world into Nirvāṇa, his obsequies, and the general mourning for his demise. Is known briefly as the *Myan̂-ẖdas.*

མྱ་ངམ *mya-n̂am* मरु a fearful sandy desert. མྱ་ངམ་གྱི་སྨིག་རྒྱུ *mya-n̂am-gyi s̱mig-r̲gyu* मरु-मरीचिका mirage; མྱ་ངམ་ཐང་ *mya-n̂am-than̂* अध्वाग्नि a desert. མྱ་ངམ་བྱེད *mya-n̂am-ḇyed* कुड्मल bud; a hell.

མྱགས་པ *myags̱-pa* = རུལ་བ putrid, decomposed; to cause putrification; *Sch.* has མྱག་པ *myag-pa* to chew, pf. མྱགས *myags̱.* མྱགས་པར་བྱེད་པ = མྱག་པ *myag-pa*; རུལ་ཅན་མྱགས་པ decomposed, putrified (*Jä.*).

མྱང་འདས *myan̂-ẖdas̱* or མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ निर्वाण, the Tibetan synonym for Nirvāṇa, the state of existence which is not only free from misery, sufferings and sorrows, but which is also void of all feelings and sensations whatever whether delightful or loving or virtuous. But later Buddhism, apparently shrinking from the awful nothingness of the orthodox definition of Nirvāṇa, has occasionally endeavoured to assimilate Nirvāṇa to Jewish and Christian ideas, making མྱང་འདས equivalent to མཐོ་རིས་གནས *m̱tho-ri-gnas̱* or paradise, the state of the དགེ་ལེགས *ḏge-legs̱* righteous (*M̱n̂on.*). So, too, we read:— མྱ་ངན་འདས་པ་ཞི་བ་བདེ་བའི་མཆོག། རྣམ་རྟོག་བདག་ཏུ་འཛིན་དང་ཉོན་མོངས་མེད། ངན་སོང་གསུམ་སོགས་བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་གྲང་དྲོ་དང་། སྐྱེ་ན་འཆི་ལ་སོགས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་མེད། འཁོར་བ་མི་རྟག་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གཏན་ཟད་ནས། ལས་སུ་གཞན་དོན་འབའ་ཞིག་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་ཅིང་། མཐུ་དང་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པོ the state of Nirvāṇa is supreme peace and bliss; it is freedom from illusive thoughts, egotism, and sufferings; there is nothing of the three states of the damned, the sensations of heat and cold or hunger and thirst in it. Misery and transient transmigration having been exhausted, the emancipated one works for the good of others and achieves miracles inconceivably great. (*K. d.* མ, *336*). The states of Nirvāṇa have been differentiated: (1) ཕུང་པོ་ལྷག་མ་དང་བཅས་པའི་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ उपधिशेषनिर्वाण [conditional Nirvāṇa]; (2) ཕུང་པོ་ལྷག་མ་མེད་པའི་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ निरुपधिशेषनिर्वाण [unconditional perfect Nirvāṇa]*S.*; (3) མི་གནས་པའི་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ अप्रतिष्ठितनिर्वाण [unlocalised Nirvāṇa, *i.e.*, the state in which the limitations of time and space vanish away]*S.*

Syn. ཐར་པ *thar-pa*; ཐར་བ *thar-wa*; འཆི་མེད *ẖchi-meḏ*; རྡུལ་བྲལ *r̲dul-bral*; དོན་དམ *don-dam.* (*M̱n̂on.*).

མྱང་འདས་མཆོད་རྟེན་ *myañ-hdas mchod-rten* v. མཆོད་རྟེན་ *mchod-rten* 1. n. of the *chorten* or *caitya* built on the site of Gautama Buddha's death and cremation. 2. the style of *caitya*-tombs built after that *caitya.*

མྱང་བ་ *myañ-wa* v. མྱོང་བ་ *myoñ-wa* स्वादु, स्वादन, स्वाद to taste; tasteful: མྱང་བར་འདོད་པ་ *myañ-war hdod-pa* wishing to taste; མྱང་བྱ་ *myañ-bya* रसना as met. = the tongue.

མྱང་རྩི་ *myañ-rtsi* n. of an officinal plant: མྱང་རྩི་སྨྲས་ཀྱི་ཆུ་འབྱུང་རིམས་ཚད་སེལ་

མྱང་རལ་ *Myañ-ral* n. of a village situated towards the west of Sera monastery (*Loñ.* ཟ, *20*).

མྱང་རོ་ *Myañ-ro* n. of a village in Tsang (*Deb.* ག, *8*).

མྱངས་ *myañs* श्लिष्ट [united]*S.*

མྱད་པ་ *myad-pa* the older form of the word མད་པ་ *mad-pa* = བདེན་པ་ truth.

མྱིང་ *myiñ* the older form of the word མིང་ *miñ* name.

མྱུ་གུ་ *myu-gu* or མྱུག་ *myug* = ཞལ་ཕྱུ་ प्रवाल, अङ्कुर, अवरोह, शस्य, कन्दल [1. reed, rush, flag [sprout, coral]*S.* an erroneous form of སྨྱུ་གུ. 2. relations, particularly those who are of the same blood. མྱུ་གུ་གསར་ *myu-gu-gsar* कन्दल [1. a new shoot or spring. 2. the plantain tree or banana tree]*S.* མྱུ་གུའི་ཚལ་ *myu-guhi-tshal* a grove of reeds.

མྱུག་པ་ *myug-pa* or མྱུག་མྱུག་པ་ *myug-myug-pa* 1. མགོ་ཕྱུག་ཙམ་བྱེད་པ་ to slightly bend the head. 2. to run, roam, stroll about (*Sch.*). 3. to show ostentatiously, to boast about v. དམྱུག་པ་ *dmyug-pa* (*Cs.*).

མྱུར་བ་ *myur-wa* 1. to hurry by, to pass on swiftly: དུས་མྱུར་བ་ *dus-myur-wa* time quickly runs away. 2. adv. quickly, also མྱུར་བ་མྱུར་བ་ *myur-wa myur-wa* = ཐལ་ཐལ་དུ་ very quickly, in colloq. ལམ་སང་ at once, without delay; སེང་གེ་མྱུར་བ་སེང་གེ་ཚང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་བྱེད་དོ་ the lion goes to its den very quickly. མྱུར་བའི་འབྲུ་ *myur-wahi hbru* षाडव [षाड्व? music, a particular note]*S.*

མྱུར་སྐྱོབ་འཇིག་རྟེན་ *myur-skyob hjig-rten* she who quickly protects the world, an epithet of the goddess Dolma (*Mñon.*).

མྱུར་དུ་ *myur-du* adv. quickly, speedily, soon; མྱུར་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་ *myur-du hgro-wa* to go quickly; ཅི་མྱུར་ *ci-myur* as speedily as possible. མྱུར་དུ་བཙའ་རྟགས་ *myur-du btsah-rtags* symptoms of immediate parturition (*Jä.*).

མྱུར་མ་ *myur-ma* = གར་མཁན་མ་ a dancing woman (*Mñon.*)

མྱུར་ཚམ་ *myur-tsam* जीवन, चपल, जवन quick [wavering, quickening]*S.*

མྱུལ་བ་ *myul-wa* (ཉམས་ལེན་པའི་ཕྱིར་འཁྱམས་འགྲོ་བ) to roam about, to do the work of espionage, to examine closely, to search into, to scrutinize. རྒྱལ་ཁམས་མྱུལ་བ་ *rgyal-kham myul-wa* to explore (a country).

མྱོ་བ་ *myo-wa* v. སྨྱོ་བ་ *smyo-wa.*

མྱོང་བ་ *myoñ-wa* pf. མྱངས་ *myañs* fut. མྱང་ *myañ* 1. वेदना to enjoy, to taste, perceive; to lick; to undergo; བྲོ་བ་མྱོང་བ་ *bro-wa myoñ-wa* to taste; མཐོང་མྱོང་བ་ *mthoñ myoñ-wa* to have seen before, ཐོས་མྱོང་བ་ *thos myoñ-wa* to have heard before; མྱོང་བར་བྱེད་པ་ *myoñ-war byed-pa* to feel; མྱོང་བར་བྱེད་དོ་ *myoñ-war byed-do* enjoyed, causes to enjoy; མྱང་བས་ཞིམ་པོ་རོར་ནས perceiving the relish by tasting; རོ་མྱོང་བ་ *ro-myoñ-wa* to relish, to enjoy the flavour; མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མྱོང་བ་ *mtho-ris-kyi loñs-spyod myoñ-wa* to enjoy the bliss of paradise; ཁྱོད་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཟས་མྱོང་བར་བྱའོ་ I shall make thee enjoy the food of religion; སྡུག་བསྔལ་མྱོང་བ་ to

taste distress, to get into trouble; གནས་སྐབས་གཞན་དུ་མྱོང་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་ལས་རྣམས works which cause one to undergo another state of existence (*Thgy.*); རང་གི་བྱས་པ་རང་གི་མྱོང་བ་ཡིན your own doings are your own sufferings (*Jä.*). 2. is an auxil. of the pf. like བྱུང་ *byuṅ*· བཙལ་མ་མྱོང་ *btsal ma-myoṅ* I have never yet sought; མཐོང་མ་མྱོང་ *mthoṅma-myoṅ* I have never yet seen; ཟུར་འགྲོ་མྱོང་བ་འཕྱུལ་སྐད་ཤེས་པ one who had gone there before and is acquainted with the language of the people (*A. 67*); མྱོང་བ་ཐན་ཐུན *myoṅ-wa than-thun* or མྱོང་བ་སྣ་ཟིན *myoṅ-wa sna-zin* having experienced, having perceived (gen. by mystic meditation).

མྱོན་ཧམ་ཅན *myon ham-can* a vain conceited person who pretends to know much more than he really is acquainted with.

མྱོས *myos* कुश, अरणी, ग्लप्स excitement, loss of control, sensual intoxication [a kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*; the wood of the *Ficus religiosa* used for kindling fire by attrition]*S.*

མྱོས་པ *myos-pa*=ཆང་གིས་བཟི་བ मत्त, प्रखर, कितव, मद्य to become intoxicated, intoxication from wine, to be maddened, become demented: སྙིང་མྱོས་པས་མྱོ་འདུག *sñiṅ-myos-pas myo-hdug* being deranged, he is demented (*Mṅon.*). མྱོས་པའི་ཙ་ཅོ *myos-pahi ca-co* noise made by intoxicated persons. མྱོས་པའི་ཕྲེང་ལྡན་མ *myos-pahi phreṅ-ldan-ma* (བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ) an excited indecent woman (*Mṅon.*). མྱོས་པའི་མཚན་མ *myos-pahi mtshan-ma* that which excites lust, *i.e.* musk (*Mṅon.*). མྱོས་བུམ་ཅན *myos-bum-can* as met.=an elephant (*Mṅon.*). མྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed* 1. मन्थर, जगल, मदहेतु, मदन, वप्र, नमुचि, वीजपुष्प Kāmadeva, wine, intoxicator; a cloud. 2. the number thirteen (*Rtsii.*). མྱོས་བྱེད་ཁང་པ *myos-byed khaṅ-pa*, ཆང་འཚོང་མའི་ཁྱིམ or ཆང་ཁང་ wine-selling woman's house, a brothel (*Mṅon.*); མྱོས་བྱེད་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *myos-byed-hkhri-çiṅ* लिङ्ग the penis; མྱོས་བྱེད་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *myos-byed lcags-kyu* मदनाङ्कुश id.; མྱོས་བྱེད་འབྲིང་ *myos-byed-hbriṅ* मदयित्नु the male organ or sex; an intoxicator, a drunken man. མྱོས་བྱེད་འཚོང་ *myos-yed-htshoṅ*=ཆང་ཚོང་མ a wine-selling woman; མྱོས་མ *myos-ma* a youthful girl, a damsel=བུ་མོ་དར་མ; མྱོས་གསལ་མ *myos-gsal-ma* a youthful, accomplished woman (*Mṅon.*).

དམག *dmag* 1. कटक, बल, दण्ड, सेना, troops, army, soldiers; རྐང་དམག *rkaṅ-dmag* infantry; རྟ་དམག *rta-dmag* cavalry; ཡུལ་དམག *yul-dmag* a sort of militia or reserve who in Tibet are occasionally mustered; དམག་མི *dmag-mi* a soldier, v. frq. དམག་གི་ཡན་ལག་བཞི *dmag-gi yan-lag bshi* चतुरङ्ग बल the four kinds of troops: གླང་ हस्ती elephant, ཤིང་རྟ रथ chariots, རྐང་ཐང་ पदाति infantry, རྟ་དམག अश्व cavalry (*Mṅon.*). དམག་གི་གཏམ *dmag-gi-gtam* युद्धकथा talk of war or fighting; དམག་གི་སྔོན་དུ་རྒྱུ་བ *dmag-gi sṅon-du rgyu-wa* pioneer force, or scouts of an army; དམག་གི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *dmag-gi rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* ally or follower in war; དམག་ཆས *dmag-chas* ammunition, equipment. དམག་སྡེ་ཆེན་པོ་སྡེ་གཅིག *dmag-sde chen-po sde-gcig* अक्षौहिणी; an army consisting of the following:—10,000 elephants, 30,000 chariots, 100,000 warriors, 1,000,000 cavalry, 36,000,000 infantry (*Yaṅ-ṭi. 18*).

དམག་སྡེ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྣམ་གྲངས *dmag-sde chen-pohi rnam-graṅs* acc. to a Kālachakra writer the following is the enumeration of forces: བརྟི *brti*=རྟ་པ་བྱེ་བ་དགུ་དང་། རྐང་ཐང་དུང་ཕྱུར་གཅིག་དང་བྱེ་བ་ལྔ; three पत्ति *Patti*=a *Senāmukha* (सेनामुख); three Senāmukha=one *Gulma* (गुल्म); three *Gulma*=a *Gaṇa* (गण); three Gaṇa=one *Vāhinī* (वाहिनी); three *Vāhinī*=one

Pṛitana (पृतना); three *Pṛitanā*=one *Camū* (चमू); three *Camū*=one *Anīkinī* (अनीकिनी); ten *Anīkinī* make one *Akṣauhiṇī* (अक्षौहिणी); this last includes an army of elephants and chariots numbering 21,870. (*Dus-ye. 343*).

དམག་དཔུང་ *dmag-dpuṅ* बल, चमू, troops, army; also དམག་ཚོགས id.

Syn. དམག་ཚོགས *dmag-tshogs*; རུ་པ *ru-pa*; དཔུང་ཚོགས *dpuṅ-tshogs*; དམག *dmag*; དཔུང་ *dpuṅ*; དཔུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dpuṅ-gi dkyil-hkhor*; དམག་གི་འཇིགས *dmag-gi hjigs*; ཡན་ལག་བཞི་པའི་སྡེ *yan-lag bshi-pahi sde* (*Mṅon.*).

དམག་དཔོན *dmag-dpon* सेनापति, सेनानी general, commander.

Syn. དམག་གི་འདྲེན་པ *dmag-gi hdren-pa*; རལ་གྲིའི་གཉེན *ral-grihi gñen*; རལ་གྲིའི་རྒྱུན་འཛིན *ral-grihi rgyun-hdsin*; དམག་གི་འགོ་པ *dmag-gi hgo-pa*; དཔུང་གི་ཁྱུ་མཆོག *dpuṅ-gi khyu-mchog*; སྡེའི་གཙོ་བོ *sdehi btso-bo*; དཔུང་གི་མགོན་པོ *dpuṅ-gi mgon-po* (*Mṅon.*).

དམག་རུམ *dmag-rum*=མུན་པ་ཐིབས་པ darkness: ཁམས་གསུམ་མུན་པའི་དམག་རུམ་སེལ་མཛད་པ the destroyer of the darkness of the three worlds. (*Yig. 9*).

དམའ *dmah* or དམའ་བ *dmah-wa*, *adj.* low, short; mean, humble, inferior. ས་ཆ་དམའ་བ low place, རིགས་དམའ་བ low status; རིག་པ་དམའ་བ inferior intelligence or intellect; བློ་གྲོས་དམའ་བ *blo-gros dmah-wa* mean in mind. དབུས་དམའ་མཐའ་གཉིས་མཐོན if (in pregnancy) the middle parts of the body are low and the sides high (*Jä.*); sbst. lowness. Also, as vb., དམའ་བ with pf. དམས *dmas*,=to be low, degraded, inferior. དམའ་དམའ་འགྱུར་བ to fall lower and lower; ཆང་ཟས་དམའ་བའི་དུས་སུ in times of scarcity, when eating and drinking is low (*Pth.*); in *W.* དམའ་འབེབས་པ to dishonour, profane, to humiliate. དམའ་སྐྱོབ *dmah-skyob* the protector of the humble, a king (*Mṅon.*); དམའ་འདོད *dmah-hdod* inclination to go down, tendency to meanness.

དམངས *dmaṅs*=ཕལ་པ the populace, mob, common folk; དམངས་མིང་ཅན id. དམངས་ཆང་ beer that is given to the common people at entertainments (*Rtsii.*). དམངས་ཀྱི་སྟོན་མོ a banquet or treat for the public; དམངས་ཕལ་པ the vulgar, the common people; one of the common people; དམངས་འདུལ་གནས *dmaṅs-hdul gnas*=གྲོང་ཁྱེར *groṅ-khyer* a town or city (*Mṅon.*); དམངས་མོ *dmaṅs-mo* वृषली a woman of low caste; དམངས་རིགས *dmaṅs-rigs* शूद्र, वृषल the lowest class or caste in India, people of degraded rank in Tibet.

དམད *dmad* abuse, cursing.

དམན *dman* ऊन, हीन, दीन, अधम, अल्प, अणु vulgar, mean, inferior, of the lowest order or quality. དམན is even sometimes used for སྐྱེ་དམན *skye-dman* a woman, common in colloq as "*kyemen*"; དམན་ཆུང་བའི་རིགས the class of young woman (*Yig. 56*). དམན་པ *dman-pa*) low, in reference to quantity or quality, little; དམན་ལྷག་ལོག either too little, or too much, or badly constituted; བསོད་ནམས་དམན་པ having few merits; བློ་དམན་པ *blo-dman-pa* having little sense (*Glr.*); དམན་ཆུང་ *dman-chuṅ*=ཡང་ཚེ་མ a young girl (*Yig. 87*). དམན་པའི་རིགས *dman-pahi-rigs* चण्डाल the lowest people in India who are very wild and fierce; དམན་མ *dman-ma*=རྙིང་པ *rñiṅ-pa* old, stale, not fresh: བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ལ་ཕུལ་བ་ཡི, མེ་ཏོག་དམན་མ་རེ་རེ་ལ to each withered flower that was offered to the Blessed One (*K. g.* པ, *290*). དམན་མཛེས་མ *dman-mdses-ma* a beautiful woman; དམན་ཤར *dman-çar* a maiden, a growing girl.

དམར *dmar* 1. one of the thirty-six border countries of India (*Ya-sel. 38*). 2. profit, gain, good success; དམར་ཆུང་ a small profit (*Mil.*).

དམར་པོ *dmar-po* i. adj. successful: ཐུགས་དམ་དམར་པོ་བྱུང་ངམ did it go on well with your meditation, instruction, དམར་ཁྲིད finishing instruction, in religion, and in medical science (*Jä.*).

དམར་པོ ii. red; མདོག་དམར *mdog-dmar* red colour; དམར་པོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ *dmar-po rgya-mtsho* the red ocean, the colour of its water being red for many thousand miles it is so called (*K. d. 343*); དམར་པོ་རྭ་ཅན *dmar-po rwa-can* as met. = donkey (*Mňon.*); དམར་པོ་སྲིན་སྐྱེས *dmar-po srin-skyes* लोहित, कृमिज, a red dye produced by an insect, *Amyris agalloch.* དམར་བ *dmar-wa* red or sbst. redness: དམར་བའི་སྤྱན red eyes; སྣ་དམར་བ red nose. དམར་ཁྲེ་པ *dmar-khe-pa* a butcher, executioner (*Mgyur. 246*); དམར་ཁྲ *dmar-khra* red stripes, as painted on Red-hat monasteries; དམར་གྲུམ *dmar-grum* གདན་གྲུམ་ཟེ་དམར་པོ a square piece of red coloured rug (*Rtsii.*); དམར་རྒྱན *dmar-rgyan* piece of raw-meat in Tantrik offerings made to spirits (*Rtsii.*); དམར་ལྗང *dmar-ljañ* greenish red; དམར་རྗེན *dmar-rjen* naked; དམར་ཆམ་མྱུར་པོ *dmar-cham-myur-po* fresh baked cakes the natural colour of which has not been changed (*Jig. 29*); དམར་མདངས *dmar-mdañs* brightness, ruddy complexion. དམར་སྡོར *dmar-sdor* (ཤུག་ཤ་དང་ཚིགས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་ཤ) minced meat or meat for broth (*Rtsii.*); དམར་མོ *dmar-mo* red, also red cow; དམར་སྨྱུག *dmar-smyug* blackish-red; དམར་མཚན *dmar-mtshan* footnotes written in red ink; དེབ་ལ་མར་མཚན་འབེབས notes in a book written in red (*Rtsii.*); དམར་འཚོད *dmar-htshod* copper-coloured, དམར་བཟང *dmar-bzañ* scarlet-red; དམར་ཡོལ *dmar-yol* red china ware as opp. to དཀར་ཡོལ; དམར་རྗེན་པ *dmar-ruñ-pa* adj. naked, also a naked person, frq. དམར་རུ་མགོ་ནག *dmar-ru mgo-nag* गुञ्ज [a small shrub, *Abrus precatorius* bearing a red and black berry, which forms the smallest of jewellers' weights]*S.*; དམར་བཤལ *dmar-bçal* dysentery, bloody flux (*Jä.*). དམར་སེར *dmar-ser* (1) ཉི་མའི་འཁོར the disk of the sun, also the halo surrounding the sun (*Mňon.*); (2) reddish yellow, honey-coloured: དམར་སེར་མིག *dmar-ser-mig* सिंहलोचन the lion-eyed. ཞྭ་དམར་པ *shwa-dmar-pa* a monk of a red-hat sect.

དམིག་པ *dmig-pa* 1. *Lex.* and *Cs.* a hole. 2. kind of lizard, also the pangolin: དེ་ཡིས་ རོ་ཙ་འཕེལ། དམིག་བུའི་ཤ་སྣེན་དང་དུག་ལ་ཕན. Also དམིག་བུ *dmig-bu* or སྐྱ་ལེབ *skya-leb* a kind of worm, *i.e.*, "insect which has no wings" (*Rtsii.*).

དམིགས *dmigs* प्रमाण, लक्ष, लक्षि 1. imagination, frame of mind, the mind on one point. དམིགས་ཀྱིས་དབྱེ་བ *dmigs-kyis dbye-wa* निर्द्धारण discernment; དམིགས་ཅན *dmigs-can* ingenious, skilful in contriving *W.* 2. sbst. संवित्, प्रतिलम्भ, अवलम्बन [consciousness, idea, attainment, perception, acceptance]*S.*

དམིགས་གཏད *dmigs-gtad* object on which a mystic concentrates his vision or his mind in order to induce meditation; sometimes the object is a thing actually before him, sometimes a mental object, sometimes purely fanciful or impossible as the horn on a hare's head or the child of a barren woman. A meditator who can become absorbed without any such assistance has reached a high state of proficiency, v. *Mil.* ག 82, b. 2. Sometimes erroneously དམིགས་རྟེ.

དམིགས་སྟོན་པ *dmigs-ston-pa* or དམིགས་པ་ཞིག་སྟོན་པ to give an idea of, to make a suggestion.

དམིགས་པ *dmigs-pa* 1. as vb. to fancy, to imagine, to construe in one's mind. དོན་དམིགས་པ *don dmigs-pa* to intend a benefit or profit for another person (*Jä.*). 2. sbst.

thought, idea, fancy आलम्बन; དམིགས་པའི་རྟེན *dmigs-pahi rten* prob. a thing only supposed, an object imagined (*Thgr.*). དམིགས་པ་མེད་པའི་སྙིང་རྗེ *dmigs-pa med-pahi sñiñ-rje* in *Mil.* is acc. to *Jä.*: the pity which the accomplished saint, who has found everything even religion to be vain and empty, feels towards all other beings, in as far as they are still subject to error and mistakes, opp. to སེམས་ཅན་ལ་དམིགས་པའི་སྙིང་རྗེ and ཆོས་ལ་དམིགས་པའི་སྙིང་རྗེ the tender sympathies called forth by the sight of beings that are really suffering and of those defective in morality; དམིགས་བསམ་ཅན་བརྗེད་ནས forgetful of all the beautiful fancies, schemes, and airy notions. དམིགས་པ་ལས་འདས་པ བསམ་པའི་ཡུལ་ལས་འདས་པ beyond the range of thought or imagination; དམིགས་པའི་སྨྲ *dmigs-pahi smra* अपवाद execration, reviling; དམིགས་བུ *dmigs-bu* ལོང་ཁྲིད་པ आलम्ब a support, gen. a blind man's leader (*Dzl.*).

དམིགས་མེད *dmigs-med* निरवलम्ब independent, not depending: དམིགས་མེད་ཙོང་ཁ་པ Tsongkhapa who was free from all worldly obstacles, *i.e.*, perfectly independent, in which sense all *Bodhisattva* are independent. དམིགས་འཛིན *dmigs-hdsin* dependent, depending on a support.

དམིགས་གསལ *dmigs-gsal* or དམིགས་ཀྱི་གསལ clear to the mind: སྒེར་དུ་བྱེད་དེས་ཀྱི་དམིགས་གསལ་བྱུང་ན་མ་གཏོགས unless it is clear that the work should be done privately or confidentially (*D. çel. 12*).

དམུ *Dmu* or དམུ་རྒོད *Dmu-rgod* 1. n. of the earliest tribe of Tibet, the men who first inhabited Tibet (*J. Zañ.*). 2. a malignant spirit, a kind of evil-demon that causes dropsy in those on whom his malignant eye falls; one of the nine spirits called འགོང་པོ: འོད་སྲུང་བཞི་པོ་འདི་དག་ནི་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་དམུ་རྒོད་དོ O, Kās'yapa these four are the spirits which trouble the *Bodhisattva* (*K. ko.* ཆ, *213*); མ་འོངས་པ་ན་སེམས་ཅན་དམུ་རྒོད་དད་པ in time to come even beings like *Dmu-rgod* will have faith in Buddhism (*Hbrom. 2*).

དམུ་ཆུ *dmu-chu* जलोदर dropsy; which is brought on by evil demons; དམུ་ཆུ་ཅན one who is suffering from dropsy. དམུ་མདོ *dmu-mdo* demon of the disease of dropsy etc. (*Rtsii.*); དམུ་འཛིང་ཅན *dmu-dsiñ-can* उदकोदर dropsy, dropsical.

དམུན་པ *dmun-pa* = བླུན་པོ *blun-po* जड an idiot; also, acc. to *Jä.*, darkened, obscured.

དམུར་བ *dmur-wa* v. མུར་བ *mur-wa.*

དམུལ་བ *dmul-wa* v. འཛུམ་པ *hdsum-pa.*

དམུས་ལོང *dmus-loñ* = ལོང་བ *loñ-wa* जात्यन्ध one who is born blind: མིག་སྔོང་ལྡན་པའང་དམུས་ལོང་ལྟ་བུར་བྱས (*J. Zañ.*).

དམེ་བ *dme-wa* = བཙོག་པ v. རྨེ་བ *rme-wa.*

དམོད་པ *dmod-pa* 1. शाप, परिग्रह, अभिशाप, पराभव cursing, subduing. vb. (acc. to *Cs.*) to curse, execrate, accurse; དམོད་པ་བྱེད་པ sbst. imprecation, execration, malediction; དང་སྲོང་གིས་དམོད་པ་བོར་བའི་ལོ་བཅུ་གཉིས the twelve years on which a curse had been pronounced by the saint (*Dzl.*). 2. to swear, to affirm, to confirm a treaty by an oath (*Jä.*). 3. to address a prayer of conjuration, ལྷ་ལ to the deity (*Glr.*). དམོད་མོ *dmod-mo* (opp. to སྨོན་ལམ *smon-lam*) malediction: བདུད་ཀྱི་དམོད་མོ་དྲག་ཆེ་ཡང although a devil's malediction is very potent (*D. R.*). དམོད་ཚོད *dmod-tshod* दुर्भाष abuse, insults.

དམྱལ་བ *dmyal-wa* नरक, कुज, भूमिज, निरय, अवीचि, भौम 1. hell, purgatory, perdition; དམྱལ་བར་འགྲོ going to hell; ཚ་དམྱལ་བརྒྱད the eight hot hells; གྲང་དམྱལ་བརྒྱད the eight cold hells. ཉེ་འཁོར་བའི་དམྱལ प्रत्येकनरक the hells of preli-

minary or lighter punishment which are situated in the neighbourhood of the greater hells:—ཚ་དམྱལ་གྱི་མཐའ་སྐོར་དུ་མེ་མུར་གྱི་དོང་། fire-trench situated round the hot hells; རོ་མྱགས་ཀྱི་འདམ། the mire of putrid corpses; སྤུ་གྲིས་གཏམས་པའི་ཚལ། the forest of razors; རལ་གྲི་ལོ་མའི་ནགས་ཚལ། the wood of swords; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཤལ་མ་ལི། the iron-bristle trees; ཆུ་ཀླུང་རབ་མེད་སོགས་ the river Vaitarani the fordless Styx, &c.; ཉི་ཚེ་ཉི་འཁོར་བའི་དམྱལ་བ hell of temporary punishment which does not last more than a day. 2. vb. to cut up, to cut into pieces, meat at dinner (*Dzl.*).

དམྱུག་པ *dmyug-pa* to show; དམྱུག་དམྱུག་པ *dmyug-dmyug-pa* or དམྱུག་པ་བྱེད་པ *dmyug-pa byed-pa* to show repeatedly, to boast (*Jä.* and *Cs.*).

དམྱུགས་པ *dmyugs-pa* to drain off: ཉ་རྣམས་ཉ་སྣོད་དུ་བསྡུད་པ. to sift out fish with a fishing net (*Ñag. 53*).

རྨ *rma* I: व्रण, क्षत, किण, क्षतक wound, a scar, a kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin: ང་ལ་རྨ་བྱུང་ I was wounded or I have got a wound; རྨ་གསོ་བ to heal a wound; རྨའི་ལྷ་བ *rmahi lha-wa* a wound growing worse. རྨ་སྐྱེས *rma-skyes* क्षतज pus, matter; also blood; རྨ་རྗེས *rma-rjes* scar, cicatrix; རྨ་རྙིང་ *rma-rñiñ* an old wound; རྨ་སྨན *rma-sman* or རྨ་རྩི་ medicine or salve for a wound; རྨ་ནད *rma-nad* व्रण sores and ulcers: *rma-nad* are of two kinds (1) ལྷན་སྐྱེས *lhan-skyes* constitutional such as གཞང་འབྲུམ *gshañ-hbrum* piles, *me-dbal*, སུར་ཡ *sur-ya*, རྨེན་བུ *rmen-bu*, རླིག་རླུག *rlig-rlug*, རྐང་འབམ *rkañ-hbam*, མཚན་པར་རྡོལ་བ *mtshan-par rdol-wa*; (2) those which one contracts from accidental causes གློ་བུར་རྐྱེན. རྨ་མཚན *rma-mtshan* scar; རྨ་རོ *rma-ro* scurf, scab; རྨ་ལས་འབབ་པ *rma-las hbab-pa* = ཁྲག blood (*Mñon.*); རྨ་ཤུ *rma-çu* a festering, suppurating wound; རྨ་ཤུལ *rma-çul* scar; རྨའི་ཐན་སྐོར *rmahi than-skor* व्रणसामन्तक the cleansing or dressing of a sore.

རྨ II: sometimes signifies beauty, good luck, etc. རྨ་བྱ་ཅན *rma-bya-can* दर्विक verdure, green, a meadow.

རྨ་བྱ *Rma-bya* (pro. *Mabja*) 1. n. of a large village situated to the South West of the district of *Saskya* visited by Sarat Chandra Das in 1882. རྨ་བྱ་སྨྱོན་པའི་སེང་གེ *rma-bya myoñ-wahi señ-ge* n. of a Lama of learning who belonged to Mabya (*Loñ.* ཤ, *3*). 2. lit. the mottled or spotted bird, the peacock, commonly called शिखिन्, बर्हिन्, अहि-भुज्, कलापिन्, कृकवाकु, प्रचलाकिन्, *S. Lex.* རྨ་བྱའི་མགྲིན *rma-byahi-mgrin* n. of a gem; རྨ་བྱའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *rma-byahi rgyal-mtshan-can* बर्हिध्वजा 'symbolized by a peacock,' an epithet of Durgā (*Mñon.*); རྨ་བྱའི་མཇུག a peacock's tail; རྨ་བྱ་གཙུག शिखण्ड a peacock's crest. རྨ་བྱའི་འཚོ་བ *rma-byahi htsho-wa* (lit. the food of the peacock = བཙན་དུག hemlock (*Sman. 427*). རྨ་བྱའི་ཚོགས་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི a fabulous mountain said to exist in the continent of Pūrva Videha, the people of which possess blue necks (*K. d.* ར, *338*). A mixture of རྨ་བྱའི་མཁྲིས་པ the peacock's bile with the juice of *Bhriñ-gi rāja* cooked in cow's butter when taken through the nose will change the colour of the hair to deep black (*K. g.* ཙ, *48*).

Syn. སྒེག་ལྡན *sgeg-ldan*; མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sñon*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phud-can*; མཇུག་སྒྲོ་ཅན *mjug-sgro-can*; ལེགས་བྲིས་སྒྲོ *legs-bris-sgro*; རབ་གཡོ *rab-gyo*; གར་མཁན *gar-mkhan*; འབྲུག་སྒྲའི་གར *hbrug-grahi-gar*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྐྱེས *rgya-mtsho-skyes*; རྣ་རྒྱན་ཅན *rna-rgyan-can*; ཤིང་ལ་རྩེ *çiñ-la-rtse*; བརྟན་པ་དྲེགས *brtan-pa-dregs*; སར་འགྲོ *sar-hgro*; བཀྲ་བའི་ཧོག་པགས་ཅན *bkra-wahi hog-pags-can*;

མདོངས་ལྡན་ *mdoṅs-ldan*; འབྲུག་སྒྲའི་རྗེས་ *hbrug-sgrahi-rjes*; (སྒེག་ *sgeg* or སྙེག་ *sñeg*); མདོངས་མཐའ་ཅན་ *mdoṅs-mthah-can*; སེན་མོའི་གར་ *sen-mohi-gar*; གཙུག་ལྡན་ *gtsug-ldan*; སྤྲིན་ལ་དགའ་ *sprin-la-dgah*; འབྲུག་སྒྲས་མངལ་འཛིན་ *hbrug-sgras mṅal-hdsin*; ལག་འགྲོ་ཟ་ *lag-hgro-za*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྒེག་ *sprin-gyi-sgeg*; འདབ་བརྒྱ་པ་ *hdab-brgya-pa* (*Mṅoṅ.*).

རྨ་བྱ་ཆེན་པོ་ *rma-bya chen-po* महामायूरी n. of a deity (*Dom.*); one of the five tutelar deities of the Buddhists; n. of *Tantrik* work glorifying the goddess Mahāmayūrī.

རྨ་ཁམས་ *Rma-khams* or སྨར་ཁམས་ n. of a petty state included in *Khams* (*Yig. k. 18-28*).

རྨ་ཆུ་ *Rma-chu* n. of the great river of N.E. Tibet which, rising in various ranges S.W. of Barong Tsaidam and Shang, flows past སྐར་མ་ཐང་ *Skar-ma-thaṅ* lake and སྐྱ་རེངས་ *Skya-reṅs* and then making a detour round the mountain of སྤོམ་ར་ *Spom-ra* flows due east keeping some 40 miles to the south of lake Kokonor; whence entering the province of Kansu it becomes the Hoangho or Yellow River of China. A Tibetan author says it is called Khathan-gol in Mongolian, the Tibetan equivalent of which term is བཙུན་མོ་ཀླུང་ the river in which a certain queen had drowned herself (*Dsam. 32*).

རྨ་ཆེན་སྤོམ་ར་ *Rma-chen Spom-ra* n. of the great genius of the གཞི་བདག་ *gshi-bdag* class, the lord of the peacocks, who resides in the snowy mountain of སྤོམ་ར་ *Spom-ra* of the province of Amdo.

རྨ་ཚོ་ཀུན་གཞི་ *rma-tsho-kun-gshi* one of the Tibetan pupils of Atis'a: དགེ་འདུན་རྨ་ཚོ་ཀུན་གཞི་འདི་ངེད་ཀྱི་ཡིན་པས (*A. 16*).

རྨང་ *rmaṅ* 1. (ཁང་པའི་གཞི) ground, base, foundation; རྨང་འདིང་བ་ to lay foundation of a house etc.; རྨང་རྡོ་ the foundation stone. 2. a dream: རྨང་ལམ་ *rmaṅ-lam*=རྨི་ལམ་ dream, vision; གསོལ་བ་བཏབ་པས་རྨང་ལམ་དུ་བི་ཀྲ་མ་ཤཱི་ལའི་དྲུང་ན having presented his request, in a dream he saw the front of Vikramas'ila (*A. 69*).

རྨང་རྨང་ *rmaṅ-rmaṅ*=གཞི་གཞི also implies སོ་སོར་ different (*Hbrom. 131*).

རྨང་ཚེར་ *rmaṅ-tsher* also སྨང་ཚེར་ 1. pincers (generally made of silver or iron) to pluck out hair; acc. to *Cs.* instrument for cleansing the nostrils. 2. a rake (*Sch.*).

རྨད་ *rmad*=མཆོག excellent, very good. རྨད་བྱུང་ *rmad-byuṅ* or རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ become excellent, marvellous, admirable, grown excellent: བསྐལ་བཟང་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་དུས་ཀྱི་ཚར་འདིར in this portion of the marvellous age (*Yig. k. 2*); ངོ་མཚར་རྨད་དུ་འགྱུར་བ to wonder, to be surprised at (*Jä.*); འདི་ཀུན་ངོ་བོས་སྟོང་པ་དང་། འདི་ལས་ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་པ་དང་། འདི་ལས་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་གང་ all these are in their nature void—what is more wonderful than this and what can be more sublime! (*Lam-rim*). རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བའི་སྡེ་ *rmad-du byuṅ-wahi sde* the orders or classes of Buddhist dignitaries such as *Çrāvaka*, *Bodhisattva*, etc. (*J. Zaṅ*).

རྨན་པ་ *rman-pa* wounded.

རྨར་སྙུང་ *Rmar-sñuṅ* n. of a section in the monastery of Sera (སེར་སྨད་ཀྱི་ཁམས་ཚན་ (*Loṅ.* ༣, *17*).

+ **རྨས་པ་** *rmas-pa* 1.=དྲིས་པ to ask, to inquire. 2. mention is sometimes made of a verb རྨ་བ with pf. རྨས *rmas* to wound. རྨས་མ *rmas-ma* an animal that has been wounded but not killed.

རྨི་བ་ *rmi-wa* pf. རྨིས *rmis* to dream. རྨི་ལམ *rmi-lam* (resp. མནལ་ལམ) स्वप्नदर्शन a dream; རྨི་ལམ་ལྟ་བུ स्वप्नसम vision-like, to see in a dream; རྨི་ལམ་ན་རྨིས་པ स्वप्नान्तरगत dreamed in a dream; རྨི་ལམ་མེད་པ अस्वप्न dreamless; རྨི་ལམ་ཟ་ཟེ a troubled dream;

རྨི་ལམ་མཐོང་བ *rmi-lam mthoṅ-wa* = རྨི་བ to dream; རྨི་ལམ་བཤད་པ *rmi-lam bçad-pa* to interpret dreams (*Cs.*); རྨི་ལམ་མཐོང་བའི་གཟུངས *rmi-lam mthoṅ-wahi gzuṅs* n. of a *dhāraṇī* on dreams (*K. g.* ཅ, *56*); རྨི་ལམ་མི་བཟང་བ *rmi-lam mi-bzaṅ-wa* a portentous ill-boding dream (*S.g.*).

རྨིག་པ *rmig-pa* खुर the hoof of an animal: རྨིག་པ་ཁ་བྲག་རྨིག་བྲག *rmig-brag* a cloven hoof; རྨིག་པ་གྲ་བྲག་ཅན cloven-footed; རྟ་རྨིག a horse's hoof; རྟ་རྨིག་མ a silver ingot shaped as a hoof (=130 rupees); གཡག་རྨིག *gyag-rmig* a yak's hoof; རྨིག་ལྕགས *rmig-lcags* horse-shoe; རྨིག་ཟླུམ *rmig-zlum* an undivided hoof; རྨིག་གཟེར *rmig-gzer* horse-shoe nail, hob-nail.

རྨིགས་པ *rmigs-pa* lizard of a small kind (*Jä.*).

རྨིང་ *rmiṅ* = རྨང་ *rmaṅ* (*Jä.*).

རྨུ *rmu* = དམུ *dmu*.

རྨུ་རྒོད་པ *rmu-rgod-pa* the lowest class of people in ancient Tibet.

རྨུ་ཐག *rmu-thag* 1. a cord to which little flags are attached on roofs of convents, houses, etc. 2. a rope by which the ancient kings and queens of Tibet were reputed to ascend into heaven there to live with their ancestors.

རྨུ་ལི *Rmu-li* a place in Kham province (***Loṅ. 17***).

རྨུག་པ *rmug-pa* pf. རྨུགས་པ *rmugs-pa* 1. to bite; occasionally used with སོ the tooth: ཁྱིས་ཁོ་ལ་སོ་རྨུགས་སོང་ the dog bit him. 2. to sting, of bees, etc. *W.*; to gall, *e.g.* the feet by friction of the shoes *W.* 3. to bark in *W.* (*Jä.*).

རྨུགས་པ *rmugs-pa* rarely རྨུ་པ 1. a dense fog: རྨུགས་པའི་ན་བུན *rmugs-pahi na-bun* id.; རྨུགས་པ་ཅན *rmugs-pa-can* foggy; ཉིན་མཚན་དུ་ཡུལ་རྨུགས་པ *ñin-mtshan-du yul rmugs-pa* the place is foggy day and night. 2. befogged mentally, stupid, inert, languid, sluggish; ཡིད་རྨུགས་པ *yid-rmugs-pa* depressed and melancholy (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *22*); རྨུགས་ཐིབ་པ *rmugs-thib-pa* dense fog covering, enveloping. རྨུགས་འཛིན *rmugs-hdsin* जलेन्द्र 'the chief of waters,' the sea, that holds the vapours.

རྨུར་བ *rmur-wa* to growl and bite each other as dogs do.

རྨེ་བ *rme-wa* (ལུས་ཀྱི) also དམེ་པ *dme-pa* sbst. spot, speck, mark, a natural mark as a mole, birth-mark; any blemish or impurity: རྨེ་གཙང་མེད *rme-gtsaṅ-med* or གཙང་རྨེ་མེད *gtsaṅ-rme-med* making no difference as to clean or unclean food (*Mil.*); རྨེ་གྲིབ *rme-grib* moral defilement; adj., རྨེ་པོ *rme-po* stained, defiled, mouldy, spotted; རྨེའུ་ཟན *rmehu-zan* unclean food: བཟུ་མ་ལན་གཅིག་གི་རྨེའུ་ཟན་དེ་ཁ་ན་ཁྱིས་ཁྱེར་བ་ཟེར་རོ (*Behu. 67*).

རྨེ་བད *Rme-bad* n. of a very old monastery in Lhasa in front of which a stone monolyth was erected bearing the inscription of a treaty between the king of Tibet Khri Ral-pa-can and the Emperor of China (*J. Zaṅ.*).

རྨེ་རུ *Rme-ru* n. of an ancient monastery in the N.E. quarter of the city of Lhasa.

+ **རྨེག་པ** *rmeg-pa* = རྩ་བ root, also = གཏན order, series, row; རྨེག་མེད་པ *rmeg-med-pa* = གཏན་མེད་པ *gtan med-pa* disorder, not regulated; བསྟན་པ་རྨེག་པར་གྱུར་ལ the religion became disorganized (*J. Zaṅ.*).

རྨེད *rmed* (རྟ་སྒའི་རྨེད *rta-sgahi-rmed*) crupper attached to a saddle.

རྨེད་པ *rmed-pa* pf. རྨེས *rmes* 1. = གཏམ་དྲི་བ *gtam dri-wa* to ask, to inquire: བོད་ན་རོར་ཀྱི

བདག་པོ་ལྷ་བུ་ཡོད་ཅེས་བཀའ་མེད་པ་ན་ if you asked if there are rich people in Tibet. 2. कर्षति, to plough and sow: རྨེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ་ *rmed-du hjug-pa* to cause to be ploughed and sown (*Jä.*). 3. to study.

卐 **རྨེན་ངན** *rmen-ṅan*=ལྟས་ངན bad sign, ill-omen, foreboding.

རྨེན་པ *rmen-pa* or རྨེན་བུ *rmen-bu*=ཤ་རྫ་ཆགས (*A. 44*) a goitre; also an induration caused by a sore or wound: ཕྱག་གིས་ སྦུབ་ཙམ་པས་ རྨེན་པ་ཡང་ཆེད་པར་གསོས་པ་མིས he dreamt that by simply having covered it with the hand the induration was healed (*A. 44*). རྨེན་བུའི་ནད *rmen-buhi-nad* an indurate sore or ulcer or a swelling on the skin.

རྨེལ་བ *rmel-wa* or སྨེལ་བ *smel-wa* 1. to pluck out; བལ་རྨེལ་བ *bal rmel-wa*=བལ་ཕྲེལ་བ to pluck out hair. 2. to summon, to call, to invite.

རྨོ་བ *rmo-wa* कर्षण, pf. and imp. རྨོས *rmos*, to plough: ཞིང་རྨོ་བ *shiṅ-rmo-wa* to plough fields; མ་རྨོས་པའི་ལོ་ཏོག *ma-rmos-pahi lo-tog* a fabulous kind of grain in the mythological age said to grow without cultivation; also, maize. རྨོ་མཁན *rmo-mkhan* ploughman.

རྨོ་མ *rmo-ma* 1.=རྒན་མོ an old woman. 2. पितामही father's mother.

རྨོ་ཡས *rmo-yas* 1. शीर्षक n. of a number. 2. steel helmet; also, perhaps, full coat of mail (*Mṅon.*).

རྨོག *rmog*=གོ་ཆ or གོ་ཁྲབ a helmet; ཁྲབ་རྨོག *khrab-rmog* coat of mail and helmet (*Jä.*).

Syn. རྨོག་ཐུར *rmog-thur*; ཚེམ་ཞུ *tshem-shu*; རྨོག་ཞུ *rmog-shu*; དམག་ཞྭ *dmag-shwa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྨོག་ཅོག *Rmog-cog* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loṅ.* ༢, *32*).

རྨོག་བརྩེགས་མ *rmog-brtsegs-ma* n. of a heretical sect (*Yu-sel. 45*).

རྨོང་བ *rmoṅ-wa* (=མ་ཤེས་པ) pf. རྨོངས *rmoṅs* 1. to be obscured; also, as subs. obscurity, chiefly in spiritual sense; བློ་མ་རྨོངས་པ *blo-ma rmoṅs-pa* or རྨོངས་མེད *rmoṅs-med* a mind lively, unimpaired; ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོང་ཤེས་ཆེ་བ *kun-tu rmoṅ-çes che-wa* general obscuration of mind; རྨོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *rmoṅ-par hgyur-wa* to become obscured, darkened; རྨོང་བར་བྱེད་པ *rmoṅ-war byed-pa* to obscure, to darken, also to confound, perplex. 2. to be puzzled; to become dizzy. རྨོང་ཆེན་པོའི་ཁང་པ *rmoṅ-chen-pohi khaṅ-pa* महामोहागार [a refuge of utmost ignorance or delusion]*S.*

རྨོང་སྤུ *rmoṅ-spu* hair of the abdomen and the pudenda: ར་ཕྲུག་རྨོང་སྤུས་ལྷོག་པ་འཇོམས the belly-hair of a he-goat heals cancer.

རྨོངས *rmoṅs*=འཁྲིག་པ copulation (*Mṅon.*).

རྨོངས་པ I: *rmoṅs-pa* अर्भक, पामर, बाल, मोहित, अन्ध, संमूढ़, मन्द, पृथग्जन, मूर्ख, अज्ञ 1. a fool, stupid person, ignorant or untrained person. རྨོངས་བརྟུལ *rmoṅs-brtul*=བླུན་པོ *blun-po* fool, idiot. 2. adj. obscured, stultified (*Stg.*).

Syn. བླུན་པོ *blun-po*; གླེན་པ *glen-pa*; ལུག་ལྟར་ལྐུགས་པ *lug-ltar-lkugs-pa*; མ་ཤེས་པ *ma-çes-pa*; མ་བསླབས་པ *ma-bslabs-pa*; མི་མཚོན་པ *mi-mtshon-pa*; མི་རིག་པ *mi-rig-pa*; མུན་པ *mun-pa*; ལྡོངས་པ *ldoṅs-pa*; (*Mṅon.*).

རྨོངས་པ II.=རྨོངས་པ *rmoṅs-pa* मोह delusion: ཀུན་རྨོངས सम्भ्रम [confusion, ignorance, alarm]*S.*; ངན་རྨོངས *ṅan-rmoṅs* मूर्ख, खल stupid, deceitful (*A. K. 1-14*). རྣམས་རྨོངས་ཏེ *rnam-rmoṅs-te* विमोहित enticed, infatuated, fascinated. རྨོངས་པའི་གྲོགས་པོ *rmoṅs-pohi grogs-po*=གཉིད་ལོག་འདོད་པ desire to sleep, falling asleep (*Mṅon.*). རྨོད་སྔགས *rmod-sṅags*=དམོད་སྔགས or ངན་བྱེད་ཀྱི་སྔགས charms for causing mischief to others.

རྨོད་པ *rmod-pa* to plough: རྨོད་གླང་ *rmod-glaṅ* a ploughing ox; རྨོད་ལམ *rmod-lam* furrow (*Sch.*).

རྨོན་པ *rmon-pa* 1. the act. of ploughing རྨོན་པ་རྒྱབ་པ *rmon-pa rgyab-pa* to plough (*Cs.*). 2. a plough-ox; རྨོན་དོར *rmon-dor* or རྨོན་པ་དོར *rmon-pa-dor* हल a yoke of oxen.

རྨྱང་བ *rmyaṅ-wa* or རྨྱེང་བ *rmyeṅ-wa* to bend towards; to stretch one's self, to stretch forward the neck as if to hear anybody speaking or whispering: བྱ་རྨྱང་བྱེད་པ *bya-rmyaṅ byed-pa* to stretch, to yawn (*Cs.*).

+ **རྨྱ་བ** *rmya-wa* 1. sickness, nausea; ཁམས་རྨྱ *khams-rmya* nausea (*Lex.*). 2.= ཉམས་པ to degenerate, grow worse, decay.

སྨ *sma*=དམའ *dmah*: སྨ་འབེབས་པ to humiliate, cast down, humble; སྨ་འབེབས་ཚིག अपकारिणी a humiliating word or phrase expressing an insult.

སྨ

སྨ་ཁམས *Sma-khams*=སྨར་ཁམས *Smar-khams* n. of a district where a Jong-pon from Lhasa with the desiguation Ma-kham thal-chi holds office (*Loṅ.* ར, *5*).

སྨ་ར *sma-ra*=ཁའི་སྤུ *khahi-spu* श्मश्रु beard; སྨ་ར་ཅན bearded; སྨ་ར་ཉུང་ *sma-ra-ñuṅ* scanty beard.

སྨ་ས *sma-sa* योग्य [suitable]*S.*

སྨག *smag* a sort of medicine of an astringent taste; སྨག་རྒྱུ *smag-rgyu* black pepper.

སྨག་རུམ *smag-rum*=མུན་ནག अन्धकार dark, darkness; to keep up or light a lamp in darkness: སྨག་ལ་སྒྲོན་མེ་བཏེགས་པ (*Situ.*); མུན་པའི་སྨག་རུམ dense gloom.

སྨད *smad* 1. that which is lower than some other place or thing; a comparative adj.: the lower—usually opp. to སྟོད *stod* the upper; both terms being often attached to place-names to differentiate two near localities, *e.g.*, *Jang-stod* upper Jang and *Jang-smad* lower Jang. སྨད་ལ downwards, ལུས་ཀྱི་སྨད the lower part of the human body. སྨད་རིང་ཆེ་བ stretching forth the lower parts. ལུས་སྨད་ལྔ་ས་ལ་གཏུགས་པ to bring the five lower parts of the body, the belly, the knees, and the points of the feet in close contact with the ground, *i.e.*, to prostrate one's self (*Jä.*). 2. with regard to time the latter part, the second half, of the night. 3. children, in relation to their mother gen. preceded by མ or བུ thus: ངེད་མ་སྨད I and my mother (*Mil.*); གན་མོ་མ་སྨད་གསུམ the old woman with her (two) sons, three; also of animals: རྒོད་མ་མ་སྨད་གཉིས the mare and her foal, the two (*Dzl.*); ནད་པ་དེའི་བུ་སྨད the sick man's family; བུ་སྨད་རྣམས my wife and children (*Jä.*). སྨད་རྒྱས་མ *smad-rgyas-ma*=བུད་མེད་མཚོག a woman in full sense (*Mṅon.*).

སྨད་འཚལ *smad-hchal* degradation, shamelessness, prostitution; སྨད་འཚལ་བྱེད་པ to indulge in dissolute habits, to practise *smad hchal.*

སྨད་འདོགས *smad-hdogs* a subscribed letter, the letters ཡ, ར, ལ and ཝ are subjoined as in ཀྱ, ཀྲ, ཀླ, ཀྭ (*Situ.*).

སྨད་འཚོང་མ *smad htshoṅ-ma*, गणिका, वेश्या, खैरिणी, चण्डा, दारिका a prostitute, harlot, a self-willed or unchaste woman. སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གནས *smad-htshoṅ-mahi gnas* a prostitute's house, a brothel.

Syn. ཐུན་མོང་བུད་མེད *thun-moṅ-bud-med*; རྟགས་ཅན་མ *rtags-can-ma*; འབྱོན་མ *hbyon-ma*; གཡེལ་མ *gyel-ma*; ངན་རོལ་མ *ṅan-rol-ma*; རེས་མ *res-ma*; འདོད་སྤྱོད་མ *hdod-spyod-ma*; འདོད་པས་རྩེན་མ *hdod-pas rtsen-ma*; གཟུགས་འཚོང་མ *gzugs htshoṅ-ma*; སྦྱོར་བྱེད་མ *sbyor-byed-ma*; ཚོགས་ཅན་མ *tshogs-can-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གཙོ་མོ *smad-htshoṅ-mahi gtso-mo* a chief courtezan.

Syn. སྐྱེ་བོའི་ཚོགས་ཅན་ *ṣkye-ḇohi tshogṣ-can*; རེས་མོའི་གཙོ་ *reṣ-mohi-ḥtso*; གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས་ལྡན་ *groñ-paḥi choṣ-ḻdan*; ལྕུག་ལྡན་ *ḻcug-ḻdan*; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྙེ་མ་ *gzugṣ-kyi ṣñe-ma*; ལུས་བསྒྱུར་མ་ *luṣ-ḇsgyur-ma*; སྐྱེ་བོས་བསྐུར་མ་ *ṣkye-boṣ ḇskur-ma*; འདོད་པའི་ཁ་ལོ་བ་ *ḥdoḏ-daḥi kha-lo-wa* (*Mñon.*).

སྨད་གཡོགས་ *ṣmaḏ-gyogṣ* nether integuments, breeches, trowsers; སྨད་གོས་ under-garments; སྨད་དཀྲིས་ སྨད་ཤམ་ lower garments, petticoats.

སྨད་པ *ṣmaḏ-pa* I: or སྨད་པའི་ཚིག་ blame, reproof, reproach, disgrace, contempt.

Syn. ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་བརྗོད་ *dhyin-ci log-ḇrjoḏ*; ལོག་འདྲེན་ཚིག་ *log-ḥdren-tshig*; ལོག་སྨྲ་ *log-ṣmra*; ལོག་སྒྲུབ་ *log-ṣgrub*; སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་ *ṣkur-pa-ḥdebṣ*; གཤེ་བ་ *gçe-wa*; སྨོད་པ་ *ṣmoḏ-pa*; བརྒྱད་བཀག་ *ḇrgyad-ḇkag*; མཚང་རྒོད་ *mtshañ-rgoḏ*; འཕྱ་ཚིག་ *ḥphya-tshig*; སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་པ་ *ṣkyon-ḇrjoḏ-da* (*Mñon.*).

སྨད་ར་ *ṣmaḏ-ra* abuse, reviling language: སྨད་ར་མ་གཏོང་ do not slander or blaspheme.

སྨད་རིགས་ *ṣmaḏ-rigṣ* low or inferior class, lower race.

སྨད་པ II: vb. 1. to lower, make low: གདོང་སྨད་པ to lower one's eyes, to be abashed; སེམས་སྨད་པ to humble one's self; ཐུགས་སྨད་པ to be lowly, meek (*Dzl.*): མ་ག་དྷ་ཉམས་སྨད་པའི་ཚེ when Magadha had been brought low, had decayed in its prosperity. 2. to abuse, revile; to blame, to chide: ཚིག་ངར་བས་འཕགས་པ་ལ (to abuse) the venerable-man with base words; དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་དབུ་འཕང་ (to degrade) the highness of the excellent, to blaspheme the doctrine (*Glr.*). 3. to dishonour, violate, ravish: བུ་མོའི་ལུས (*Pth.*).

སྨད་འདུལ་ *ṣmaḏ-ḥdul* the regulations of the *Dul-wa* (Vinaya) as observed in Kham-Amdo and introduced from there into Tsang and Ü by Lama *Lo-chen*, sometime after Buddhism had been suppressed in Tibet Proper. སྟོད་འདུལ་ *ṣtoḏ-ḥdul* the regulations of the *Vinaya* as introduced by the Kashmirian pandit S'ākya-S'rī into Tibet, having come from upper Tibet, *i.e.*, the Ladak side (*Yig. 3*).

སྨད་མདོ་ཁམས་སྒང་དྲུག *Ṣmaḏ Ṃdo Ḵhamṣ Ṣbañ-drug* the really only five districts of the lower Do-Kham province: སྐྱུ་ར་ *Ṣkyu-ra*, རབ་ *Ṟab*, སྤོ་འབོར་ *Ṣpo-ḥbor*, དམར་ཚ་སྒང་ *Ḏmar-tsha Ṣgañ*, and ཟལ་མོ་སྒང་ *Zalmo-ṣgañ*: སྔོན་སྨད་མདོ་ཁམས་སྒང་དྲུག་ལ་བྱ་ཉམས་མ་གཏོགས་མེད་པའི་བྱ་ཡི་ཡུལ་ཟེར anciently there being nothing other than birds in lower *Khamṣ-Ṣgañ-drug*, it was called Bya-yul or the land of birds (*Jig. 4*).

སྨན I: *ṣman* benefit, use, good (resp. of ཕན་པ) བསྟན་དང་འགྲོ་ལ་སྨན་པའི་ཆེད་ for the good of religion and living beings; སྨན་བཏགས་པ=ཕན་འདོགས་ to be useful. *Sch.* has: སྨན་སེམས་ a beneficent mind, a mind intent on doing good.

སྨན II: औषध, भैषज्य the common term for: medicine, physic, drug: རིའི་སྨན་འཐུ་བ་ to gather medicinal plants on the mountains (v. Huc's Travels, vol. 2). སྔོ་སྨན་ *ṣño-ṣman* vegetable medicine.—ཐང་སྨན་ liquid medicine, etc.—ཁོང་སྨན་ medicine taken internally;—རིན་ཆེན་སྨན་ metallic and organic drugs: གསེར་, དངུལ་, ཟངས་, ལྕགས་, གཡུ་, མུ་ཏིག་, ཉ་ཕྱིས་དུང་, བྱུ་རུ་, མུ་མེན་ &c.—རྡོའི་སྨན་ medicinal stones, སྨུག་པོ་སྣུམ་རྒྱབ་, དཀར་པོ་སྣུམ་རྒྱབ་, རྡོ་དཀར་ཚིག་ཐུབ་གདངས་ཞིག་, ཁབ་ལེན་པ་, ཞོ་སྣབས་, མཉྫི་ར་ etc.—ས་སྨན་ mineral medicine such as soda, salt, saltpetre, sulphur, etc.; ཤིང་སྨན་ barks, roots, medicinal herbs, leaves and fruits. ཏི་སྨན་ medicinal oil, lard; སྐྱུག་སྨན་ *ṣkyug-ṣman* emetic; ཞི་སྨན་ *shi-ṣman* soporific potion; བཤལ་སྨན་ *ḇçal-ṣman* purgative. སྲོག་ཆགས་སྨན་ *ṣrog-chagṣ-ṣman* animal medicine, &c. ལྡེ་གུ་ *ḻde-gu* electuary, syrup; སྨན་བཀུས་ཏེ་བོར་བ་ *ṣman ḇkuṣ-te bor-wa* पुतिसुश्कभैषज्य a medicine well purified. སྨན་སྣ་ different medicines, also various spices mixed up together; སྨན་ཁྲིག་ *ṣman-*

khrog medicinal ingredients not yet pounded or mixed up (*Ṟtsii.*). སྨན་གྱི་བྱ་བ *ṣman-gyi bya-wa* the effect of medicine; སྨན་གྱི་སྦྱོར་སྡེ *ṣman-gyi ṣbyor-ṣde* medicinal compounds; ཐང་ decoction; ཕྱེ་མ powder; རིལ་བུ pills; ལྡེ་གུ *ḻde-gu* syrup, སྨན་མར *ṣman-mar*; ཆལ་སྨན liquid mixture; སྨན་ཆང་ tincture or wine; རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སྦྱོར་བ sulphates or carbonates of metallic medicines.

སྨན་སྐུ *ṣman-ṣku* an image made of the six medicinal metals, namely, gold, silver, copper, iron, brass and zinc (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྨན་གྱི་ལྗོངས *ṣman-gyi-ḻjoñṣ* a country rich in medicinal plants; is used as met. for Tibet.

སྨན་རྟ *ṣman-ṟta* the vehicle in which medicine is taken: སྨན་རྟ་གསུམ the three vehicles which are two kinds of molasses and sugar; བུ་རམ་དཀར་སྨུག་རླུང་སེལ་བའི་རྟ white and brown molasses are the vehicles of removing flatulence.

སྨན་དབང་ *ṣman-ḏwañ* or སྨན་གྱི་དབང་པོ ओषधीश met. = the moon believed to be the presiding deity of officinal plants.

སྨན་བླ *Ṣman-ḇla* भैषज्यगुरु; *Man-la* the Buddha presiding over the healing art; who is often figured in temples and who at Lhasa is the presiding deity of a famous medical college built on the Chagpo Ri in the south-west suburbs of the city. His analogue with the Mongols is styled *Otochi.* སྨན་བླའི་མདོ་རྒྱས་བསྡུས *ṣman-ḇlaḫi m̱do ṟgyaṣ-ḇsduṣ* two *Sūtra* of the Bhai-shajya guru one abbreviated and the other extended (*K. g.* ན, *433*).

སྨན་རྩེ *ṣman-ṟtse* incorrect spelling of མང་རྩེ a kind of yellow silk scarf, with red spots impressed on it, manufactured in China (*Ṟtsii.*). སྨན་ཡུག *ṣman-yug* = སྨན་རྩེའི་ཡུག a roll of *man-tse* scarf.

སྨན་ཚོས *ṣman-tshoṣ* a kind of dye (*Jig. 14*).

སྨར *ṣmar* or སྨར་ཀྱང་ *ṣmar-kyañ* ready money, cash; དངོས་མིན་སྨར money and not goods.

སྨར་ཁམས *ṣmar-khams* = སྨར་འདྲིགས, anything fried or preserved in butter; ཉ་སྐམ་སྨར་འདྲིགས dried fish preserved or cooked in oil (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྨལ་པོ *ṣmal-po* = སྐར་མ་མགོ *ṣkar-ma-m̱go* मृग-शिर: (*M̱ñon.*) [lit. "deer-head," the fifth star]*S.*

སྨི་གུ *ṣmi-gu* (old Tibetan) = སྨྱི་གུ *ṣmyi-gu* a reed-pen.

སྨིག་རྒྱུ *ṣmig-ṟgyu* मरीचिका mirage, visionary illusion, reflection.

Syn. ཀུ་རྒྱུའི་རི་མོ་གཡོ་བའི་འོད; ཐག་ཁྲིག་སྣང་བ་རྒྱུང་རིང་ཆུ; རི་དྭགས་སྐྱེད་སྐྱེད་འཛིན་འཇུག་པ; བར་སྣང་ཆུ་སྣབས (*M̱ñon.*).

སྨིག་བུ *ṣmig-bu* small lizard v. རྨིགས་པ *ṟmigṣ-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྨིག་མ *ṣmig-ma* or སྨྱིག་མ *ṣmyig-ma* = སྨྱུག་མ *ṣmyug-ma* reed; bamboo.

སྨིན་དཀྱུས *ṣmin-ḏkyuṣ* = མིག་གི་ཟུར་མ अपाङ्ग (*M̱ñon.*) the outer corner of the eye.

སྨིན་འཁྱོག་མ *ṣmin-ḫkhyog-ma* = བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ (*M̱ñon.*). a fierce, frowning, fretful woman.

སྨིན་གྲོལ་ལ *ṣmin-grol-la* or སྨིན་གྲོལ་གྱི་ལམ་ལ་འགོད་པ to lead to conversion and salvation (*Glr.*); རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ विपाक v. རྣམ་པ *ṟnam-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྨིན་གྲོལ་གླིང་ *Ṣmin-grol gliñ* the monastery of Mindoling, a famous establishment the head-quarters of the Dukpa and Dzogchen sects, situated 35 miles N.E. of Lake Yamdok and 8 m. S. of the Tsangpo. The constitution of this monastery is peculiar. It has two head lamas, one of whom is vowed to celibacy and rules the monks, while the other is permitted to marry and if he has two children one

succeeds to the celibate headship and the other to the non-celibate position. Should the lay-head die, however, without children, the sworn celibate is then expected to marry the widow in order to raise up heirs to succeed to the government. In case of a total failure of heirs, war, famine or other dire calamities are to be looked for.

སྨིན་དྲུག *ṣmin-dṟug* the Pleiades, or the third lunar mansion, having fire as its regent; this constellation, containing six stars, is represented as a flame or else as a razor or knife. The stars represented as nymphs are said to have acted as nurses to the god Kārtikeya. སྨིན་དྲུག་ཟླ་བ *ṣmin-dṟug zla-wa* October-November or the month of Kārtika in which the moon standing near the Pleiades is full.

Syn. མང་པོ་སྐྱེས *maṅ-po-ṣkyeṣ* कृत्तिका, कार्त्तिकी ; མ་དྲུག་བུ *ma-dṟug-bu* (*M̲ṅon.*).

སྨིན་བདུན *ṣmin-ḇdun* or སྨེ་བདུན *ṣme-ḇdun* also བྱང་གི་སྐར་མ་སྤུན་བདུན *byaṅ-gi ṣkar-ma ṣpun-ḇdun* the seven brothers of the North who move round the star གསེར་ཕུར, otherwise the Great Bear.

སྨིན་པ *ṣmin-pa* पक्व, पाक, जीर्ण 1. ripened, ripe; developed, perfect: འབྲས་བུ་སྨིན་ནོ the fruit is ripe; སྨིན་པར་འགྱུར་བ or སྨིན་འོང་བ the growing to maturity of an animal or germ. 2. vb. to become ripe, to ripen: སྨིན་ཚར quite ripened. 3. to be converted; also as sbst. conversion: སྨིན་པའི་བསྒོམ་རྣམས those destined for conversion.

སྨིན་མ *ṣmin-ma* भ्रू 1. the eye-brow; also སྨིན་ཕག *ṣmin-phag*. 2. a girl who has reached maturity; སྨིན་མའི་དུས *ṣmin-maḥi ḏwuṣ* कुच the breast of a youthful woman: སྨིན་མའི་དུས་སུ་རེག་པ་ན་ང་ཡི་སྙིང་སྨུག་གྲོགས་པོར།; སྨིན་ལེགས་མ *ṣmin-legṣ-ma* सुभ्रू with good eye-brows, a handsome woman (*M̲ṅon.*).

Syn. རྫི་མ *ṟdsi-ma*; སྨིན་དཀྱུས *ṣmin-ḏkyuṣ*; མིག་གི་གྲྭ *mig-gi-grwa*; སྨིན་དབྲག *ṣmin-ḏbrag* (*M̲ṅon.*).

སྨིན་ཚྭ *ṣmin-tshwa* = ཁ་རུ་ཚྭ *kha-ru-tshwa*.

སྨུ *ṣmu* one of the six early tribes of Tibet (*Jig. 6*).

སྨུག *ṣmug* or སྨུག་པོ *ṣmug-po* purple or maroon colour, the colour of clotted blood; སྨུག་ཁུ *ṣmug-khu* brownish purple dye; སྨུག་ཁོག *ṣmug-khog* a dried carcass of sheep; སྨུག་ཆུང *ṣmug-chuṅ* a medicinal plant; སྨུག་ཐུང *ṣmug-thuṅ* cakes of wheat or other flour mixed up with treacle prepared in disks of a foot diameter for distribution among the monks. སྨུག་མ *ṣmug-ma* stale meat which is getting rotten (*R̲tsii.*). སྨུག་རྩི *ṣmug-ṟtsi* or སྨུག་ཚོས *ṣmug-tshoṣ* purple-red dye made from the root of a plant (Macrotomia) with which cakes and flour offerings intended for spirits and sacrificial utensils are painted.

སྨུག་ཕུར *ṣmug-phur* a dagger-peg made of acacia wood (*R̲tsii.*).

སྨུག་ཕྱུར *ṣmug-phyur* purple-scar produced from bruises or from the effect of a blow on the skin: བླ་མའི་སྐུ་ཡང་སྨུག་ཕྱུར་གྱིས་སྐྲངས་ནས་འདུག the lama's body was swollen from bruises (*A. 57*).

སྨུག་མ་བུ་ཁུར *Ṣmug-ma Bu-khur* n. of a country of cannibals (*Yig. 8*).

སྨུགས་པ *ṣmugṣ-pa* प्रमील, तन्द्रा indolence.

སྨེ་ཁབ *ṣme-khab* prob. an incorrect spelling of སྨད་ཁེབས an under-garment worn by Buddhist nuns so that their religious robes may not be defiled by menstrual discharges (*K. d.* ད, *424*).

སྨེ་བ *ṣme-wa* तिलक white or black mole or spot on the skin.

སྨེ་བདུན *ṣme-ḅdun* = colloq. for སྨིན་བདུན.

སྨེ་བ་དགུ *ṣme-wa-ḍgu* (རྩིས་ཀྱི) 1. རྨེ་བ *ṛme-wa*. 2. the nine astrological diagrams or figures in geomancy of the Tibetans used in imitation of Chinese astrology; out of these, three or the 1st, the 6th and the 8th are white being symbolical of the element of iron; the black and blue *i.e.*, the 2nd and the 3rd diagrams represent the element of water; while the fourth which is blue represents wood and the fifth figure being yellow represents the element of earth; the 7th and 9th representing the element of fire.

སྨེ་ཤ་ཅན *ṣme-ça-can* = བཤན་པ *ḅçan-pa* a butcher (*Dag. 16*).

སྨོ་བ *ṣmo-wa* pf. and imp. སྨོས *ṣmoṣ*, occasionally used for: to call, to name, to remark, assert.

སྨོ་སྨོ *ṣmo-ṣmo* मातामही mother's mother.

སྨོད་པ *ṣmoḍ-pa* 1. निन्दा, कुत्सा, अवध्यायन्ति, आक्षेपक slander, blame, declamation, contempt, invective, abuse, reproach, curse. Also, vb. with pf. སྨད *ṣmad* to blame, disparage. 2. said to be synonymous, also, with སྤྱོམ་པ *ṣpyom-pa* to boast, shew off one's self.

Syn. of 1. ཁ་ངན *kha-ñan*; ཚིག་ངན *tshig-ñan*; ཁ་འཚངས་པ *kha ḥtshañs-pa*; ངན་བརྗོད *ñan-ḅrjoḍ*; སྨྲ་ངན *ṣmra-ñan*; གནོད་ཚིག *gnoḍ-tshig*; སྨོད་ཚིག *ṣmoḍ-tshig*; ཉེས་སྨྱོད *ñes-sdyoḍ*; སུན་འབྱིན *sun-ḥbyin*; ཤུམ་བྱེད་ཚིག *shum-ḅyeḍ-tshig* (*Mñan.*).

སྨོན་པ *ṣmon-pa* आशीः, स्वस्ति, प्रणिहित benediction; to bless, to wish, to desire (others to be happy and prosperous); སྐྱིད་པ་གཞན་ལ་ང་མི་སྨོན for other happiness I do not wish (*Mil.*); more frq. with termin. of the infinitive = to pray for. སྨོན་པ་མེད་པ अप्रणिहिता passionless, not fixed on; སྨོན་པའི་གནས the object of a wish or prayer (*Cs.*); ཡིད་སྨོན *yiḍ ṣmon* frq. a wish, desire, prayer: རིང་བ་ནས་འདི་ལྟ་བུར་ཡིད་སྨོན་བྱེད་པར་གྱུར་ཏེ having long ago entertained this wish (*Stg.*); ཡིད་སྨོན་རུང worth-wishing, desirable; སྨོན་འཛུག a wish and its accomplishment (*Jä.*). སྨོན་འགྲིན *ṣmon-ḥgrin* or སྨོན་འདྲེན *ṣmon-ḥdṛen* (གྲོགས་པོ་[illegible]) a sincere friend or associate (*K. du.* ད, *27*, also *Ñag*). སྨོན་དྲིན *ṣmon-dṛin* संस्तुतक praised, lauded. སྨོན་ལམ *ṣmon-lam* प्रणिधि, प्रणिधान, meditation, prayer, supplication; as a prayer it seems to be rather for the enjoyment of the fruit of one's merits and seldom for a favour or a necessity undeserved. སྨོན་ལམ་བཏབ་བྱས་ཏེ *ṣmon-lam ḅtab byaṣ-te* प्रणिधानं विधाय after having made a prayer or supplication (*A. K. 1-16*). སྨོན་ལམ་ལོག་པར་འདེབས་པ *ṣmon-lam log-par ḥdebṣ-pa* to pray for an undesirable object such as the ruin of an enemy, the performance of an unrighteous action, etc.

སྨོན་ལམ་བླ་མ *ṣmon-lam ḅla-ma* n. of the chief lama of the monastery ཨུ་ཙུམ་ཆིང *U-cum-chiñ* monastery in Mongolia.

སྨོས་དྲག *ṣmoṣ dṛag* loud voice.

✢ སྨྱང་བ *ṣmyañ-wa* = བརྐྱང་བ *ḅṛkyañ-wa*.

སྨྱན I: *ṣmyan* = ཉེ་གཏམ་པ match-making, intermediation between a disagreeing pair; སྨྱན་བྱེད་པ *ṣmyan byeḍ-pa* a match-maker, an intermediator in settling a marriage; དགེ་སློང་གིས་སྨྱན་བྱེད་མི་རུང a Buddhist monk should not be an intermediator in marriage (*K. du.* ན, *159*). སྨྱན་བྱེད་པ *ṣmyan-byeḍ-pa* (བག་མའི) doing the work of a match maker. སྨྱན་བྱེད་པ *ṣmyan byeḍ-pa* to act on such business.

✢ སྨྱན་ཀ *ṣmyan-ka* = གཉེན་ཀ *gñen-ka*.

སྨྱར་བ *ṣmyar-wa* = སྨར.

སྨྱི་གུ་ *smyi-gu* (pron. *nyi-gu*) a pen, of any kind.

སྨྱི་གྲི་ *smyi-gri* लेखकर्णि a pen-knife. Also in *W.* སྨྱུག་གྲི་ *smyug-gri.*

卐 **སྨྱིག་མ་** *smyig-ma* or སྨྱུག་མ་ *smyug-ma* वंश cane, bamboo; a pen of reed; སྨྱུག་མ་འཇོག་པ་ *hjog-pa* to make a reed-pen. སྨྱུག་ཐོགས་ *smyug-thogs* writer, one who carries a reed pen to write with.

Syn. སྲིན་ཅན་ *srin-can*; སྦུས་ལྡན་ *sbus-ldan*; གླིང་བུ་ཤིང་ *gliṅ-bu-çiṅ*; འབྲས་བུས་འཆི་བ་ *hbras-bus hchi-wa*; རླུང་འབུད་ཅན་ *rluṅ-hbud-can*; རླུང་གི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་ *rluṅ-gi sgra-sgrogs* (*Mṅon.*).

སྨྱུག་ཁྲོག་ *smyug-khrog* 1. tube of bamboo; pen-case. 2.=གུར་གུར་ a small churn (*Cs.*); སྨྱུག་ཁྱིམ་ *smyug-khyim* a house constructed of bamboos; སྨྱུག་མཁན་ *smyug-mkhan* a worker in bamboo and cane; སྨྱུག་སྒམ་ *smyug-sgam* a chest made of reed or bamboo; wicker work box. སྨྱུག་གདུགས་ *smyug-gdugs* an umbrella made of split reeds or bamboos; སྨྱུག་སྡེར་ *smyug-sder* dish or flat basket constructed of reed or cane; སྨྱུག་ཕོན་ *smyug-phon*=སྨྱུག་མ་ཆག་པ་ཆག་པ་བཤགས་པ་ split bamboo or chips of it [*Rtsii.*]; སྨྱུག་ཕྲན་ *smyug-phran* reed; སྨྱུག་མ་མདའ་རྒྱུ་ *smyug-ma mdah-rgyu* reed-bamboo of which arrows are made. སྨྱུག་ཚིགས་ *smyug-tshigs* knot, node, joint, of reeds (*Rtsii.*); སྨྱུག་འཛིན་ *smyug-hdsin* དྲུང་ཡིག a clerk, lit. a reed-pen holder, scribe, writer; སྨྱུག་ཟེབས་ *smyug-zebs* wicker-work box resembling a trunk (*Rtsii.*); སྨྱུག་བཤད་ *smyug-bçad* comb made of bamboo used in Sikkim; སྨྱུག་སློམ་ *smyug-slom* plate made of wicker-work (*S. kar. 179*)—in Sikk. dialect called སྤ་སློམ་ *spa-slom.*

སྨྱུ་གུ་ *smyu-gu* a pen; not used in *C.*

སྨྱུག་གླིང་ *smyug-gliṅ* (musical) reed-pipe.

སྨྱུག་ཚལ་སྦུག་ *Smyug-tshal sbug* n. of a holy place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *44*).

卐 **སྨྱུགས་** *smyugs*=བཅུག་ནས་ *bcug-nas.*

སྨྱུང་བ་ *smyuṅ-wa* ཉེ་བར་གནས་པ་ to fast, to observe a scant diet (*Med.*); often in a religious sense. སྨྱུང་གནས་ *smyuṅ-gnas*=ཟས་སྤང་ leaving off food, the act of fasting as a religious observance. སྨྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་ཆོ་ག་ *msyuṅ-gnas-kyi cho-ga* उपोषध the practice of fasting on prescribed days and also of keeping silence according to the rules of the Dulwa.

སྨྱུར་པ་ *smyur-pa* to stretch one's self after sleep (*Sch.*).

སྨྱུར་བ་ *smyur-wa*=བསྐྱུར་བ་ क्षिप्र to be quick, expeditious, in a hurry, to hasent.

卐 **སྨྱེ་པ་** *smye-pa*=ཞེན་པ་ *shen-pa.*

སྨྱོ་བ་ *smyo-wa* (ནད་)=མྱོ་བ་ *myo-wa* उन्माद, कार्मकूट, उन्मानी; pf. སྨྱོས་པ་ *smyos-pa* to be insane, inflamed with insanity; ཅི་འང་མི་དྲན་པར་སྨྱོས་སོ་ *ci-haṅ mi-dran-par smyos-so* not recollecting anything they became crazed; སྨྱོས་འདུག་ *smyos hdug* he is mad; སྨྱོ་བྱེད་ *smyo-byed* a narcotic. སྨྱོ་འབོག་ *smyo-hbog* temporary delirium; one speaking while half asleep, hysteria: སྨྱོ་འབོག་ཡོད་པ་ཡངས་ནས་འགྲོ་ལ་སྐྱུ being attacked with delirium he was left behind (*A. 32*).

སྨྱོང་བ་ *smyoṅ-wa*=བརྐྱང་བ་ *brkyaṅ-wa.*

སྨྱོན་པ་ *smyon-pa* उन्मत्त, उन्मादिष्णु intoxicated, insane, frantic, mad; མི་སྨྱོན་པ་ *mi-*

སྨ

smyon-pa a madman; ཁྱི་སྨྱོན་པ་ *khyi myon-pa* a mad dog, གླང་ཆེན་སྨྱོན་པ་ *glañ-chen smyon-pa* an infuriated or mad elephant.

སྨྲ་བ་ *smra-wa* pf. སྨྲས་ *smras* imp. སྨྲོས་ *smros*, to speak, to utter, say: སྙན་པར་སྨྲས་སོང་ spoke pleasantly; རབ་ཏུ་སྨྲ་སྟེ speaking well; ཅང་མི་སྨྲ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ་ they grew speechless, did not know what to say; ཕན་ཚུན་སྨྲ་བ་ *phan-tshun smra-wa* to converse, རིང་ནས་སྨྲ་ to speak from a distance, ལན་སྨྲ་ to give a reply སྐྱར་སྨྲ་བ་ to speak again; ཅེས་སྨྲས་སོ་ *ces smras-so* thus he said; འདི་སྐད་སྨྲ་བ་ saying these words; སྨྲ་བ་མང་པོ་ loquacious, voluble; སྨྲ་བཅད་ *smra-bcad* dumb; མེད་པར་སྨྲ་བ་ *med-par smra-wa* to deny it altogether; སྨྲ་བ་ཆད་པར་གྱུར་པ་ to be cut off from speaking, to have impeded speech; སྨྲ་བ་པ་ *smra-wa-pa* spokesman, a speaker. Is heard as an elegant form in *C.T.*

སྨྲ་འདོད་ *smra-hdod* विवक्षित, देवन [desired to be spoken, *desideratum*]*S.*

སྨྲ་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *smra-wahi rgyal-po* मञ्जुघोष the king of speech, an epithet of the Bodhisattwa Jam-yang འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས་ (*Mñon.*).

སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ་ *smra-wahi-sgo* वाङ्मुख opening or commencement of speech, an exordium. སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ་ *smra-wahi-sgo kha* (lit. the door of speech the mouth) n. of a grammatical work by Sakya Paṇḍita *Kun-dgah Rgyal-mtshan* (*Deb.* ཀ, *29*).

སྨྲ་བའི་བབས་སྟེགས་ *smra-wahi babs-stegs* as met. = रसना the tongue (*Mñon.*).

སྨྲ་བའི་ལྷ་ *smra-wahi-lha* = འཇམ་དཔལ་ that is मञ्जुघोष the god of speech (*Mñon*); སྨྲ་བའི་ལྷ་མོ་ *smra-wahi lha-mo* सरस्वती Sarasvatī the goddess of learning (*Mñon.*).

+ སྨྲང་བ་ *smrañ-wa* or སྨྲེང་བ་ *smreñ-wa* = སྨྲ་བ་ to speak. སྨྲང་ཚིག་ *smrañ-tshig* speech, word, also, esp. mystic speech; སྨྲེང་གསོལ་བ་ *smreñ-gsol-wa* to beg a word, to beg leave to speak.

སྨྲེ་བ་ *smre-wa* 1. = སྡུག་བསྔལ་ misery, distress. 2. = ངན་པར་སྨྲ་བ་ *ñan-par smra-wa* to speak ill (of others); སྨྲེ་སྔགས་ *smre-sñags* bewailing; སྨྲེ་སྔགས་འདོན་པ་ *smre-sñags. hdon-pa* to utter lamentation.

ཙ

ཙ *tsa* is the seventeenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, and acc. to Tibetan grammarians represents the Sanskrit च *ca*. 1. num. fig.: 17. 2. in mystic Budh.:— ཙ་ཞེས་པ་བསྒོམ་པའི་དོན་ཏེ the letter called *tsa* implies contemplation; སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་གདུལ་བ་ནི་བསྒོམ་པའི་དོན་ཅེས་པའོ such contemplation is a converting influence for all intelligent beings (*K. my.* ཀ, *207*).

ཙ་ཀོ་ར *tsa-ko-ra* चकोर a partridge, *Perdix rufa*: མེ་ཏོག་ཀུ་མུ་དའི་ངར་ཙུད་འཐུང་བའི་བྱ the bird that subsists by drinking honey from the lilies (*K. ko.* ཀ, *8*).

Syn. ཙ་ཀོ་ར *tsa-ko-ra*; སླ་འོད་འཐུང་ *zla-hod-hthuñ*; འོད་ལ་དགའ *hod-la-dgah* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཙ་ཀྲ་བཱ་ཀ *tsa-kra bā-ka* or འཁོར་ལོའི་རྐང་པ *hkhor-lohi rkañ-pa* चक्रवाक red-goose, *Anas casarca.*

‡ ཙ་ཏུ་ཀ *tsa-tu-ka* चतुक a mystic word conveying the meaning: ཟུངས་ཤིག་ཅེས་སྨྲས་པ་ཡིན་ནོ he said do hold it, do bear it (*K. g.* ཁ, *27*).

ཙ་ན *tsa-na* an idiomatic term = while: དེ་ལྟར་བསམས་ཙ་ན while so thinking; དེར་སླེབས་ཙ་ན in the event of arrival there, while arriving.

‡ ཙ་ན་ཀ *Tsa-na-ka* 1. चाणक्य acc. to Tibetan authorities, n. of an ancient king of India whose works have been preserved in translations of the Tangyur: ཙ་ན་ཀའི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས་ལེའུ་བརྒྱད་པ (*Tan. d.* ཀོ, *172*), Chāṇakya's Rājaniti S'āstra in eight chapters. Acc. to Indian authors he was prime minister of Chandra-gupta who reigned at Pātaliputra. 2. चणक chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*; ཙ་ན་ཀའི་འབྲུ *tsa-na-kahi hbru* the grain of chick-pea.

ཙ་ནས *tsa-nas* from the time, སླེབས་པའི་ཙ་ནས *slebs-pahi tsa-nas* from the time of arrival, since coming.

ཙ་ཕུ་གང་ཤུར་མོ *Tsa-phu-gañ shur-mo* n. of a place in Upper Tibet, the birth place of the Karma-pa hierarch *Rañ-byuñ rdor-je* (*Loñ.* ཇ *29*).

ཙ་བིག *tsa-big*, v. ཚ་བིག *tsha-big*.

‡ ཙ་མའི་སྙིང་པོ *tsa-mahi sñiñ-po* चमसार a kind of cake.

ཙ་མུན་ཛ *tsa-mun-dsa* = སོ་མ་ར་ཙ *so-ma ra-tsa* flax, or jute.

ཙ་ར *tsa-ra* (also རྩ་ར *rtsa-ra*) flogging, whipping as a criminal punishment; ཙ་ར་གནད *tsa-ra gnad* seems to indicate a severe castigation in public; ཙ་ར་བཅད་པ to be flogged; ཙ་ར་གནད་འཕྲོད་བཏང་སྟེ having been handed over to a severe flogging; བསམ་པས་ཆོད་ངེས་ཀྱི་ནག་པ་སྔང་ན་མ་གཏོགས་ཞུས་ཚོད་ལ་ཙ་ར་མ་ཐལ་བ་བྱེད (*D. çel. 7*).

‡ ཙ་ར་ཀ *tsa-ra-ka* 1. = མཉམ་པར་འགྲོའ go together or smoothly (mystic) (*K. g.* ག, *215*). 2. n. of a religious school of the *Tirthika* people in ancient India: ལམ་ཞ་དད་པར་སྨྲ་བ་ཙ་ར་ཀ་དང་། འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་འཕན་པ those who held different or opposite views were the Chārvāka and the Lokāyati Schools (*K. ko.* ཁ, *137*). 3. चरक, n. of an Indian medical and surgical work.

ཙ་རི *Tsa-ri* (also spelt རྩ་རི *rtsa-ri*) famous sacred place far to the S.E. of Lhasa (*Deb.* ག *44*).

† ཙ་རུ *tsa-ru* 1. in *W.* = curled, frizzled, as hair and similar things. 2. meat-offering to the manes of the dead (*Jä.*). ཙཱ་རུ་ན་ཡ *tsā-ru na-ya* चारुनयन lit. fine eyes, a deer or antelope.

† ཙ་ལ *ṭsa-la* = རླུང་ *ṛluñ* wind (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

† ཙ་ཤ *tsa-ça* or ཙ་ཤ་ཀ *tsa-ça-ka* चाष the Indian jay, *Coracias Indica.*

ཙག་གེ *tsag-ge* in *W.* the black mark in a target (*Jä.*).

ཙག་སྒྲ་དི་རི *tsag-sgra di-ri* or ཙག་སྒྲ་འདོན་པ also ཤག་ཤག་འདོན་པ to make a clucking sound by touching the roof of the palate with the tongue: གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་སྟོན་ཞིང་ཙག་སྒྲ་དི་རི་ཕྱུས་ནས་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ་ one looking to another made sounds by clucking with the tongue to express his wonder (*A. 151*).

ཙང་ཀུན *Tsañ-kun* n. of a *sa-bdag* king, a monster; ཙང་ཀུན་འབྱེ་བོ the crawler, n. of another *sa-bdag.*

† ཙན་ཙུ *tsan-cu* चञ्चु a grain from which oil is extracted (*K. du.* ང, *346*).

† ཙན་དན *tsan-dan* चन्दन, वर्णक, पराग, हेमपुष्प, मलयज 1. *Sirium myrtifolium*, sandal-wood, used for images of gods, perfumes, medicines; ཙན་དན་ངན་པ = ཀུ་ཙན་དན कुचन्दन inferior sandal-wood (*Mñon.*). 2. fig. something superior in its kind: ཕ་ཙན་དན་བུ་ནུ་བོ་ལག་ཏུ་སོང་ the elder and younger sons of a distinguished father perform menial services (*Jä.*).

Syn. མ་ལ་ཡ་ཛ *ma-la ya-dsa*; མ་ལ་ཡ་སྐྱེས *ma-la ya-skyes*; དྲིའི་སྙིང་པོ *drihi sñiñ-po*; དཔལ་གྱི་དུམ་བུ *dpal-gyi dum-bu*; བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ *bzañ-pohi-dpal*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་གོས་ཅན *tshim-byed gos-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཙན་དན་ཇོ་བོ *Tsan-dan jo-wo* n. of an image of Buddha made of sandal-wood alleged to have been taken from Gaya to Bactria in the third century B.C. and from there to China at the end of the first century A.D. It is now kept in the temple of Tsandan-sse in Peking and was there seen by the compiler of this dictionary in 1885.

ཙན་དན་སྦྲུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñiñ-po* उरगसारचन्दन; गोशीर्ष, हरिचन्दन lit. snake's heart sandal-wood, so called on account of snakes' attraction to it and because they often remain coiled round the tree (*Loñ.* ན, *6*). Is the finest sandal-wood growing in the Malayan mountains and valued even by the gods for its fragrance.

Syn. སྟོང་གསུམ་རིན་གྱིས་གཞལ་དུ་མེད་པའི་ཤིང་ *stoñ-gsum rin-gyis gshal-du med-pahi-çiñ*; ཏིལ་འདབ་ཅན *til-hdab-can*; ས་མཆོག *sa-mchog*; བ་གླང་མགོ *ba-glañ-mgo*; གོ་ཤིརྵ *goçirṣ*; རྨ་གསོས *rma-gsos*; སྐྱེད་ཅན *skyed-can*; ཁྱབ་འཇུག་སྐྱེས *khyab-hjug-skyes*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ཙན་དན *hphrog-byed tsan-dan*; རྣ་བ་ནག་པོ *rna-wa nag-po*; དུས་རྗེས་འབྲང་ *dus-rjes-hbrañ*; སྔོ་སངས *sño-sañs*; ཧ་རི་ཙན་དན *ha-ri tsan-dan*; ལག་འགྲོའི་སྙིང་པོ *lag-hgrohi sñiñ-po*; ཙན་དན་མཆོག *tsan-dan-mchog* (*Mñon.*).

ཙན་དན་དམར་པོ *tsan-dan dmar-po*, लोहितचन्दन, रक्तचन्दन red-species of sandal-wood; ཙན་དན་དམར་པོའི་འབྲུ *tsan-dan dmar-pohi hbru* रक्तचन्दनबीज the seeds of red-sandal-tree.

Syn. མེ་ཏོག་དོན་ཅན *me-tog don-can*; ས་ཏྲཱིཾ་ག *sa-traṁ-ga*; ཏིལ་མར་ཅན *til-mar-can*; འདབ་མའི་ལུས *hdab-mahi-lus*; ཆོས་བྱེད་སྣུམ་ལྡན *chos-byed snum-ldan*; སའི་ཙན་དན *sahi tsan-dan*; རཀ་ཏ་ཙན་དན *rak-ta tsan-dan*; ལུས་དམར་རལ་གྲི *lus-dmar ral-gri* (*Mñon.*).

ཙན་དན་སེར་པོ *tsan-dan ser-po* चम्पक, पीतचन्दन the yellow species of sandal-wood.

ཙན་རྫུས་མ *tsan-rdsus-ma* imitation sandal-wood (*Rtsii.*)

ཙན་སྡོང་ *tsan-sdoñ* sandal-wood tree.

ཚབ་ཚུབ་ *tsab-tsub* त्वरा = རྩབ་རྩུབ *rtsab-rtsub* or ཚབ་ཚོབ *tsab-tsob* in a hurry, ཚབ་ཚུབ་ཅན hasty; ཚབ་ཚུབ་མི་བྱ don't be in a hurry! ཚབ་ལིང་ *tsab-liṅ* hastily, in a hurry (*Sch.*).

ཚབ་ཧྲལ་བ *tsab-hral-wa* = ཀུན་ཏུ་ཅ་ཅོ་འདོན་པ to clamour, to raise a cry (*K. du.* 5, *114* also in ཡ, *33*). 2. loose, dissolute course of life (*Sch.*).

ཚབས་རུ *tsabs-ru* 1. sour curds. 2. a kind of salt = ཚབས་རུ་ཚ *tsab-ru-tsha* (*Jä.*). 3. a tube of horn (*Sch.*).

ཚམ *tsam* मात्रक, मात्र, प्रति we extract from *Jä.* for convenience: [mostly affixed as an enclitic, = སྙེད *sñed*. 1. as much as, འདི་ཚམ as much as this, = so much, so many; མི་འདི་ཚམ་གསོད་པ to kill so many men *Glr.*; དེ་ཚམ *de-tsam* so much; also emphat.: ཆོས་དེ་ཚམ་ཞིག་བཤད་ནས after having given you so much religious instruction; by way of exclamation: ཅི་ཚམ how much! *W.*, ཅི་ཚམ་བྱས how much have you done! ཇི་ཚམ, དེ་ཚམ how much...so much (as much as) *Cs.*. 2. denoting comparison, as to size, degree, intensity, like, as-as, so-as, so that: རི་རབ་ཚམ *ri-rab tsam* like Sumeru (in height) *Cs.*; ཡུངས་འབྲུ་ཚམ as big as a grain of mustard-seed; པུས་མོ་ནུབ་པ་ཚམ even to sinking in up to the knees (knee-deep); ཉི་མ་འགྲིབ་པ་ཚམ so much that the sun was darkened; མཐའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་མངའ་དབང་དུ་འདུས་པ་ཚམ་བྱུང་ he became so (powerful), that he could also subdue, or could have subdued, the neighbouring kings (*Glr.*). 3. denoting contingency and restriction: perhaps, if need be, almost, only, but, all but: ཚབ་ཏུང་ཚམ་མོ (*Vai. sñ.*) this may perhaps be used instead, this may, if need be, supply its place; བཏང་ན་ནམ་མཁའི་བྱ་ཡང་ཟིན་པ་ཚམ་གདའ if I let him loose, he might almost catch a bird in the air. རྟགས་ཡོད་པ་ཚམ་ལ = རྟགས་དང་ཡོད་པ་ལ to every one that has the mark; རྒྱུས་དང་རུས་པ་ཚམ nothing but muscles and bones; ཆ་ཚམ་ཤེས་ཀྱང་ if one knows but a fraction of it, but a little bit; སེམས་ཚམ་མོ they exist only in our fancy; ཚམ་དུ *tsam-du* denoting extent, degree, intensity; as far as, about so far, nearly up to, even to, till, so that: ལམ་ཕྱེད་ཚམ་དུ *lam-phyed tsam-du* about half way. Frq. with verbs: བ་སྤུ་ལངས་པ་ཚམ་དུ་སྐྲགས he was so frightened that his hair stood on end; དུམ་བུར་བཅད་པ་ཚམ་དུ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་གདུངས་ཏེ tormented by a pain as if he were cut to pieces; བུས་མ་མཐོང་བ་ཚམ་དུ་དགའ་སྟེ as glad as a child is when beholding its mother again; sometimes ཚམ་ལ stands for ཚམ་ན and ཚམ་དུ: གྲིབ་ཚམ་ལ in the shade] *Jä.* ཚམ་གྱིས *tsam-gyis* instrum.: ངན་ངོན་ཚམ་གྱིས་ཆོག་ཤེས་པ content with everything poor as it may be; ཚམ་དུ added to the inf.: སྨྲས་པ་ཚམ་དུ as soon as it had been said. ཚམ་ཡང་ with a following negative = not the least: རྩིས་པ་ཚམ་ཡང་མ་བྱེད་པ to pay not the least respect; ཉི་མ་དང་ཟླ་བ་ཚམ་ཡང་སྣང་མེད neither sun nor moon is to be seen at all (*Jä.*). 4. ཚམ *tsam* also = about, just about: ལྔ་བཅུ *lña-bcu* about fifty. རྟོག་ཚམ *rtog-tsam* in C. = a little, a few; somewhat, rather.

ཚམ་ན *tsam-na* acc. to *Jä.*: about a certain time, at the time when, when: ནམ་ཕྱེད་ཚམ་ན *nam-phyed tsam-na* about midnight; དེ་ཚམ་ན then, at that time; esp. with verbs = 'when,' 'as': ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཕྱིན་ཚམ་ན when he came home. Inst. of ཚམ་ན it is very common to hear ཙ་ན:—བྱེད་གིན་ཡོད་ཙ་ན as he was just doing it; གཉིད་སད་ཙ་ན when he awoke; ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་སོང་ཙ་ན when eight months had passed.

ཚམ་པ *tsam-pa* 1. adj., about or of the size: མི་ཚད་ཚམ་པ *mi-tshad tsam-pa* man-sized, about the size of a man. 2. flour from parched barley. 3. n. of a country to the east of Kashmir, the native state of Cham-ba on the Ravi (*S. Lam. 17*).

4. the ancient Bhagalpur. 5. the ancient name of Cambodia.

ཙམ་པ་ཀ། *tsam-pa-ka* चम्पक the magnolia; *Michelia champaka*, the fruit of which is called ཀ་ལི་ཀཱ *ka-li-kā*: ཙམ་པ་ཀ་ཡིས་ཚད་པ་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད *Campaka* (as a medicine) removes fever.

Syn. ཧེ་མ་པུཥྤ་པ *he-ma puṣ-pa*; བསོད་ནམས་བསྲུང་ *bsod-nams bsuṅ*; མཆོག་ཐོབ *mchog-thob*; གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན *gser-gyi me-tog-can*; མེ་ཏོག་རྒྱལ *me-tog-rgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

ཙམ་པ་ཀའི་ཡུལ *Tsam-pa kaḥi yul*, one of the 96 provinces of S'ambhala (prob. the Greco-Bactrian Empire situated to the north-west of Kashmir) (*Dsam.*).

ཙམ་པོ *tsam-po* whatsoever, such, such an one as: མི་ཙམ་པོ་ཡོང་ས་ཀྱི་སེམས་ལ་འཇུག I shall enter into the soul of whatsover man I meet with. *Cs.* has besides: ཙམ་པོ་བ a comparing.

ཙམ་པོ་པ *tsam-po-pa* one who is contented, has no ambition, no desire to improve himself; a mere one, *i.e.*, one in the possession of only one thing: མི་ལུས་ཙམ་པ་ཡས། ཙམ་པོ་པ་ཞེས་བྱ he possessed the mere body not the intellect, so he was called *Tsam-pa-po* the mere one (*Khrid. 19*).

ཙམ་ཙོམ *tsam-tsom* or ཙམ་ཚོམ = ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt. ཁྱེད་ཙམ་ཙོམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག you are in doubt (about it).

ཙར་མ *Tsar-ma* n. of a place in upper Tibet or the monastery of Tsar-ma in Li-yul (ཙར་མའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་).

‡ **ཙར་པ་ཏི་པ** *Tsar-pa ṭi-pa* n. of an Indian Buddhist saint (*K. dun. 5*).

ཙི *tsi* num. = 47.

‡ **ཙི་ཏྲ་ཀ** *Tsi-tra-ka* चित्रक several plants, esp. *Ricinus communis* called དྲོད་སྨན་རྒྱལ་པོ the prince of the digestive stimulants, and termed in China: པུར་པན་ལ *puṛ-pan-la* (*Sman. 57*).

ཙི་སྟག *tsi-stag* a purgative medicine.

‡ **ཙི་ཏི་ཛྭ་ལ** *tsi-ti dswa-la* 1. leprosy. 2. acc. *Cs.* ཙི་ཙི་ཛོལ and acc. to *Sch.* ཙི་ཙི་ཛོ་བ signifying cancer. ཙི་ཛི་ཚ *tsi-dsi tsha*, a kind of leprosy: ནད་ཙི་ཛི་ཚ་ལས་ཞེན་པ he was laid up with *tsi-dsi tsha* disease (*Yig. 35*).

ཙི་ན *Tsi-na* चीन; China or the eastern country.

ཙི་ཙི *tsi-tsi* 1. mouse; ཙི་ཚུང་ *tsi-chuṅ* any shrew; ཐང་གི་ཙི་ཙི *thaṅ-gi tsi-tsi* field-shrew; ས་ཡི་ཙི་ཙི *sa-yi tsi-tsi* id. 2. a kind of millet grown in China: ཙི་ཙི་ཀུན་འགེ་གསོལ he took (ate) a quantity of *tsi-tsi* millet with ginger (*A. 90*); ཙི་ཙི་གསིལ་ཡང་རླུང་བསྐྱེད་ཁོང་པ་རྫུབ though *tsi-tsi* is cooling, yet it produces wind in the stomach.

ཙི་ལི་ཙིམ *tsi-li-tsim* a species of fish (*Mṅon.*).

‡ **ཙི་ལུ་ཀཱ་ཀྵ** *Tsi-lu kā-kṣa* n. of a *Sthavira* (but not one of the sixteen) who visited China and preached Buddhism there: སློབ་དཔོན་དུས་འཕགས། གནས་བརྟན་ཙི་ལུ་ཀཱ་ཀྵ (*Grub.* ཀ, *5*).

‡ **ཙིཏྟ** *tsit-ta* (mystic word) the heart.

‡ ཙིན་ད་མ་ཎི *tsin-da ma-ṇi* (ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ) चिन्तामणि the *chintamani*, a yellow gem of fabulous virtues with seven shades of colour appearing in it at different hours of the day (*Mṅon.*). It adorns the crown of the king of the Nagas (*Yig. k. 12*).

ཙིན་དྷི་ལི་ཀྲ་མ *Tsin-dhi-li-kra-ma* n. of a border state of Magadha: རྒྱ་གར་མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཙིན་དྷི་ལི་ཀྲ་མ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ན་ཆོས་སྡོན་གཅིག་གིས་ལྷ་ཁང་བརྩིག་པའི in

the barbarous border-country of India called Tsin-dhili-kra-ma a Buddhist minister erected a temple.

ཙུ *tsu* num. fig.=77.

† **ཙུ་ཏ** *tsu-ta* चुत, चूत n. of a gem. ཙུ་ཏམ་གྲིབ་གདོན་མི་ལྡམ་ངན་པ་བཟློག the gem *tsuta* removes the malignant influence of evil spirits and stops disturbing dreams. ཙུ་ཏ་རྐང་གཅིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས *tsu-ta rkañ-gcig-pahi rgyal-khams* n. of a fabulous kingdom of the class of *Asura* who have only one leg (*Yig. 6*).

ཙུག *tsug*=ཅི་ལྟར adv. interrog. and correlat., how, as, in what way: དེ་ཙུག་བྱས་ཤིག do it so! དེ་གར་འགྲོ་ཙུག་བྱེད where she is going, and what she is doing? In *W.* com. in the form ཙུག, ཅི་ཙུག for ཅི་ཙུག, etc. (*Jä.*) ཙུག་བྱས *tsug-byas*=ཇི་ལྟར་བྱས how it was done, how he did it: ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱ་ལ་སོགས་པ་ལ་ཙུག་བྱས་ཆ་མེད it is not known what or how much he did in the river Ganges, etc. (*A. 137*).

ཙུནྡ *Tsun-da* चुन्दा n. of a goddess not often referred to: ཁྲིའུ་དང་བུ་མོ་གཙང་མ་ལྷ་མོ་ཙུནྡ་དང་། རྒྱལ་མ་དང་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་དྲི་མེད་ཟླ་བའི་བུ་ཕབ་ནས. (*A. 34*). चुन्द, the smith from whom Buddha took his last meal. ཙུནྡའི་རྒྱུད *tsun-dahi rgyud* n. of a *Tantra*: ཙུནྡའི་རྒྱུད་དང་། རྡོ་རྗེ་གཙུག་ཏོར་དང་ (*A. 36*).

ཙེ་གུར *tse-gur* 1. a small tube. 2. a dose, little: ཙེ་གུར་བཏང་བ *tse-gur btañ-wa* the repeated administration of medicine to a patient (*Sman.*).

ཙེ་པོ *tse-po* or ཙེལ་པོ *tsel-po* a basket or panier carried on the back; in *W.* ཅག་ཙེ *cag-tse* a wicker basket, སྨྱུག་ཙེ *myug-tse* a cane basket, ཙེ་ལུང་ *tse-luñ* string or strap for carrying it.

ཙེ་ཙི *tse-tsi*=ཙི་ཙི *tsi-tsi* millet (*Cs.*).

ཙེ་རེ *tse-re* 1. song, tune. 2.=ཚེ་རེ *tshe-re.*

† **ཙེ་ལུ** *tse-lu* prob. चेला a disciple: དགེ་ཚུལ་དེ་སློབ་དུ་ཁྲིད་ནས་ཙེ་ལུ་བྱེད་རང་ཡོན་ཏན་ཅི་ཡོད་གསུང་ (*A. 56*).

ཙེག་ཙེག་བྱེད་པ *tseg-tseg-byed-pa* or ཙེག་ཙེག་ཟེར་བ *tseg-tseg ser-wa* to rustle, to make a noise like dry hay or dry leaves.

ཙེབ་ཙེབ *tseb-tseb* sharp-pointed, of needles, thorns, etc. (*Jä.*).

ཙེམ་ཙེ *tsem-tse*=ཅེམ་ཙེ small scissors.

ཙེར་ཙེར་བྱེད་པ *tser-tser byed-pa* to shake, quake, tremble.

ཙེལ་པོ *tsel-po*=ཙེ་པོ *tse-po* a basket.

ཙོ I: *tso* num. fig.=137.

ཙོ II: or ཙོ་ར *tso-ra* (དྲེ་རྫས་ཀྱི་མིང་) a medicinal plant which yields incense. Acc. to *Jä.*=in Kulu a sweet-scented white lily.

Syn. སྲིན་མོ *srin-mo*; གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo*; ནོར་འཕྲོག་མ *nor hphrog-ma*; བདེ་བྱེད་བུ་ངན *bde-byed bu-ñan*; ཚོགས་བཤད *tshog-bshad* (*Mñon.*).

† **ཙོ་ལ་ཀ** *Tso-la-ka* चोल n. of a country in southern India: དཔག་ཚད་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་པའི་ཡུལ་ལྗོངས་ཞིག་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཡོད (*K. d.* ར, *272*).

ཙོག་པུ *tsog-pu* or ཙོག་ཙོག་པུ *tsog-tsog-pu* उत्कुटुक the posture of cowering, squatting, crouching: ཙོག་ཙོག་པུར་བྱེད་ནས་སྡོད་ཀྱི་འདུག he is squatting down; རྗེ་བོ་མཚོ་འགྲམ་དུ་བཞུད་ནས། ཙོག་པུར་བཞུགས་པའི the lord having gone to the edge of the lake Manasarowara sat crouching (*A. 74*); ཙོག་པུ་མི་ནུས he cannot even cower, of one very sick. ཙོག་པུ་པ *tsog-pu-pa* नैषद्यिक one cowering or sitting down.

ཙོང *tsoñ* vulg. ཨོ་ཙོང་ *o-tsoñ* पलाण्डु the onion.

ཙོང་ཁ *Tsoń-kha* lit. the onion-bank, n. of a district in Amdo in Ulterior Tibet where Tsong-khapa the founder of the Gelug-pa school was born. ཙོང་ཁ་པ *Tsoń-kha-pa* lit. a native of Tsong-kha, but the term now signifies the great reformer himself whose real name was བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ.

ཙོང་ཙོང་ *tsoń-tsoń* on a level, even, straight.

ཙོབ་ཙོབ་སྡོད་པ *tsob-tsob sdod-pa* to sit in different groups, not in rows.

ཙོར་མོ *tsor-mo* a five-finger pinch (*Cs.*).

གཙག་པ *gtsag-pa* 1. प्रतोक [प्रतोद a goad, a long whip]*S.* 2. vb. to thrust in, poke; pierce, prick: ཁྲག་གཙག་པ *khrag gtsag-pa* to bleed with an instrument, གཙག་པ་པོ *gtsag-pa-po* one who does the operation; གཙག་བུ *gtsag-pu* = ཁྲག་གཙག་པའི་ལག་ཆ (*Situ. 81*) an instrument (lancet) for bleeding.

གཙང་ *Gtsań* 1. n. of a central province of Tibet of which the chief city is གཞིས་ཀ་རྩེ (Shiga-tse) adjoining which stands the grand mònastery of Tashi-lhunpo (བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ) the seat of the Tashi Lama. It was anciently divided into two districts called Rulag and *Çań-hgyed* (*Loń.* ༢ *5*). གཙང་སྣམ *gtsań-snam*, woollen cloth manufactured in Tsang (*Rtsii.*). 2. = གཙང་མ *gtsań-ma* clean, pure.

གཙང་ཁང་ *gtsań-khań* गन्धकूट, गन्धगेह temple, sanctuary.

གཙང་གི་གྱེར་ཡུག *gtsań-gi gyer-yug* one of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

གཙང་འགྲམ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Gtsań-hgram byań-chub lha-khań* n. of a monastery situated on a mountain-top overhanging the Tsangpo in Thobgyal in Tsang (*Jig. 3*).

གཙང་ཆག་རྡེལ་ཞིབ *gtsań-chag rdel-shib* a stone used to cure obstruction of urine (*Med.*).

གཙང་ཆུ *gtsań-chu* नदी any fresh water or river. In *Sikk.* applied to the river Teesta. In Tibet the Tsangpo is also called Tsang-chu: གཙང་དབུས་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཆུ་འདྲེས་པ་པོ་ཏི་ཏ་འམ་ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏ་ཡང་ཟེར་བའི་གཙང་ཆུ་ནི (*Loń.* ༢ *5*).

གཙང་མཆོད *gtsań-mchod* = གཙང་ཐབ་ཀྱི་མཆོད་པ (*Yig. 116*).

གཙང་ཉ *gtsań-ña* river-fish, fish from the Tsangpo.

གཙང་པོ *gtsań-po* any river, but usually a large one; esp. the great river of Tibet flowing through the heart of Tibet from west to east and called the Yeru Tsang-po. This river is believed to enter Assam as the Dihong where it presently joins the Brahmaputra just below Sadiya. "Rising from the eastern range of Kailas (གངས་ཏི་སེ) and receiving the waters of the streams coming from *Byań*, *Nags*, *Tshańs*, it flows eastward past Lhar-tse and Phun-tsho-ling and then being joined by several tributaries such as *Skyid-chu*, *Myań-chu* and others in Lhokha, Yarlung, Kongbu, etc., it enters the mountain gorges in a southernly direction" (*Dsam.*).

གཙང་སྤྲ *gtsań-spra* शुचि purity, gen. external purity in living; གཙང་སྤྲ་ཅན *gtsań-spra-can* श्रोत्रिय possessed of cleanliness, clean, pure; གཙང་སྤྲར་སྤྱོད་པ *gtsań-sprar spyod-pa* शौचसमुदाचार moral purity, pure conduct. གཙང་སྤྲས *gtsań-spras* = གཙང་མ pure, and མཛེས་པ handsome: དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་ཅིང་གཙང་སྤྲས་ནགས་འདི་བརྒྱན by practising asceticism with his purity of living he adorned this grove (*A. 6*).

གཙང་བ *gtsań-wa* 1. शुचि, पवित्र, शुद्ध, शौच vb. to be clean, pure. Also sbst. cleanliness, purity; and adj. clean, pure. Most frq. as sbst. with negation: མི་གཙང་བ impurity,

foulness, filth, human ordure. མི་གཙང་བ་རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ heap of all kinds of filth, mass of corruption, sometimes applied to the human body. Occurs as शुचि, the pure; an epithet of Buddha (*M.V.*). གཙང་བར་གནས་པ *gtsañ-war gnas-pa* one who leads a =religious life; ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན *khrus-kyi brtul-shugs-can* (*Mñon.*), གཙང་བར་བྱས *gtsañ-war-byas* निर्णिक्त washed, cleansed, stainless; གཙང་བར་བྱེད་པ *gtsañ-war-byed-pa* to cleanse, purify, by sweeping or by dusting.

གཙང་བུ *gtsañ-bu* screen, parasol (*Sch.*)

གཙང་བྱེད *gtsañ-byed* 1. पूतना, काव्या, पवित्र. 2. a hog. གཙང་བྱེད་མགོན་པོ *gtsañ-byed mgon-po* पूतना-नाथ; an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*).

གཙང་མ *gtsañ-ma* मेध्य, पवित्र pure, clean; sanctified, celestial: གཙང་མ་གྱུར་ शुचीभवति it has become clean and pure. In colloq. *tsangma* is the com. word for "clean," opp. to *tsog-pa* dirty.

གཙང་མ་གཙུག་ཕུད *gtsañ-ma gtsug-phud* = དགེ་ཚུལ a novice-monk of the Bon religion.

གཙང་གཙོང་ *gtsañ-gtsoñ* steep, rugged, mountainous (*Jä.*).

གཙབ་པ *gtsab-pa* to detach with a crow-bar (*Jä.*).

གཙའ *btsah* 1. rust, blight: ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བཙའ rust of iron; ལོ་ཏོག་ལ་བཙའ་ཞུགས་པ the corn has been spoiled by blight.

གཙི་བ *gtsi-wa* pf. གཙིས *gtsis* 1. to delight in, set store by, be fond of: འདོད་ཡོན་ལ་གཙི་བ་ཞིག་གིས by one who was very fond of pretty things, earthly goods and pleasure. 2. vb. to invite, summon, call, appoint (*Sch.*).

གཙིགས *gtsigs* 1. prized, of importance; གཙིགས་སུ་ཆེ very important; གཙིགས་ཆེ་བར་བྱེད་པ to prize, value; མ་གཙིགས unimportant; གཙིགས་ཆེ་བ *gtsigs-che-wa* = གཅེས་པ adj. and adv. affectionate, dear, lovely. 2. in *Mil.* གཙིགས་ལ་འབེབས་པ to subdue, to force, compel, also with supine, འབང་འགྱུད་པར་གཙིགས་པ to compel to obey. 3. in *Sch.*: གཙིགས་པའི་བློ quick comprehension, retentive memory.

གཙིགས་པ *gtsigs-pa* 1. = མཆེ་བ་རྣམ་པར་གཙིགས་པ to show one's teeth, to grin. 2. उदुम्बर [*Ficus glomerata*] *S.*

གཙིར་བ *gtsir-wa*, to press out, extract; སྣུམ་སོགས་གཙིར *snum-sogs-gtsir* to press out oil.

གཙུག *gtsug* चूडा, शेखर crest, the crown or top of the head; སྤྱི་གཙུག crown of the head; གཙུག་ཏུ་འཆིང་བ to fasten on the crown of the head; གཙུག་རྒྱན head ornament, གཙུག་གི་ནོར་བུ or གཙུག་ནོར fig. = most high, supreme, pre-eminent: གཙུག་གི་ནོར་བུར་གྱུར་པ = མཆོག་གྱུར་པ became chief, supreme. གཙུག་གི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *gtsug-gi rin-po-che* शिरोरत्न jewel worn on the head or on the crown (*Mñon.*).

གཙུག་ཏོར *gtsug-tor* उष्णीष, शिरोवेष्ट head-cover, head-dress, crest, etc.; but, chiefly = flame-shaped tuft or growth on the head of a Buddha; གཙུག་ཏོར་ཆེན་པོ (གསང་བ་སྒྲུབ་པའི་མདོ) a Sūtra on mysticism (*K. d.* ཆ, *404*). གཙུག་ཏོར་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་མོའི་གཟུངས་རྟོག་པ་དང་བཅས་པ་རིམ་པ་གསུམ་པ a *dhāranī* about the goddess Vijayā (*K. g.* པ, *188*).

གཙུག་ལྡན *gtsug-ldan* as met. the peacock (*Mñon.*).

གཙུག་ན་ནོར་བུ *gtsug-na nor-bu* मणिचूड n. of a mythological king, believed to have been a former incarnation of Buddha (*A. K. ch.* iv.). གཙུག་ན་མེ་འབར n. of a yaksha (*L. Kah. 26.*); གཙུག་ན་ཟླ་བ चन्द्रशेखर an epithet of Mahes′vara who decorated his forehead with the moon obtained from the churning of the ocean (*Mñon.*).

གཙུག་ཕུད *gtsug-phud* चूडा, शिखा, चूडक = སྤྱི hair, the crown of the head, གསེར་གྱི་གཙུག་

ཕུད हेमचूड n. of a king of fabulous origin (*A. K. 14 5*); གཙུག་ཕུད་རྒྱལ་མཚན་འཆང་ *gtsug-phud rgyal-mtsan hchañ* an epithet of Mahes vara (*Mñon.*); གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ *gtsug-phud lña-pa* पञ्चशिख=the lion; གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྡན *gtsug-phud-ldan* शिखिन् a peacock; anyone with a crest. གཙུག་ཕུད་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *gtsug-phud tshul-khrim*, one of the four Bon sages (*G. Bon. 35.*); གཙུག་ཕུད་འཛིན *gtsug-phud-hdsin* शिखण्डधर peacock.

+ **གཙུག་ལག** *gtsug-lag* defined as: གཙུག་ལག་ཅེས་པ་ནི། འཕགས་པའི་གཙུག་ནས་བཏོན། ཕྱི་དོན་ལག་ཏུ་བཞག་པས་བརྗོད (*Vai. kar. 144*) that which has come out of the head of the most holy, *i.e.*, the result of his intellect, and has been placed in the hands of the inquirer; hence sciences, sacred literature, etc.; གཙུག་ལག་རྣམ་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད the eighteen separate sciences; also, seems=སྡེ་སྣོད *sde-snod* Pitaka class. གཙུག་ལག་གི་རིག་ལ་ཡང་མཁས་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ he was learned even in the learning of the *Pitakas* (*A. 34*). གཙུག་ལག་བཞི *tsug-lag-bshi* the four sciences: (1) ཡི་གེའི་གཙུག་ལག the science of letters; (2) སྒྲ་སྐད་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ལག the science of language and words, *i.e.*, grammar; (3) རྣམ་པར་རིག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ལག the science of supreme enlightenment; (4) འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་གཙུག་ལག the science of worldly object and usefulness (*K. my.* ག, *423*).

+གཙུག་ལག་ཀུན་གྱི་མ་མོ *gtsug-lag kun-kyi ma-mo* the alphabet, lit. the mother of all sciences.

གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ *gtsug-lag-khañ* कूटागार, विहार a monastery, a temple; but in the present day most commonly applied to the chief hall of worship and assembly in any large monastery. In this sense a Tibetan remarked lately to one of the editors: གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་དུ་ཚོན་རིག་གི་རི་མོ་མང་པོ་རྩིགས་པ་ལ་ཡོད་པ་རེད in the congregation hall there are many coloured pictures on the walls. In Lhasa com. appellation of the Cho-khang or chief temple of that city.

Syn. གན་དྷོ་ལ *gan-dho-la*; དྲི་གཙང་ཁང་ *dri-gtshañ-khañ*; མཆོད་ཧོས་གནས *mchod-hos-gnas*; ལྷ་ཁང་ *lha-khañ*; ལྷ་ཡི་གནས་གཞི *lhayi gnas-gshi*; ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *kun-dgah ra-wa*; འདུ་ཁང་ *hdu-khañ*; དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *dkon-mchog gsum-gyi pho-brañ* (*Mñon.*).

གཙུག་ལག་དང་པོ *gtsug-lag dañ-po*=འཁོར་བ *hkhor-wa* the world, the wheel of transmigratory existence (*Mñon.*).

གཙུགས་པ *gtsugs-pa* 1.=བཀམ་པ to plant, ས་ལ་གཙུགས་པ to put in the ground; ལོ་ཏོག་སོགས་གཙུགས་པ to plant crops (*Ñag. 56*). 2. to bore out, scoop out, excavate (*Sch.*). 3. =བཀྲམ་པ.

གཙུབ་པ *gtsub-pa* pf. བཙུབས *btsubs* to rub; གཙུབ་ཤིང་ *gtsub-çiñ* अरणि wood to make fire by friction.

གཙུབས་པ *gtsubs-pa*=བསྲུབས་པ *bsrubs-pa* to churn.

གཙེ་བ *gtse-wa*, pf. གཙེས *gtses*, v. འཚེ་བ *htshe-wa*.

གཙེང་བ *gtseñ-wa*=གཙི་བ *gtsi-wa* (*Sch.*).

གཙེར་བ *gtser-wa*, 1.=འཚེ་བ *htshe-wa* (*A. 97*); གནོད་པ་གཙེར་བ (*Situ. 81*). 2. འཚེར་བ disagreeable, offensive to the ear, not pleasant.

གཙོ་བོ *gtso-bo* 1.=आत्म or བདག་ཉིད self, and even: the soul. 2. मुख्य, དཔོན་མགོ chief, lord, master; གཙོ་བོར and གཙོ་ཆེར adv., especially, chiefly, principally; རྐང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་གཙོ་བོ the chief of men, Buddha (*Dzl.*); རྟེན་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ the chief of all symbols, the principal one in a shrine, the deity to whom a shrine is consecrated. གཙོ་བོ as a title=sir, Mr.; བློན་པོ་གཙོ་བོ་དྲུག་པོ the six (gentlemen) ministers (*Jä.*). 3.=བཟང་པོ excellence in

reference to དངོས་པོ substance, reality, श्रेष्ठ, प्रधान, प्रमुख, वृन्दारक। Also, = མཆོག or རིན་པོ་ཆེ. གཙོ་བོ་ཉིད g̱tso-ḇo-ñiḏ श्रेयस् superiority, excellency. གཙོ་བོ་ཚོགས g̱tso-ḇo-tshogs̱ वरिष्ठ, श्रेष्ठ, the highest in perfection, the most excellent of its kind; གཙོ་བོར or གཙོར་བྱེད་པ, ཞེན་པ to place foremost, to consider the first or most excellent.

གཙོ་མ g̱tso-ma or བཙོ་མ 1. refined, pure, without any alloy or mixture of base metal: གསེར་གཙོ་མ unalloyed purified gold. 2. hemp (*Sch.*).

གཙོ་མོ g̱tso-mo lady; the most distinguished, the noblest (of females): བུ་མོ་གཙོ་མོ the most beautiful girl; གཙོ་མོར་འོས་པ་ཞིག a girl of the worthiest and noblest appearance (*Mil.*); གཙོ་མོ་མཛད་པ to be mistress, resp. (*Jä.*). གཙོ་མོ་རྒན་གསེར་དངུལ་དུང་སྐྲ་ཅན old lady with hair adorned with gold, silver, and shells.

གཙོད g̱tsoḏ or བཙོ ḇtso Hodgson's antelope, with straight horns standing close together and at a distance imparting the appearance of a single horn; hence Huc's appellation of it as the unicorn. It is the *cho* of provincial Tibetans, and occurs throughout the country from Ladak to the borders of Kansu and Szechuan. གཙོད་མ female *cho*; གཙོད་ཕྲུག the young *cho*. གཙོད་ཚོགས་ཐོལ "plateau of antelope herds," n. of elevated table-land in Gugé province lying between the courses of the Sutlej and one branch of the Indus; styled in maps *Cho-chho Thol.*

བཙག ḇtsag गैरिक, गैरिकाक्ष red ochre. བཙག་ཐང་ ḇtsag-thañ, བཙག་རི ḇtsag-ri, བཙག་ལུང་ ḇtsag-lung plain, hill, valley, of red earth. བཙག་ཡུག ḇtsag-yug mineral substance of several colours, generally = red ochre. བཙག་ཡུག་མགོ་ནད་རུས་ཚད་སེལ། red ochre (applied) cures headache and inflammation of the bones.

བཙག་པ ḇtsag-pa, v. འཚག་པ; also = བཙགས; ཚགས་ཀྱི་བཙགས (*Situ. 76*).

བཙགས་བུ ḇtsags̱-bu in འབྲས་སྙིན་པ་ལ་བཙགས་བུ་སྦྱོང་པ་འདུ་བར་སོང་ (*A. 29*).

བཙགས་མ ḇtsags̱-ma fine wheat or barley flour that has been well sifted or passed through the sieve (*Rts̱ii.*).

བཙག་མོ ḇtsag-mo a certain beverage, = ཆང་མོ (*Jä.*).

བཙང་བ ḇtsañ-wa pf. བཙངས ḇts̱añs̱; to press forward or into, squeeze one's self in: གསེབ་ཏུ་བཙངས pushed one's way, into the assembly, in between the crowd (*Situ. 76*).

བཙན ḇtsan or བཙན་པ 1. a species of demon, inhabiting a given locality and sometimes entering into a person visiting the place for a brief period and causing thereafter serious illness. 2. strict, secure, binding: བཀའ་བཙན strict orders, རྫོང་བཙན a strong Jong or fortress (*Ñag. 55*); དགའ་བ་ལ་ཡུན་རིང་། སྐྱིད་པ་ལ་མཐའ་བཙན་པ to be long in merriment and secure in comforts and happiness; བཙན་པར་མཛད་པ to enforce strictly; ངག་བཙན ñag-ḇtsan a firm promise; བཙན་ས ḇtsan-sa = དབེན་གནས a safe, inaccessible retreat where no robbers or enemies can easily penetrate (*Ḥbrom.* ཕ *3*); also place of purity and eminence, exalted position: དེ་རིས་ཚེ་འདིར་བཙན་ས་མ་ཟིན་པ་ཞིག་མ་བྱས་ན (*S̱ñiñ.*) if here in the present life I have not held an exalted position, *i.e.*, unless I have betaken myself to the pure and sanctified life. རྫོང་བཙན་པོ = རྫོང་དཔོན་པོ a strict and strong Jongpon.

བཙན་དགོན་པ Ḇtsan-ḏgon-pa, n. of a monastery in G̱sañ-phu (*Deb.* ག *45*).

བཙན་པོ ḇtsan-po 1. puissant, mighty, powerful, strong, violent: བཙན་དུག a virulent poison. 2. early name for a king. It is said that while Tibet was under the

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early monarchy the laws were enforced with the greatest severity and rigour, and because the kings administered them so well they were called བཙན་པོ (*Ńag. 55*).

བཙན་པོ་ནོ་མོན་ཧན་ *Btsan-po No-mon-han* one of the incarnate lamas of *Gser-khog* monastery in Amdo whose position as a holy man was recognized even by the Emperor of China. He wrote the geographical work called *Dsam-ling gye-she* (འཛམ་གླིང་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱས་བཤད་སྣོད་བཅུད་ཀུན་གསལ་མེ་ལོང་).

བཙན་པོ་ཡ་མེད་ *btsan-po ya-med*= བོང་ང་ནག་པོ the black species of aconite (*Sman. 109*).

བཙབ་པ *btsab-pa* pf. བཙབས *btsabs* to cut small, to chop, to mince, in *C.*; བཙབ་སྟན chopping block *C.*; ཞིབ་པོར་བཙབ་པ to pulverate, to reduce to powder; རུས་པ་བཙབས pounded the bones (*Situ. 56*).

བཙམ་པ *btsam-pa* or བཙམས་པ v. འཚམ་པ.

བཙའ་བ *btsa-wa* 1. pf. བཙས *btsas* to be born to, to bring forth: ཆུང་མ་ལ་བུ་བཙས a son was born to his wife; བུ་བཙའ་བའི་ཐབས་མི་ཐུབ she was incapable of the chance of bearing children (*Dzl.*). 2. resp. to watch, to look on, espy.

བཙའ་མ *btsaḥ-ma* ripening of corn in autumn in Tibet; harvest; བཙའ་མ་རྔ་བ to harvest.

བཙལ་བ *btsal-wa*, v. འཚོལ་བ *htshol-wa*: ནོར་བཙལ་ཏོ seeks for wealth; གཞན་ལ་བཙལ་ནས་རྙེད *gshan-la btsal-nas rñed* having sought elsewhere, he got it (*Situ. 76*).

བཙས་པ *btsas-pa*, v. བཙའ་བ.

བཙས་སྟོན *btsas-ston* जातिमह festivities and religious ceremonies at birth.

བཙས་མ *btsas-ma* 1. also སྟོན་མ harvest, བཙས་རྔ་བ to reap the harvest; སྟོན་དུས་སུ་བཙས་མ་བརྔས reaped in the autumn season (*Situ. 124*). 2. wages, pay; གྲུ་བཙས ferry-toll.

བཙིར་བ *btsir-wa* v. འཚིར་བ.

བཙུགས *btshugs* 1. रोपित, उच्छ्रित, प्रसार, obtained; planted, established. 2. སྒྲེང *sgreń* समुच्छ्रित raised. 3. བསྐྲུན་པ *bskrun-pa* उत्पादित reared, grown, produced. བཙུགས་ཤིང *gtsugs-çiń* a tree that has been planted; སྲོལ་བཙུགས established a custom (*Situ. 76*).

གཙུད་པ *gtsud-pa*= བཙུག་པ *btsug-pa* to put, insert: སྣོད་དུ་བཙུད *snod-du btsud* put into a vessel (*Situ. 76*).

བཙུན་པ *btsun-pa* 1. respectable, noble, (of race, family). བཙུན་པའི་བུད་མེད a noble lady, a lady of rank. 2. भदन्त, गुरु, महन्त; in རྗེ་བཙུན reverend: བཙུན་པ་རྣམས the ecclesiastics, priests; even བཙུན་པ་ཁྲིམས་མེད wicked priests. *Gelong* and *Getsul* who are of pure morals and learned are called བཙུན་པ. Buddha is also called བཙུན་པ the reverend one. བཙུན་པ་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་བདག་ཅག་དང་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཁྲར་བསམས་པ་ངེས་པར་དམ་བཅའ་བར་འཚལ་ཏེ (*K. d.* ཛ, *304*). བཙུན་པའི་གྲྭ་ཁང་ भिक्षुगृह a monk's cell. 3. creditable, honourable, faithful in observing religious duties, frq.: མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང་གསུམ learned, noble and good—three qualities; ཚིག་བཙུན་པ creditable discourse. *Mil.* even says of his cane: ཟ་ཆེ་རིམ་པ་ཡི་ནས་བཙུན་པ་འདི this cane of quite a serviceable quality (*Jä.*). བཙུན་ཆུང *btsun-chuń* a boy monk.

བཙུན་པོ *btsun-po*= བཙུན་པ, རྒྱ་རྗེ་བཙུན་པོ the noble Emperor of China བཙུན་པོར་བྱེད་པ to reverence (*Cs.*).

བཙུན་མོ *btsun-mo* honorific term for a woman of rank, a queen: *btsunmo-dańpo* chief wife. བཙུན་མ *btsun-ma* is applied to designate a Buddhist nun; and sometimes the nunnery itself is designated བཙུན་པ *btsun-pa*. བཙུན་མོ་དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཚུགས་ཅན *btsun-mo duń-gi thor-tsugs-can*= རི་ལྷག་པ (*Sman. 77*); བཙུན་མོ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *btsun-mo rin-po-che* the ideal

beauty who is fit to be the wife of a *Cakravartti Rājā* (*K. d.* ཀ, *43.*) བཙུན་མོའི་སྐྱིད་ཚལ *btsun-mohi skyid-tshal* क्रीड़ाकानन a lady's grove or pleasure-garden; བཙུན་མོའི་ཁོལ་པོ *btsun-mohi khol-po* a lady's attendant or slave, eunuch; བཙུན་མོའི་གནས *btsun-mohi-gnas* अन्तःपुर the *zanana*; བཙུན་མོའི་འཁོར *btsun-mohi hkhor* the attendants of a lady or queen; བཙུན་མོའི་སྲུང་མ *btsun-mohi sruṅ-ma* the guards of a lady: ཞར་བ་ཞ་བོ་མ་ནིང་དང་། ནད་པོ་རྒན་པོ་བརྫམས། འདི་དག་བཙུན་མོའི་སྲུང་མར་ནི། རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཉེ་བར་སྦྱར་བར་བྱ (*Cāṇ.*).

Syn. རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆུང་མ *rgyal-rigs chuṅ-ma*; རྒྱལ་རིགས་མ *rgyal-rigs-ma*; མི་ཡི་བདག་མོ *mi-yi bdag-mo*; དབང་བསྐུར་མ *dwaṅ-bskur-ma*; ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར་མ *pho-braṅ hkhor-ma*; འདྲེན་པ་མོ *hdren-pa-mo*; ས་སྤྱོད་མ *sa-spyod-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བཙུན་མོ་ཆུ་ལྕམ *Btsun-mo Chu-lcam* the wife of the Bon patriarch *Saṅs-po* who gave birth to eighteen sons and daughters (*G. Bon. 23*).

བཙུན་མོ་དཔལ་མོ་འོད་ཟེར་ཅན *btsun-mo dpal-mo hod-zer-can* S'rīmatī Prabhāvati, n. of the mother of Dīpaṅkara S'rījñāna or Atis'a (*A. 26*).

བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *btsun-mohi pho-braṅ* female sanctum, a lady's mansion.

Syn. ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར་བའི་ཁྱིམ *pho-braṅ hkhor-wahi khyim*; ས་སྤྱོད་མ་གནས *sa-spyod ma-gnas*; སྲུང་མ་ཅན *sruṅ-ma-can*; དག་པའི་མཐའ་ཅན *dag-pahi mthah-can*; ཀུན་ནས་འགེགས *kun-nas hgegs*; གཙང་གནས *gtsaṅ-gnas*; བཙུན་མོའི་ཁང་པ *btsun-mohi khaṅ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཙུམ་པ *btsum-pa* निमेष to wink with the eye; also མིག་བཙུམས་པ (*Ṅag. 56*); pf. བཙུམས *btsums* (*Situ. 76*).

བཙེངས་པ *btseṅs-pa* उत्कट interchange, barter, shift.

བཙེམ་པ *btsem-pa* pf. བཙེམས *btsems*: གོས་བཙེམས sewed the clothes.

བཙེས་པ *btses-pa*, pf. of འཚེ *htshe*: གནོད་པས་བཙེས troubled by danger or mischief, troubled by persecution (*Situ. 76*).

བཙོ *btso* or བཙོ་བ *btso-wa* 1. to dye. 2. (ཆང་བཙོ་བ) distilling; also refining, v. འཚོད་པ; བཙོས or བཙོས་མ a purified substance, གསེར་བཙོས purified gold. བཙོ་ལག་མཁན *btso-lag-mkhan* also བཙོག་ལག་མཁན colloq. = ཚོས་མཁན रञ्जक dyer; hence: रजक a bleacher, washerman (*Mṅon.*).

བཙོ་མ *btso-ma* तप्त warm, boiled. བཙོ་རྫ *btso-rdsa* a kettle, cooking pan. བཙོ་ཟན *btso-zan*, residuum of cooked wheat and millet (which is thrown away as refuse or given to cattle): སྐྱུག་ནད་ཅན་ལ་བཙོ་ཟན་བྱིན་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཞིག་འོང་བ་ཡིན it would be like one suffering from nausea and taking *tso-zan* as food (*Khrid. 32*).

བཙོག་པ *btsog-pa* 1. बीभत्स sbst. dirt, filth; fœcal matter: དགེ་སློང་དང་བྲམ་ཟེ་དག་གི་འཚོ་བར་རུང་བ་དཀར་གསུམ་མངར་གསུམ་སྦགས་པ་དང་བཙོག་པ་དང་མ་འདྲེས་པ the food suitable for Buddhist monks and Brāhmans such as the three white foods (milk, butter and curds) and three sweets (sugar, treacle and honey) should not be mixed up with dirt or filth (*Hbrom.* ཁ *21*). བཙོག་པོ *btsog-po* adj. filthy, dirty. 2. རྡེག་བཙོག་པ *rdeg-btsog-pa* = to pelt mud at, to cast filth (*Ṅag. 55*).

བཙོང *btsoṅ* acc. to (*Ṅag. 56*). = ཙོང *tsoṅ* onion: བཙོང་སྒོག་གཉིད་འཕེལ་ཟས་ལེན་བར་རླུང་འཇོམས onions and leeks increase sleep and overcome flatulence on taking food.

བཙོད *btsod* मञ्जिष्ठा = ལྕུག་ཕྲ་རིང་པ *lcug-phra riṅ-pa* a creeper; syn. དྲི་བཟང་རྩ་བ *dri-bzaṅ rtsa-wa*; ཆུའི་ལྕུག་མ *chuhi lcug-ma*; ཡང་དག་ལུས་མ *yaṅ-dag lus-ma*; དཔག་ཚད་འདབ *dpag-tshad-*

hdab; སྤལ་པའི་ལོ་མ sbal-wahi lo-ma; ལི་བརྒན li-brgan; བཀྲ་བའི་འདབ་ལྡན bkra-wahi hdab-ldan (Mñon.). བཙོད་འབྲུ btsod-hbru seeds of this plant. བཙོད་ཞིང་ btsod-shiñ plantation of madder, field wherein madder is grown.

བཙོན *btson* or བཙོན་ཁང་ *btson-khañ* बन्धनागार prison, jail. In *Mil.* བཙོན་དོང་ *btson-doñ* is used. བཙོན་ལྟོ *btson-lto* provisions for a prisoner, which, it seems, are supplied by the friends of a prisoner in Tibet; certain kind-hearted people also furnishing funds for the same. In Tibet the state does not give food to those whom it imprisons. བཙོན་པ a prisoner; ཉེས་པ་ཆུམ་པའི་བཙོན་ཞིག a convicted criminal; བཙོན་དུ་འཛིན་པ or འཛུག་པ to take prisoner, to put into captivity; བཙོན་ནས་འདོན་པ to set free from imprisonment; བཟང་བཙོན hostage, fig. people that are snowed up (*Jä.*); བཙོན་རྫི *btson-rdsi* or བཙོན་སྲུང་ *btson-sruñ* jailer; བཙོན་རར་བཅིང་ *btson-rar-bciñ* कारक imprisoned in the jail.

Syn. བཙོན་ར *btson-ra*; ཁྲི་མུན *khri-mun*; འཆིང་བའི་ཁྱིམ *hchiñ-wahi khyim*; ཏིལ་མར་ར་བ *til-mar ra-wa*; འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་ཁྱིམ *hkhrul-hkhor-khyim*; དུད་ཁང་ *dud-khañ* (*Mñon.*).

བཙོལ་བ *btsol-wa*, pf. འཚོལ་བ *htshol-wa*.

བཙོས *btsos*, रञ्जित, pf. of ཚོས; ཚོས་ཀྱིས་བཙོས dyed coloured. བཙོས་མ *btsos-ma* रञ्जित any thing dyed.

བཚོས་པ *btshos-pa* cooked, boiled (*Mñon.*).

རྩ *rtsa* I: शिरा, धमनी, नाड़ी 1. vein, artery, རོ་མ, རྐྱང་མ, དབུ་མ the three principal arteries, which are however of a mystic nature; རྩ་ཡི་འཁོར་ལོ་ལྤུ་པ muscles. It is mentioned in *Kah-gyur* that there are 1072 smaller and larger veins in the human body. 2. intestine, bowels: རྩ་ལ་རྒྱུག་པའི་སྨན་དྲུག *rtsa-la rgyug-pahi sman drug* the six medicines which move the bowels. 3. the pulse: རྩ་ལྟ་བ *rtsa lta-wa* to examine or feel the pulse. Tibetan physicians always feel the left wrist of a male patient using their right hand to do so, but feel the right wrist of a female patient using their own left hand. They also examine the pulse or circulative force in other parts of the body. རྩ་ཆུས *rtsa-chus* in *C.* རྩ་འདུས cramp.

Syn. नाडी འབབ་ལྡན *hbab-ldan*; རུས་པ་འཆིང་བྱེད *rus-pa hchiñ-byed* (*Mñon.*).

རྩ II: particle connecting the tens with the units: ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཅིག one and twenty, *i.e.*, twenty is the principal number and one is over it; again, after བརྒྱ and སྟོང་ where also དང་རྩ *dañ-rtsa* is not unusual: སྟོང་གཉིས་དང་རྩ་བདུན=2,007.

རྩ་ཁྲིད *rtsa-khrid*=རྒྱུད་པ lineage or རུས་རྒྱུད family extraction (*Mñon.*).

རྩ་ལྟུང་རྒྱ་ཆེར་འགྲེལ་པ *rtsa-ltuñ rgya-cher hgrel-pa* n. of a Buddhist Sanskrit work on the principal sins or moral corruption (*A. 136*).

རྩ་ཕུང་ *rtsa-phuñ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Bon. ch. 5*).

རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa* 1. the root, both actually of plants and fig. of other things; རྩ་བ་དྲུག six (medicinal) roots, viz. ར་མཉེ carrot, རྩ་བ, ཉེ་ཤིང་, ལྕ་སྒོ, གན་དྲ, གཟེ་མ; རྩ་བ་ནས་འབྱིན་པ to pull out with the root, to eradicate, extirpate; རྩ་ནས་ཕྱུང་པ निर्मूल क्षित, uprooted fully extinguished, destroyed from the root. རྩ་བ་ནས་བཏོན་པ drawn out with the roots,=རྩད་ནས་ཕྱུང་ or རྨང་ནས་ཕྱུང་ (*Mñon.*). རྩ་བ་ནས *rtsa-wa-nas* has also come to be used in the C. colloq. with the vb. in the negative as=never, but only with the present and future tenses: ང་ཡང་སྐྱར་རྩ་བ་ནས་འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་མེད *ña yañ-skyar rtsa-wa-nas hgro-rgyu med* I shall

never go again; "*tanda khorañ nga-la tsa-wa-ne lep-kyi-ma-re*" he never comes to me now. 2. origin, primary cause, source, also གཞི་རྩ, *e.g.*, འཁོར་བའི་གཞི་རྩ་གཅོད་པ to cut off the cause of transmigration, to deliver a soul from transmigratory existence; རྩ་བརྡར་གཅོད་པ or རྩད་གཅོད་པ to examine closely, to investigate thoroughly. ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱི་རྩ་བ་གསུམ are the three primary moral evils, viz: འདོད་ཆགས, ཞེ་སྡང and གཏི་མུག. རྩ་བྲལ *rtsa-bral* without origin, without beginning or end, unlimited; དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ कुशलमूल a virtuous deed, as a cause of future reward; རྩ་བའི་ཉོན་མོངས་པ original sin 'sin inherited from former births' (*Sch.*); རྩ་བའི་རྒྱུད मूलतन्त्र an original treatise; རྩ་བ་དང་འགྲེལ་བ a commentary of the original work; རྩ་བའི་མ the Prajña-pāramita the real mother or producer of all Buddhas; རྩ་བའི་རང་བཞིན the real nature; རྩ་ཚིག original words, original of a letter or document. In the sense of "really," "in its very essence," "from the very root or core," རྩ་བ is prefixed to certain adjectives as an augmentative. Thus in describing great sanctities as the Dalai Lama, the Panchhen Lama, etc., they are said to be; རྩ་བ་ཆེན་པོ essentially great, རྩ་བ་དམ་པ really holy, etc. This augmentative is said to be not applicable to laymen however lofty their rank. Also, in gen. རྩ་ཆེན *rtsa-chen* = very great. རྩ་བ་ནས་བཞར་བ *rtsa-wa-nas bshar-wa* उन्मूल to shave or scrape entirely away.

རྩ་སྒྱེ *Rtsa-sgye* place in Tibet in the neighbourhood of which *Hbrom ston-pa Rgyal-wahi hbyuñ-gnas* was born: དང་པོ་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་རྩ་སྒྱེའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་བལྟམས first he was born in the direction of Rtsa-sgye which is towards the north (*A. 136*).

+ རྩ་བ་ལྔ *rtsa-ba-lña*, the five cardinal virtues said to be the roots from which the Mahāyana doctrine springs: (1) བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོ love; (2) སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ compassion, mercy; (3) དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བས་མི་ངོམས་ཤིང་དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ངེས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསྔོ་བ; (4) ཉེས་པ་བརྡུལ་བས་འཇིགས་པ; (5) ཐེག་པ་གཞན་མི་འདོད not wishing to imbibe faith in any other school of Buddhism.

རྩ་བ་མང *rtsa-wa-mañ* = ཀླུ་ཤིང *klu-çiñ* नागवृक्ष lit. the tree of numerous roots. (*Mñon.*).

རྩ་ལག *rtsa-lag* = གཉེན་པོ मित्र relation, friend: བསྟན་པའི་རྩ་ལག་སྐྱེས་མཆོག་དཔལ་ལྡན་བླ་མ་དམ་པ་རྣམས་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ adorations be to those holy men the noble lamas who are the friends of the doctrine (*A. 1*). The enemies of Buddhism are called བདུད་ཀྱི་རྩ་ལག friends of the evil one; those who believe in Buddhism are called བསྟན་པའི་རྩ་ལག friends of religion. རྩ་ལག་བྱེད *rtsa-lag-byed* = ཁྱོ་བོ a husband (*Mñon.*); རྩ་ལག་མེད without relatives; རྩ་ལག་འཚོ *rtsa-lag htsho* one that supports his friends and relatives.

རྩ་གསུམ་ཀུན་འདུས *rtsa-gsum kun-hdus* the assemblage of the three principal ones in mysticism: (1) སྐུ the deity represented in the བླ་མ or *Guru;* (2) གསུང the scripture existing in the ཡི་དམ, or tutelary deity; (3) ཐུགས the spirit, represented by Khadoma (*Khrid. 4*).

རྩྭ *rtswa* gen. though incorrectly, written as རྩ *rtsa*, तृण, यवस grass, herb, small plant. Also = hay, dry grass, straw. རྩ་ཁང *rtsa-khañ* तृणकुटीर thatched house; རྩ་སྔོན *rtsa-sñon* यवस: green grass; རྩ་ཅན *rtsa-can* covered with grass, grassy; also, n. of a town in ancient Magadha; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རྩྭ་ཅན་ལ་སྔོན་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཀུ་ཤ་ཅན་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་སྟོབས་མངའ་བ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ་ཞིག་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་བྱུང་ཞིང in the city of Tsachan (Kus'a) formerly there was the palace of a very powerful king called Kus'achan (*K. du.* ད,

592); རྩ་མཆོག *rtsa-mchog* कुश the best or holiest of grass, hence the sacred Kus'a grass; རྩ་མཆོག་གྲོང་ कुशीनगरी the town of Kus'a where Buddha died (*Mṅon.*); རྩ་ཐག *rtsa-thag* or རྩ་ཡི་ཐག་པ grass-rope (*Rtsii.*); རྩ་ཐུན *rtsa-thun* grass-gatherer; རྩ་དུར་ཝ *rtsa-dur-bha* or དུར་བ (*Mṅon.*) fine green sward grass called दूर्वा; it is included in བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྫས་བརྒྱད or eight auspicious objects of the Hindus; རྩ་གདན *rtsa-gdan* grass-mat on which Brahmans generally sit. རྩ་གཞོན་ནུ *rtsa-gshon-nu* fresh shoots of grass; རྩ་ཟན *rtsa-zan* चामुण्डिशिरःस्रज; རྩའི་གཟེགས་མ *rtsahi gzegs-ma*, तृणलव (*A. K. 2-55*) [a fragment or piece of grass]*S.*; རྩ་བཟོད་པ *rtsa-bzod.pa* in རི་ཁ་བ་ཅན་ལ་རྩ་བཟོད་པ་ཞེས་པ་ཞིག་ཡོད། གལ་ཏེ་བས་ཟོས་ན་མར་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་འབྱུང་ངོ་ in the Himavat mountains there is a kind of grass which if the cow eats she yields the best milk for making butter (*K. my.* ཁ, *129*); རྩའི་ཁང་པ *rtsahi-khaṅ-pa* a straw-house, a house thatched with straw, རྩ་ཁའི་ཟིལ་པ *rtsa-khahi zil-pa* the dew on the grass blades; རྩ་འདམ *rtsa-hdam* =འདམ་རྩ marsh-grass, grassy swamp, the grass belonging to the government of Lhasa growing in the swamps of *Rkyaṅ-thaṅ Nāgā* in the N.W. environs of Lhasa.

རྩ་འབྱོ *rtsa-hbyo* n. of a large number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

རྩ་ཕུད *rtsa-phud* one of the thirty-six border countries (*Ya-sel. 38*).

རྩ་བའི་སྡེ *rtsa-wahi-sde* the four earliest divisions in the Buddhist society: (1) ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བ सर्वास्तिवादी; (2) མལ་ཆེན་སྡེ་བ महा-साङ्घिक; (3) མང་པོས་བཀུར་བ महासम्मितीय; (4) གནས་བརྟན་པ स्थविर।

རྩ་དབུ་མ *rtsa-dbu-ma* मध्यमा।

རྩ་མི *rtsa-mi* principal man.

རྩ་མེད་མ *rtsa-med-ma* अमूला without basis.

རྩ་རྩེ *rtsa-rtse*, abbr. of རྩ་བ and རྩེ་མོ (*Jig. 29*).

རྩ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *rtsa-yi sñiṅ-po*=ཆུ་ཤིང་ the banana plant (*Mṅon.*).

རྩ་ར *rtsa-ra*, punishment under law given in a court of justice. རྩ་ལེན་པ *rtsa-len-pa* दण्डलेश [a small fine]*S.*

རྩ་ཤེས *rtsa-çes* primitive wisdom.

རྩ་བ་བཤད་པ *rtsa-bçad-pa* नारोप lit. he who has explained the fundamental doctrine; an epithet of Nāropa the *Tantrik* sage who lived in the tenth century *A.D.*

རྩ་གསུམ་པ *rtsa-gsum-pa*, त्रिशिराः [the three headed, a demon of fever]*S.*

རྩ་གས *Rtsags*, a celebrated lama of the *Rdzogs-chen* sect of the *Rñiṅ-ma* school (*Deb.* ག *19*).

རྩང་ *rtsaṅ* (ཚེར་མ་ལྕྭ་ལྕུ) a kind of thorn, bramble.

རྩང་པ་རྒྱ་རྒན *rtsaṅ-pa rgya-rgan*, v. རྩངས་པ.

རྩངས་པག *rtsaṅs-pag* the skin of a lizard.

རྩང་རྩང་ *rtsaṅ-rtsaṅ* n. of a *sa-bdag* monster.

རྩངས་པ *rtsaṅs-pa* कृकलास; अन्नज, हेमल the chameleon, a kind of lizard; རྩངས་པའི་མཇུག་མ་ཉིད་ལ་བཅིངས་ན་ཁམས་འཛིན་པར་བྱེད་དོ་ if the tail of the chameleon is tied round the body one's health is preserved (or is protected againist influence of evil spirits) (*K. g.* ཙ, *49*).

Syn. བཀྲ་བ *bkra-wa*; སྐྱིན་གོར *skyin-gor*; རྟ་ཡིད་བྱིད *rta-yid-byid*; སོག་ལེ་ཅན *sog-le-can*; རལ་གྲི་ཅན *ral-gri-can*; མདུང་ཅན *mduṅ-can*; ཁྱིམ་ལྡན *khyim-ldan*; མིག་སྨན་རྩ *mig-sman-rtsa*; ཉིན་སོ་བ *ñin-so-wa*; གཅོལ་ལྡན *gçol-ldan*; རྒྱལ་བ་ཆུ་བོ *rgyal-wa chu-wo* (*Mṅon.*).

རྩད I: rtsad=རྩ་བ root, རྩད་ནས་གཅོད་པ to root out, to eradicate.

རྩད II: track, place of being, actuality; chiefly occurs in phrase རྩད་གཅོད་པ rtsad gcod-pa to track out, search after or into, inquire for: རྩད་མ་ཆོད rtsad ma-chod unable to trace one's whereabouts; རྒྱལ་བུས་བོས་ཀྱང་མེད། བཙལ་ཀྱང་མེད། ཀུན་ཏུ་དྲིས་ཀྱང་། རྩད་མ་ཆོད་དོ (*A. 46*) he was not found when called by the Prince, could not be found though sought for, and though asked for everywhere he could not be traced; ཁོང་ན་ནིང་ནས་རྩད་བཅད་བྱས་པས since last year he was being inquired about (*A. 66*); ཁྱོད་མིན་པ་རྩད་གཅོད་པ་རང་མ་བྱུང་ (*A. 125*) except you there was none to search him out.

རྩབ་པ *rtsab-pa* or རྩབ་རྩབ *rtsab-rtsab*, v. ཚབ་ཚུབ.

རྩབ་མོ *rtsab-mo* काञ्जिक, काञ्चिक acidulated rice-water.

རྩབ་རྩོབ *rtsab-rtsob*. चञ्चल fickle, unsteady, not firm: རྩབ་རྩོབ་ཏུ་སོང་འདུག *rtsab-rtsob-tu soñ-ḥdug* he has become very fickle.

རྩབས་པ *rtsabs-pa* 1. (ཤྲིས་ཀ་ལྟ་བུ་ཤིབ་ཏུ་བཅུབ་པ) (*Ñag. 56*) vb. to chop or cut into small pieces like meat. 2. ferment, barm, yeast, prepared from barley-flour; རྩབས་ཁུར a sweetish sort of bread, made up with it; རྩབས་ཆ a beverage brewed from roasted meal (རྩམ་པ) and water, and made to ferment by adding butter-milk, esp. liked in winter; also called ངར་ཚགས (*Jä.*); རྩབས་རུ་ཚ *rtsabs-ru tsha* a kind of salt in appearance like burnt treacle: རྩབས་རུ་ཚ་ཡིས་དོད་སྐྱེད་སྐོད་པ་དང་། སྐྱིག་དང་འགྲིང་ཁྲུག་འཛོམས་པར་བྱེད.

རྩམ་པ *rtsam-pa* सक्तु parched barley ground into meal, the staple food of Tibetans in country places and eaten in large measure by both dwellers in town and country. Is usually sopped in soup or tea into pasty balls. རྩམ་ཁུག *rtsam-khug* bag containing flour of parched barley (*Mñon.*); རྩམ་གཉེར *rtsam-gñer* keeper of parched barley-store; རྩམ་ཕོག *rtsam-phog* wages or allowance in parched barley flour, given to monks and menials in Tibet (*Rtsii.*); རྩམ་ཞིབ *rtsam-shib* the finest parched barley flour which is taken by the highest class of officials (*Rtsii.*).

རྩམ་ཤིང *rtsam-çiñ*=སྨྲས་རྩ (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 3*).

རྩར *rtsar*=རྩ་ན or འགྲམ་དུ near, close to.

རྩལ *rtsal*,=སྟོབས (*Ñag. 56*) skill, dexterity, adroitness: ལག་རྩལ་ཅན a skilful, practised hand *W.*; སྒྱུ་རྩལ magical dexterity; སྟོབས་དང་སྒྱུ་རྩལ strength and dexterity (*Glr.*); རྩལ་གྱི་མཆོངས *rtsal-gyi mchoñs* gymnastic feat; རྩལ་འགྲན་པ *rtsal-hgrañ-pa* to vie in skill; རྩལ་སྒྲུབ *rtsal-sgrub*, business-like and expert. རྩལ་ཆེ་བ *rtsal-che-wa* or རྩལ་པོ་ཆེ་བ विक्रमी, महाविक्रमवान् 1. very powerful, prowess; adroit as a gymnastic wrestler, etc.; also sbst. athlete, juggler, etc., (*Dzl.*, *Jä.*). 2. =དུང་ a conch shell trumpet (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*). རྩལ་མཐོན་པ *rtsal-mthon-pa*, efficient: མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ་ལ་རྩལ་ཐོན་པ versed in the metaphysical work Lam-rim; also one who is an adept in the ascetical meditation on *Nirvāna* (*A. 118.*). རྩལ་ལྡན *rtsal-rdan* विक्रान्त skilful, expert, adroit; རྩལ་པ *rtsal-pa* प्रबल powerful; རྩལ་སྦྱོང་ *rtsal-sbyoñ* bodily exercise, nimbleness, agility; བང་རྩལ་སྦྱོང་ nimbleness in running; ཤོག་རྩལ་སྦྱོང་ agility in flying; རྩལ་སྦྱོང་བ *rtsal-sbyoñ-wa* to practise, or improve one's skill (*Mil.*); རྩལ་མེད *rtsal-med* unskilful; རྩལ་ཤོར *rtsal-çor* all skill is gone (*Jä.*).

རྩས་མ *rtsas-ma*, v. བཙས་མ *btsas-ma*.

རྩི་ *rtsi* 1. varnish, paint = ཚོན་རྩི་; ནག་རྩི་ black paint, དམར་རྩི་ red-paint; གསེར་རྩི་ gilding, དངུལ་རྩི་ silvering. རྩི་ཁྲ་མ་ *rtsi-khra-ma*, appliances of painting (*Rtsii.*); རྩི་སྒམ་ *rtsi-sgam*, paint-box (*Rtsii.*); རྩི་སོབ་ *rtsi-sob* fading paint colour or varnish (*Jig. 21*). 2. all fluids of a certain consistency, such as the juice of some fruits, certain secretions, etc.: རྩི་ཤིང་ fruit-tree; སྦྲང་རྩི་ honey, juice collected by bees; གླ་རྩི་ secretion in the bag near the navel of the musk deer; ནད་ཀྱི་རྐྱེན་རྩི་ *nad-kyi rkyen-rtsi* a medical draught, potion; བདུད་རྩི་ nectar; དཀར་རྩི་ white-wash.

རྩི་ཁུ་ *rtsi-khu* or རྩི་གུ་ fruit-stone, also the kernel.

རྩི་བཅུད་ *rtsi-bcud* = སྦྲང་རྩི་ lit. juice-elixir; honey (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*); རྩི་བཅུད་སྙིང་པོ་ *rtsi-bcud sñiñ-po* butter churned out of milk.

རྩི་བོ་ཆེ་ *rtsi-wo-che* or རྩི་ཆེན་ = ཤིང་ཀུན་ asafœtida (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*).

རྩི་མ་གྷི་ *rtsi-ma-ghi* n. of a medicine which is said to possess the virtue of making all poisons including snake venom ineffectual: རྩི་མ་གྷི་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་དུག་ཐམས་ཅད་ཞི་བར་བྱེད་པ་ཡོད་དེ། དུག་སྦྲུལ་བ་རྩི་དེའི་དྲི་ཚོར་བ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ལྡོག་པར་འགྱུར་རོ་ there is a medicinal oil called *rtsi-ma ghi* which destroys all poisons; a venomous snake at its smell will go away (*Ḥbrom.* ཅ, *312*).

རྩིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *rtsihi rgyal-po* lit. the prince of medicinal oils or sap; n. of a kind of tree, prob. the *Garjang* from which a medicinal oil is obtained (*K. d.* ཚ, *117*).

རྩིའུ་ *rtsihu* n. of a plant, = प्रियङ्गु (*Vai-sñ.*) [*Panicum italicum*] *S.*

རྩི་བ་ *rtsi-wa* (or ཀྲུངས་སུ་རྩི་བ) pf. རྩིས་ *rtsis*, or བརྩིས་ *brtsis*, fut. བརྩི་ *brtsi*, imp. བརྩིས་ *brtsis* 1. to count, to reckon, compute: ཕྱིན་པའི་ཞག་གང་འདི་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན་རྩིས་ནས having computed which day would be auspicious for setting out; ཆུ་ཚོད་ཀྱི་དུས་བརྩིས་གནང་ please reckon the time by the clock; འདེབས་རེ་རེ་ལ་གདན་ས་རྩི་ཞིང་ counting the seats on each side; བུ་ཚའི་གྲངས་སུ་བརྩི་རྒྱུ་དགོས the number of boys ought to be reckoned. 2. to estimate, consider, in general judgments: ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་སྐྱོན་དུ་རྩི་བ to consider good qualities as faults; རྡུང་རྩི he may be reckoned to strike, *i.e.*, he is very likely to strike (in *C.*); རྒྱུ་བརྩིས་པས *rgyu brtsis-pas* having considered the cause.

རྩིག་གེ་ *rtsig-ge* = བྱི་བ a mouse. ཕྱག་ཐོར་གྱི་སྙིང་ན་རྩིག་གེ་སྨུག་ཆུང་བཞུད on the flour bowel sat the mouse *Smug-chuñ* (*Rdsa. 4*). རྩིག་རྩིག *rtsig-rtsig*, squeaking of the mouse.

རྩིག་པ་ *rtsig-pa* vb., pf. བརྩིགས *brtsigs* or རྩིགས, imp. རྩིགས *rtsigs* 1. to build, to erect: རྩིག་པ་བརྩིགས *rtsig-pa brtsigs* built a wall (*Situ. 70*); ལེགས་པར་རྩིགས་ཤིག build it well! སྒོ་རྩིག་པ *sgo rtsig-pa* to wall up a door. 2. sbst. a wall; masonry, stones, horn, etc. piled up: རྩིག་པ་ལ་རི་མོ་དེ་དག་ཚོན་མདོག་བཀྱབས་པ་ཡིན those pictures painted on the wall; ལྷ་སའི་ཕྱོགས་བཞིར་རྩིག་པ་ཅན་དེ་ལྷ་ས་མཐིལ་ཞེས་ཟེར་ *Lha-sahi phyogs bshir rtsig-pa-can de Lha-sa-mthil shes zer* the walled portion of Lhasa is called Lhasa Thil. རྩིག་གུ *rtsig-gu* = རྩིག་པ *rtsig-pa*; རྩིག་ངོས *rtsig-ños* side of a wall, face of a wall; རྩིག་རྡོ *rtsig-rdo* stone for building; foundation stone; རྩིག་དཔོན *rtsig-dpon* master-mason, architect; རྩིག་བཟོ་བ *rtsig-bzo-wa* मिस्त्रिकारी brick-layer, mason.

རྩིག་རླག *rtsig-rlag* the house-martin (*Rtsii.*).

རྩིགས་མ *rtsigs-ma* grounds, tea-leaves, sediment, the turbid matter of a decoction; and thus in gruel made of barley the fluid portion is called དངས་མ and the thick sediment is called the རྩིགས་མ of the gruel.

རྩིང་པོ *rtsiṅ-po* स्थूल (ཞིབ་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ) adj. and sbst., gritty, coarse; unrefined, rough, rude; coarseness: ཞིབ་རྩིང་ or རྩིང་ཞིབ abbr. of རྩིང་བ and ཞིབ་མོ (*Rtsii.*) fine and gross; རྩམ་པ་རྩིང་པོ *rtsam-pa rtsiṅ-po* coarse barley flour; རྩིང་ཕྱེ *rtsiṅ-phye* coarse meal, grits; སྤྱོད་པ་རྩིང་བ rude manners or behaviour (*Glr.*); རྩིང་ཆོས *rtsiṅ-chos* coarse doctrine, a religion which has become mixed up; རྩིང་ཐུད *rtsiṅ-thud* coarse sort of cheese.

རྩིད་པ *rtsid-pa*, or སྤུ་རྩུབ་པོ *spu-rtsub-po* चामर, coarse hair; གཡག་གི་རྩིད་པོ the rough long hair of the yak; རྩིད་ཐག *rtsid-thag* a rope manufactured of yak-hair; རྩིད་རྙན saddle-cloth of yak-hair; རྩིད་གུར tent covering made of yak-hair; རྩིད་ཕྱར *rtsid-phyar*, चामर-रज्जु, yak-hair rope; རྩིད་ཕྱིང་ *rtsid-phyiṅ* felt.

རྩིད་བུ *rtsid-bu* a kid: རྩིད་བུ་ཆུ་མི་འདོད་པ *rtsid-bu chu mi ḥdod-pa* the kid that does not like water (*Lo. 7*).

རྩིབ *rtsib* or རྩིབ་མ पार्श्वक; a rib རུས་པའི་རྩིབ་མ id. (*Ṅag. 56*) རྩིབ་མའི་བར་ནས from between the ribs; རྩིབ་ལོགས་གཡས་གཡོན all the ribs of the right and left side (*Dzl.*); རྩིབ་ལོགས་ན་བ pain about the ribs; རྩིབ་ཁྱིམ *rtsib-khyim* a hut made of the ribs of larger animals such as yak, camel, etc.: རྩིབ་ཁྱིམ་བྱབ་ན་མཆོག་ཏུ་བཟང་བ་ཡིན (*Yig. 25*) it is exceedingly good to set up a house with ribs (probably for the use of *Tantrik* priests). It is also stated that a house built with trusses laid like the ribs of a yak or camel from the ridge piece is considered safe and good.

རྩིབ་འབིགས *rtsib-ḥbigs* (पद्म) खर्व n. of a great number.

རྩིབས་མ *rtsibs-ma* अर 1. the spoke of a wheel, frq.; in ornamental designs the རྩིབས་མ *rtsibs-ma* are often fanciful figures, supplying the radii of the circle. 2. the sticks or ribs of a parasol, canopy, etc. (*Glr.*); the spars of a felt-tent, the ribs [illegible] stretchers of a hide boat (*Schtr.*)

རྩིབས་ཀྱི་མི་ཁྱུད *rtsibs-kyi mi-khyud* that which composes the rim of a wheel; also= अरनेमि n. of a king of the past *Kalpa* who is said to have had a thousand sons destined to be born as the one thousand Buddhas of the present age (*Yig. 16.*); རྩིབས་རི *rtsibs-ri* spurs of mountain radiating from a nucleus.

རྩིབས་ལོགས *rtsibs-logs* पार्श्व side.

རྩིས *rtsis* गणना, गणित, लेखा 1. counting, reckoning, enumeration: རྩིས་ལས་འདས་པ inumerable. 2. account or accounts: རྩིས་བྱེད་པ or འདེབས་པ to make account; རྩིས་རྒྱབ་པ to calculate, to compute, རྩིས་སུ་སྡུད་བ accounts added up; to count together, to sum up (*Dzl.*); རྩིས་དག an account cleared or settled; རྩིས་ཀྱིས or རྩིས་ཕྱུམ་ནས་ངོ་ཤེས་པ to find by computation; རྩིས་ཁྲ *rtsis-khra* or རྩིས་ཀྱི་ཁྲ་མ table of figures or accounts (*Rtsii.*) རྩིས་མཁན *rtsis-mkhan* गणक a computor, accountant. རྒྱ་དཀར་རྩིས་ནག་རྩིས or རྒྱ་ནག་རྩིས Chinese astrology. 3. estimation, esteem: རྩིས་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་པ to value, to make much of, ལུས་རྩིས་པོ་ཆེ one that makes much of his own body by indulging and adorning it (*Thgy.*); དེ་ལ་ཟླ་ལྷག་ཏུ་རྩིས་སུ་བྱེད he respected her beyond measure (*Jä.*).

རྩིས་ཁང་ *rtsis-khaṅ* a government account office; རྩིས་ཁང་ཕུན་ཚོགས་བཀོད་པ n. of the accountant-general's office at Lhasa, this being the central office whither all the Government accounts of the various districts of Tibet are rendered and there audited.

རྩིས་འཁྲིས *rtsis-ḥkhris* making over or returning the articles of dress, official robe,

weapons, hat, etc., to government treasury taken as loan by an officer of the state for his personal use during the time of his incumbency, also his replacing them by new ones if he has damaged or lost the old ones: རྩིས་འབྲིས་མཚན་པའི་རིགས་སྒྲོན་ལེན་དུས་བསྐོལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བབས་དང་མཐུན་པའི་ཟླ་བ་རྣམས་ཐོ་བ་བྱེད (*D. çel. 11*).

རྩིས་འཇོག་པ *rtsis-hjog-pa* = ཆ་བཞག to reckon up.

རྩིས་རྟ *rtsis-rta* government ponies lent to certain officials.

རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* also རྩིས་མཁན གणक accountant, chronologist, astrologer.

Syn. ལོ་ཤེས་པ *lo-çes-pa*; དུས་ཤེས་པ *dus-çes-pa*; བསྐལ་པ་ཤེས་པ *bskal-pa çes-pa*; སྐར་དཔྱད་པ *skar-dpyad-pa*; བཟའ་སྐར་མཁན *bzah-skar-mkhan*; ལྟས་མཁན *ltas-mkhan*; ལྟས་ཤེས *ltas-çes*; མཚན་མཁན་པ *mtshan-mkhan-pa*; གྲངས་ཤེས *grañs-çes*; གྲངས་རིག *grañs-rig* (*Mñon.*).

རྩིས་དཔེ *rtsis-dpe* गणित account book; an astrological or astronomical work.

རྩིས་དཔོན *rtsis-dpon* a treasury officer and inspector of jong-pons' accounts; they go on tours of inspection, *e.g.*, the tsi-pon stationed at Shigatse visits periodically Gyang-tse, Khamba-jong, etc.

རྩིས་གཞི་ཕྱོགས་བསྒྲིགས *rtsis-gshi phyogs-bsgrigs* n. of the standard work on the subsidies, pensions, allowances, &c., that the government of Lhasa makes. This work has been largely quoted in this compilation its abbreviation being noted as "*Rtsii.*"

རྩིས་གཞི་ནོར་བུའི་བང་མཛོད *rtsis-gshi nor-buhi bañ-mdsod* another account code of the government of Lhasa.

རྩུབ་པ *rtsub-pa* I: चेप 1. vb. to revile, abuse, as in ངོར་རྩུབ་པ. 2. a javelin.

Syn. བརླང་བ *brlañ-wa*; ཤེ་གཅོད *she-gchod* (*S. Lex.*).

རྩུབ་པ II: उग्र, परुष 1. adj., uneven, rough, rugged, coarse: རོང་རྩུབ rugged ravines; also applied to anything of a stinging pungent or acrid taste, such as onions and similar strongly-tasting things. རྩུབ་འགྱུར་ཚལ *rtsub-hgyur-tshal* जाङ्गल thicket, wood, forest. 2.=ཤེ་གཅོད क्रूर rough in temper, biting (in remarks)=བརླང་པོ *brlañ-po* (*S. Lex.*).

རྩུབ་པོ *rtsub-po* རྩུབ་མོ *rtsub-mo* कर्कश, खर adj. rough, rude, wild. རྩུབ་མོའི་རེག་བྱ *rtsub-mohi reg-bya* कण्टकारि an officinal thorny plant (*Mñon.* also *K. d.* ཡ, *214*).

རྩེ *rtse* or རྩེ་མོ अग्र, मौलि, शिखा 1. the uppermost place or rank; point, top, peak, summit. ཁང་རྩེ house-top, གྲི་རྩེ point of a knife, ལ་རྩེ "*lap-tse*" summit of a moutain pass; ཏོག་རྩེ *tog-rtse* in colloq.=a little, a few (opp. to མང་པོ); ཞྭ་རྩེ་རིང hat with high crown or conical top; རྩེ་གཅོལ་བ to break off the point, to blunt. 2. any point, or particular spot, point as an object of thought: རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་ལྟ་བ to look at one particular point; also adv., to look steadily: རང་གི་ཐུབ་མ་ལ་རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱེད་པ to སེམས་རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱས་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ལ་ཞུགས་ཏེ having entered into meditation he concentrated his mind on one particular object (of thought); ཚེ་འདིའི་རྩེ་གཅིག this life's only aim, (*Jä.*); རྩེ་རྒོད *rtse-rgod* कर्ति [a sharp-pointed knife]*S.* 3. sometimes=edge. རྩེ་མཆོག *rtse-mchog* अग्रतः [in the front]*S.*

རྩེ་ཆུང *rtse-chun* the arteries which pass from the head on either side of the neck.

རྩེ་ཐང *Rtse-thañ* a large town, often known as Chethang, situated on the south bank of the Yeru Tsang-po just where the Yarlung Chhu flows in, in lat. 29° 14′ N., long. 91° 43′ E. Is accounted tho third largest town in Tibet and has many Chinese traders resident in it.

རྩེ་ཕྲན་ *rtse-phran* a crown, a head-ornament.

Syn. ཕྲོག་ཤུ་ *prog-shu*; མགོ་རྒྱན་ *mgo-rgyan* (*Mñon.*).

རྩེ་མོ་ *rtse-mo* चूडान्, शिखर top point: ཁབ་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མོ་ the point of a needle; རྩེ་མོ་གུག་ *rtse-mo-gug* a bent point; རྩེ་མོ་ཉིད་ *rtse-mo-ñid* pointedness.

རྩེ་མོར་འགྲོ་བ་ *rtse-mor-hgro-wa* चग्रसर to advance, to come or move forward reaching the climax; རྩེ་མོར་སོང་ *rtse-mor-soñ* reached the climax, gone to the top, attained to the highest perfection.

རྩེ་དམན་ *rtse-dman* = དམའ་བ་ low; also, apparently, = ཐུང་བ་ *thuñ-wa* short (*Mñon.*).

རྩེ་ཞིང་དགའ་ལྡན་པ་ *rtse-shiñ dgah-ldan-pa* कौतूहला jolly, fond of play.

རྩེ་གསུམ་ *rtse-gsum* पिनाक, त्रिशूल a trident; the weapon made use of by ཚོགས་བདག (or Ganes'a), by མགོན་པོ་ཕྱག་དྲུག་པ་ (or Mahākāla), and by དཔལ་འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ་ (a form of Samvara).

རྩེར་འགྲོ་ *rtser-hgro* or རྩེར་རྒྱས་ = མཆོག་ चग्रग, चग्रसु: principal, chief, superior.

+ རྩེར་ཕྱིབས་ *rtser-phyibs* = མཐར་ཕྱིན་ perfected, thorough, finished.

རྩེར་བཞུགས་པ་ *rtser-bshugs-pa* शिखरारूढ sitting at the top, mounted high.

རྩེར་སོན་ *rtser-son* गत, चग्र, कोटि in front.

རྩེ་བ *rtse-wa*, pf. རྩེས་ *rtses*, क्रीड़ा or རྩེད་མོ་རྩེ་བ་ *rtsed-mo rtse-wa* to play, frolic, disport one's self, take recreation, play games: མིག་མང་རྩེ་བ་ to play at chess; རྩེ་བྲ་གཏོང་བ་ to skip about; རྩེ་ཞིང་དགའ་བ་, རྩེ་དགའ་སྤྱོད་པ་ = to divert one's self, to take recreation; ཚལ་གྱི་ནང་དུ་རྩེར་སོང་ they went on a pleasure party into the garden. Seems to be used also in obscene sense: འདི་དང་རྩེ་བར་བྱའོ་ I mean to enjoy her. རྩེ་མཁན་ *rtse-mkhan* player, gambler, gamester; རྩེ་དགའ་མ་ *rtse-dgah-ma* a skipping playful joyous maiden; རྩེ་གྲོགས་ *rtse-grogs* or རྩེད་གྲོགས་ playmate; རྩེ་རྒོད་ *rtse-rgod* mirth and laughter; རྩེ་མ་ *rtse-ma* frolic, playing; རྩེ་སེམས་ཅན་ *rtse-sems-can* giddy, mirthful, light-hearted.

རྩེ་འཇོ་ *rtse-hjo* play; theatrical performance, any amusement in dancing, singing, and playing.

Syn. རོལ་རྩེད་ *rol-rtsed*; རྩེན་པ་ *rtsen-pa*; བྲོ་གར་ *bro-gar*; ཟློས་གར་ *zlos-gar*; འཆམས་པ་འདོད་ *hchams-pa hdod* (*Mñon.*).

རྩེ་ཞྭ་ *rtse-shwa*, the hat worn by *Rtse-druñ* (chief clerk or secretary) of the government.

རྩེག་པ *rtseg-pa* pf. བརྩེགས་ *brtsegs* 1. to amass; to be avaricious: ནམ་ཕྱུ་ལ་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་ན་གསེར་ལ་མ་རྩེག་ཅིག do not covet (also, do not count upon) gold if Dharmapāla is to be invited here (*A. 64*). 2. to arrange, to lay one thing on another, to pile up: ཁང་པ་རྩེགས་པ་ an upper storey of a house, an apartment built on another; balcony on the roof of a house; རྒྱ་གྲམ་བརྩེགས་པའི་མཆོད་རྟེན་ a *chaitya* which has been built upon two *dorje* placed on the ground like a cross or with a cross on the top. 3. to pulsate, to gasp; successive action, automatic movement: དབུགས་རྩེགས་པ་, ཀྱིན་དུ་དབུགས་རྩེག་པ་ short-breathed, panting, gasping, from fright, etc., or as a sign of approaching death.

རྩེགས་པ་ *rtsegs-pa*, पंक्ति row, stratum.

རྩེགས་པའི་སྔོན་ *rtseg-pahi sñon*, श्यामल the green or moss growing on the side of a wall which is exposed.

+ རྩེག་ལོག་ *rtseg-log* = སྣན་ཚོགས་ ease, less trouble; = སྲེད་ཞེན་ཆེ་བ་ *sred-shen che-wa*, earnest desire or longing for; one very eager in love.

རྩེང་བ *ṛtseṅ-wa* pf. བརྩེངས *ḅṛtseṅṣ*, fut. བརྩེང་ *ḅṛtseṅ*, imp. བརྩོངས *ḅṛtsoṅṣ* or རྩོང་ *ṛtsoṅ*, to tuck up, truss up.

རྩེད་པ *ṛtseḍ-pa* also རྩེན་པ *ṛtsen-pa*, = རྩེ་བ play; རྩེད་རྩེ་བ to frolic.

Syn. རོལ་མོ *rol-mo*; རྩེ་བ *ṛtse-wa*; རྩེན་པ *ṛtsen-pa* (*Ṃṅon.*).

རྩེད་མོ *ṛtseḍ-mo* 1. क्रीड़ा play, game: དགའ་བའི་རྩེད་མོ་བྱེད་པ to engage in mirthful sports; གླུ་གར་རྩེད་མོ་བྱེད་པ to sing, dance and play. 2. any toy; བྱིས་པའི་རྩེད་མོ child's play, children's toy. རྩེད་མོ་ཅན *ṛtseḍ-mo-can* playful, sportive, merry; གཡེང་རྩེད play, amusement, diversion (*Jä.*). རྩེད་སྐྱོད *ṛtseḍ-ṣkyoḍ* = རྩེད་དགའ नन्दना merriment; རྩེད་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མ་མ *ṛtseḍ-grogṣ-kyi ma-ma* क्रीड़ाधात्री, चक्रधात्री a nurse employed to play with an infant or child, to keep it engaged and sooth it; རྩེད་དགའ *ṛtseḍ-dgaḥ* merriment; རྩེད་དགའ་མ *ṛtseḍ-ḍgaḥ-ma*, नन्दिनी a darling, she who gives delight.

རྩེད་འཇོ *ṛtseḍ-ḥjo* or in colloq. རྩེན་འཇོ *ṛtsen-ḥjo* public amusement, popular pleasure, नर्म्म, विलास, कौतुक, प्रेमन्, स्नत्य; རྩེད་འཇོའི་ཆུ་བོ *ṛtseḍ-ḥjoḥi chu-ḅo* नर्मदा river Narbadda, according to some, सिन्धु, a name of the Indus (*Ṃṅon.*).

རྩེད་མ *ṛtseḍ-ma* the disagreeable feeling in the teeth produced by acids, *Sch.* (*Jä.*). རྩེད་ཨམ *ṛtseḍ-am* a shivering, cold shudder (*Jä.*).

རྩེན *ṛtsen*, रमन्ते playing, making sport or diversion; enjoying (*A.K. 111-4.*): སེམས་ཕོ་རང་གི་ཐོག་ཏུ་རང་ལུགས་སུ་རྩེན enjoying himself after his own fashion to the very utmost.

རྩེན་མིན *ṛtsen-min* Chinese name for the *Yoga-carya* school.

རྩེན་པ *ṛtsen-pa* 1. as met. the sun (*Ṃṅon.*). 2. v. རྩེད་པ *ṛtseḍ-pa* ऐस्र केलि jocund and careless.

རྩེའུ *ṛtseḥu* खक्खर [1. a thorn. 2. a shower]*S.* རྩེའུ་ཆུང་ *ṛtseḥu-chuṅ* = མཇིང་པའི་རྩེའུ the veins of the neck: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་རྩེའུ་ཆུང་ལ་ཐོས་པའི་ཚེ (*Khriḍ. 116*).

རྩོག་པ 1. *ṛtsog-pa*, v. བརྩོག་པ *ḅṛtsog-pa*. 2. (ཕྱུགས་སྤྱོ་བ) छुच्छा, भिम्भिका. 3. = སྔོན་འགྲོ་བ *ṣṅon-ḥgro-wa* पूर्व्वक्रम pioneer, one gone ahead or going on ahead.

རྩོད་པ *ṛtsoḍ-pa* I: vb., pf. བརྩད *ḅṛtṣaḍ* to contend by words, to dispute, wrangle; རྩོད་ཚིག་མ་སྙན་བརྗོད་པ to use bad language in quarrelling; རྩོད་པ་ཆེན་པོ a contention, great quarrel; ཚད་མའི་རྩོད་པ a metaphysical debate or discussion; རྩོད་པ་རྣམས, ཕྱུགས་མ་མཐོང་བར་འཐུལ་རྩོད (*Ḥbrom. 120.*); རྩོད་གཞི the basis or the subject of disputation. རྩོད་པ་སྨྲ་བ *ṛtsoḍ-pa ṣmra-wa* to provoke, quarrel by words; རྩོད་པ་ཞི་བར་བྱེད་པའི་ཆོས་བདུན *ṛtsoḍ-pa shi-war byeḍ-paḥi chos-ḅdun* the seven virtues or qualities for putting an end to quarrelling.

རྩོད་ཅན *ṛtsoḍ-can* = ཆུ་བོ་ཡ་མུ་ན an epithet of the river Yamunā (*Ṃṅon.*).

རྩོད་ལྡན *ṛtsoḍ-ḷdan* one who is frequently quarrelling, a quarrelsome person. Also = སྙིགས་མའི་དུས कलियुग the present age which is full of disputations; རྩོད་མཁས་པ *ṛtsoḍ-ṃkhaṣ-pa* clever in disputation; earnest, zealous; རྩོད་དུས *ṛtsoḍ-duṣ* कलियुग, कलहयुग also = कालिङ्ग, गञ्जन a province in ancient India bordering the Indian ocean south of Orissa.

རྩོད་པའི་ཤིང་ *ṛtsoḍ-paḥi-çiṅ* कलिद्रुम, बच (བ་རུ་ར) [the plant *Terminalia bellerica* or the tree of strife, being supposed to be the favourite haunt of imps and goblins]*S.*

རྩོད་པ་ལ་ཞུགས་པ་ *rtsod-pa-la shugs-pa* one involved in dispute, litigation, controversy, etc.

རྩོད་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་ལྟ་བ་ *rtsod-pa lhur-len-pahi lta-wa* inviting controversy or rushing into fight or disputation.

རྩོད་བྱེད་མ་ *rtsod-byed-ma* = करञ्ज (*Mṅon.*). [the tree *Pongamia glabra*]*S.*

རྩོན་ *rtson* or རྩོན་མ་ *rtson-ma* in Purig = nausea, vomiting (*Jä.*).

རྩོམ་པ་ *rtsom-pa* vb., pf. བརྩམས་ *brtsams* or རྩོམས་ *rtsoms*, imp. རྩོམས་ *rtsoms* 1. to begin anything, to set about an undertaking, to start: འབྲོས་པར་བརྩམས་པ་ being about to run away; ཆོས་ལས་བརྩམས་ཏེ་རྩོད་དོ་ it was about religion that our dispute began; ཛིང་ཁྲུག་བརྩམས་པ་ལས་ beginning, stirring up an insurrection; དེ་ནས་བརྩམས་ཏེ་ beginning, from here, from that time རྩོམ་པར་མཛད་ to begin to do a work (*A.K.*). 2. to practise, to accomplish: གསོ་བའི་ལས་ནི་བརྩམ་མོ་ so he will not accomplish the business of healing. 3. to compose, to draw up, in writing: བསྟན་བཅོས་རྩོམ་མི་ the writer of a religious work, author; རྩོམ་པར་ or རྩོམ་པ་ལ་མཁས་པ་ a clever writer, an elegant composer; ཆད་རྩོད་རྩོམ་གསུམ་གྱི་བཤད་གྲྭ་ a school in which religion is taught and explained combined with disputations and written compositions. 4. as sbst., प्रबन्ध, a beginning, commencement, a doing, undertaking: རྩོམ་པ་དང་པོ་ the first beginning.

རྩོལ་བ་ *rtsol-wa* = འབད་པ་ आयाम, व्यायाम 1. vb. to endeavour, to take pains; ད་ནི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་རྩོལ་བའི་དུས་ལ་བབ་ now you must exert yourself; སྲོག་རྩོལ་བ་ *srog-rtsol-wa* acc. to *Sch.*: to draw breath; དབུགས་རྩོལ་བ་ to take fresh courage. 2. sbst. zeal, endeavour, exertion: རྩོལ་བ་སྐྱེད་པ་ *rtsol-wa skyed-pa* to use diligence (*Jä.*); རྩོལ་སྒྲུབ་ *rtsol-sgrub* perseverance in the acquisition of wealth or learning (spiritual or worldly): འབད་རྩོལ་དང་རྩོལ་སྒྲུབ་ཇི་ལྟར་ཚོམ་བྱས་ཀྱང་ however enterprising you be in the acquisition of worldly things (*Khrid. 51*). རྩོལ་བ་ཅན་ *rtsol-wa-can* आयमी one who takes great pains; རྩོལ་བར་ *rtsol-war* adv. diligently, zealously.

+ **བརྩགས་པ་** *brtsags-pa* = རྙོག་པ་ sin.

བརྩད་པ་ *brtsad-pa* or བརྩམ་པ་ *brtsam-pa*, v. རྩོད་པ་ *rtsod-pa* and རྩོམ་པ་ *rtsom-pa* (*Situ. 76*).

བརྩམ་གྱུར་ལས་ *brtsam-gyur-las* work that has been undertaken; བརྩམ་པ་ commencement, an undertaking; བརྩམས་པ་ (བྱ་བ) आरब्ध commenced, commencement.

བརྩལ་ *brtsal* अध्यवसाय care and assiduity; བརྩལ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་བྱུང་བ་ *brtsal ma-thag-tu byuṅ-wa* प्रयत्नानन्तरीयक that which comes just out of careful work, outcome of care and assiduity.

བརྩལ་པ་ *brtsal-pa* 1. पर्युदस्त [prohibited]*S.* 2. = སྐྱུགས་པ་ *skyugs-pa* वान्तीभाव vomiting, nausea.

བརྩས་ *brtsas*, = རྩོད་མོ་བརྩས (*Situ. 76*).

བརྩི་ *brtsi* arithmetic, reckoning; བརྩི་ཡས་ *brtsi-yas* (གྲངས) अगण्य uncountable, innumerable; བརྩི་ཡས་ལས་བསྒྲེས་པ་ *brtsi-yas-las bsgres-pa* अगण्येयपरिवर्त.

བརྩིགས་པ་ *brtsigs-pa* = རྩིགས་པ: རྡོའི་བརྩིགས་པ stone wall. བརྩིགས་པ་ *brtsigs-pa* विकट [1. ugly. 2. n. of a god]*S.*

བརྩིས་ *brtsis* pf. of རྩིས་པ: གྲངས་བརྩིས (*Situ. 76*).

+ **བརྩུ་བ་** *brtsu-wa* = བསུ་བ་ *bsu-wa*, to welcome and to receive (a guest).

བརྩུབ་ *brtsub* चिक्कण.

བརྩེ་ཆེན་ *brtse-chen* most affectionate; loving; parents: བརྩེ་ཆེན་བྱམས་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ཏེ

བར་འཛིན་པ་བཀྲི་བཀོར་ཆེད་མཚོག་གི་ཞབས་སེན་ཟླ་ཆ་གསར་བའི་དང་དུ (*Yig. k. 87*).

བརྩེ་བ *brtse-wa* 1. vb. to love, usually preceded by སྙིང་ or ཐུགས་; བརྩེ་བས out of love, kindness, *e.g.*, གནང་བ to give something out of love; བརྩེ་བའི་ཚིག words of love, kind exhortations. 2. sbst. love, affection, kindness, mercy: བརྩེ་བ་ཅན *brtse-wa-can* affectionate, loving, kind, अनुकम्प, कृपालु, वल्लभ (*Mñon.*); བརྩེ་བ་མ *brtse-wa-ma* रमा the beloved one, or spouse; བརྩེ་བ་མེད་པ *brtse-wa med-pa* कठोर, निर्दय, क्रूर ruthless, unkind, unmerciful, ungracious; བརྩེ་ལྡན *brtse-ldan* कृपालु, दयालु kind, gracious, loving, affectionate, merciful: བརྩེ་ལྡན་ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྗེ་བུ་གསར་པ (*Yig. k. 86*). བརྩེ་ལྡན་སེམས་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ *brtse-ldan sems-kyi me-loñ* a complimentary address to a friend; བརྩེ་བའི་ཕྱག་བྲིས *brtse-wahi phyag-bris* your very kind or affectionate letter; སྙིང་བརྩེ་བ resp. ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བ loving, affectionate; བརྩེ་བས་སྐྱོང་ *brtse-was skyoñ*＝བྱམས་པས་སྐྱོབ་བ affectionately exhort or treat (*Mñon.*); བརྩེ་བས་འཛིན *brtse-was-hdsin*＝བྱམས་པས་འཆང་ (*Mñon.*)

བརྩེགས *brtsegs* pf. of རྩེག་པ q. v.: ཁང་པ་བྲུ་བུ་གོང་ནས་གོང་དུ་བརྩེགས built up one storey upon another; སྟེང་དུ་བརྩེགས piled or built upwards (*Situ. 76*); བརྩེགས་པ *brtsegs-pa* one above another or piled one upon another; a masonry wall.

རྩེངས *brtseñs* or བརྩངས *brtsañs* a short robe or dress (*Ñag. 57*).

བརྩེམས་པ *brtsems-pa* is a form of the pf. of འཚེམ་པ.

བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-hgrus* वीर्य industry, diligence, assiduity; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཆེན་པོ महावीर्य great industry; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་རྩོམ་པ to use diligence, to show energy, zeal, etc.; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་དྲག་པོ *brtson-hgrus drag-po* intense application; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཅན *brtson-hgrus-can* zealous, assiduous, diligent; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཉམས་ཏེ *brson-hgrus-ñams-te* having lost one's energy, zeal having diminished (*Jä.*); བརྩོན་འགྲུས་བྱེད་པ *brtson-hgrus byed-pa* to be industrious. བརྩོན་འགྲུས་བཟང་པོ *brtson-hgrus bzañ-po* वीर्यभद्र n. of a Buddhist sage mentioned by Kshemendra in his introduction to Avadāna Kalpalatā.

བརྩོན་པ *brtson-pa* 1. vb. to strive, to aim at, to exert one's self for: ཚོགས་པ་ལ in the accumulation of merits, learning, or wealth. 2. subst. घुर् endeavour, effort, care, exertion; བྱ་བ་ལ་བརྩོན་པ alacrity, readiness to act; བརྩོན་པ་ལྷོད་པར *brtson-pa lhod-par* व्यापि one who has relaxed his industry or zeal in any work. 3. adj.＝བརྩོན་པ་ཅན or བརྩོན་ལྡན diligent, assiduous, studious.

སྩལ *stsal* 1.＝དངོས་གྲུབ प्रयच्छ दངོས་གྲུབ་གྲུན་སྩལ. 2. in བཀའ་སྩལ＝resp. said, commanded, ordered; also used alone: བགྱིད་དུ་སྩལ commanded to do.

སྩེལ་བ *stsel-wa*＝སེལ་བ *sel-wa.*

སྩོགས་པ *stsogs-pa* सन्निधिकार [a neighbour]*S.*

སྩོལ་བ *stsol-wa*＝གནང་བ to give, grant, to bestow, confer; also, to restore: སྩལ་དུ་གསོལ please grant, etc.; བདག་གི་ལམ་རྒྱགས་སྩོལ་ཅིག pray, give me provisions for the journey; བཀའ་སྩལ་བ *bkah-stsal-wa*＝བཀའ་གནང་བ to command, to give expression to; དངོས་གྲུབ་སྩོལ་བ to bestow spiritual gifts and miraculous abilities.

+ **བསྩགས་པ** *bstsags-pa*＝གསགས་པ आचय, आचित accumulated, hoarded; earned.

+ **བསྩལ་པ** *bstsal-pa* any message; also ＝he spake, commanded; he bestowed.

ཚ

ཚ *tsha* the aspirate of ཙ, and the eighteenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet; acc. to Tibetan grammarians it corresponds with the Sanskrit छ.

ཚ I: *tsha* 1. num. fig.: 18. 2. for ཚ་བ. 3. when ཚ is preceded by a ཚིག་གྲོགས qualifying word, as in བོད་ཚ Tibetan salt, it is not correct to write བོད་ཚྭ though ཚྭ singly signifies salt.

ཚ II: in Budh. 1.=the general protection that the Tathāgata extends to all living beings against worldly miseries (*K. my.* ཀ, *207*). 2. ཚ་ནི་འདས་པ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། འབྲལ་བ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྲོལ (*K. g.* ཨ, *42*). *Tsha* represents the state from which there is no passing away, also that which being indissoluble delivers all.

ཚ III: n. of a tribe of Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཚ་སྐོར *tsha-skor*=ཚ་བོའི་སྐོར grandchildren.

ཚ་ཁ *tsha-kha* target, the black spot on it where an arrow should hit; the object aimed at (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཚ་ཁང་ *tsha-khaṅ* place where ཚ་ཚ are kept.

ཚ་ཁོ *Tsha-kho* n. of a place in རྒྱལ་མོ་རོང the mountainous country to the east of *Khams* and bordering on China (*Loṅ.* ཇ, *6*).

ཚ་འཁྲུ *tsha-ḥkhru* diarrhœa.

ཚ་ག་པ *tsha-ga-pa* locust, called ཚ་ག་འབུ in *Khams* which acc. to *Jä.*=ཚག་ཚག grasshopper.

ཚ་གྲང་ *tsha-graṅ* temperature, the degree of warmth of anything. ཚ་གྲང་གཡལ་མདོ sunstroke, the diagnosis of this disease whether it is based upon heat or cold so as not to mistake the origin of disease being very difficult (*Mṅg. ch. 13*).

ཚ་སྒང་ *Tsha-sgaṅ* one of the six *Sgaṅ* provinces of *Khams* (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཚ་གཅིག་མ *tsha-gcig-ma* thick blanket, quilt *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཚ་ལྕིབ *tsha-lcib*, v. ལྕིབ *lcib.*

ཚ་ཆས *tsha-chas* lunch: ཚ་ཆས་དགོང་ཆས lunch and the afternoon meal (*Ṛtsii.*). ཚ་ཇ *tsha-ja* the tea that is taken as soon as midday-halt is made by travellers for refreshment: ལམ་འགྲུལ་ཉིན་གྱིས་ཚ་ཇ་གཅིག་བསྐོལ་བ་ལ་བབ་ (*Khriḍ. 17*). v. ཚ་ཕོག *tsha-phog.*

ཚ་ཏིང་ *tsha-tiṅ* or ཚ་ལྡིང་ *tsha-ldiṅ* morning time between 8 and 9 A.M.

ཚ་དྲག *tsha-drag* (ཁྲལ་བ་ཆེ་བ). 1. very busy, making haste, hurrying about; ཚ་དྲག་ཏུ *tsha-drag-tu* quickly, without delay. 2. any article of food made saltish.

ཚ་གདུང་ *tsha-gduṅ* 1. व्यथा afflictions from disease; sufferings from fever. 2. छाया, छत्र shade, umbrella. ཚ་གདུང་ཅན *tsha-gduṅ-can* the spring season; fire.

ཚ་ནད *tsha-naḍ* v. post ཚ་བའི་ནད.

ཚ་སྣ *tsha-sna* anxiety, solicitude; ཚ་སྣ་ཅན *tsha-sna-can W.* solicitous, careful, attached; ཚ་སྣ་མེད་མཁན *tsha-sna med-mkhan W.* indifferent, unfeeling, callous (*Jä.*).

ཚ་ཕན་ཙེ *tsha-phan-tse C.* dresser, kitchen table.

ཚ་ཕོག *tsha-phog* the midday-halt; travellers in Tibet and upper China halt for their morning meal a little before noon. In such countries travellers begin their day's journey after taking a cup of tea early in the morning, sometimes an hour or two before day-break.

ཚ་བ I: *tsha-wa* 1. vb. to be hot; སོ་ག་ལ་ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར་རབ་ཏུ་ཚ་བས since in summer the rays of the sun are very hot. 2. sbst. heat: ཚ་བས་གདུང་བ *tsha-was gduṅ-wa* to be tormented by the heat of the day (*S.g.*); ཚ་བའི་དུས་སུ during the heat of the day, at noon; ཚ་བ་ནི་བསིལ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ the heat changed into coolness; ཚ་བས་རྨྱ་བ *tsha-was rmya-wa* to lose one's appetite in consequence of great heat (*Sch.*); ཚ་བ་ཉིད *tsha-wa-ñid* उष्णत्व heat; ཚ་བ་ལྡན *tsha-wa-ldan* उष्णवान् possessing warmth, hot; ཚ་བ་མེད *tsha-wa-med*=གྲང་བ་མེད without heat, or warmth, cool; ཚ་བ་ཙམ *tsha-wa tsam* उष्णक slightly warm. ཚ་བའི་མ *tsha-wahi-ma* कटुक pungent. ཚ་བས་ཉེན *tsha-was-ñen* drought, want of rain. 3. adj. warm, hot. In *C.* colloq. the adj. used takes the form ཚ་པོ *tsha-po*: གནམ་ཚ་པོ་བྱུང་ it has become hot. 4. n. of the 6th hot-hell.

ཚ་བ་སྒྲིབ *tsha-wa-sgrib* parasol, umbrella, that shades from the heat of the sun.

Syn. ཉི་གདུགས *ñi-gdugs*; ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tsad-skyob.*

ཚ་བ་ཤིང *tsha-wa-çiñ* इङ्गुदि a medicinal tree, *Terminalia catappa.*

Syn. ལན་བུ་ཅན *lan-bu-can*; ཆར་སྤྲིན་ཅན *char-sprin-can*; ལྷ་མཚུངས *lha-mtshuṅs*; སྤྲིན་ལ་རྡེག *sprin-la-rdeg*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་འབྲས་བདག *brgya-byin hbras-bdag*; ཧོ་མ་ཅན *ho-ma-can*; ཨིང་གུ་དི *iṅ-gu-di* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚ་བའི་ནད *tsha-wahi-nad* fever, the different kinds of which are: (1) གལ་མདོ *gal-mdo*, (2) རི་ཐང་མཚམས *ri-thaṅ-mtshams*, (3) མ་སྨིན་ཚ་བ *ma-smin tsha-wa*, (4) རྒྱས་ཚད *rgyas-tshad*, (5) སྟོངས་ཚད *stoṅs-tshad*, (6) གབ་ཚད *gab-tshad*, (7) སྙིང་ཚད *sñiṅ-tshad*, (8) སྣོགས་ཚད *snogs-tshad*, (9) འགྲམས་ཚད *hgrams-tshad*, (10) འཁྲུགས་ཚད *hkhrugs-tshad*, (11) རིམས་ཚད *rims-tshad*, (12) འབྲུམ *hbrum*, (13) རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer*, (14) གག་པ *gag-pa*, (15) ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa*, (16) ཆམ་པ *cham-pa* (*Sman.*).

ཚ་བིག་བིག *tsha-big-big* a comfortable warm place of residence.

ཚ་བ་ལེན *tsha-wa len* a popular medicinal plant.

Syn. པི་ཙུ་ལ *pi-tsu-la* འཛམ་པོ་འཛིན *hdsam-po-hdsin*; དཔལ་གྱི་ལོ་མ *dpal-gyi lo-ma*; ཀུ་མུད་ཅན *ku-mud-can*; བུམ་ཅན *bum-can*; སྐེད་འབྲས *rked-hbras*; ཀེ་ཏཱ་ཡ *ke-dary* (*Mṅon.*). The white species is called ཚ་བ་ལེན་དཀར་པོ: Syn. བཅུད་སྐྱ *bcud-skya*; འབྱུང་པོ་འཇུག *hbyuṅ-po-hjug* (*Mṅon.*). The red species བྱུ་རུ་ཚོགས་ཅན *byu-ru tshogs-can* (*Mṅon.*). Another species: Syn. ཁྱུ་ལྡན *khyu-ldan*; དབུས་འགྱུར *dbus-hgur*; འཆང་མ *hchaṅ-ma*; ཚོགས་ཅན *tshogs-can*; མ་དང་ལྡན *ma-daṅ-ldan.* The yellow species is called ཕྲེང་ལྡན *phreṅ-ldan* and ཡིད་བཟང་སྐྱེས *yid-bzaṅ-skyes*, མཚོན་མོའི་མེ་ཏོག *mtshon-mohi me-tog* and གསེར་མེ་ཏོག *gser me-tog.*

ཚ་བོ *tsha-bo* नप्तृ resp. དབོན *dwon* or སྐུ་ཚ *sku-tsha C.* 1. grandchild, grandson. 2. nephew, brother's son. 3. ཡང་ཚ great grandchild; acc. to *Jä.* ཡུང་ཚ *yuṅ-tsha* great-great grandchild; གཞི་ཚ *gshi-tsha* any descendant.

ཚ་མོ *tsha-mo* नप्त्री; 1. grand daughter. 2. niece.

ཚ་དམྱལ་བརྒྱད *tsha-dmyal-brgyad* the eight hot hells (1) ཡང་སོས *yaṅ-sos* सञ्जीवन; (2) ཐིག་ནག *thig-nag* कालसूत्र; (3) བསྡུས་འཇོམས *bsdus-hjoms* सङ्घात; (4) ངུ་འབོད *ṅu-hbod* रौरव; (5) ངུ་འབོད་ཆེན་པོ *ṅu-hbod chen-po* महारौरव; (6) ཚ་བ *tsha-wa*

तपन; (7) རབ་ཏུ་ཚ་བ *rab-tu tsha-wa* प्रतापन; (8) མནར་མེད *mnar-med* अवीचि (*M.V.*).

ཚ་ཚ *tsha-tsha* साच्छ miniature conical figures, moulded of clay and used as offerings, placed in large numbers on the ledges of chortens: ནད་པ་ལ་སྨན་དབྱུད། ཚ་ཚ་གཏོར་མ་སྤུལ administer medicine to the sick and offer *tsha-tsha* as torma offerings; ཁ་ནས་མེ་ཡི་ཚ་ཚ་འཕྲོས from his mouth proceeded cones, figures of fire (*Pth.*).

ཚ་ཚའི་ཤག *tsha-tshahi-shag* rust.

Syn. ལྕགས་ཀྱི་དྲེགས་པ *lcags-kyi dregs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚ་གཤུག *tsha-gshug* the stage of remission in fever, also convalescent state after fever has left.

ཚ་རག *tsha-rag* = ཚ་དྲག *tsha-drag*.

ཚ་རུ *tsha-ru* lamb-skin.

ཚ་ལ *tsha-la* also called དར་ཚུར a salt which is mixed with ordinary rock-salt to colour it white, also a salt purifier ཚ་ལས་མ་འདུབ་ཁྲག་འཇུ་སྤུང་བར་བྱེད།

ཚ་ལུ *tsha-lu* 1. red; བྱ་པོ་ཚ་ལུ *bya-po tsha-lu* red-breasted cock. 2. v. ཚལ་བ *tshal-wa*.

ཚ་ལུམ *tsha-lum* a sweet orange grown in Sikkim.

ཚ་ལེ *tsha-le* borax; ཚ་ལེའི་སྐྱུར་རྩི *tsha-lehi skyur-rtsi* boracic acid (*Cs.*); ཚ་ལེ་བྱེད་པ to solder.

ཚྭ *tshwa* salt, in such words as བོད་ཚ, རྒྱ་ཚ, ཁ་རུ་ཚ the subjoining of ཝ་ཟུར *wa-zur* (ྭ) to the letter ཚ is not necessary but sometimes it is done to avoid mistakes. ཚྭ་ཁ་རུ *tshwa-kha-ru* for ཁ་རུ་ཚྭ black-salt. ཚྭ་ཁ *tshwa-kha* salt-pit, salt-lake; ཚྭ་ཁུག *tshwa-khug* salt-bag; ཚྭ་སྒོ *tshwa-sgo* place where salt is found; ཚྭ་སྒོ་ཅན *tshwa-sgo-can* soil that owing to an admixture of soda or magnesia is not suited for any kind of vegetable produce; ཚྭ་ཚིལ *tshwa-tshil* salted fat; ཚྭ་དམར *tshwa-dmar* also called ཚྭ་དམར་བྲག་ཚྭ *tshwa-dmar brag-tshwa* a kind of red rock-salt. ཚྭ་ཡ *tshwa-ya* also ཚ་ཡ = ཚྭ་རྡོག་པོ་གཅིག *tshwa rdog-po gcig* a grain of salt crystal: མི་འབྲུབ་བུ་བ་བོང་ཐོང་ལ་ཚྭ་ཡ་བཀལ་གསུང (*A. 120*).

Syn. ལན་ཚ *lan-tsha*; དཔྱིད་དུས་ཆགས *dpyid-dus-chags*; འགྱུར་རྣོན་པོ *hgyur-rnon-po*; ཆུ་ཡི་རོ *chu-yi-ro*; ཆུ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *chu-yi sñiṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚག *tshag* = གཡག the yak; ཚག་ཤ yak beef, ཚག་སྐམ dried beef of yak; ཚག་མགོ yak's head; ལུག་མགོ་བཞི་ལ་ཚག་མགོ་གཅིག for four sheep's head one yak's head in exchange (*Rtsii.*). ཚག་པོ *tshag-po* = ཚག a yak; ཚག་བུག *tshag-bug* a carcase of yak without the head and inner contents (*Rtsii.*); ཚག་རློན *tshag-rlon* = ཚག་ཤ་རློན *tshga-ça-rlon* fresh beef of yak (*Rtsii.*); ཚག་ལག *tshag-lag* the front leg of yak (*Rtsii.*); ཚག་ལུག *tshag-lug*, གཡག and ལུག yak and sheep; ཚག་སུག the lower parts of the legs of slaughtered yak (*Rtsii.*). ཚག་ཤ *tshag-ça* dried flesh of larger animals of cattle, etc., gen. that of the yak.

ཚག་ཚིག *tshag-tshig* or ཚག་ཚིགས 1. the larger and smaller joints of the arms and legs. 2. acc. to *Jä.* dark spots or speckles on wood, etc., as in *Mil.*; = freckles in *C.*

ཚག་ཚེ *tshag-tshe* bruised barley or wheat.

ཚག་ཞྭ *tshag-shwa* skull-cap lined with lamb-skin; ཚག་ཞུ *tshag-shu* a robe lined with kid or lamb-skin; བོད་སྟོན་རྣམས་ཚག་ཞུ་བེར་ཆེན་གྱོན་པ་ལ་ཆིབས (*A. 87*) the Tibetan lama-teachers, dressed in robes lined with lamb-skin and woollen cloaks, rode (on horseback).

ཚགས *tshags* 1. a cap. གོས་ཚགས coat and cap (*Dzl.*) 2. = ཚག་མ sieve; ཚགས་ཀྱིས་བཙགས sift with a sieve; ཀོ་ཚགས *ko-tshags* a sieve made

of leather, the one most in use; རས་ཀྱི་ཚགས to sift or filter with a piece of cotton rag ཁྲོལ་ཚགས *khrol-tshags* = ཚག་མ *Lex.*; ཉ་ཚགས weel, for catching fish *C.* 3. thin-split bamboo, for making baskets *Sikk.* 4. *Sch.*: the right-sort, a choice article: ཚགས་བཟང་བྱས་ནས having made a good choice. 5. as ཚགས་བྱེད་པ or ཚགས་སུ་འཇོག་པ or ཚུད་པ to save, spare, lay up as provision for the future: ཚེ་ཕྱི་མའི་གྲབས་ཅི་ཡང་ཚགས་སུ་མ་ཚུད I have not made any provision yet for the future life (*Mil.*); གཉེར་བྱེད་པ་གསེར་ཚགས་ཀྱིས་ཤིག (*A. 69*) take care of the gold, keep it in your charge; ཡི་གེའི་ཚགས a stop to divide a sentence; ཚགས་དམ་པོ *tshags-dam-po* strict care, vigilance; dense and strong, as of stuffs; སོ་ཚགས་དམ་རིང་ the teeth standing close and firm (*Jä.*); ཚགས་ལྷོད་པོ *tshags lhod-po* शिथिल loose, not compact; ཚགས་བུ *tshags-bu* = འབྲུ་ཚགས་སའི་སྣོད *hbru-tshags sahi-snod* a vessel in which the grain, &c., passing through a sieve is deposited (*S. kar. 180*). ཚགས་ཚུད་པ *tshags-tshud-pa* to be sure of a thing, ལག་ཏུ་ཚགས་ཚུད་པ to test a thing properly by the hand (*Yig. 98*).

ཚང་ *tshaṅ* निलय, कुलाय, बिल habitation of any kind whether for men or for beasts, birds, or insects; abode, dwelling, den, nest. གནས་ཚང་ *gnas-tshaṅ* habitation, inn, lodging-house; ཚང་འཆའ་བ to build a nest, to establish a house-hold; གྲྭ་ཚང་ *grwa-tshaṅ* monastery or college, the dwellings of the monks in large monasteries; ཐབ་ཚང kitchen also ཚང་བང་ *tshaṅ-baṅ*. ཚང་ཟླ fellow-students, comrades. ཚང་ངུ *tshaṅ-ṅu* a nest, a cradle; ཚང་ལ་གནས a small bird or child that is in the nest or cradle; མི་ཚང.

ཚང་རྔམ *tshaṅ-rṅam* = འཇིགས་སྣང་ भयङ्कर fearful.

\+ ཚང་ནག *tshaṅ-nag* a woman to whom no son has been born, a mother of girls only (in *Sikk.*).

ཚང་བ *tshaṅ-wa* vb., pf. ཚངས *tshaṅs* 1. to be complete, full, entire: ཟླ་བ་དགུ་ཚང་བ་ནས *zla-wadgu tshaṅ-wa-nas* when the nine months were full, completed; ཟླ་བ་ཚང་དུ་ཉེ་བས towards the end of the months of pregnancy (*Dzl.*); རྒྱལ་པོ་གཅིག་(གིས)་མ་ཚང་བ་ལ as one king was still wanting, the number not being yet complete (*Dzl.*); ཚང་ནས་ཡོད they are complete (in number) (*Jä.*). 2. adj. complete, entire; or having things complete: ཡོན་ཏན་དེ་ཚོ་ཚང་བའི་བུ་མོ a girl in full possession of all these qualities (*Pth.*); ཁ་དོག་ལྔ་ཚང་བ *kha-dog lṅa tshaṅ-wa* having all the five colours complete (*Glr.*); དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ *dwaṅ-po ma-tshaṅ-wa* one of imperfect faculties; ཚང་སྐམ *tshaṅ-skam* perfectly dry; ཚང་འགྲིག *tshaṅ-hgrig* complete arrangement of everything (*Rtsii. 68*); ཚང་པོ *tshaṅ-po* forming a whole, full; not one less or left out.

ཚང་མ *tshaṅ-ma* 1. whole, entire, perfect (the usual adjective form): བྱ་ཕྲུག་ཚང་མ་ཞིག a perfect young bird, *i.e.*, perfectly-developed (*Dzl.*). 2. often = all, for ཐམས་ཅད.

\+ **ཚང་མང་** *tshaṅ-maṅ* 1. v. ཀ་ཀོ་ལ (*Mṅon.*). 2. = ཐབ་ཚང་ *thab-tshaṅ* kitchen.

ཚང་ཚིང་ *tshaṅ-tshiṅ* = སྡུག་པོའི་ནགས (*Mṅon.*). a dense copse, a thicket; acc. to *Sch.*: a wild, dismal place; ཚང་ཚིང་སྲིད་པའི་གནས the horrible existence in the external world (*Jä.*); ཚང་ཚིང་མི་ཟད་གང་ཞེ་ན། བུད་མེད་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པའོ if it is asked: what is most horrible in this world to be afraid of, (let it be answered) it is the behaviour of women; བསམ་གཏན་ནགས་མེས་ཡང་ཡང་དུ་ནི། ཉེས་པའི་ཚང་ཚིང་མང་པོ་བསྲེགས་ཟིན་ཀྱང་ all the many woods of worldliness have been repeatedly burnt by the wild-fire of *Dhyāna* (contemplation).

ཚང་ཡ *tshaṅ-ya* double-barrelled gun in *W.* colloq.

ཚང་ར *tshaṅ-ra* 1. नितम्ब the hinder part. 2. v. འཚང་ར *ḥtshaṅ-ra* a sheep-fold.

ཚངས *tshaṅs*=གཙང་མ purity, pure; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད *tshaṅs-par-spyod* purity of life, gen. in reference to perfect abstinence from female company; ཚངས་སྐུད *tshaṅs-skud* holy thread that Brāhmans wear.

ཚངས་སྐྱེས *tshaṅs-skyes* 1. an epithet of the planet Saturn शनैश्चर (*Mṅon.*). 2. a term for birds in general (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་འཁོར *tshaṅs-ḥkhor* ब्रह्मपारिषद the second of the first *Dhyāna* heavens v. བསམ་གཏན་དང་པོ (*M. V.*).

ཚངས་བཅོམས *tshaṅs-bcoms* कन्दर्प an epithet of Kāmadeva (*Mṅon.*); being pierced by an arrow called ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་བྱེད *kun-tu rmoṅs-byed* Brahma became enamoured of his own daughter, so he was called the vanquished of Cupid (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་པ I: *tshaṅs-pa* adj. purified, clean, pure, holy: ཚངས་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག become clean, be pure! (*Dzl.*); མཐོལ; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *tshaṅs-par spyod-pa*, ཚངས་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ *tshaṅs-pahi spyod-pa*, ཚངས་པར་མཚུངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ to be clean, chaste, holy, to do what is right, to lead an honest upright life. མི་ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *mi-tshaṅs-par spyod-pa* अब्रह्मचर्या to lead an unchaste life.

ཚངས་པ II: ब्रह्मा; परमेष्ठी, भूतात्मन्, पद्म-लाञ्छन, स्वयंभू, चतुरास्य Brahma, of whom are two, the greater one being lord of the *Sahāloka dhatu*, the junior one presiding over the སྟོང་དང་པོ first thousand of worlds and riding on a swan guards the ऊर्ध्व दिक् or upward direction. The different epithets of Brahma are; རང་བྱུང *raṅ-byuṅ*; བདག་སྐྱེས *bdag-skyes*; གསེར་མངལ་ཅན *gser-mṅal-can*: པད་མའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *pad-mahi skye-gnas*; ཆུ་སྐྱེ་མངལ *chu-skye-mṅal*; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ *skye-dguhi bdag-po*; ལྷ་ལས་རྒན *lha-las-rgan*; མེས་པོ *mes-po*; གདོང་བཞི *gdoṅ-bshi*; ལྟེ་བ་སྐྱེས *lte-wa-skyes*; མི་མཇེད་བདག་པོ *mi-mjed bdag-po*; དབྱིད་ཀྱི་སྙིང *dbyid-gi-sñiṅ*; རྣ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ *rna-wa brgyad-pa*; རིག་བྱེད་གདོང *rig-byed-gdoṅ*; འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱེད་པོ *hjig-rten byed-po*; སྣ་ཚོགས་བྱེད *sna-tshog-byed*; རིག་བྱེད་སྙིང་པོ *rig-byed sñiṅ-po*; རིག་བྱེད་དབང *rig-byed-dwaṅ*; མངོན་སྐྱེས *mṅon-shyes*; ངང་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ *ṅaṅ-pahi çiṅ-rta*; དགའ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ *dgaḥ-wa brgyad-pa*; མིག་བརྒྱད་པ *mig-brgyad-pa*; རིག་བྱེད་རྣམ་བྱང *rig-byed rnam-byaṅ*; སྦྱིན་བྱེད *sbyin-byed*; རིག་བྱེད་དྲན་པོ *rig-byed dran-po* (*Mṅon.*). It is stated in *Mṅon.* that the body of Brahma was so lofty and large that Vishnu looking upward and Mahes vara looking downwards were unable to see his extremities.

ཚངས་པ་བྱུང་པར་སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ the Sûtra delivered by Buddha at the request of *Bodhisattva Tsaṅs-pa khyad-par-sems* (*K. d.* པ, *35*).

ཚངས་པ་ཆེན་པོ *tshaṅs-pa chen-po* महाब्रह्मा n. of the 4th *Dhyāni* heaven.

ཚངས་པའི་དྲང་སྲོང *tshaṅs-pahi draṅ-sroṅ* ब्रह्मर्षि the highest class of Brahminical sages, a Brahminical saint.

ཚངས་པའི་བུ *tshaṅs-pahi-bu* 1. ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa. 2.=a poison (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་པའི་བུ་ག *tshaṅs-pahi bu-ga* ब्रह्मरन्ध्र= མཚོག་མ *mtshog-ma* the cranium.

ཚངས་པའི་དབྱངས *tshaṅs-pahi-dbyaṅs* ब्रह्मस्वर the voice of Brahma, the intonation with which the Veda is read by the Brahmans [prayer-sound]*S.*

ཚངས་པའི་སྲས་མོ *tshaṅs-pahi sras-mo* an epithet of the goddess Sarasvatī (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་པའི་ཤིང་ *tshaṅ-pahi-çiṅ* ब्रह्मद्रुम [the Indian mulberry tree]*S.*

Syn. ཚངས་བྱུང་ *tshaṅs-byuṅ*; ཚངས་པའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཤིང་ *tshaṅ-pahi mchod-sbyin-çiṅ*; སྐུལ་བྱེད་ *skul-byed*; གསོ་བྱེད་ *gso-byed*; འགྲོ་བྱེད་ *hgro-byed*; ཉེར་སྦྱོར་ཤིང་ *ñer-sbyor-çiṅ*; རིམ་པ་ཅན་ *rim-pa-can*; ཚངས་པའི་དཱ་རུ་ *tshaṅs-pahi dā-ru*; ཚངས་ཤིང་ *tshaṅs-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་པས་བྱིན *Tshaṅs-pas-byin* or ཚངས་བྱིན Brahmadatta, the Buddhist king of Benares who was greatly devoted to Buddha and his religion. ཚངས་པས་བྱིན་གྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ the sermon that was delivered by the Buddha at the request of king Brahmadatta of Benares (*K.d.* པ, *16*).

ཚངས་སྦྱོང་ *tshaṅs-sbyoṅ* an epithet of the son of Kāmadeva (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་སྤྱོད་ལྡན *tshaṅs-spyod-ldan* 1. one who assiduously preserves his religious vows. 2. an epithet of Kumāra (གཞོན་ཀུ་མཱ་རི་ཀ) (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་དབྱངས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Tshaṅs-dbyaṅs rgya-mtsho* the second sovereign Dalai Lama or the sixth hierarch of that line (*Loṅ. 11*).

ཚངས་མ *tshaṅs-ma* मातृक, माता.

ཚངས་མཚོ *tshaṅs-mtsho* 1. Manasarovara, Brahmā's lake; 2. भट्टिनी [a woman of high rank] *S.*

ཚངས་རིགས *tshaṅs-rigs* Brahman caste traditionally originated from Brahma (*Mṅon.*).

ཚངས་རིས *tshaṅs-ris* ब्रह्मकायिक the first mansion of the first Dhyānī heaven.

ཚད *tshad* or ཚད་པ 1. measure, size, measuring in general; ཡུལ་གྱི་ཚད་པ measure or extent of a country; དུས་ཀྱི་ཚད་པ measure of time, its duration; ཚད་ཅན *tshad-can* having a measure, dimensions; ཚད་འཇལ་བ *tshad-hjal-wa* = ཚད་ཞལ་བ to measure; ཞིག་ཚད་འཇལ་བ मिति, प्रमाण taking measurement. ཚད་དུ་ལོངས་པ *tshad-du loṅs-pa* = ཚད་དུ་སླེབས *tshad-du slebs-pa* measurable; to be of proper measure or dimension, to fit: ཉེས་པ་ཚད་དུ་ལོངས་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ so in measure it fitted (*A. 29*). ཆུང་ངེ་ཚད་ལ according to the size, in size (*Glr.*); མི་ཚད size of a (full-grown) man; སྐུ་ཚད size of body, resp. stature. ཚད་དུ *tshad-du* v. frq. = up to, as far as, as much as: སྟོབས་ཀུན་སྟོབས་པོ་ཆེའི་ཚད་དུ་ཕྱིན་ཏེ his strength was equal to that of a powerful athlete; ཁམ་ཚད་དུ་གཏོད་པ to cut even into bits; ཆོམ་ཚད་དུ་འཐུང་བ to drink one's fill. མནན་ཚད direction how the pulse is to be felt (or pressed); ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་བསླབ་ཚད according to your view of religious studies (*Mil.*); ཚད་དུ་སྐྱེས་པ *tshad-du skyes-pa* grown up, full-size, as adj. (*Jä.*) As vb. ཚད་དུ་བྱེད་པ or ཚད་འཇལ་བ to measure (*Jä.*); ཟ་བཏུང་ལ་ཚད་གཟོད་པ to observe the proper measure in eating and drinking; ཚད་ལས་འདའ་བ, ཐལ་བ to exceed the proper measure; ཡིད་ཡམས་པ་ལ་ཚད་ལས་འདས་པ་ཡོང་ the dejection will increase to an excess (*Mil.*). 2. sometimes we find ཚད apparently = all: སྣ་ཚད་ various, of every kind, of all sorts (*Glr.*); འདིར་སློང་བ་བ་བྱུང་ཚད all the beggars that show themselves here (*Mil.*); མི་ཡོངས་ཚད all the people that have come; སྣང་ཚད་ཆོས་སྐུར་ཤར all that happens appears as ཆོས་སྐུ (*Glr.*); གསུང་ཚད all that is ordered, proclaimed (*Sch.*); ཚོགས་ཚད all the people assembled (*Sch.*). 3. enough, esp. with a negation: འདྲ་བ་མི་ཚད not having enough of the comparisons, not resting satisfied with them. ཚད་ཀྱི་དབྱེ་བ *tshad-kyi dbye-wa* तुलना differentiation in the measure.

ཚད་པ *tshad-pa* अतिसार 1. heat, in gen.; ཚད་གདུང *tshad-gduṅ* id; ཚད་པ་བྱུང་ཚེ when it grows hot; ཚད་པས་གདུང་བ to suffer from fever, to be tormented by the heat; ཚད་པས or vulg. ཚད་པ་ནས་ཐོག་པ to be struck by the heat, to receive a sunstroke; also to be taken ill with dysentery. ཚད་སྐྱེས *tshad-skyes* = རྔུལ *rṅul* sweat, perspiration (*Mṅon.*);

ཚད་སྐྱོབ་ *tshaḏ-s̱kyob* = གདུགས་ *g̱dugs̱* an umbrella (that protects from the sun's heat) (*M̱ñon.*). 2. morbid heat of the body, fever, ཚད་པ་ཞག་གཉིས་མ་ tertian fever (*Schtr.*); ཚད་པའི་ནད་ *tshaḏ-paẖi-naḏ* fever, but also dysentery (*Jä.*).

ཚད་པའི་ཤིང་ *tshaḏ-paẖi-çiñ* = སྟག་པ་ཤིང་ *s̱tag-pa-çiñ* the birch tree.

ཚད་འབུ་ *tshaḏ-ẖbu* grasshopper, locust (*Sch.*)

ཚད་མ་ *tshaḏ-ma* प्रमा, मान, मात्रा the measure, a rule, model, argument; ཚད་མ་རིག་པ་ *tshaḏ-ma-rig-pa* or གཏན་ཚིགས་རིག་པ་ *gtan-tshigs̱ rig-pa* the science of Pramāṇa *i.e.*, evidence. ཚད་མ་ཞེས་པ་ནི་མི་བསླུ་བ perfect measure, proof, evidence, so that there may not be any deception (*Ya-sel.*); ནོར་འཁྲུལ་མེད་པ *nor-ẖkhrul meḏ-pa* without mistake. ཚད་མ་མང་པོར་སླ་བ་ལས་ཆུང་བ་གཉིས:—(1) དེ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡོད་ཅེས་གྲགས་པ ऐतिह्य [tradition]*S.*; (2) མཐངས་(ཀུན)ཀྱིས་ཚོར་བ *m̱thañs̱ (kun)-kyis̱ tshor-wa* प्रतिम. ཚད་མ་མཁན *tshaḏ-ma-m̱khan* or ཚད་མ་པ *tshaḏ-ma-pa* dialectician (*Cs.*); ཚད་མ་འགྲེལ་བ *tshaḏ ma-ẖgrel-wa* commentary to a logical work (*Cs.*).

ཚད་མ་སྡེ་བདུན *tshaḏ ma-s̱de-ḇdun* title of a work on logic by Acharya Dharmakirttī སློབ་དཔོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲགས་པས་མཛད་པའི་ཚད་མ་སྡེ་བདུན་དང་ the seven classes of Pramāṇa by Acharya Dharma Kīrtti (*A. 33*).

ཚད་མར་རུང་བའི་ཟླ་གྲོགས *tshaḏ mar-ruñ-waẖi z̲la-grogs̱* प्रमाणिक सहायक [help of authorities]*S.*

ཚད་མེད་དགེ *tshaḏ-meḏ-ḏge* अप्रमाणशुभ = the second mansion of the third Dhyāni heaven.

ཚད་མེད་འོད *tshaḏ-meḏ-ẖoḏ* अप्रमाणाभ immeasurable light; n. of the second mansion or stage of the second Dhyāni heaven.

ཚད་མེད་གསུམ *tshaḏ-meḏ-g̱sum* the three immensely great and important virtues:— བྱམས་པ मैत्री love; སྙིང་རྗེ करुणा compassion, mercy; དགའ་བ मुदिता joy. The term seems also to comprise the virtue of བཏང་སྙོམས or उपेक्षा indifference both to pleasure and pain.

ཚད་ཟླ *tshaḏ-zla* = སྤུན་ཟླ *s̱bun-zla* a brother: ཚད་ཟླ་གཅིག་ཡོད་པ་ཁོ་ཚོང་བྱེད་དུ་འོངས་པའི་ཚེ་ན I had a brother who on the occasion of having come to transact business (*A. 50*).

ཚད་ཡངས་པ་ *tshaḏ-yañs̱-pa* spacious, commodious in reference to houses, &c. (*H̱brom. 131*).

ཚད་ཡས *tshaḏ-yas̱* मनुद, वेमत्र [1. a particular high number. 2. a loom, weaver]*S.*

ཚན *tshan* 1. a party, a band: ཚོང་པ་ཚན་གཅིག་དང་བསྡེབས་ནས་ཕྱིན་པ་ལ he proceeded in the company of a party of traders (*A. 47*); གྲུ་བས་འགྲོན་པོ་ཚན་གཅིག་བསྒུ་ནས་སོང་ the boat proceeded taking a party of passengers (*A. 67*). 2. or ཚན་མོ *tshan-mo* adj. hot, warm; ཆུ་ཚན hot water, warm water, ཟན་དྲོན་ཚན་མོ warm food; ཚན་ཟུག in *W.* fever; ཚན་རོ hot, the sensation of heat. 3. = ཚ་བོ descendant, relation: ཕ་ཚན cousin by the father's side; མ་ཚན by the mother's side *C.*; ཕ་ཚན = ཕ་སྤུན *pha-s̱pun*; ཁུ་ཚན = ཁུ་བོ. 4. series, order, class, སྡེ་ཚན id.; བཞི་ཚན a set of four, class of four things; དྲུག་ཚན་དུ་སྒྲིབས་པ to put together in groups or sets of six (*Mil.*); དོན་ཚན a certain class of ideas (*Schf.*). 5. as termination of certain collective nouns: གཉེན་ཚན, ཉེ་ཚན kindred, relations ཉེ་ཚན་བདུད་ཀྱི་བགོལ་འདེབས་ཡིན relatives are devil's procrastinators. 6. ནང་ཚན part, of a country, district (*Tā. 90, 20*). 7. or ཚན་པོ many, a number of: ཚན་གྲངས *tshan-grañs̱* a great number or variety of things

(*Yig. 127*); སྐྱེ་བོ་ཚན་པོ nobleman, a great-man (*A. 127*); ཚན་པོ་ཆེ *tshan-po-che* a great many, good deal: ངས་ཁོ་ལ་དམག་བརྒྱབ་ནས་བཟློག་ན་ནི་སྐྱེ་བོ་ཚན་པོ་ཆེ་སྡུག་ལ if by fighting I make him retreat, a large number of men will get into misery (*A. 27*). ཚན་ཅན *tshan-can* not scanty.

ཚནྡོ *tshando* = ཕྲེང་བ *phreṅ-pa* garland, rosary (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

ཚབ *tshab* a deputy, representative, proxy: ཁོ་ལ་ཚབ་ཡོད he has got a representative; in reference to a thing, equivalent, substitute; དེས་ཚབ་དུང་ it may be replaced by this; ཚབ་དུང་ཙམ་མོ this may perhaps be used as a substitute (*Vai. ṣñ.*); ཚབ་བྱེད་པ to represent, supply the place of; ཚབ་སྒྲུབ་པ *tshab-sgrub-pa* to give a substitute for, to replace a thing. སྐུ་ཚབ or ཚབ་པོ representative of a superior, delegate, commissioner, agent; རྒྱལ་ཚབ viceroy, regent; especially applied to the regent who rules Tibet in the minority of the Dalai Lama, who is also styled རྒྱལ་པོ་བུ་ཚབ adopted child, foster-child; མི་ཚབ acc. to *Schtr.* negotiator, mediator; hostage; ཚབ་འཇུག *tshab-ḫjug* substitute; replacing: ཚབ་འཇུག་མིང་རྫུས་ཆ་འཛུག་མི་བྱེད a representative under a false name should not be put (*Ṛtsii. 61*). ཚབ་ཏུ *tshab-tu* instead of, in the place of: མར་མེའི་ཚབ་ཏུ instead of a lamp, for a lamp; ཚབ་ཚུབ *tshab-tshub* 1. with བྱེད་པ to be ruffled, disturbed, agitated: སེམས་ཚབ་ཚུབ་བྱེད་པ to become agitated in mind. 2. = ས་སྲོས *sa-sros* or ས་རུབ *sa-rub* dusk: ཉུབ་གཅིག་ནམ་ཚབ་ཚུབ་ཙམ་ན one evening as soon as it became dusk (*A. 137*). སྨྱོ་ཚབ་ཚུབ *smyo-tshab-tshub* = temporary insanity, occasionally becoming mad.

ཚབས *tshabs* an intensive usually conjoined with ཆེ = very great, very much: སྡིག་པ་ཚབས་ཆེ་བར་འདུག it proves a very great sin; མགོ་བོ་འཁོར་ཚབས་ཆེ་ན when much dizziness supervenes, ཚབས་ཆེན *tshabs-chen* or ཚབས་ཅན deeply, dangerously; འགལ་ཚབས་ཅན sinning heinously. རྐུ་མ་ཚབས་ཆེ་བ *ṛku-ma tshabs-che-wa* a daring robbery; རྐུན་མ་ཚབས་ཆེན *ṛkun-ma tshabs-chen* a desperate thief or robber; ན་ཚ་ཚབས་ཆེན a serious illness or disease; སྐད་ཆ་ཚབས་ཆེན very bad news; མི་ཚབས་ཆེན an unscrupulous man.

ཚམ་ཚུམ *tsham-tshum* or ཚམ་ཚོམ *tsham-tshom* doubt, hesitation, shrinking; ཚམ་ཚུམ to feel doubt, hesitate, draw back. ཚམ་ཚུམ་ཅན *tham-tshum-can* or ཚམ་མེ་ཚོམ་མེ doubtful, wavering, undecided; ཚམ་དམ a shrinking attitude; ཚམ་ཚོམ་མེད་པ साहसिक courageous, intrepid, daring.

ཚར *tshar* 1. occasion, instance; ཚར་གཅིག = ལན་གཅིག once (*Ṁṅon.*); ཚར་གཉིས twice; ཚར་གཅིག་ལ = སྐྲིབ་གཅིག་ལ *ṣrib-gcig-la* in one moment. 2. rosary, a garland.

ཚར་བ *tshar-wa* = རྫོགས་པ or ལས་གྲུབ་པ (*Ṁṅon.*) to fulfil, to finish; as sbst. = fulfilment, accomplishment, doing a work completely; ཚར་ཕྱིན = ངེས་བྱུང་ to have done a thing thoroughly, to go to the furthest limit; ཚར་ཚར *tshar-tshar* = རྫོགས་རྫོགས་བར་དུ to the stage of completion; ཚར་ཁད *tshar-khad* = རྫོགས་ལ་ཁད (*Ṁṅon.*). ཚར་ཞིན *tshar-zin* समाप्त finish, completion.

ཚར་གཅོད་པ *tshar-gcod-pa* to annihilate, to completely destroy, to put an end to: མར་རྩོལ་ཚར་གཅོད་མ་བྱེད་པ not putting an end to controversy (*Ḥbrom. 39*).

ཚར་བོང་ *tshar-boṅ* n. of an officinal plant: གྲེ་བའི་ཚ་བ་གློ་ནད་སེལ cures disease of the gullet or lungs.

ཚལ *tshal* वन, वाटिका grove, a garden, park; ནགས་ཚལ id.; མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཚལ flower-garden; ཚལ་ཡང་རྩ herb-garden. སྐྱིད་མོས་ཚལ *skyid-mos tshal* pleasure-grove; ཚལ་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *tshal*

ñe-wahi rin-po-che is the ideal of a garden the possession of which gives to a *Cakravartti Rāja* many peculiar advantages, in consequence of which it is called, fig. उपवन; བཻཌཱུར་ཡའི་ཚལ *Vai-duryahi tshal* the grove where lapislazuli is found in abundance, ཤིང་ཏ་ལ་པ་ཏིན་ཏུ་ཀའི་ཚལ thickets of the tree called *tala patintu-ka*; ཙ་ཏྲེས་པའི་ཚལ, ཙ་ཏན་དཔའི་ཚལ and ཁ་ཟླུག་གི་ཚལ are said to exist in the abodes of the four guardian kings *i.e.*, the *Catur Mahārāj Kayikā deva* (*K.* n. of *d.* ཞ, *71*). ཚལ་ཆོས་ལུང་རྫོང་ *Tshal chos-luñ rdsoñ* a fort in the district of Tshal situated to the west of Lhasa (*Rtsii.*).

ཚལ་པ *tshal-pa* 1. a native of Tshal 2.=དུམ་བུ a piece, chip, splinter; a patch. ཚལ་བ *tshal-wa* pieces: རི་རབ་ཚལ་བར་ག-ཤགས་ནས having torn mount Sumeru into pieces (*A. 17.*); རས་ཚལ་པ a piece of rag; ཚལ་བ་བརྒྱར་གས it was torn in a hundred pieces. ཚལ་བུ *tshal-bu* small chip, a bunch of flowers, a lock of hair (*Jä.*).

ཚལ་བོག་པ *tshal-bog-pa*=དྲོ་བཏབ་པ *dro-btab-pa* to make a morning-halt on a journey for taking a meal.

ཚལ་མ *tshal-ma* vulg. for དྲོ་ཟས *dro-zas* breakfast: ཚལ་མ་ཟ་བ to eat break-fast, ཚལ་མ་ཟ་བ་རྣམས breakfast companions. ཚལ་མའི་ལམ *shal-mahi-lam* or ཚལ་ལམ or ཚ་ལམ half-a-day's journey, as Tibetans generally travel till midday as one morning's journey.

ཚལ་སེ *Tshal-se* n. of a village in the district of *Stod-luñ mtshur-phu* (*Rtsii.*).

ཚས *tshas* 1. used in *W.* for ཚལ a garden; ཚས་ཞིང garden-bed, ཚས་མཁན gardener. 2. of a woman in child birth (*Jä.*).

ཚི་གུ *tshi-gu* or ཚིག་གུ=ཚི་གུ बीज the kernel or nut contained in a stone-fruit; ཁམ་བུའི་ཚི་གུ the stone of an apricot; ཚི་ཅན *tshi-can* stone-fruit.

ཚི་བ *tshi-wa* in *C.*, filth, viscous sticky matter, esp. clammy dirt, *e.g.*, in the wool of sheep; ཚི་དམ་པོ solid dirt; ཚི་བ་ཅན sticky, clammy, filthy.

ཚིག *tshig* वाणी, वाक् 1. a word; a remark, a speech: འདྲི་བའི་ཚིག an interrogative word; ཚིག་སྦྱིག་པ to connect or arrange words; the order in which words are to be placed; ད་ལྟར་གྱི་ཚིག the present tense; ཚིག་ལ་མཁས་པ skilful in selecting words (*Cs.*); བདེན་ཚིག truth, བརྫུན་ཚིག falsehood, ཚིག་གི་མཚོན་ཆ *tshig-gi mtshon-cha* words which hit at the heart, *i.e.*, which give pain or offence (*Rtsii. 7*). ཚིག་གྲོགས *tshig-grogs* an auxilary word, a helping word; ཚིག་རྒྱན *tshig-rgyan* खलु word used to emphasize. Acc. to Buddhists words are of seven kinds:—(1) རྒྱུའི་ཚིག, हेतु वाक्य; (2) འབྲས་བུའི་ཚིག, (3) རྒྱུ་དང་འབྲས་བུའི་ཚིག; (4) དཔེའི་ཚིག उपमा; (5) སྨྲ་བའི་མི་རིགས་པའི་ཚིག; (6) སྐྱེ་ག་རྟེན་ཀུན་རྫོབ་བའི་ཚིག; (7) མིང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཚིག (*K. my.* ཁ, *345*). ཚིག་ཀྱལ་བ་སྤོང་བ *tshig kyal-wa spoñ-wa* सम्भिन्नप्रलापविरति abstinence from speaking unconnected or irrelevant expressions; ཚིག་ཁ་སྐོང་བ *tshig-kha skoñ-wa* उपसंख्यान [a further enumeration]*S.*; ཚིག་འཁྲུན་ཆོད་པ *tshig-hkhrun chod-pa*=ཚིག་ཐག་ཆོད་པ to speak definitely, to give definite orders; ཚིག་གི་མཇུག *tshig-gi mjug* वाक्यशेष the last word, the conclusion of an expresion; ཚིག་གི་གཏང་རག *tshig-gi gtañ-rag* धन्यवाद thanksgiving words of thanks; ཚིག་གི་བདག *tshig-gi bday* one who is skilful in speaking, a speaker, an orator; ཚིག་གི་ཕྲད *tshig-gi phrad* निपात [accidental occurrence; a grammatical term for adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions]*S.* ཚིག་ངན *tshig-ñan* भर्त्सना rebuke, unpleasant words or expression. ཚིག་ངན་སྨྲ་བ to insult, abuse; ཚིག་ངན་སྨྲ་བས་གཉེན་དང་འཁོན speaking unpleasant words produces

quarrels with friends; foolish speech; ཚིག་འཆལ, ཚིག་འཆལ་སྨྲ་བས་ཀུན་གྱིས་འཛུ lightly speaking brings on scoffing, makes one ridiculous. ཚིག་འཇམ་ལྡན *tshig-hjam-ldan* as met.=a parrot (*Mñon.*). ཚིག་ལྡབ *tshig-ldab* redundancy; one who repeats the same word or expression twice over or more (*Mñon.*). ཚིག་སྡུད་པ *tshig-sdud-pa* समास combination of words, compound word. ཚིག་བླ་དྭགས *tshig bla-dbags* अधिवचन [denomination]*S.* ཚིག་འབྲུ་སྦྱོར་བ *tshig-hbru sbyor-wa* पदव्यञ्जन, सुव्यञ्जन to put together letters and syllables: ཚིག་འབྲུ་བཟང་པོ *tshig-hbru bzañ-po.* ཚིག་མཚམས་ལ་སྦྱར *tshig-mtshams-la sbyar* अवग्रहपद [the syllable after which the separated part of a compound word occurs]*S.* ཚིག་རྫུན *tshig-rdsun* untruth, falsehood, lie: ཚིག་རྫུན་སྨྲ་བས་དོན་མི་འགྲུབ by speaking untruth one's object is not gained, it is lost. ཚིག་གཞི *tshig-gshi* basis of a word, expression or speech. ཚིག་གཞི *tshig-gshi* also=ཚིག་གི་རྩེན or རྩ་བ the chief items or articles in a treaty or agreement or document (*Rtsii.*). ཚིག་ཟུར་གཉིས་སུ་སྦྱར *tshig-zur gñis-su-sbyar* श्लेषार्थ [a secondary sense hidden in the obvious one]*S.*

ཚིག་ཉམས *tshig-ñams*=ལྐུག་པ *lkug-pa* a dumb mute person; one who cannot express himself well (*Mñon.*).

ཚིག་རྟབས *tshig-rtabs* निरस्त [refuted, disallowed]*S.*

ཚིག་ཐ་དད *tshig-tha-dad* उत्तर [answer]*S.*

ཚིག་དོར་བ *tshig-dor-wa*=མི་གཙང་བ अश्लील indecent language.

ཚིག་མདའི་མགོན་པོ *tshig-mdahi mgon-po* an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*).

ཚིག་རྡེག *tshig-rdeg* as met.=གར་མཁན་མ *gar-mkhan-ma* a dancing girl (*Mñon.*).

ཚིག་ལྡན *tshig-ldan* 1. an epithet of Vrhaspati the teacher of gods (*Mñon.*). 2. one who is skilful in speaking.

ཚིག་རྩུབ *tshig-rtsub* पारुष्य harsh words, rude or rough language, unpleasant expression: ཚིག་རྩུབ་སྨྲ་བས་དགྲ་བོ་འགུགས by speaking a rough word (one) invites enmity. ཚིག་རྩུབ་སྨྲ་བ་སྤོང་བ *tshig-rtsub smra-wa spoñ-wa* पारुष्यात् प्रतिविरति abstinence from using rude or rough expressions (*M. V.*).

† ཚིག་ཀུ = ཚིག a stone or kernel of a fruit.

ཚིག་པ *tshig-pa* 1. to burn, to give intolerable pain. ཇི་ལྟར་འཚོད་པས་ཚིག་པ་ཡང་། མེ་ཡིས་ཀྱང་ནི་གདུང་བར་བྱ (*K. g.* ཀ, *369*). 2. subst. anger, wrath, rage. ཚིག་པོ *tshig-po* adj. burnt, overbaked; ཤ་བག་ལེབ་སོགས་ཚིག་པ burning of meat, bread, etc. ཚིག་མར butter added to anything that is being roasted that it may not be singed (*Rtsii.*).

ཚིག་མ *tshig-ma* a sinew, tissue.

ཚིགས *tshigs* 1. sometimes རུས་ཚིགས ग्रन्थि a joint, knuckle; tissue or muscle between two joints; ཚིགས་ཟུག pain in the joints; ཚིགས་འབུད་པ to put out of joint, to dislocate, to sprain; ཚིགས་འཛུག་པ to reduce a dislocated joint; ཚིགས་ཁེབས *tshigs-khebs* ornament worn above the wrist or elbow, also finger ring. སོག་ཚིགས knot of a stalk of corn or straw; སྨྱུག་ཚིག *smyug-tshig* knot of a cane (*Cs.*). 2. anything that connects, a joining, junction, link; also interlude: དུས་ཚིགས or ཚིགས་སྐབས that which joins times of occupation, *i.e.*, a holiday; རྒྱུ་ཚིགས་འབྲས་བུ conjunction of cause and effect; ཚིགས་ལྡན་པ reasonable, logical; ཚིགས་ལྡན་མ an intellectual reasonable woman. 3. metrical division, or rather, metrical connection, train of verses; and

hence, simply, a verse: ཚིགས་བཅད་པ *tshigs bcad-pa* to compose verses; ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་པ་བརྒྱ་པ *tshigs-su bcad-pa brgya-pa* पद्यशतक; a poem of one hundred *Çloka* by *Ācarya* Vararuchi (*Tan. d.* ཀྱི, *180*); ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་པའི་མཚོད་ཅེས་བྱ་བའི་ལེགས་བ་བཤད n. of poem by *Ācārya* Sūryagupta (*Tan. d.* ཀྱི, *180*); ཚིགས་སུ་སྦྱར་བ *tshig-su sbyar-wa* to compile verse.

ཚིགས་སྦྱོད *tshigs-sbyod* पञ्चक [a Brahman]*S.*

ཚིགས་མ *tshigs-ma* किट्ट sediment, residue, dregs, husks, chaff.

ཚིགས་བཟུང་བ *tshigs-bzuń-wa* the ceremony of *Bdun-tshigs bzuń-wa* at the forty-ninth day of a person's death.

ཚིགས་རོ *tshigs-ro*=ཚིགས་མ *tshigs-ma* (*Jä.*).

ཚིང་ག *tshiń-ga* (སྨན) किङ्कणी n. of a medicinal drug.

ཚིན *Tshin*=China (*Grub.* ཞ, *1*).

ཚིམ་པ་མེད *tshim-pa-med*=དཔའ་བོ hero, champion (*Mńon.*).

ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa* तर्पण, सन्तोष to be contented, satisfied, satiated, consoled; also, as adj. frq.: ཡིད་ཚིམ་པར་གྱུར he was satisfied, བུ་མོ་ལ with the girl; ཚིམ་པར་བྱེད་པ to satisfy, ཚིམ་པའི་ངག་འཇམ་པོ the soothing speech which appeases. ཚིམ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *tshim-byed-skyes* चन्द्रमसायन [the lunar motion]*S.* ཚིམ་བྱེད་མ *tshim-byed-ma* a name of the lunar mansion Puṣyā (*Mńon.*) acc. to some=སེང་གེ the lion of the zodiacal sign.

ཚིམ་བྱེད་དམར *tshim-byed-dmar*=གུར་གུམ saffron (*Mńon.*).

ཚིམ་མེད *tshim-med*=དང་ག་བདེ་བ or གྲོད་ཆེ (*Mńon.*).

ཚིར *tshir* in order, course, succession, in turn.

ཚིར་བ *tshir-wa* v. འཚིར་བ.

ཚིལ *tshil*=ཞག or སྣུམ་ཞག fat (not melted) ཚིལ་བུ id.; ལུག་ཚིལ mutton-fat, ཕག་ཚིལ pork-fat, bacon; ཁོག་ཚིལ, གྲོད་ཚིལ suet, lard; སྨི་ཚིལ bacon-fat; སྦྲ་ཚིལ wax (*Jä.*) ཚིལ་ཁུ *tshil-khu* liquid fat, melted fat (*Pth.*); ཚིལ་གོང *tshil-goń* ग्रीवमेद, the fat of the breast; ཚིལ་ཅན *tshil-can* or ཚིལ་ལྡན fatty, fat. ཚིལ་ཆེན *tshil-chen* human fat (*Sman*); ཚིལ་མེད *tshil-med* lean; ཚིལ་མར *tshil-mar* melted fat or lard (*Rtsii.*); ཚིལ་རོ *tshil-ro* remains of lard after melting.

ཚིས *tshis* 1. acc. *Jä.*: prob. secondary form of *rtsis*. 2.=སོ་ནམ་གྱི་ལས *so-nam-gyi las* work of husbandry. 3. ཚིས་སུ *tshis-su*=གྲོགས་སུ *grogs-su* in friendship: ཐམས་ཅད་ནས་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཚིས་སུ་ཅི་འགྲོ་བྱེད (*A. 133*).

ཚུ *tshu*, as *Jä.* remarks, the contrary of ཕ *pha*, a root signifying hitherward, on this side; ཚུ་ཁ *tshu-kha* this side (prob. for ཚུར་ཁ *tshur-kha*); ཚུ་བི *tshu-bi* one of this side, ཕ་བི *pha-bi* one of the other side (*Cs.*); ཚུ་རོལ *tshu-rol*=ཚུན་ཆད this side (opp. to ཕ་རོལ *pha-rol*); ཚུ་རོལ་ན *tshu-rol-na* adv. on this side, postp. with genit. ཚུ་རོལ་དུ this way, to this place; ཚུ་རོལ་ནས *tshu-rol-nas* from this side; ཚུ་རོལ་པ *tshu-rol pa* one on this side, one belonging to this (our) party; ཚུ་རོལ་བགྲོད walks on this side or this way.

ཚུཧུ *tshuhu* [prob. Chinese, for the Tibetan སྐྱུ་རུ *skyu-ru*, acc. to some=vinegar, acc. to others: a pulpy product prepared from various kinds of fruits mixed with vinegar, sugar, and spices, and having been left to ferment is used as a condiment] *Jä.*

ཚུག་ས *tshug-sa*, v. next para.

ཚུགས *tshugs*=སྟང་བ व्यूह, the shape or form of an image or statue, constructive form: སྐུ་ཡི་ཚུགས་ལེགས་པ *sku-yi tshugs legs-pa* (*Jig. 13*) the appearance or form of his person (or of an image) is good; ཚུགས་པ་མེད अव्यूह ill proportioned, ugly.

ཚུགས་པ *tshugs-pa* 1.=ས་འཛིན་པ stage or station; རྒྱ་ཚུགས Chinese mail stage; ཚུགས་ཁང་ or ཚུགས caravansary, or merely a level open place near a village, where travellers may encamp, or where public business is transacted. 2. vb. to do one harm, to hurt, to inflict, mostly with a negative: བར་ཆད་མ་ཚུགས་པར *bar-chad ma-tshugs-par* without having hurt me (*Mil.*); ང་ལ་མེ་དང་ནད་ཀྱིས་མི་ཚུགས་པ fire, disease, etc. can do me no harm (*Jä.*).

ཚུད་པ *tshud-pa* 1.=འཚུད་པ: ཕྱིན་རིང་དུ་ལམ་དུ་ཚུད་པར་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ (*A. 126*). 2. to dig; ཚུད་མོ་མཁན *tshud-mo-mkhan*=རྐོས་མཁན *rkos mkhan* a digger, excavator.

ཚུན *tshun*=ཚུ or ཚུར here, on this side: ས་མཚམས་ཚུན་ལ this side of the boundary. When with ཆད or ཅད or with ལ signifies: within, by, up to, so far as; post. c. accus.: རབས་བདུན་ཚུན་ཆད within seven generations; སང་གི་ཉི་མ་ཕྱེད་ཚུན་ལ by noon of to-morrow (*Glr.*); བུ་དང་བུ་མོ་ཚུན་ཆད including the children, not even the children being excluded (*Jä.*).

ཚུབ་མ *tshub-ma* or འཚུབ་མ *htshub-ma* a storm: ཁ་ཚུབ a snow-storm; བུ་ཚུབ gust of wind, ལྷ་འདྲེའི་བུ་ཚུབ *lha hdrehi bu-tshub* whirl-wind; fig. ཕྲག་དོག་གི་ཚུབ་མ a violent fit of envy; སེམས་ཚུབ trouble of mind (*Cs.*); ཚུབ་ཆེབ *tshub-cheb*=རླུང་ཚུབ *rlun-tshub* a gale, hurricane: རྒྱ་རྗེ་དཔོན་གཡོག་བྱེད་རྫོངས་ན་ཚུར་ཚུབ་མང་ཆེ་བྱུང་ (*A. 95*).

ཚུར *tshur* hither, to this place, hitherward (opp. to ཕར *phar* thither), ཚུར་ཤོག *tshur-çog* come hither, come here! ཚུར་འོང་བ *tshur-hon-wa* to return home (*Pth.*), ཚུར་ལ་ཉོན *tshur-la non* listen here, to this (*Jä.*) ཚུར་ཀ *tshur-ka* or ཚུར་ཁ on this side, this side of the river-bank, declivity, etc.; ཚུར་ལོག་ས a returning, ཚུར་ཕྱོགས this direction.

ཚུར་རྒོལ *tshur-rgol* plaintiff (*Yig. 16*).

ཚུར་མོ *tshur-mo* or མཚུར་མོ *mtshur-mo* रञ्जन, paint, pigment: ནག་ཚུར black-pigment; a mineral found for instance in Nubra used for dying black; སེར་ཚུར yellow-pigment, དམར་ཚུར red-paint.

ཚུལ *tshul* शील, आकार 1. method, manner, fashion, way of doing anything: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་གང་ཡང་ཚུལ་དུ་འདོད་ཡོང་ in whichever way you may desire; ཁྱེས་གང་བཅོལ་རྣམས་གོ་ཆོད་བྱུང་བའི་ཚུལ་དུ་ངན་པ་མོབ་དགོས་ he shall be rewarded according to the manner in which he has fulfilled those duties which were entrusted to him; སྐད་ཆ་མཐོན་པོ་ཟེར་ཚུལ་ཡོད this way of speaking is high flown speech; ཚུལ་བཅོས་པ to put on a manner, to assume a style, also=to mimic; ཚུལ་བཅོས་མཁན *tshul-bcos-mkhan* a hypocrite, mimicker. ཚུལ་མ *tshul-ma*=བཙུན་མོ *btsun-mo* a nun, བཙུན་མོ་དང་ཚུལ་མ a nun who is of good character (*J. Zan.*). གནས་ཚུལ *gnas-tshul* and སྣང་ཚུལ *snan-tshul* being and appearing, philosophical terms for reality and semblance; གཏོང་ཚུལ *gton-tshul* the way of giving, *i.e.*, a certain quantity given, a dose; ཚུལ་དེ་ཁོ་ནས *tshul de-kho-nas* by that very same way of proceeding; hence ཚུལ་གྱིས *tshul-gyis*=in consequence of, by means of; སྣང་སྨྲས་པའི་ཚུལ *snan smras-pahi tshul* the character of his last speech (*Dzl.*); རྒྱ་བོད་ཀྱི་འབྲེལ་ཚུལ *rgya-bod-kyi hbrel-tshul* the mode of intercourse,

relations, between Tibet and China (*Glr.*); ཕྱག་གི་ཚུལ་དུ *phyag-gi tshul-du* in a way as if he were saluting (*Mil.*); ཕུས་ཕུས་ཀྱི་ཚུལ་དུ་བྱེད་པ to make gestures of reverence; གླང་ཆེན་གྱི་ཚུལ་གྱིས *glañ-chen-gyi tshul-gyis* (Buddha came down) in the shape of an elephant (*Glr.*); དད་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས *dad-pahi tshul-gyis* because of faith (*Pth.*). 2. way of acting, conduct, duty, course of life: སྔ་མའི་ཚུལ *sña-mahi tshul* your former conduct (*Mil.*); དེ་སྐྱབུའི་དགེ་བའི་ཚུལ་དེ་ཐོས་ནས hearing such an example of virtue related (*Jä.*). Also = proper way, right method: ཚུལ་དང་མཐུན་པ *tshul-dañ mthun-pa* orderly, regular; བརྒྱ་ལ་ཚུལ་མཐུན་རེ་ཙམ་འབྱུང་ན if but once in a hundred cases something sensible is uttered; ཚུལ་མེད irregular, unjust; ཚུལ་ལས་ཉམས *tshul-las-ñams* growing remiss in one's conduct. 3. species, kind: ནད་ཚུལ *nad-tshul* species or kind of disease; ཟས་ཚུལ *zas-tshul* species of food (*Jä.*). 4. joined to the root of a verb in W = when: མཐོང་ཚུལ *mthoñ-tshul* when or as he saw.

ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *tshul-khrims* शील, वृत्त religious or moral behaviour; moral law; regular duties, monastic vow, moral observances: ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་དྲི་ངད་དང་ལྡན་པ *tshul-khrims-kyi dri-ñad-dañ ldan-pa* one possessed of high and pure moral conduct; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཅན bound by monastic or moral vows (*Sch.*); ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *tshul-khrims-kyi pha rol-tu phyin-pa* शील पारमिता the highest moral purity (v. ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་དྲུག); ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ *tshul-khrims-kyi phuñ-po* शीलस्कन्ध aggregate of moral laws; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་བསླབ་པ *tshul-khrims-kyi bslab-pa* अधिशीलम् one of the three kinds of བསླབ་པ (*M. V.*) [higher morality]*S.*; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་འཆལ་བ *tshul-khrims hchal-wa* दुःशील immorality; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་འཇིག་པ *tshul-khrims hjig-pa* to break one's vows or moral purity; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཉམས་པ *tshul-khrims ñams-pı* शीलविपन्न one who is immoral; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་གཏེར *tshul-khrims-gter* an epithet of Buddha (*Mñon.*); ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ལས་བྱུང་ *tshul-hhrims las-byuñ* शीलमय [of good moral disposition]*S.*; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་བྱ་བའི་དངོས་པོ *tshul-khrims las byuñ-wahi bya-wahi dños-po* शीलमयपुण्यक्रियावस्तु virtuous action relating to morality; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་སྲུང་བ *tshul-khrims sruñ-wa* to keep vows, to guard one's conduct.

Syn. ཚངས་སྤྱོད *tshañ-spyod*; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད *thañs-par-spyod*; གཙང་བར་སྤྱོད *gtsañ-war-spyod*; ལེགས་པར་སྤྱོད *legs-par-spyod*; སྡོམ་པ *sdom-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཚུལ་མིན་སྨྲ་བའི་ཚིག the words of an unscrupulous man, expressions or assurances of a dishonest insincere man (*Mñon.*).

ཚུལ་བཞིན་པ *tshul-bshin-pa* 1. adv. ཚུལ་བཞིན་དུ *tshul-bshin-du* mannerly. 2. दाम्भिक one who assumes fine airs, shows himself as if very great or high. ཚུལ་བཞིན་མིན *tshul-bshin-min* irregular, improper.

ཚེ I: *tshe* 1. sbst. time, in a gen. sense, but rarely heard in colloq. ཕྱིན་པའི་ཚེ *phyin-pahi tshe* at the time of starting. Hence ཚེ is often used in mod. lit. as = when: ཡོད་པའི་ཚེ *yod-pahi-tshe* when it is, when it was; གང་གི་ཚེ *gañ-gi-tshe* at which time, when, དེའི་ཚེ *dehi-tshe* at that time, then; definite time is rendered by དུས *dus* not by ཚེ.

ཚེ II: आयुः life, but chiefly in an abstract sense, སྲོག *srog* being the proper term for physical life; nevertheless we find ཚེ་རིང long life, ཚེ་འདི *tshe-hdi* this, the present life, ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ *tshe-phyi-ma* a future period of life; ངའི་ཚེ་ལ་བར་ཆད་འོང་ my life is in danger. མཐའ་མེད་པའི་ཚེ is the proper term by which to render: "eternal life."

འདི་ཕྱི abbr. of ཚེ་འདི and ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ. ཚེ་སྔ་མ *tshe-ṣña-ma* an earlier period of existence, a former life relative to the transmigration of souls (*Jä.*).

ཚེ་སྐབས *tshe-ṣkabṣ* समय; v. སྐབས *ṣkabṣ*.

ཚེ་གཅིག་ལུས་གཉིས *tshe-gcig luṣ-gñiṣ* a worm which is used as a curative in plague: གཉན་ནད་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད *gñan-naḏ ḫjomṣ-paṟ-byeḏ*.

ཚེ་མཆོག་གླིང་ *Tshe-m̱chog-gliñ* n. of a palace with a monastery and park situated on the southern bank of the river Kyi-chu near Lhasa, the residence of one of the four incarnate lamas of Lhasa (*S. Kar. 180*).

ཚེ་གཉིས་པ *tshe-gñiṣ-pa* of an amphibious nature (*Cs.*)

ཚེ་ལྟོགས *tshe-ḻtogs* a poor starving vagrant, beggar *W.* (*Jä.*)

ཚེ་མཐའི་མདོ *tshe-m̱thaḫi-m̱do* n. of a *Sûtra* in which the length of life in the six states of existence is explained (*K. d.* ཕ, *218*). ཚེ་འཕོ་བ་ཅི་ལྟར་འགྱུར་བ་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ (*K. d.* ཕ, *228*) *Sûtra* on the transmigration of the soul, etc.

ཚེ་དང་ཡེ་ཤེས *tshe-dañ ye-çes* आयुर्ज्ञान longevity and spiritual knowledge.

ཚེ་མདངས *tshe-m̱dañṣ* = བྱད་མདངས *byaḏ-m̱dañṣ* healthy appearance, fresh complexion.

ཚེ་མདོ་ཚེ་གཟུངས *tshe-m̱do tshe-gzuñṣ* the *dhâraṇi* for longevity (*K. g.* པ, *200*).

ཚེ་འདའ *tshe-gdaḫ* as met. = death (*M̱ñon.*).

ཚེ་ལྡན *tshe-ḻdan*, or ཚེ་དང་ལྡན་པ *tshe-dañ ḻdan-pa* 1. आयुष्मान्, आयस्मा an address of veneration such as venerable, his holiness; a general title of address for monks who observe the rules of *Vinaya* as well as for ***Bodhisattvas, Arhats***, etc. Applicable to living men and used in writings; the title for dead persons being ཚེ་ལས་འདས་པ *tshe-laṣ ḫdaṣ-pa*. 2. कायस्थकारि, जैवातृक a plant.

ཚེ་པད *tshe-paḏ* the shrub *Ephedra saxatilis*, with red berries which are said to be roasted and pulverized to give greater pungency to snuff (*Jä.*).

ཚེ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ *tshe ḏpag-tu meḏ-pa* अपरिमितायुः eternal life, immortality.

ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ *tshe-phyi-ma* सम्पराय, आयत्याम् next or after life.

ཚེ་འཕག་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Tshe-ḫphag lha-khañ* n. of a temple in the court-yard of the great Ramochhe shrine in Lhasa.

ཚེ་འཕེལ་རྫས *tshe-ḫphel-ṟdsaṣ* = དུར་བ་རྩ *dur-wa-ṟtsa* the *Kuça* grass (*M̱ñon.*).

ཚེ་འཕོ *tshe-ḫpho* death (*M̱ñon.*). ཚེ་འཕོས་པ *tshe-ḫphoṣ-pa* च्यवतार transmigration.

ཚེ་དབང་ *tshe-ḏwañ* a *Sa-ḇdag* monster.

ཚེ་ཚད *tshe-tshaḏ* duration of life (*Jä.*).

ཚེ་ཚེ *tshe-tshe* = ར *ra* a goat (*M̱ñon.*).

ཚེ་མཛད *tshe-m̱dsaḏ* (*Vai. kar.*) an appendage of certain gods made like a plate with fruit.

ཚེ་རབས जाति *tshe-rabṣ* duration of each rebirth: ཚེ་རབས་ཀྱི་བླ་མ *tshe-rabṣ-kyi ḇla-ma* a lama always reborn as a lama. ཚེ་རབས་བརྗེ་བ *tshe-rabṣ ḇrje-wa* = ཚེ་འཕོ་བ जातिपरिवर्त्त transmigration. ཚེ་རབས་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ सर्व्वज्ञाभिमुख प्रवृत्त one of the 18 unmixed attributes of a Bodhisattva (*M. V.*).

ཚེ་རིང་ *tshe-riñ* or ཚེ་རིང་བ *tshe-riñ-wa* 1. long life: ཚེ་རིང་བའི་རྒྱུ་ནི་གཉིས་ཏེ *tshe-riñ-waḫi ṟgyu-ni-gñiṣ-te* the causes of longevity are two (abstinence from taking life and giving food and drink abundantly to all about one's self). རྒྱལ་བ་དང་ཚེ་རིང་བར་ཤོག་ཅིག victory and long life be to you! 2. common as a personal name.

ཚེའི་རིག་བྱེད་ *tshehi rig-byed* आयुर्वेद the science of preserving and prolonging life; ཚེ་ཡི་རིག་བྱེད་པ་ *tshe-yi rig-byed-pa* a physician.

ཚེ་རེ་ *tshe-re* 1. each life; ཚེ་རེ་ལ་ *tshe-re-la* in each life or period of existence. 2. = ཚེར་ཀ་ *tsher-ka*.

ཚེ་ལོ་ *tshe-lo* the period of existence, or of human life particularly. Also = a year.

ཚེག། *tsheg* 1. the point separating syllables, also ནག་ཚེག་ *nag-tsheg*. ང་ཡིག་མ་གཏོགས་ཡིག་ཤད་བར། ཚེག་མེད་དེ་སོགས་ཤིན་ཏུ་འབད་ it should be particularly noted that the syllabic dot is not used between a letter and the stop called ཤད་ except in the case of the letter ང་ *ña* (*Sum-rtag*). 2. crack, short sharp sound, snapping noise: ཚེག་རྒྱངས་ *tsheg-rgyañs* or ཚེག་སྒྲ་ *tsheg-sgra* a distant sound such as that of fire burning wood: ཇོ་བོ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ནས་ཚེག་རྒྱངས་དང་ཅུར་སྒྲ་ from the direction where the lord resided a distant and cracking sound arose (*A. 7*). ཚེག་ཚོམ་ *tsheg-tshom* the sound made by mice: སྡོན་མེད་པའི་ཚེག་ཚོམ་དང་ཙོ་ཙོའི་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ (*Rdsa. 9*).

ཚེགས་ *tshegs* or ཚེགས་པ་ *tshegs-pa* कष्ट, कृच्छ्र trouble, toil, difficulty; དཀའ་ཚེགས་ *dkah-tshegs* id.; དཀའ་ལས་མེད་པ་ without trouble. རྐང་ཚེགས་ཆེ་ *rkañ-thegs-che* much clattering of feet ཕྲན་ཚེགས་ *phran-tshegs* little troubles or difficulties. ཚེགས་མེད་ *tshegs-med* अकृच्छ्रेण without trouble: ཇོ་བོས་ཚེགས་མེད་པར་ཚར་བཅད་ the lord finished it without difficulty (*A. 33*); ཚེགས་མེད་དུ་ཤེས་ knew without difficulty, learnt easily (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *3*).

ཚེགས་ཀྱིས་ *tshegs-kyis* = འཕྲལ་ལ་ or མྱུར་དུ་ *myur-du* quickly, soon; ཚེགས་ཀྱིས་བསྒྲུབ་ speedily executed (*Situ. 46*).

ཚེང་བར་བྱེད་པ་ *tsheñ-par-byed-pa* ह्रयति [to be bent or turned away]*S.*

ཚེམ་ *tshem* a piece of sewing; ཚེམ་པོ་ *tshem-po* or ཚེམ་པ་ *tshem-pa* a tailor; ཚེམ་པོ་འགྲོལ་ *tshem-po-hgrol* the seam opens, comes loose; ཚེམ་མེད་ *tshem-med* without a seam; ཚེམ་བུ་ *tshem-bu* any sewing, what has been stitched, quilted; ཚེམ་བུ་མཁན་ *tshem-bu-mkhan* = གོས་བཟོ་བ་ a milliner or dressmaker (*Mñon.*); ཚེམ་བུ་བ་ *tshem-bu-pa* a tailor. ཚེམ་ཚེམ་ *tshem-tshem* पट्टिकासन्नाह a patched cloth.

ཚེམས་ *tshems* दंष्ट्र, यम 1. resp. of སོ་ *so* a tooth. 2. = ལྷག་མ་ remainder, addition.

ཚེམས་པ་ *tshems-pa* 1. anything sewn. 2. to have the disadvantage, to come off a loser, not receiving a fair share (*Jä.*). ཚེམས་མེད་ *tshems-med* in Tsang: nothing left, without a remainder: ཚེམས་མེད་ཡིག་ཆ་བཞིན་གཏོང་དགོས་ should send (the letter) as per draft without any omission (*Rtsii.*). ཚེམས་ལུས་ *tshems-lus* = ལྷག་མ་ལུས་པ་ without remainder; ཚེམས་ལུས་མེད་ *tshems-lus-med* nothing left.

ཚེར་ *tsher* 1. ཤུག་ཚེར་ *çug-tsher*. 2. = ཚར་ a separate time; ཚེར་ཚེར་ prob. many times, repeatedly (*Jä.*).

ཚེར་ཀ། *tsher-ka* also ཚེ་རེ་ or ཚེ་རེ་ sorrow, grief, pain, application (*Jä.*).

ཚེར་མ་ *tsher-ma* कण्टक 1. a thorn, prickle, brier: ཚེར་ཟུག་སོང་ I have run a thorn into (my hand, foot); ཚེར་མ་འདོན་པ་ to pull out a thorn; ཉ་ཚེར་ a fish-bone. 2. any thorn-bush, bramble, etc. ཚེར་དཀར་ *tsher-dkar* or ཚེར་སྔར་ buckthorn, *Hippophaæ rhamnoides* (*Jä.*); ཚེར་ཐགས་ *tsher-thags* thorn-hedge.

ཚེར་མ་སྐྱེས་ *tsher-ma-skyes* पनस jack fruit.

ཚེར་མ་གདོན་པའི་གདོན་ *tsher-ma gdon-pahi gdon* is a frightful and evil spirit (*Mñg. ch. 77*).

ཚེར་མའི་ཚང་ *tsher-maẖi tshaṅ* or ཚེར་མའི་ཚང་ཙན 1. also ཚིགས་མང་ *tshigs-maṅ* n. of a thorny plant. 2 = བྱ་རོག a crow, the bird of which the nest is made of thorns (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཚེར་ཚེར་མ *tsher-tsher-ma* n. of a kind of bee, also of a fly (*Ṟtsii.*).

ཚེར་ལུམ *tsher-lum* yellow raspberry in *Sikk.* (*Jä.*).

ཚེས *tsheṣ* तिथि, चन्द्र 1. day of the month or date, always indicated by the cardinal number, as in ཚེས་གཅིག etc., or by placing a numeral below the word ཚེས. ཚེས་བཅུ་མཆོད་པ religious service on the 10th day; ཚེས་བཅུའི་འཆམ་ཡིག programme of the religious dances performed on that occasion; ཕྱག་བྲིས་ཚེས་གསུམ་ལ་ཕུལ letter sent or written on the 3rd date; ཚེས་དགེ་བ *tsheṣ dge-wa* = ཚེ་བཟང་པོ *tshe ḇzaṅ-po* auspicious day: གཟིགས་རྟེན་ལྷ་རེག་བཅས་ཚེས་དགེ་བར་ཕུལ presented on an auspicious date with a silk scarf for acceptance (*Yig. k. 16*). ཚེས་གཅིག *tsheṣ-gcig*, प्रतिपद् the day after the new moon, which is always the first day of a new month; ཟླ་མཐོང་ *zla-m̱thoṅ*, ཟླ་གཞོན་ནུ *zla-gshon-nu*, ཟླ་ཚེས་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་དང་པོ *zla-tsheṣ phyogṣ-kyi daṅ-po* id. (*Ṟtsi.*); ཚེས་བཅོ་ལྔ *tsheṣ ḇco-lṅa* the day of the full moon; ཚེས་བདག *tshes-ḇdag* = the moon (*M̱ṅon.*); ཚེས་བཟང་པོ *tsheṣ-ḇzaṅ-po* = ཚེས་དགེ་བ *tsheṣ-ḏge-wa*: ཚེས་བཟང་པོར་ཕུལ་བའི་བུ་ཡིག the letter that was written on an auspicious date (*Yig. k. 13*).

ཚོ *tsho* I: 1. the plural termination, chiefly of pronouns, ཁྱོད་རང་ཚོ you, you all, ངེད་ཚོ we, ཁོང་ཚོ they, འདི་ཚོ these; also is affixed to numerals: འབུམ་ཚོ *ḫbum-tsho* 100,000. Is occasionally affixed to nouns: གྲོང་མི་ཚོ the townsmen, ཁྱེད་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ཚོ *khyeḏ ṟnal-ḇbyor-pa tsho* ye ascetics! ཚོང་པ་ཚོ *tshong-tsho* body of merchants. 2. In Ladak ཚོ takan alone is used for: a caravan: ཚོ་ཉི་ཤག་གཉིས་གསུམ་ལ་སླེབ་ཡོང the caravan (from Yarkand) will arrive in a few days.

ཚོ II: = བཀྲག་མདངས complexion: ཞལ་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཚོ the colour of the disk of his face (*Jig. 12*).

ཚོ་བ *tsho-wa* = ལུས་རྒྱགས་པ fat, corpulent, also corpulency. Acc. to *Jä.* fat, greasy: ཚོ་འདུག་མི་འདུག or ཚུད་མ་ཚུད is it fat or not? ཚོ་ཁུ *tsho-khu* fat gravy; ཚོ་ལྡིར *tsho-ḻdir* unwieldy with fat.

ཚོགས *tshogṣ* समाज, गण 1. an assemblage, mass, group (implying, however, acc. to *Cs.* as compared with ཚོ *tsho*, a larger number of individuals not at once to be estimated): ཚོགས་སྡུ་བ *tshogṣ-ṣdu-wa* to call an assembly, འགྱེད་པ *ḫgyeḏ-pa* to dismiss it; ཚོགས་འདུ *tshogṣ-ḫdu* an assembly meets, འགྱེ *ḫgye* it dissolves; དཔུང་གི་ཚོགས *ḏpuṅ-gi-tshogṣ*, དམག་གི་ཚོགས *ḏmag-gi-tshogṣ* army frq.; ཡུལ་ཚོགས *yul-tshogṣ* village community, country-parish (*Jä.*). སྣ་ཚོགས *ṣna-tshogṣ* several or various kinds. 2. accumulation, multitude, of things; ཚོགས་གསོག་པ to accumulate merit; ཚོགས་མ་བསགས་པའི་མི a wicked, godless person; དགེ་བའི་ཚོགས accumulation of virtues: ཆོས་ཟབ་མོ་ལ་ཡིད་ཆེས་པ་ལ་ཚོགས་ དཔག་ ཏུ་ མེད་པ་ གསོགས་ དགོས to imbibe faith in the profound doctrine, the accumulation of immense merit is necessary.

ཚོགས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག *tshogṣ-hyi ḏwaṅ-phyug* गणेश्वर गणेश; v. ཚོགས་བདག.

ཚོགས་ཀྱི་གཙོ་བོ *tshogṣ-kyi g̱tso-wo* गणप्रमुख lord of the horde; the leader of a herd of elephants, leader of the assembly, president of a meeting.

ཚོགས་ཀྱི་སྲད་བུ *tshogṣ-kyi ṣraḏ-bu* = ཉ་རྒྱ *ña-ṟgya* a fishing net (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཚོགས་ཁང་ *tshogṣ-khaṅ* a shop; the hall of assembly or congregation.

ཚོགས་འཁོར་ *tshogs-hkhor* गणचक्र sacrificial offerings arranged in a circle as an oblation. In Tantrik ceremonial the term indicates the sitting together of a *Tantrik* lama and his female associate with a *maṇḍala* offering to the gods. When such a ceremony is performed *Dpaḥ-mo* (the woman) that associates with the officiating saint called *Dpaḥ-wo* is supposed to possess saintly attributes. When the man performs this ceremony alone it is called དཔའ་བོའི་རྟེན་མོ or hero's performance; in the case of the female it is called དཔའ་མོའི་རྟེན་མོ the heroine's performance. In this ceremony as well as in others of a *Tantrik* nature, a kind of mystic language called མཁའ་འགྲོ་གསང་བའི་བརྡ is used; a few technical terms of which will illustrate its nature:—ཚང་=མདའ; ཤ=བལ *ba-la*; འདུག་པ=ཨ *a*; མ=ཨཙ *a-tsa*; འགྲོ་བ=ཁེ་ཏ་རོ་ཤྲཱ་བ *khe-ṭa ro çrā-wa*; འོང་བ=ཕྲེང་བ་ན *phreñ-wa-na*; ཉམ་ཀྱུར=ནི་རུཾ་ཤུ་ཀ *ni-ruṁ çu-ka*; སྤྱལ་ལྡན=ཀ་བེ་ཛ་ར; རྡོ་པ=པདྨ་བྷུ་ཛ་ན *pad-ma bhu-dsa-na*; དྲི་ཆེན=བཞི་མཉམ *bshi-mñam*; དྲི་ཆུ=གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi*; ཁྲ་བ=ག་བུར *ga-bur*; བཤང་བ=ཤ་ཀ *ça-ka*; ཆ=བྷ་ཧ་ཀ *bha-ha-ka*; ཡན་ལག=སྒྲོ *sgro*; འཁྲུངས་པ=ཧོ *ho*; ཚགས་བྱལ=རྗེ *rje*; ཚགས་པ=དམངས་རིགས *dmañs-rigs*; ཉེན་མོ=ར *ra* also གཞོན་ནུ *gshon-nu*; མཚན་མོ=ལུག *lug* or བུ་མོ *bu-mo*; ཉི་མ་ཕྱེད *ñi-ma-phyed*=བྱ *bya*; དབང་པོ་སྦྱོར་བ *dwañ-po sbyor-wa*=ཀུན་ཏུ་རུ *kun-tu-ru*; ཟས=འབྲས *hbras*; བརླ *brla*=ཀ་ཏམ་པ *ka-tam-pa*. ཚོགས་དང་རྟེན་མོའི་དུས་སུ་རྟོད་པ་བུ་མི་དང (*K. g.* ཀ, *432*).

ཚོགས་གྲལ *tshogs-gral* 1. row of people in an assembly. 2. row of offerings.

ཚོགས་ཅན *tshogs-can* सदन, ग्रामणी, दैवज; ཚོགས་ཅན་དགའ *tshogs-can-dgah* कामकूट.

ཚོགས་ཅན་མ *tshogs-can-ma*, or ཚོགས་པའི་བུད་མེད, गणिका, कामकूटा a prostitute (*Mñon.*). ཚོགས་ཆེན་མ *tshogs-chen-ma* id. (*Dag. 8*).

ཚོགས་མཆོད *tshogs-mchod* विधिवत् आराधना prescribed religious ceremony; ཚོགས་མཆོད་གསེར་སྦྲེང *tshogs-mchod gser-sbreñ* the annual religious service conducted by the assembled priests at Lhasa in January-February under the auspices of the church Government during the Mon-lam season (*Loñ.* ཨ, *17*).

ཚོགས་གཉིས *tshogs-gñis* 1. द्विवर्ग [two pursuits of life; viz.: religion, and wealth]*S.* 2.=ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས ज्ञानवर्ग the accumulation of learning and བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས पुण्यवर्ग the accumulation of moral merit.

ཚོགས་རྙེད *tshogs-rñed* गणय; ཚོགས་མཐུན་པ *tshogs-mthun-pa* समग्र; ཚོགས་ལྡན *tshogs-ldan* वृन्दावन, वृन्दारक।

ཚོགས་གཏམ *tshogs-gtam* speech addressed to a meeting (*Cs.*).

ཚོགས་དྲུག་རང་གྲོལ *Tshogs-drug rañ-grol* a celebrated lama of Amdo ordinarily known by his second name Lama Shabkar, and believed to be an incarnation of *Mila-ras-pa*. His incarnation still exists in Amdo. ཚ

ཚོགས་བདག *tshogs-bdag* गणपति an epithet of Ganes'a (*Mñon.*).

ཚོགས་གདན *tshogs-gdan* the carpet on which the assembled priests sit at a religious service in the hall of congregation (*Rtsii.*).

ཚོགས་པ *tshogs-pa* vb. to assemble together, =འཛོམ་པ *hdsom-pa.*

ཚོགས་པ་ཅན *tshogs-pa-can* पेटका, वेश्या harlot, courtezan.

ཚོགས་པའི་དབང་གིས *tshogs-pahi dwañ-gis* सामग्रीवशेन; ཚོགས་པར་འབྱུང་བ *tshogs-par dbyuñ-wa* समग्रक्; ཚོགས་པར་མི་འབྱུང་བ *tshogs-par mi-dbyuñ-wa* असमग्रक्.

ཚོགས་ཕོར *tshogs-phor* 1. large tea bowl which every monk in a monastery carries in his breast-pocket, to drink tea while

conducting any religious service, or reciting the sacred hymns. 2. समाहारः, सांघाहिकः, गाणिक,=འདུས་པ *hdus-pa* or ཁྱུ *khyu* a troop, herd.

ཚོགས་ཟངས *tshogs-zaṅs* cauldron in which tea is boiled for the assembled priests at a religious meeting.

ཚོགས་བཟང་ *tshogs-bzaṅ* सुवृन्दारक [excellent]*S.*

ཚོགས་ལངས *tshogs-laṅs* on occasions such as succession to a position of dignity, also when a lama is ordained, etc., two other lamas called *Kalyāṇa Mitra* are required to get up from the assembly to recite a religious discourse; and this is called ཚོགས་ལངས.

ཚོགས་ཤ *tshogs-ça* meat that is offered to the spirits (*Rtsii.*).

ཚོགས་བསགས *tshogs-bsags* सम्भार, सञ्चय acquirement of merit, virtue; also=དགེ་བ *dge-wa* virtue itself: ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་ནི་ཟག་བཅས་ཟག་མེད་གང་རུང་གི་དགེ་བ་དང་། ངེས་ཚོགས་ནི་སམ་བྱར་ཞེས་པ་རྒྱུན་མི་འཆད་པར་ཡང་ཡང་སྒོམ་པ་ཐོབ་པས་ན་ཚོགས (*J. Zaṅ.*). ཚོགས་གསོག *tshogs-gsog* accumulated merit. There are sixteen kinds of ཚོགས་བསགས merit-accumulations:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས་བསགས་པ; (2) ཐོས་པའི; (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི; (4) དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ལ་མཆོད་པ་དང་རིམ་གྲོ་བྱ་བའི; (5) དགོན་པ་ལ་གནས་པའི; (6) ཇི་ལྟར་ཐོས་པའི་ཆོས་སྟོན་པའི; (7) ཚངས་པའི་གནས་པ་བཞིའི; (8) དཀའ་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི; (9) དགེ་བ་བཅུའི་ལས་ཀྱི་ལམ་གྱི; (10) ལུས་དང་ངག་དང་སེམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུན་གྱི; (11) སྤྲངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ཡོ་བྱད་བསྔངས་པའི; (12) འདོད་པ་ཆུང་བ་དང་། ཆོག་ཤེས་པ་དང་རབ་ཏུ་དབེན་པའི; (13) ཕུང་པོ་གསུམ་པའི་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས་ཡོངས་སུ་བཟློ་བའི; (14) ཞི་གནས་ཀྱི; (15) ལྷག་མཐོང་གི; (16) དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི (*K. d.* ན, *323*).

ཚ

ཚོང་ *tshoṅ* वाणिज्य, निगम, नैगम (*Cs.*=ཟོང་ *zoṅ* merchandize) trade, traffic, commerce: ཚོང་གི་ཁེ *tshoṅ-gi-khe* profit, gain; ཚོང་གི་གྱོན loss in trading; ཚོང་བརྒྱུད་པ to carry on trade (*Sch.*). ཚོང་སྐད *tshoṅ-skad* commercial language, business-like style, terms of trade; ཚོང་པ or ཚོང་མཁན a trader. ཚོང་པ་བཟང་པོ་དྲང་པོ *tshoṅ-pa bzaṅ-po draṅ-po* an honest, pious merchant is called དོན་མཐུན་པ सार्थवाह. ཚོང་པ་དུ་ཚང་ཁེ་མང་པོ་ཟ་བ་དང་། སྲོག་གཅོད་དེ་ཚོས་སྦྱིན་བྱས་པ་རྣམས merchants who make high profit (at the expense of others) and people who make animal sacrifices, *i.e.*, perform *yajña* by killing animals are born as *pretas* and entering the human body cause ravages over the animal kingdom (*K. d.* ༡, *447*). ཚོང་ཟོང་ *tshoṅ-zoṅ* or ཚོང་པའི་ཟོང་ पण्यक, goods, any articles of merchandize. ཚོང་ཟླ *tshoṅ-zla*=ཚོང་གྲོགས *tshoṅ-grogs* or ཚོང་རོགས *tshoṅ-rogs* a partner in trade.

ཚོང་ཁང་ *tshoṅ-khaṅ*=goods-store, magazine, shop.

Syn. ཚོང་ཁྱིམ *tshoṅ-khyim*; དེད་དཔོན་ཁང་པ *ded-dpon khaṅ-pa*; ནོར་བུའི་མཛོད *nor-buhi-mdsod*; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཁྱིམ *rgya-mtshohi-khyim*; རླུང་ཡོར་ཅན *rluṅ-yor-can*; ཚོང་ཟོང་ར་བ *tshoṅ-zoṅ ra-wa*; ཟོང་འགྲེམ་གནས *zoṅ-hgrem-gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚོང་གྲོགས *tshoṅ-grogs* commercial friend, correspondent (*Jä.*).

ཚོང་རྒྱུའི་དངོས་པོ *tshoṅ-rgyuhi dṅos-po* goods, articles of merchandize.

Syn. ཚོང་ཟོང་ *tshoṅ-zoṅ*; ཚོང་ཟོག *tshoṅ-zog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚོང་ཆད *tshoṅ-chad* bill of purchase, deed of sale.

ཚོང་ཆང་ *tshoṅ-chaṅ* pledging in beer after a bargain has been struck.

ཚོང་འདུས *tshoṅ-hdus* निषद्य, हाट market-place, market, ཚོང་འདུས་ས *tshoṅ-hdus-sa* id.

+ ཚོང་བརྡལ *tshoṅ-brdal* ཁྲིམ (ཚོང་ནོར་རྣམས་བཀྲམ་པ) the commercial place or circle; that quarter of the city which is chiefly inhabited by merchants.

ཚོང་པའི་ལམ *tshoṅ-pahi-lam* वणिक्पथ, वाणिज्य, विपणि [traders' path, traffic]*S.*

ཚོང་སྤོགས *tshoṅ-spogs̱* proceeds of trade.

ཚོང་སྤོགས་བྱེད་པ *tshoṅ-s̱pogs̱ byed̲-pa*, ཚོང་སྤོགས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ *tshoṅ-s̱pogs̱-la ẖgro-wa* to engage in commercial speculations.

ཚོད *tshod̲* I: मात्रा 1. measure, proportion; acc. to *Jä.* the right and just measure; ཚོད་འཛིན་པ or བཟུང་བ to appraise, to guess correctly, to measure out, to estimate, to tax; རང་གི་ཚོད་མི་འཛིན he overrates himself, he does not know his capacity; ཟས་ཆང་ལ་ཚོད་འཛིན་པ to be temperate in eating and drinking. ཚོད་ལྟ་བ, and ཚོད་ལེན་པ to try, prove; to spy, to sift examine. ཆུ་ཚོད water-clock, in W. also = an hour. ཚོད་ཙམ a part, fraction, esp. in point of time. ཚོད་འཇལ་བ *tshod̲-hjal-wa* to measure; ཚོད་མེད intemperate, immoderate, impudent. ཚོད་བལྟ་བ *tshod̲-b̲lta-wa* = ཉམས་ཚོད་བལྟ་བ to watch, to spy: ཚོད་བལྟ་བའི་ཕྱིར་དུ་རྒྱལ་བུ་ལ་སྨྲས་པ for the sake of trying him he said to the prince (*H̲brom.* ཁ, *26*). 2. estimation, supposition, conjecture, guess: ངའི་ཚོད་ལ according to my estimation. ཚོད་ཟིན་པ *tshod̲ zin-pa* to guess rightly, to come within the guess, to turn out as guessed (*Yig. 1*). 3. affixed to adjs. serves to form abstract nouns, thus:—རྙེད་པར་དཀའ་ཚོད *s̱ñed̲-par d̲kah-tshod̲* the difficulty of obtaining, འཇིག་པར་སླ་ཚོད the facility of destroying, ཕན་འདོགས་ཆེ་ཚོད the greatness of the advantage (*Jä.*).

ཚོད་ཅན *tshod̲-can* or ཚོད་ལྡན 1. moderate. 2. punctilious, strict, grave: ཅུམ་པ་བཟོ་ཉིད་རྒྱུད་ཟོམ་མེད་པ་དང་། གྲོགས་ལ་བཟང་ཉིད་རང་མདོ་མི་འཚོར་བ། སྨྲ་མཁས་ཀུན་གྱི་འཛོངས་ཚོད་རིག་པ་ཡི། མི་དེ་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་ཚོད་ཅན་ཡིན (*S. phreṅ.*).

ཚོད་ཤེས *tshod̲-çes̱* or ཚོད་ཅ a riddle: ཚོད་ཤེས་སྨྲ་བ to propose a riddle; མི་ཚོད riddle about men; ཞེས་ཚོད riddle about inanimate objects (*Cs.*); ཚོད་ཤེས་པ *tshod̲ çes̱-pa* मात्राज्ञ, वेलाज्ञ one knowing the exact time or measure, to keep measure; and adj. = moderate, temperate; ཚོད་མི་ཤེས་པ not keeping to measure, intemperate.

ཚོད་མ *tshod̲-ma* སྔོ་ཚོད *s̱ño-tshod̲* or སྔ་དུས ख़पिकं, ख़प gen. cooked vegetables, greens; ཚོད་མ་གཡུང་སྐྱེས *tshod̲-ma g̲yuṅ-s̱kyes̱* cultivated vegetables. ཚོད་དོར *tshod̲-dor* meat or butter that is added or mixed with the vegetable that is being cooked: སྒོམ་ཆེན་ཚོད་དོར་ཞན་པས་ཁྲོང་འདས་པ་ཡིན་ནམ did the hermit become angry on account of the inferior quality of the meat cooked with the vegetables (*R̲dsa.*).

ཚོན *tshon* रङ्ग, पुष्करम् colour, colouring matter; ཚོན་མདོག frq. in C. colloq. = id.; ཚོན་རྩི paint, རྩི་ཚོན; ཚོན་སྣ་བརྒྱ variety of colours, hundred different colours. ཚོན་རྩི་དཀར་པོས་འབྲི་བ *tshon-r̲tsi d̲kar-pos̱ ẖbri-wa* to mark with white paint; ཚོན་འཇུག་པ to paint; ཚོན་སྦྱོར་བ to prepare colours, to dye. ཚོན་གྱིས་འཚོ་བ *tshon-gyis ẖtsho-wa* = རི་མོ་མཁན a painter (*M̲ñon.*).

ཚོན་ཅན *tshon-can* रौप्य = དངུལ silver (*S. Lex.*).

ཚོན་ཆེན *tshon-chen* कुसुम्भ [saffron, *Carthamus tinctorin*]*S.*

ཚོན་པོ *tshon-po* 1. fat, plump, well-fed: ལུག་ཚོན་པོ *lug-tshon-po* a fat sheep, ཕག་ཚོན་པོ *phag-tshon-po* a plump pig. 2. resinous (*Jä.*).

ཚོབ *tshob* for ཚབ *tshab* (*Sch.*).

ཚོམ་པ *tshom-pa* 1. also ཚོམ་པོ or ཚོམ་བུ a bundle, bunch; རྔ་མ་ནག་པོའི་ཚོམ་པ་བཏགས་པ attaching a bunch of black yak's tail; ནུ་ཚོམ a border or trimming set with jewels or pearls. 2. vb. (pf. ཚོམས *tshoms*) to doubt, hesitate; to be timid, bashful, shy; to be ashamed *C.* (*Jä.*). Also, sbst. doubt;

timidity, etc. ཚོམས་ཏེ *tshoms-te* being surprized (*Ya-sel. 425*). ཚོམ་པ=ཐེ་ཚོམ *the-tshom*: འདི་ག་རང་འཐད་པ་འདུག་པས་ཚོམ་པ་མི་འཚལ་ལོ (*Ya-sel. 33*). ཚོམ་ཚོམ *tshom-tshom* or ཚམ་ཚམ *tsham-tsham*=ཐེ་ཚོམ *the-tshom* doubt.

ཚོམ་བུ *tshom-bu* 1.=ཚོམ་པོ·*tshom-po*, མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཚོམ་བུ bunch of flowers (*Pth.*). 2. the placing of precious stones and other things on the top of a *Kyil-kor* or circle of offerings; offerings placed on circular trays piled one above another, each being filled with grain, etc. ཞིལ་མ་རྣམས་ཚོམ་བུར་བཀོད་དེ་ཇོ་བོ་ལ་ཕུལ he presented the gold pieces to the lord placing them on the top of the circle of offerings (*A. 68*).

ཚོམས *tshoms* also ཚོམས་སྐོར *tshoms-skor* 1. a court-yard; ཁང་པའི་ཚོམས the courtyard of a house. 2. a place of worship, a chapel; ཚོམས་ཆེན reception room or hall of lamas and chiefs in Tibet.

ཚོམ་རྔམས *tshom-rṅams* 1.=འཇིགས་ཉམས also ཁྲོ་ཉམས་བྱེད་པ fright; angry or wrathful attitude. 2. noise, din, clatter (*Jä.*).

ཚོར་བ *tshor-wa* 1. to perceive, to feel: གཞན་གྱིས་མ་ཚོར་བར་རྐུ་བ *gshan-gyis ma-tshor-war rku-wa* to steal unperceived, contrary to robbing forcibly; སྦྲུམ་པ་ཚོར་ནས feeling herself with child; བོད་དུ་འགྲོན་པ་ལ་མི་དགའ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཚོར་གྱིས་དོགས he was afraid lest those who did not like him to go to Tibet, might perceive it (*A. 126*). ཚོར་བ་པོ *tshor-wa-po* वेदक one who feels the objects that produce a sensation. ཚོར་བ་མེད *tshor-wa-med* निर्वेदना void of feeling. 2. one of the five ཕུང་པོ *phuṅ-po* or *skandha*. 3. in *W.* is commonly used for ཐོས་པ to hear. ཚོར་ལ *tshor-la* a (flying) report, rumour (*Jä.*).

ཚོས *tshos* रञ्जन 1. paint, dye, colouring matter; ཚོས་རྒྱག་པ *tshos-rgyag-pa* or རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa* to dye, to colour (*Sch.*); ཚོས་སོང it has lost colour, it is faded; ཚོས་ཀྱི་ཁུ་བ *tshos-kyi khu-wa* liquid paint,=ཚོན་རྩི *tshon-rtsi* (*Glr.*); ཚོས་བྱེད་པ to paint, colour; རྒྱ་ཚོས *rgya-tshos* a red pigment from India, being red lac obtained from རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *rgya-skyegs* an insect, as well as from the resin of a particular tree. 2. v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*, also འཕོང་ཚོས *hphoṅ-tshos*. ཚོས་མཁན *tshos-mkhan* (1) रङ्गकारी a dyer, painter; (2) रजक a washerman, bleacher.

ཚོས་པ *tshos-pa* पक्व ripe, well cooked.

Syn. སྨིན་པ *smin-pa*; ཐུལ་བ *thul-wa*; ཡོངས་སུ་ཚོས *yoṅs-su-tshos* (*Mṅon.*).

ཚོས་འཆིང *tshos-hchiṅ* सित, गौर [white]*S.*

མཚའ་ལུ *mtshah-lu* 1. also རྟ་ཚ་ལུ *rta-tsha-lu*, acc. to *Sch.* a horse with white-feet. 2. v. ཚ་ལུ *tsha-lu*.

མཚགས *mtshags* or ཚགས *tshags*=བཙགས.

མཚང *mtshaṅ*, भण्डन that evil which is hidden in a person's heart or disposition, pent-up faults, secret sins; and hence irritation and suppressed wrath; མཚང་འདྲུ་བ to dig out the evil of a man's nature; and hence, not only to expose his faults in a direct manner but to cause him to expose them: so, in colloq.: to irritate, provoke; also, to expose any one's sins, pick out faults: མཐོན་པོ་ང་རྒྱལ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚང་མ་འདྲུ do not irritate the arrogant and lofty.

མཚན *mtshan* I: नाम, आख्या, अभिधा resp. for མིང name, esp. the new name which every one receives that takes orders; བླ་མའི་མཚན the lama's name, religious name; མཚན་གསོལ་བ to give a name, also to assume a name or title.

མཚན II: or མཚན་མ *mtshan-ma* 1. लक्षण mark, token, badge, symptom: དོན་མེད་པའི་མཚན་མ་ཡིན it is a sign that it is fruitless

(*Vai. sñ.*). མཚན་མ་འདེབས་པ to make a mark, to mark with paint; བཙུན་མོ་ལ་མ་འཇིགས་ཤིག་ཟེར་བའི་མཚན་མ་བྱིན་ནས making a sign to the queen, signifying: do not fear! མཚན་མས་ མཚོན་པ to represent a thing by a sign or mark *Lex.*; མཚན་དང་བཅས་པ *mtshan-dañ bcas-pa* having characteristic Buddhist virtues. མཚན་དང་དབྱིབས *mtshan-dañ-dbyibs* as to limbs and shape (*Dzl.*); བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་དགེ་མཚན propitious signs, some special (good) quality; མཚན་མ་རྟོག་པ to prove, to examine signs; མཚན་མར་སློམ་པ to take as an omen; མཚན་མར་མ་བཟུང་ do not regard it as an (evil) omen, be not surprised or alarmed (*Sch.*); མཚན་དོན *mtshan-don* लक्षण, निमित्त property, quality, symptom, indication; ནད་པ་གསོས་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད the sign or indication that the patient will recover (*Jä.*) མཚན་ལྡན་པ *mtshan-ldan-pa* or མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ possessing favourable signs or some special good moral qualifications. མཚན་ལྡན་བླ་མ *mtshan-ldan-bla-ma* a holy Lama. མཚན་ལྡན་མ *mtshan-ldan-ma* सुलक्षणा a woman of good appearance and virtues (*Mñon.*). མཚན་པ *mtshan-pa* marked: འཁོར་ལོས་མཚན་པ being marked with the figure of a wheel (*Jä.*). 2. shape and peculiar characteristics of separate parts of the body or ལུས་ཀྱི་མཚན, especially as marks of beauty; སྐྱེས་བུ་ཆེན་མཚན་སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གཉིས the thirty marks of a great man. 3. the sex, sexual sign, etc. ཕོ་མཚན पुंलिङ्ग male, the masculine gender; also castrated horse, sheep or yak, as having the sign of the male; མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* female, the feminine gender; the vagina; མཚན་དབྱེ *mtshan-dbye* the distinction of the sexes; མཚན་མ་ཅན *mtshan-ma-can* possessing signs of virility; མཚན་མ་མེད *mtshan-ma med* having no gender; མཚན་ཟུག *mtshan-zug* painful affection of the genitals. མཚན་མ་བཟང་པོ *mtshan-ma bzañ-po* and ངན་པོ *ñan-po* good and evil signs, symptoms, prognostics.

མཚན་མཁན *mtshan-mkhan* or མཚན་མ་མཁན་པོ गणक sooth-sayer, astrologer, drawer of omens.

Syn. རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* གཟའ་སྐར་མཁན *gzah-skar mkhan*; ལྟས་མཁན *ltas-mkhan* (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་གྲང་ *mtshan-grañ* and དགུ་མཚན *dgu-mtshan* prize, crown of victory (*Jä.*).

མཚན་བརྗོད་པ *mtshan-brjod-pa* calling upon the name of a deity, enumerating its characteristics and attributes.

མཚན་ཉིད *mtsan-ñid* 'the sign,' the essential characteristic, sometimes even implying the innermost essence of a thing, whilst, on the other hand, it is also used merely for 'mark' in general; ཆོས་ཀྱི་མཚན་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ, the real character of *Dharma*, *i.e.*, all things or matter is emptiness. མཚན་ཉིད་པ *mtshan-ñid-pa* the metaphysical school of Buddhism in Tibet, the principal object of whose study is to ascertain the literal sense and original spirit of Buddhist doctrine; མཚན་ཉིད་མཁན་པོ *mtshan-ñid mkhan-po* professor of mental philosophy in the greater lamaseries, such as in Daipung, Sera, Tashilhunpo, etc.; མཚན་ཉིད་བྲལ *mtshan-ñid-bral*=རྒྱུད་མེད་པ *rgyud-med-pa* (*Mñon.*). མཚན་ཉིད་ལ་ཕྱིན་པོར་དགོངས་པ v. ཕྱིན་པོར་དགོངས་པ. མཚན་ཉིད་གསུམ *mtshan-ñid-gsum* the three marks or characteristics in the doctrine of 'perfection' of the Mahāyanis': (1) ཀུན་བརྟགས་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད परिकल्पितलक्षण; (2) གཞན་དབང་གི་མཚན་ཉིད परतन्त्रलक्षण; (3) ཡོངས་སུ་གྲུབ་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད परिनिष्पन्न-लक्षण (*A. 78*).

མཚན་རྟགས *mtshan-rtags*=མཚན་མ *mtshan-ma* (*Vai. kar.*).

མཚན་གཞི *mtshan-shi* 1. the cause of a sign or symptom (*Jä.*). 2.= མཚན་ཉིད་ཅན་གྱི་དངོས་པོ—and, thus, man is the མཚན་གཞི of his own མཚན་ཉིད.

མཚན་བཟང་ *mtshan-bzañ* good name, reputation. མཚན་ཤེས་ *mtshan-çes*=མིང་ངན་ notoriety; bad reputation, shame or disgrace: ཉན་རྒྱུས་སྙན་བསྒྲུབ་ལགས་དུང་རང་རེ, དཔོན་འབངས་མཚན་ཤེས་མི་ཡོང་ཚེ་ though this petition may appear unpleasant to your excellencies, yet that no bad name may occur to the ruler and the subjects, etc.

མཚན་མོ *mtshan-mo* रात्रि, निशा, यामिनी night, the darkness of night: དེའི་མཚན་མོ་ in that night; མཚན་གང་ the whole night; also adv. all night; མཚན་མོ་བྱེད་པ་ to keep watch during the night (*Sch.*); མཚན་མོ་བདེ་བར་ཉལ་བ་དང་ at night when (we) sleep well (*K. d.* ཕ, *340*); མཚན་ལ་ at night; མཚན་འཁྱོངས་ *mtshan-hkhyoñs* dinner, entertainment with food, etc., given at night: འདི་ཉིན་མཚན་འཁྱོངས་པའི་ཚོགས་ཀྱིན་འདུག (*Rtsii.*). མཚན་དཀྱིལ་ *mtshan-dkyil* or མཚན་ཕྱུང་ midnight; མཚན་རྒྱུ་ *mtshan-rgyu*=མཚན་སྤྱོད་ *mtshan-spyod* निशाचर, राक्षस animals that move about at night with a view to kill, etc.; མཚན་སྟོད་ *mtshan-stod* the first half of the night; མཚན་སྟོད་ཀྱི་རྨི་ལམ་ *mtshan stod-gyi rmi-lam* a dream of the forenight; མཚན་དུས་ *mtshan-dus* night-time; མཚན་དུས་རྒྱུ་བ་ "night-roamer" met. for a fox (*Mñon.*). མཚན་ཕྱེད་ *mtshan-phyed* midnight; one half of the night.

མཚན་མོ་སྟེགས་ *mtshan-mo-stegs* त्रपु [tin, lead]*S.*

མཚན་མོ་འབྲལ་ *mtshan-mo-hbral*=བྱ་ངང་པ་ चक्रवाक ruddy goose (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་མོ་བཤད་ *mtshan-mo-bshad* रजनीहस, कुमुद the water lily (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་མོ་བཞད་ *mtshan-mo bshad*=ཀུ་མུ་ད་ *ku-mu-da* कुमुद; མཚན་མོར་རྡོལ་བའི་ནད་ भगन्दर fissure of the anus (*Mñg. 70*).

མཚན་མོའི་གོས་ *mtshan-mohi-gos* as met.= darkness (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་མོའི་ལྤགས་པ་ *mtshan-mohi lpags-pa* निशाचर्म the night's skin or cover, *i.e.*, darkness.

མཚན་མོའི་ཕྲེང་ *mtshan-mohi-phreñ* बिल्व, करञ्ज; v. འཇམ་འབྲས་ *hjam-hbras* (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་མོའི་འོད་ཅན་ *mtshan-mohi hod-can*=ཙོང་ཞི (*Sman. 355*).

མཚན་མོ་རིག་ *mtshan-mo-rig* as met.=ཁྱིམ་བྱ the domestic fowl, cock, etc. (*Mñon.*).

མཚན་ཤིང་ *mtshan-çiñ* *W.* 1. torch of pine-wood. 2. pine-tree.

མཚམས *mtshams* 1. अन्तर, सीमा; सन्धि junction, limit, intermediate space, interstice, border, boundary line: རྒྱ་གར་དང་བལ་པོའི་མཚམས་སུ་ on the border between India and Nepal (*Glr.*); ས་མཚམས་ (colloq. *san-tsham*) frontier of country; དེ་ནས་འདོམས་ལྔ་བརྒྱའི་མཚམས་ནས་ at a distance of 500 fathoms from that place; བར་མཚམས་ན་ཡོད་ it lies in the middle space; རི་ཐང་མཚམས་སུ་ at the junction of the mountains and the plain; ཆུ་འགྲམ་མཚམས་སུ་ (between the waters and the river's bank) close to the edge (*Vai. sñ.*). ཅེས་པའི་ཚིག་མཚམས་ནས་ when these words were uttered, at these words (*Tā.*); སྒོའི་མཚམས་ནས་སླེབ་ *sgohi mtshams-nas sleb* (he or it) enters through the chink of a door. མཚམས་ཞུ་ *mtshams-shu* or མཚམས་ཀྱི་ཞུ་བ་ "pray fill in what is left out" or "accept what should intervene," an expression gen. occurring in modern letters to wind up the complimentary phrases of the introduction and passing over to the proper business of the letter. 2. (ཕྱོགས་མཚམས་ལྟ་བུ) कोण the points of the compass: མཚམས་བཞི་ the four cardinal points of the horizon; མཚམས་དྲུག་ denotes the four cardinal points together with the zenith and nadir; བྱང་ཤར་མཚམས་ལ་ in the north-east direction. 3. demarcation, partition, break, pause,

stop. མཚམས་འབྱེ་བ to split, make partition; མཚམས་གཅོད་པ to make a line of demarcation about one's person, whether it be by a magic circle or by retiring to a solitary cell for the sake of religious meditation, the seclusion lasting sometimes for several months, during which time the scanty food is silently received from without through a small aperture: མཚམས་ལ་བཞུགས་པས being in meditation. སྤྱད་མཚམས *spyad-mtshams* rules, instructions, defining the extent and limits of a person's duties. མཚམས་བཅད *mtshams-bcad* कृतावधि, सीमाबद्ध [bounded within limit]*S.* མཚམས་མཐའ *mtshams-mthah* सीमन् [a boundary line]*S.*

མཚམས་ཀྱི་མཐའི་རི *mtshams-kyi mthahi-ri* a mountain range lying far beyond (Bhārata) India (*K. d.* ར, *342*).

མཚམས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *mtshams-kyi byed-po* = རྐུན་མ *rkun-ma* a thief, robber (*Mṅon.*).

མཚམས་འདྲི་བ *mtshams-hdri-wa* = ཁམས་འདྲི་བ inquiry after one's health (*Yig. k. 10, 13*).

མཚམས་ལྡན་མ *mtshams ldan-ma* सीमन्तिनी a general met. for women (*Mṅon.*).

མཚམས་སྤྲིན *mtshams-sprin* the clouds which skirt the horizon morning and evening.

མཚམས་སྦྱོར *mtshams-sbyor* 1. सन्धि, प्रतिसन्धि, अनुसन्धि; = མཐུན་སྦྱོར *mthun-sbyor*, མཛའ་བྱེད *mdsah-byed* (*Mṅon.*) adherence, contact. 2. the Sanskrit dipthongs, *ē*, *ō*, *au*.

མཚམས་སྦྱོར་པ *mtshams sbyor-pa* and མཚམས་སྦྱོར་མ *mtshams sbyor-ma* a bawd, or procuress.

མཚམས་སྦྱོར་བ *mtshams sbyor-wa* 1. to close interstices, to stitch up, to sew together (*Mil.*). 2. to occupy a certain space, to enter the womb, to embody one's self in human flesh. 3. to take a resolution, to form a plan, to conceive an idea, to settle in one's mind, like འགོད་པ *hgod-pa*. མཚམས་སྦྱོར་མེད་པ *mtsham-sbyor med-pa* अप्रतिसम [unrivalled]*S.* མཚམས་མི་སྦྱོར་བ *mtsham-mi-sbyor-wa* प्रगृह्य [a technical term in grammer indicating that certain words under certain circumstances are not subject to the rules of *Sandhi*]*S.*

མཚམས་མེད་པ *mtshams-med-pa* 1. adj. अनन्त, आनन्तर, आनन्तर्य without interstices, ཕོ་མཚམས་མེད་པ continuous. 2. sbst. acc. to *Was.* 'where nothing is to be interposed between a deed and its consequences, where the consequences are not to be averted,' a deadly, capital sin. མཚམས་མེད་པ་ལྔ *mtshams-med-pa-lṅa* the five inexpiable sins are:—(1) མ་བསད་པ मातृघात matricide; (2) དགྲ་བཅོམ་བསད་པ अर्हद्वध the killing of a Buddhist saint; (3) ཕ་བསད་པ पितृघात paricide; (4) དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དབྱེན་བྱས सङ्घभेद causing division or disunion among the priesthood; (5) དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྐུ་ལ་ངན་སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཁྲག་ཕྱུང་བ तथागतस्यान्तिके दुष्टचित्तरुधिरोत्पादनम् to cause a Tathāgata to bleed (*M. V.*).

མཚམས་ཚིགས *mtshams-tshigs* = ཚད་བྱེད་པ words of approval while a work or any business is being done: མཚམས་ཚིགས་དགོས a word of approval is necessary (*Rtsii.*).

མཚམས་ལན་གནང་སྐྱེས *mtshams-lan gnaṅ-skyes* present sent in return for the sanction to one's prayers (*Yig. k.*).

མཚར་བ *mtshar-wa* 1. = མཛེས་པ *mdses-pa* handsome, fine, beautiful, མཚར་སྡུག་དང་ལྡན་པ very handsome and bright, of metals, etc. 2. wonderful, marvellous, gen. with ངོ; *e.g.*, རྟེན་ངོ་མཚར་ཅན *rten ṅo-mtshar-can* a wonderful image ངོ་མཚར་མཆོད་པ a marvellous, extremely rich offering; ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ་བ *ṅo-mtshar che-wa* marvellous things, events, miracles; མི་སྲིད་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ *mi-srid ṅo-mtshar-che* impossible! most wonderful! གཏམ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ the account or narration is very strange!

ངོ་མཚར་ wonder, surprise, astonishment: ངོ་མཚར་སྐྱེ་བ *ño-m̱tshar-skye-wa*, ངོ་མཚར་དུ་འཛིན་པ to be seized with wonder, to be surprised.

མཚར་དགའ *m̱tshar-ḏgah* remuneration, reward, wager.

མཚར་པོ *m̱tshar-po* = མཚར་བ *m̱tshar-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

མཚར་གཡོ *m̱tshar-g̱yo* = ཆུ་གཉེར (*M̱ñon.*).

མཚལ *m̱tshal* 1. or རྒྱ་མཚལ (ཚོན) हिङ्गुल, पिष्टाक Chinese vermilion, used inst. of red-ink for writing. 2. or སྐུ་མཚལ *ṣku-m̱tshal* resp. for ཁྲག. 3. n. of a place in Tibet. མཚལ་དཀར *m̱tshal-ḏkar* or ཚོན་མཚལ་དཀར་པོ *tshon-m̱tshal ḏkar-po* white paint (*Ṟtsii.*) མཚལ་སྐྱེ *m̱tshal-ṣkye* = དངུལ་ཆུ a preparation of quick-silver, mercury (*M̱ñon.*). མཚལ་པར *m̱tshal-par* a printing with red ink. མཚལ་ཨང་ *m̱tshal-añ* vermilion of the best quality (ཨང་ being for ཨང་ཀི་དང་པོ *añ-ki dañ-po* the first quality) ཐོབ་གཞི་མཚལ་ཨང་ལྷར་སྦྱོད་བདེའི་སོ་ཀོད་པར (*Ṟtsii.*).

མཚལ་གུང་ཐང་ *M̱tshal-guñ-thañ* n. of a town eight miles to the south-east of Lhasa in *M̱tshal* (*Loñ.* ན, *11*). མཚལ་བདེ *M̱tshal-ḇde* a district with a *Jong* situated to the S. E. of Lhasa (*Ṟtsii.*).

མཚུངས *m̱tshuñṣ* or མཚུངས་པ *m̱tshuñṣ-pa* तुल्य, रव, निभ, सदृश, सम similar like, equal: སྔ་མ་དང་མཚུངས like the former; བདུད་རྩི་མཚུངས nectar like; བདུད་དང་མཚུངས devil-like; ལྷའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་དང་ཆ་མཚུངས་པའི་སྟེང་དུ besides their sharing all the imperfections of the gods (*Thgy.*); དུས་མཚུངས་པ *dus-m̱tshuñṣ-pa* a contemporary (*Mil.*); སེམས་དང་མཚུངས་ལྡན་པ manifestations of the mind, those outward signs by which the mind manifests itself as existing (*Was.*). མཚུངས་པ་རྣམ་པ་བཞི the four kinds of parallels: ཡི་གེ་མཚུངས་པ similarity in writing; གསུངས་མཚུངས་པ uniformity in speech or experession; ཆོས་མཚུངས་པ similarity in religion; སྐུ་མཚུངས་པ similarity in person or appearance (*K. d.* ཙ, *166*). མཚུངས་པར *m̱tshuñṣ-par* or ཚུལ་མཚུངས in such a manner, accordingly. མཚུངས་བྲལ *m̱tshuñṣ-ḇral* समानविशेष, समानिक विरोध unequalled, unrivalled, incomparable; མཚུངས་མེད *m̱tshuñṣ-meḏ* matchless, unequalled, unparalled: བསྟན་པའི་མངའ་བདག་མཚུངས་མེད་དམ་པའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ at the feet of the lord of the doctrine who has no equal. (*Yig. k. 10*). མཚུངས་ཟླ་མ་མཆིས་པ = འགྲན་ཟླ་བྲལ་བ without a match, having no equal: ལྷ་དང་བཅས་པའི་འགྲོ་བ་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་སྐྱབས་མགོན་མཚུངས་ཟླ་མ་མཆིས་པ the lord protector of all living beings together with men and gods, who has no equal (*Yig. k. 2, 25*).

卐 **མཚུན** *m̱tshun* कव्य, हव्य the ancestors, also the tutelary deities of a family from the time of its ancestors. Acc. to *Cs.*: meat for the manes of the dead: མཚུན་གཏོང་བ to bring an offering of such to the dead, མཚུན་གཏོར *m̱tshun-g̱tor* कव्य = *bali* offerings for appeasing the hunger and thirst of the dead who are supposed to be still in the *Pretaloka* or ghost-land; མཚུན་ལྷ་གསོལ་བ *m̱tshun-lha-g̱sol-wa* to worship the old tutelary deities of a family.

མཚུར་ཕུ *M̱tshur-phu* a place in *Ṣtoḏ-luñ* a couple of days' journey from Lhasa where a large monastery of the *Karmapa* sect exists (*Loñ.* ཞ, *8*).

མཚུལ་པ *m̱tshul-pa* 1. the root or the backs of the nostrils: མཚུལ་པ་འགགས the blocking of these by mucus. 2. तुण्ड gen. སྣ་མཚུལ the lower part of the face, nose and mouth, the muzzle of animals; ཁ་མཚུལ face (*Jä.*).

མཚེ *m̱tshe* an evergreen grass which does not grow more than a cubit in length

and is burnt as incense also mixed with snuff in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

མཚེ་སྐྱོང་ *mtshe-skyoṅ* a medicinal earth: མཚེ་སྐྱོང་ཟུར་དུག་ཤ་དུག་གི་འགགས་སེལ.

མཚེ་བའི་མཚོན་ *mtshe-wahi mtshon* hog, wild boar.

མཚེ་མ *mtshe-ma* 1. (ཟུང་ལྟ་བུ) two, a pair (*Rtsii.*); twins: བུ་མཚེ་མ་གཉིས་དུས་གཅིག་ན་འཁྲུངས་སོ twin sons were born simultaneously. 2. n. of a celestial mansion (*Bon. ch. 6*).

མཚེད *mtshed* or དུར་མཚེད *dur-mtshed* place for burying the dead, also a tomb or *chorten* on the cremation ground—श्मशान-मन्दिर.

མཚེའུ *mtsheḥu* = མཚོ་ཕྲན, तडाग a pond, tank; small lake.

མཚེར་པ *mtsher-pa* 1. = ངོ་ཐོག *ṅo-thog*. 2. the spleen (*Mṅon.*) but usually མཆེར་པ.

མཚོ *mtsho* 1. symb. num.: 4. 2. सर: a lake, a sheet of water: མཚོ་དཀྱིལ་དུ *mtsho-dkyil-du* in the middle of the lake. མཚོ་འཁོར *mtsho-ḥkhor* an assemblage of lakes; མཚོ་འགྲམ *mtsho-ḥgram* shore, bank of a lake. མཚོ་རླངས *mtsho-rlaṅs* vapours of a lake; མཚོ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mtsho-las-skyes* = ཆུ་སྐྱེས *chu-skyes* the lotus (*Mṅon.*); མཚོའི་བྱ *mtshoḥi-bya* चक्रवाक; the bird of the lake, *i.e.*, the goose, ངང་པ *ṅaṅ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མཚོ་སྔོན *mtsho-sṅon* n. of a *Sa-bdag* monster.

མཚོ་སྔོན་པོ *Mtsho-sṅon-po* the Blue-lake or Lake Kokonor. In the middle of the lake there is an island with a hill, on the top of which is situated the sanctuary called *Tsho-sñiṅ* where a number of Buddhist devotees reside (*Loṅ.* ར, *16*).

མཚོ་མདའ *mtsho-mdaḥ* उत्पल [a blue lotus-flower]*S.*

མཚོ་ལྡན་མ *mtsho-ldan-ma* = དབྱངས་ཅན་མ 1. सरस्वती the goddess of learning. 2. = ལྗོན་ཤིང་ཛྷ་བ་ཀ *ljon-çiṅ dsā-wa-ka* the tree called Jāvaka (*Mṅon.*).

མཚོ་མ་ཕམ *Mtsho-ma-pham* Tibetan name of lake Manasarowara (*Loṅ.* ར, *9*).

མཚོ་དམའ་བ་གཡུ་ཡི་མཎྜ་ལ *Mtsho-dmaḥa-wa gyuhi man-da-la* n. of a glacial lake of turquoise colour and of round shape near *Ra-sgreṅ* (*Rtsii.*).

མཚོ་རྫོང་ *Mtsho-rdsoṅ* n. of a Jong in Kong-po: "ཀོང་པོ་མཚོ་རྫོང་ལ་སོང་བའི" (*Deb.* ཀ, *36*).

མཚོ་ཡས *mtsho-yas* समुद्र n. of a number, "མཚོ་ཡས་ལྷགས་ཕྱིར་ཧྲི་ཞེས་གནས" (*Ya-sel. 50*).

མཚོ་རླབས *mtsho rlabs* tide; མཚོ་རླབས་འཕེལ་འགྲིབ flow and ebb tides.

མཚོར་འབབ *mtshor-ḥbab* or མཚོ་ལ་འབབ *mtsho-la-ḥbab* streams descending from mountains and flowing into a lake, also rivers that flow into the sea (*Mṅon.*).

མཚོག་པ *mtshog-pa*, v. འཚོག་པ *ḥtshcg-pa.*

མཚོག་མ *mtshog-ma* or མཚོག་གཤིང་ 1. the hair of the head, only for a length of three inches from the root. 2. = ཚངས་པའི་ཟུ་ག 'spot or tender part of the head,' vacancy in the infant cranium.

མཚོགས *mtshogs* in *W.* = མཚུངས similar, like, equal (*Jä.*).

མཚོན *mtshon* 1. the forefinger; མཚོན་རྩ the pulse felt by the fore-finger; མཚོན་གང་ a finger's breadth; མཚོན་གང་མར a finger's breadth lower. ཤིང་མཚོན་པ་གཅིག a handful of sticks (*Jä.*). 2. or མཚོན་ཆ, शस्त्र any pointed or sharp cutting instrument, a sword; མཚོན་ཐོགས་པ to seize a sword, མཚོན་ཆ weapons; མཚོན་གྱིས་འཇོག་པ to destroy, to conquer with arms; མཚོན་ཆ་རྣམ་པ་བཞི the four kinds of

weapons sword, spear, dart, arrow; མཚོན་ཁྲག blood drawn by cuts or stabs (used for sorceries); མཚོན་གྱི་རྡོ་བུ an attribute of the gods, resembling a ball of thread (*Vai-sñ.*). མཚོན་རྩེ་གཅིག *mthson-rtse-cig* प्रायुध n. of a weapon with one point, like an arrow or spear.

མཚོན་ཆ་མཁན *mtshon-cha-mkhan* 1. an epithet of Paras'urāma (*Mñon.*). 2.= མགར་པ blacksmith (*Mñon.*). མཚོན་ཆ་པ *mtshon-cha-pa* n. of a low caste tribe of India (*Mñon.*). མཚོན་ཆའི་གཙོ *mtshon-chahi-gtso*= མདའ arrow (*Mñon.*). མཚོན་ཆའི་གཞི *mtshon-chahi-gshi*= sword knife, etc., (*Mñon.*).

མཚོན་བསྣུན་སྐྱེས *mtshon-bsnun-skyes* as met.= ཁྲག blood (*Mñon.*).

མཚོན་པ *mtshon-pa* 1. v. नेता leader; also, showman. 2. vb. to set forth, bring forward, shew, quote, exhibit: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་མཚོན་པ་གྱིས་ཤིག་གསུངས་ནས he having said do you point it out (*A. 56*). 3. sign, symbol, point: བ་གནོན་གྱིས་མཚོན་པ་རྣམས་འཕྲུལ་གསལ the marks of approval or confirmation were distinct and clear (*D. çel. 7*). མཚོན་བྱ *mtshon-bya* meaning; མཚོན་བྱེད *mtshon-byed* illustration.

འཚག་པ *htshag-pa* 1. vb., pf. ཚགས *tshags* or བཙགས *btsags* fut. བཙག, imp. ཚོག *tshog* (trans. to འཛག་པ), to cause to trickle, to strain, filter, press out: ཆུ་འཚགས་པ་པོ (*Situ. 85*); འབྲུ་མར་ཚག་པ *hbrumar tshag-pa* to draw off oil, དམུ་ཆུ་ཚག་པ to tap (a dropsical person). 2. adj. thick, fat, obese (*Jä.*): ལུས་འཚག་བཟང་བ *lus-htshag bzañ-wa* a body or constitution that is healthy and sleek.

འཚང *htshañ* or མཚང = སྐྱོན *skyon* 1. fault, error, offence, sin, དེ་འཚང་དུ་ཆེ that is very wicked, a great offence; མིའི་འཚང a man's fault, མི་ལ་འཚང་འབྲུ་བ to spy out another's faults, to upraid him with a fault.

འཚང་གུང *htshañ-guñ* n. of the only nunnery now existing in Lhasa.

འཚང་བ *htshañ-wa* vb. pf. ཚངས fut. བཙང 1. to press into, to stuff, puff out: ནང་དུ འཚང་པ pressed into, stuffed inside; ཁྲི་ནང་ཚངས་ཅན a stuffed seat; དབུགས་ཁར་འཚངས་པ out of breath, puffed by pursuit; དབུགས་སྟོད་དུ་འཚང་བ *dbugs-stod-du htshañ-wa* or སྟོད་འཚངས breathing hard, getting out of breath. 2. enlarged, complete, made full: མི་མང་པོ་འཚང་བ *mi-mañ-po htshañ-wa* many people assembled together; ལས་ཀ་ལ་འཚང་བ to be competent for work or efficient in doing work; འཚང་རྒྱ་བ = སངས་རྒྱས་པ or འཚང་རྒྱ་བར་འགྱུར become sanctified, perfected; འཚང་རྒྱ་བར་འདོད་པ to aim at Buddhahood; མངོན་པར་འཚང་རྒྱ་འགྱུར सम्बुद्धः भविष्यति will become a perfect Buddha (*A. K. 1-18*). འཚང་ར *htshañ-ra* a place where many people assemble.

འཚབ་པ *htshab-pa* 1. (སྐྱིན་པ *skyin-pa*) pf. འཚབས, *htshabs* imp. ཚོབ *tshob*, to repay, to re-place; སྐྱིན་པ་འཚབ་པ་པོ *skyin-pa htshab-pa-po* one who pays back, a liquidator of debts; (*Situ. 85*). འཚབས *htshabs*= ཚབ་སྒྲུབ་ཚར་བ *tshab-sgrub tshar-wa* liquidated. 2. pf. ཚབས་པ *tshabs-pa*, imp. ཚོབས *tshobs*= རྟབས་པ *rtabs-pa* resp. to be afraid, to be in awe of. འཚབ་འཚུབ *htshab-htshub* confounding, སེམས་འཚབ་འཚུབ mental hurry, confusion, perplexity; འཚབ་འཚབ་མར་གནས་པ to tarry in fear, to hesitate in apprehension also: རླུང་འཚབ་འཚུབ confused wind, as dust, leaves of trees, &c., are when driven about by a whirlwind.

འཚམ་པ *htsham-pa* or འཚམ་པོ = འགྲིག་པ, མཐུན་པ appropriate, becoming, fit, suitable, in accordance with: དེ་དང་འཚམ་པ in conformity with it; རང་བློ་དང་འཚམ་པ agreeing with one's mind, according to one's wish; ཆེ་ཆུང

དང་མང་ཉུང་འཚམས་པ in size and quantity just what is wanted or suitable; གང་ལ་གང་འཚམས whichever suited; མ་འཚམས་པ unsuited or ill-suited.

འཚམ་ཚོད་འཛིན་པ *htsham-tshod hdsin-pa* to hold or take appropriate measure or amount, *i.e.*, sufficient: བོད་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་འཚམ་ཚོད་འཛིན་པའི་ལྷུན་པོ་དང་གཅིག་དེ་བོ་ཀར་བཙུན་པོ་ཡིན (*A. 33*).

འཚའ་ལུ *htsha-lu*, v. མཚའ་ལུ *mtshah-lu*.

འཚར་བ *htshar-wa* 1.=ཚད་ལོངས་པ or འདངས་པ up to the mark, sufficient; in proper measure. 2. to be finished, completed, spent; esp. as an auxiliary to denote an action that is perfectly past or completed.

འཚལ་བ *htshal-wa*, imp. འཚོལ *htshol* 1. to beg, desire, beseech, ask; when preceded by a verb the latter stands in the term. inf., or as the mere root and more esp. the perf. root: ཡབ་དང་མཇལ་འཚལ་ལོ I desire to meet my father བལྟས་པར་འཚལ་ཏེ wishing to look; ཐུགས་ལ་བཞག་འཚལ I beg it may be borne in mind (*Glr.*); གསུང་འཚལ I beg you to speak. Occurs as an intimation of willingness: དེ་ལྟར་འཚལ་ལོ yes, we will do that; ཕ་ལ་ནོར་མ་འཚལ་ཏམ has he not asked the money from his father? ཀུམ་ཡང་ཅི་འཚལ why does (the king) desire to slay? 2. as eleg. form=to eat: བྱི་བས་འཚལ་ཏེ eaten by mice (*Dzl.*); 3. to offer, shew, set forth: ངོ་འཚལ་བ=ངོ་ཤེས་པ to understand, to know. འབད་འཚལ་བ to shew diligence (*Jä.*). བྲོ་འཚལ་བ *bro-htshal-wa* to have a cold (*Mil.*); ཕྱག་འཚལ་བ *phyag-htshal-wa* to greet, salute.

འཚལ་མ *htshal-ma*=ཚལ་མ अन्न; ཁོ་བོ་རང་གིས་འདི་རྣམས་མ་ཟད་བར་དུ་འཚལ་མ་མི་ཟ until I have eaten up these I shall not ask for (more) food (*A. 87*). འཚལ་མ་འཚལ་བ *htshal-ma htshal-wa*=ཟས་ཟ་བ to take one's meal; འཚལ་མ་ནར་མ *htshal-ma nar-ma*=རྒྱུན་པར་ཟས་སྤྱོ་བ continually eating.

འཚིག་པ *htshig-pa* प्रदाह to burn, to destroy by fire; to glow; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་མི་དང་བཅས་པ་འཚིག he burned the town with its inhabitants (*Pth.*); རྣམ་པར་འཚིག་པ to burn entirely, completely (*Dzl.*); ཚིག་སོང་ has been burnt.

འཚིམ *htshim* colloq. for ཚེམ *tshem*; and འཚེམ་བུ for ཚེམ་བུ.

འཚིར་བ *htshir-wa* to extract, wring out, squeeze forth, to press out oil, extracts, etc.; ནན་གྱིས་འཚིར to press hard; འོ་མ་འཚིར་བ to milk; བཙུན་མོ་ལ་ཡང་ཐུགས་གཙེར་ཆུང་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ also the queen's mind was much depressed (*Jä.*). ཏིལ་འཚིར་བ་པོ *til htshir-wa-po* an extractor of sessame oil (*Situ. 85*).

འཚུགས་པ *htshugs-pa* pf. ཚུགས *tshugs* (intrs. of འཛུགས་པ) 1. to go into, to enter upon, begin, commence: སྟོད་པ་འཕྱལ་བ་ལ་ཚུགས he began to praise, to flatter. 2. to pierce, penetrate by boring, to thrust in, to establish one's self, to settle: རྩ་བ་མ་ཚུགས it has not taken root; འགྲོག་འཚུགས་སུ་ཡི་མ་འདོད they had no longer any mind to establish themselves in this alpine solitude; བརྟན་གྱི་སྐྱིད་མགོ་དེ་ནས་ཚུགས this was the beginning of my lasting happiness (*Mil.*); ཚུགས་པ as partic. or adj.=firm, steady: རྐང་ལག་མ་ཚུགས་ཏེ་ས་ལ་འགྱེལ་ཏོ his limbs not remaining firm (in consequence of a paralytic stroke), he fell to the ground (*Dzl.*); ས་གཅིག་ཏུ་མི་ཚུགས་པ not being able to settle in one place, flighty, inattentive.

འཚུད་པ *htshud-pa* pf. ཚུད *tshud* to be put inside of, to go into, to enter, to get into; ཁོང་འཚུད་པ to comprehend.

འཚུབ་པ *htshub-pa* pf. ཚུབས *tshubs* to toss about, to swirl, to entwine; to be choked, suffocated.

འཚུམ་པ *htshum-pa* तुन्द [a protuberant belly]*S.*

འཚུར་ནག *htshur-nag* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *32*).

འཚེ་བ *htshe-wa* pf. བཙེས *btses* हिंसा, उपद्रव to cause mischief or danger to, to damage, injure, persecute: མི་ལ་འཚེ་ཞིང་གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པ to do mischief and cause damage to a man (*Mil.*); གཅན་ཟན་ལ་སོགས་པའི་འཚེ་བ་དང་བཅས་པ (a place) haunted by beasts of prey and other noxious creatures; འཕྲུ་ཤགས་རྒྱུབ་པའི་རྟ་འཚེ་ཅན་གྱི་འདྲ་བ like a vicious horse which kicks about; འཚེ་བྱེད *htshe-byed*, हिंस्रक wild animals, such as leopard, tigers, etc. འཚེ་མེད *htshe-med* अहिंसा धर्म not doing mischief or injury; piety (*S. Lex.*).

འཚེག་པ *htsheg-pa* pf. ཚེགས *tshegs* to repay a loan or a kindness (*Mñon.*).

འཚེང *htsheñ* pf. འཚེངས་པ *htsheñs* to be satisfied, content, happy, gratified: སྙིང་འཚེངས་པ the mind was contented; ཚ་ཚ་མང་པོ་བཏབ་ནས་ང་ལ་བུ་མོ་ངའི་འཚེངས my daughter by casting many *tsha-tsha* gratified me (*A. 90*); ཇི་ཙམ་བརྩོན་པ་དེ་ཙམ་བས་ཀྱང་འཚེང however much the excertion so much the more the satisfaction; ཕན་གནོད་མེད་པ་ན་ཤིན་ཏུ་འཚེང་བ་ཡིན if there be no further mischief it is very satisfactory (*A. 16*).

འཚེད་པ *htshed-pa* = བཙོ་བ to cook: ཟས་འཚེད་པ་པོ *zas htshed-pa-po* one who cooks (*Situ. 85*); འཚེད་པའི་གནས *htshed-pahi gnas* a kitchen (*Mñon.*); འཚེད་བྱེད་མ *htshed-byed-ma* = ཐབ་ཁ་པ *thab-kha-pa* a cook (*Mñon.*).

འཚེམ་པ *htshem-pa* pf. བཙེམས *btsems* to sew: གོས་འཚེམ་པ to sew or make a robe; འཚེམ་སྐུད *htshem-skud* thread for sewing; འཚེམ་ཁབ needle, འཚེམ་སྲུབ *htshem-srub* *W.* seam. འཚེམ་མེད *htshem-med* without a seam; also = without interruption.

འཚེར་བ *htsher-wa*, 1. to neigh. 2. = མཚེར་བ to grieve, to sorrow, and sbst. grief, sorrow, resp. ཐུགས་འཚེར་བ to be grieved, also to be afraid, to fear *C.* (*Mil.*); repentance, shame: འཚེར་བ་མེད not penitent, shameless. འཚེར་ཅན *htsher-can* sorrowful, anxious. 3. to shine, to glitter; འོད་འཚེར་བ sbst. lustre, brightness.

འཚེར་ས *htsher-sa* abandoned pasture land, land left by nomads for a new spot; a place which has been abandoned on account of inconvenience, discomfort, sickness, etc.

འཚོ་བ *htsho-wa* I: pf. and imp. སོས 1. to live, to be alive, be living: ཡོན་ཏན་གྱིས་འཚོ་བ to earn livelihood by talents ཇི་འཕྲོག་གིས་འཚོ་བ to live by theft and plunder; རིང་དུ for a long time; ལོ་བརྒྱ་ཙམ་དུ་སོས he lived even a hundred years; འཚོའི་བར་དུ for life, life-long, ཆོས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ to gain a livelihood by religion; སྲིད་འཚོ་བ to pass life, to continue in a state, to exist; འདུ་འཛིའི་ནང་དུ་འཚོ་མི་ནུས་ར in the throng of the world I cannot exist (*Dzl.*); འདི་མ་བྱས་ན་མི་འཚོ if we did not do this we should not remain alive. 2. to last, to be durable, of clothes, etc.; to retain its virtue, efficacy, of laws, doctrine, etc. 3. pf. བསོས or སོས fut. གསོ to feed, to graze; to nourish, ལུས the body, to sustain, སྲོག *srog* life; ཕྱུགས་འཚོ་བ་ལ་འཁྲིད་པ to lead the cattle to pasture (*Pth.*). 4. to heal, to cure, ནད; ཚོ་མཛད 'life-giver,' *i.e.*, physician.

འཚོ་བ II: also འཚོ 1. sbst. life: འཚོ་བའི་ཚད आयुः duration of life; མི་ཞིག་གི་འཚོ་བ་བསྲིང་བ to prolong a man's life (*Dzl.*); ང་ཅག་འཚོའི་རྗེ the lord of our lives, viz., the king (*Glr.*). 2. livelihood, sustenance, support, maintenance. འཚོ་སྐྱོང *htsho-skyoñ* fostering,

maintaining, tending (cattle); འཚོ་ཁམས *htsho-khams*=ཕུང་ཁམས mortal frame, the constitution which requires keeping up; འཚོ་ཆས *htsho-chas* subsistence, livelihood; འཚོ་རྟེན *tsho-rten* livelihood, maintenance, support; འཚོ་ཐབས *htsho-thabs* medical treatment, the means of healing, way of subsistence; འཚོ་ཐབས་པ *htsho-thabs-pa*=སྨན་པ a physician, medical man. འཚོ་བ་མ *htsho-wa-ma* जीविका a woman that nourishes.

འཚོ་བ་གསུམ *htsho-wa-gsum* the three kinds of physical and spiritual existences: 1. ཚེ life. 2. བསོད་ནམས merit. 3. ལས *Karma* or work.

འཚོ་བ་གསུམ་ཟད *htsho-wa gsum-zad* the decay of the three vital essentials:—1. that called ཚེ་ཟད་པ; 2. that of merit བསོད་ནམས་ཟད་པ; 3. that of work ལས་ཟད་པ (*Sman.*).

འཚོ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ *Htsho-wahi snin-po* n. of a medical work by Atis'a: ཇོ་བོ་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་འཚོ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་མཛད (*A. 35*) the *Jowo* himself also wrote a work on medicine called *Htsho-wahi Snin-po.*

འཚོ་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད *htsho-wahi yo-byad* जीवितोपकरणम् necessaries of life.

འཚོ་བྱེད *htsho-byed* 1. medicine. 2. or འཚོ་བྱེད་པ=སྨན་པ a physician (*Mnon.*). 3. जीवातृक the moon, also གཟའ་ཕུར་བུ वृहस्पति ग्रह the planet Jupiter; འཚོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཞུས་པ *htsho-byed-kyi shus-pa* n. of Sûtra on medicine called Jivaka-puripuchha.

འཚོ་བྱེད་མ *htsho-byed-ma* जीवन्ती n. of a goddess.

འཚོ་བྱེད་གཞོན་ནུ *htsho-byed gshon-nu* कुमारजीवक n. of a celebrated physician devoted to Buddha and who cured king Bimbisāra of piles (*Yig. 35*).

འཚོ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *htsho-byed-çin*=སྤྱི་ཤུར་གྱི་ཤིང་ *spyi shur-gyi-çin* प्राणक, असन 1. n. of a medicinal plant. 2. प्राणक the life-tree *i.e.*, any chosen tree on the existence of which depends the life of a person (*Mnon.*).

འཚོག་ཆས *htshog-chas*=སྤྱད་ལག goods, effects, necessaries; also provisions, provender (*Jä.*).

འཚོག་པ *htshog-pa* pf. བཙགས *btsags* fut. བཙོག *bstog* imp. ཚོག *tshog* 1. to hew, chop, strike; to inoculate; 2. vaccinate, to find fault with, to blame, censure, teaze (*Sch.*).

འཚོགས་པ *htshogs-pa* pf. ཚོགས *tshogs* 1. to assemble, to meet together; ཁྱེད་འདིར་ཚོགས ye that are here assembled; མི་མང་པོ་ཚོགས་པའི་མདུན་དུ before many assembled people (*Dzl.*); འབྱུང་ལྔ་ཚོགས་པ the five elements meeting; འཚོགས་རྟེན་གྱི་ཟས་ཆང་ food and drink to entertain the people assembled (*Glr.*). 2. to unite, to join in doing something, to combine, to make common cause (*Jä.*).

འཚོང་བ *htshon-wa* विक्रय to barter, to sell—a vb. in very common use; དྲི་འཚོང་བའི་གནས place where perfumes are sold; འཚོང་བའི་ཚད *htshon-wahi-tshad* for the purpose of selling; འཚོང་བར་བྱེད making sale, causes to be sold.

འཚོད་པ *htshod-pa* pf. བཙོས *btsos* fut. བཙོ *btso* imp. ཚོས *tshos* 1. to boil, to cook in any way, to bake: འཚོད་གྱིན་འདུག *htshod-gyin-hdug* colloq. it is cooking (anything) is boiling; བཙོས་གྱིན་ཡོད has been cooking, has been boiling; འཚོད་པར་བྱ *htshod-par-bya* should cook, or to be cooked. འཚོད་སྣུམ *htshod-snum* oil for frying food-meat, vegetables, &c. (*Rtsii.*); འཚོད་མར *htshod-mar* butter used in making pastry, cakes, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

འཚོབ་པ *htshob-pa* or འཚོབས་པ *htshobs-pa* to be a deputy, to represent, to be substi-

tuted for; རིགས་འཚོབ་པ to be the first-born male in a family, to represent a family (*Dzl.*); འཚོབ་པར་བྱེད་པ* to substitute, to put in the place of another (*Dzl.*); གདུང་འཚོབ་པོ resp. for first-born (*Jä.*).

འཚོར་བ *htshor-wa* v. ཚོར (ན་ཟུག་ཧྣ་ཙ).

འཚོལ་བ *htshol-wa* pf. བཙོལ *btsol* imp. ཚོལ *tshol*, to seek, to look for, to make search; ཐབས་འཚོལ་བ to seek for an opportunity or means; ཟས་འཚོལ་བ to look for food; འཚོལ་འགྲོ་བ *htsho hgrol-wa* to search for livelihood. འཚོལ་སྒྲོལ་བྱེད *htshol-sgrol-byed* = གསེར gold (*S. Lex.*).

Syn. ཡོངས་སུ་འཚོལ་བ *yońs-su htshol-wa*; རྗེས་སུ་འཚོལ་བ *rjes-su htshol-wa* (*Mńon.*).

འཚོས་ཟིན *htshos-zin* anything thoroughly cooked or boiled. Also = quite ripe.

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ཛ *dsa* is the 19th letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to the Sanskrit ज. Acc. to the *Tantra*: ཛ་ནི་མ་སྐྱེ་བ་ཡི་སྒོ། *Dsa* is the beginning of that which has not grown or been born (*K. g.* ཝ, *42*). *Dsa* also = སྦྱིན and སྦྱིན་པ religious rites and almsgiving (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*).

‡ ཛ་ཏི *dsa-ti* prop. ཛཱ་ཏཱི *dsā-tī* 1. the nutmeg. 2. n. of the flower *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

Syn. of 1. སུ་མ་ན *su-ma-na*; སྦུབས་སྐྱེས *sbubs-skyes*; སྦུབས་འབྲས *sbubs hbras*; སྦུབས་ཅན *sbubs-can*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *spos-kyi rgyal-po.* Syn. of 2. ཡིད་བཟང་སྐྱེས *yid-bzañ-skyes*; འདབ་བདུན་པ *hdab-bdun-pa*; གཞོན་ནུའི་འཕྲེང་ *gshon-nuhi-hphreñ*; མཱ་ལ་ཏཱི *mā-la-tī*; སྣ་མའི་མེ་ཏོག *sna-mahi me-tog* (*Mñon.*).

ཛ་ན་མ *dsa-na-ma* छाया shadow, shade.

‡ ཛ་པ *dsa-pa* or ཛཔ་ཏི 1. = འཛབ Tibetanized form of जप; is a *mantra* or Sanskrit charm. 2. recitation mentally.

‡ ཛ་བ *dsa-wah* and ཛ་བཱ་ཤིང་ = जवा [the China rose, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*] *S.*

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་མེ་ཏོག *rdo-rjehi me-tog*; ཏིལ་མེ་ཏོག *til-me-tog*; རྔ་མ་མེ་ཏོག *rña-ma me-tog*; ཛ་བཱ *dsa-bā*; ཛ་བཱ་ཤིང་ *dsa-bā-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཛ་ཡ *dsa-ya* I: जय; = རྒྱལ་བ victory.

ཛ་ཡ II: 1. *Sch.*: 'muddy deposit, green slime in the water.' 2. in *C.* the markings of wood, speckled and variegated in consequence of disease in the tree. 3. n. of an ancient king of China (*Jä.*).

‡ ཛ་ཡ་སི་པ་ཏ *Dsa-ya-si-pata* the name by which the site of Kapilavāstu the birth place of Buddha is now known: སེར་སྐྱའི་གྲོང་ཞེས་གྲགས་པ་ཡོད་པས་ཡུལ་དེ་ལ་དེང་སང་ཡོངས་གྲགས་སུ་ཛ་ཡ་སི་པ་ཏ་ཞེ་རྒྱལ་བའི་གནས་ཞེར (*Dsam.*).

‡ ཛ་ཡན་ཏིའི་རྩ་བ *dsa-yan tihi rtsa-wa* (जयन्ती मूल) the root of the *Jayanti* tree (*K. g.* ཅ, *51*).

ཛ་ཡི་ཕལ *dsa-yi-phal* = ཛ་ཏི nutmeg.

‡ ཛ་ལན་ཏྲ *dsa-lan-tra*, ཛ་ལན་དྷ་ར जलन्धर n. of a province in the Punjab, now Jallundur (*Jä.*). Formerly the kingdom of Jalendra comprised Kashmir, Panjab and a part of Kabul; and was ruled by king Kaniska and his successors (*J. Zañ.*).

ཛ་སགས *dsa-sags* (Chinese) = རྫོང་དཔོན a prefect, a district magistrate and collector (*Yig. k. 1*).

‡ ཛ་ཧུའི་བུ་མོ *dsa-huhi bu-mo* जाह्नवी an epithet of the Ganges ཞེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་ཛ་ཧུའི་བུ་མོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་རྒྱལ་བ་མཆིན, pray let your letters come to me like the flow of the Ganges.

ཛཱ་ཏི་ཛ་ལ *Dsā-ti dsa-la* n. of a Buddhist female saint: ཨོ་རྒྱན་གྱི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ན་གདོལ་པའི་བུ་མོ་ཛཱ་ཏི་ཛ་ལ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ། on the north of Orgyan there lived *Dsāti-dsala* who was a girl of the sudra caste (*K. dun. 38*).

‡ ཛཱ་རི་ཁཎྜ *Dsā-ri khanda* n. of an Indian province: མ་ག་དྷ་དང་མི་རིང་བའི་ལྷོར་ཛཱ་རི་ཁཎྜ་ཞེར་བའི་ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོད། there is a large province to the south and not far from Magadha called Jari khaṇḍa (*Dsam. 35*).

ཛམ་བུ *dsam-bu* जम्बु 1. gold; the fabulous fruit of the *Kalpadruma*, the wishing tree of

the gods; gold leaf is compared with the leaf of that tree, gold yielding almost all that man requires for his living. 2. acc. to *Jä.* = "The rose apple tree Engenia, which figures also in mythology."

‡ ཛམ་བུ་ཀ *dsam-bu-ka* वनचल, मृगाल the jackal.

ཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ or འཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ *Hdsam-buhi-gliṅ* जम्बुद्वीप the ancient Buddhist name for India: ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླིང་འདི་ཉིད་དབྱིབས་གྲུ་གསུམ། ཤིང་ཀལྤ་ དྲུ་མ་སྟེ་དཔག་བསམ་གྱི་ཤིང་གི་ལོ་མ་ཆུ་ལ་ལྷུང་བའི་ཚེ་ཛམ་ཛམ་ཞེས་ པའི་སྒྲ་འདོན་པས་ཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ཞེས་བརྗོད this southern continent is triangular in shape; and is called *Dsam-bu-gliṅ* from the *jam-jam* sound made by the falling from heaven of the leaves of the *kalpadruma* wishing-tree into the river Ganges (*K. d.* ར, *343*). ཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ གི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ན་ཡོད་པའི་ཡུལ་འགའ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ཚམ the names of some of the countries situated to the north of Jambudvīpa are:—मत्स्य; ཉི་པ་ཝེན་ད ཕུལིන्द; དཔའ་བོའི་སྡེ शूरसेन; ལུས་ཞ་ལ कुरुबल; དར་དི दरद (Dardistan); བཟང་བོར་སྤྱོད་པ भद्रचर्या; ལྷ་མི་སྙན་པ कुरव:; བཟང་བོ་པ भद्रिक; གན་དྷ་ར गन्धार (Kandahar); ཤཀ་ར शका; (Sogdiana) རི་ཀྲི་ཀ ऋषिक; མ་ཧཱ་ཙི་ན་ཀ महाचीनक; རྒྱ་ནག་འཁོར་དང་བཅས चीन (China with her surrounding appendages); རྒྱ་ནག་ གཞན अपरचीन; ཁ་ཤ खाश; པ་ར་པ་ར परवरा; ཀུན་ཏའི་འབྲས་བུ་པ་ཀོ་ཏ कोद्व; ཀམ་བོ་ཛ कम्बोज (*K. d.* ར, *286*). ཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་གི་ཕྲེང་བ Jambu-mala n. of a country to the north-west of Jambudvīpa or Dzambuling situated near the Sumeru mountain. Beyond that country lies the country of གློག་གི་ཕྲེང་བ, *i.e.*, the string of lightning Aurora Borealis (*K. d.* ར, *270*).

‡ ཛམ་བུ་ནད *Dsam-bu-nad* the river Yeru Tsang-po of Tibet which brings down gold with its sands; also the head-waters of the Yang-tsi-kyang the river of golden sand.

ཛམ་བྷ་ལ *Dsam-bha-la* or ཛམ་ལྷ *Dsam-lha* the Tibetan Pluto or god of riches. His different epithets are:—སྔོན་གྱི་གནོད་སྦྱིན *Sṅon-gyi gnod-sbyin*, ཆུའི་ཐུ *Chuhi-thu*, ཆུ་ཡི་དབང་པོ *Chu-yi dwaṅ-po*, ཆུ་ལ་གནས *Chu-la-gnas*, ནོར་བུ་ བཟང་པོ *Nor-bu bzaṅ-po*, རྨུགས་འཛིན *Rmugs-hdsin*, ནོར་གྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག *Nor-gyi dwaṅ-phyug* (*Mṅon.*).

ཛམ་བྷ་ལ་ནག་པོ *Dsam-bha-la nag-po* a manifestation of Dzambhala in black; ཛམ་སེར = ཛམ་བྷ་ལ་སེར་པོ the same deity in yellow aspect.

‡ ཛཉྙ *dsañā*, ཛྙཱ་ནེས་བུ་པ་ན་ཡེ་ཤེས་དམིགས་སུ་མེད་པའི་ ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ར། (*Hbum.* ཀ, *283*).

‡ ཛྷ *dsha* झ 1. རྟོག་མ་བྲལ་བའི་སྒོ། ཛྷ་མ་དག་པས་ ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ *Dsha* is the symbol of what is free from defilement; being immaculation typified it liberates all (*K. g.* ཕ, *42*). 2. ཛྷ་ནི་ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པས་འཆིང་བ་ནི་ནགས་ཤིང་སྟུག་པོ་དང་འདྲ་བར། *dsha* signifies that entanglement in endless misery is like a dense forest (*K. my.* ཀ, *207*).

ཛྙཱ་ན་ཀཱ་ཡ *dsña-na kā-ya* in mysticism = ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྐུ spiritual image or body, the spirit.

ཛི *dsi* num. fig.: 49.

‡ ཛི་ན་མི་ཏྲ *Dsi-na mi-tra* जिनमित्र n. of a Kashmirian Pandit who translated certain of the Buddhist scriptures into Tibetan and died in Tibet.

‡ ཛི་ལི་ཛྭ་ལ *dsi-li dswa-la* cancer; acc. to some authors it is གཉན་ནད or plague; acc. to others a fearful kind of burning leprosy: ཛི་ལི་ཛྭ་ལའི་ནད་རྒྱུན་ཆོད stops the progress of the disease *dsi-li dswala* (*A. 19*).

‡ ཛཱི་བ་ཀ *dsī-ba-ka* जीवक honey, nectar, ambrosia; that which gives life and also keeps up life (mystic).

Syn. མཚོ་ལྡན་མ *mtsho-ldan-ma*; སྦྲང་རྩི *sbraṅ-rtsi*; རྭ་ཅན *rwa-can*; ལུས་འཐུང *lus-hthuṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཛུ *dsu* num. fig.: 79.

ཛུང་ཛུང་ n. of the third son of Emperor Dsung of the Han dynasty who succeded his father on the throne (*Yig. 54.*).

ཛེ *dse* num. fig.: 109.

† ཛེ་ཏ་རི *Dse-ta-ri* जेतारि n. of a Buddhist saint of Bengal (*K. dun. 45*).

† ཛེ་ཏའི་ཚལ *Dse-tahi-tshal* जेतवन the grove in S'ravasti in which Buddha had resided for many years and where the first Buddhist monastery was built under the auspices of Anāth-pindada.

ཛེ་ཙེ *dse-tse* in *C.* vent-hole for the smoke, a chimney (*Jä.*).

ཛོ *dso* num. fig.: 139.

ཛོ་ཀི *dso-ki* or ཛྭོ་ཀི *dswo-ki* vulg. for ཡོ་གི *yogi* or རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ *rnal-hbyor-pa.*

མཛའ་བ *mdsah-wa* 1. to be amicable, to love as friends or kinsmen do: མཛའ་བ་རྣམས a loving married couple (*Dzl.*); མི་མཛའ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད all hostile malignant (creatures or powers) (*Dom.*); མི་མཛའ་བ་རྣམས་སྡུམ་པ to reconcile those that are at variance with each other; བྲམ་ཟེ་མཛའ་རྟིང་ཤེས་པ he had a Brahman for his intimate friend (*Dzl.*). 2. as adj.=མཐུན་པ or ཉེ་བ intimate or near. 3. as sbst.= friend, relation, one near or dear. Also: affection, friendship; also མཛའ་བྱེད. མཛའ་གཙུགས་པ to cultivate friendship. མཛའ་བཤེས *mdsah-hçes*=གྲོགས་གྲོགས་ཆེ बान्धव, मित्र; also parents, brothers, cousins, relations, friends; frq. in conjunction with ཉེ་དུ or ཁྱིམ་མཚེས (*Glr.*). མཛའ་ལྷའི་གྲོགས་པོ *mdsa-lhahi grogs-po*=ལྷག་པ (*Mñon.*). མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdsah-grogs* in *C.*=ཁྱོ་བོ husband, wife. མཛའ་གཙུགས *mdsah-gcugs* v. གཉེན་ཚུགས. མཛའ་བར་བྱེད *mdsah-war-byed*=ཁྲམ་པ or སྲམ (*Mñon.*); མཛའ་བས་བཅིངས *mdsah-was bcins* v. གཉེན་ཚུགས.

མཛའ་བོ *mdsa-wo*=སྙིང་སྡུག *snin-sdug* sbst. वल्लभ, सखा love husband, friend: མཛའ་བོ་ལ་ལ་ཤིང་བལ་འདྲ། མཛའ་བོ་ལ་ལ་ལྷུན་པོ་འདྲ། མཛའ་བོ་ལ་ལ་ས་གཞི་འདྲ། མཛའ་བོ་ལ་ལ་ཕྲེང་བ་འདྲ some friends are like cotton (adhering firmly), some friends are like Mount Meru, other friends are like the earth (steady), others are like a string of beads easily separating.

Syn. སྙིང་འདོད *snin-hdod*; ཡིད་མཐུན *yid-mthun*; ཡི་གཙུགས *yi-gcugs*; མཛའ་གཙུགས *mdsah-gcugs*; བག་ཕེབས *bag-phebs*; སྙིང་ཉེ *snin-ne*; ཡིད་ཉེ *yid-ne*; བློ་ཉེ *blo-ne*; སེམས་མཐུན *sems-mthun* (*Mñon.*).

མཛའ་མོ *mdsah-mo* 1. a mistress; also a female friend. 2. v. ཆུ་སྐར.

མཛངས་པ *mdsans-pa* 1. sometimes written as འཛངས་པ *hdsans-pa* पण्डित, wise, learned; also=མཁས་ཤིང་ *mkhas-çin.* 2.= དཔའ་བོ a hero, a champion (*Mñon.*); མཛངས་པའི་ཁང་ *mdsan-pahi-khan* the house of a hero, the house where heroes exhibit feats of arms, etc. མཛངས་མ *mdsans-ma* a woman. མཛངས་མ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་སྣེ་ཁུར་ *mdsans-ma hbras-kyi sne-khur* n. of a vegetable medicine used to heal sores and wounds (*Sman. 350*).

མཛད་པ *mdsad-pa* 1. imp. མཛོད *mdsod* is the honorific form for བྱེད་པ in all its significations, whenever the person acting is the object of respect: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་དེ་རིང་ལས་ཀ་ག་ཚོད་མཛད་སོང་ how much work have you done to-day? མཛད་དུ་གསོལ pray do it, let it be done. 2.=कार्य, कृति deed, achievement, working, behaviour; the act of doing, the thing done; མཛད་པ་བཅུ་གཉིས the twelve deeds (or prop. incidents) of a Buddha's life; མཛད་བརྒྱ the hundred acts of Buddha Gautama (*J. Zan.*). མཛད་པ་པོ *mdsad-pa-po* the doer, maker, composer, etc.; མཛད་སྤྱོད *mdsad-spyod* deed, action; deportment,

conduct, like སྤྱོད་ལམ *spyod-lam*, course of life, way of acting; མཛད་འཕྲིན good deeds or services: མཛད་འཕྲིན་གོང་འཕེལ་དུ་བསྒྲུབས་སྤྲོ་ཡོད་པ་ནི་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ that you have been doing excellent works and flourishing more and more is a great mercy to us (*Yig. k. 4*).

མཛར་ར་མཛེར་རེ *mdsar-ra mdser-re* in *Ld.*=pitted with small-pox, pock-marked; warty, blotchy, v. མཛེར་པ (*Jä.*).

མཛུག་གུ *mdsug-gu* colloq. a finger v. མཛུབ་མོ. མཛུག་གུ་འཛུགས་ས where a finger can be thrust in; place or thing pointed out definitely, as it were by the fore-finger: བླ་མ་དང་སློབ་མ་ལ་མཛུག་གུ་འཛུགས་ས the object which both the lama and his pupil can point to (*A. 156*).

མཛུབ་མོ *mdsub-mo* तर्जनी, अङ्गुली (vulg. མཛུག་གུ or མཛུབ་གུ *mdsub-gu*) 1. finger, esp. fore-finger: མཛུབ་མོ་བསྒྲེངས་ཏེ་ཁ་ག་ཤགས་རྒྱུགས་ལ་འགྲོ raising your fingers go on merrily; གཞན་སྐྱོན་མཛུབ་མོས་སྟོང་ to point to others faults with the finger (*Rdsa 17, 23*). The different fingers are: མཐེབ་མོ or མཐེ་མོ the thumb; མཛུབ་མོ or ཐིགས་མཛུབ the fore-finger; སྲིན་ལག or པར་མཛུབ or གུན་མ (*Med. Jä.*) the middle-finger; སྲིན་མཛུབ or མིང་མེད the fourth finger; མཐེ་པ or ཐེའུ་ཆུང་ or མཛུབ་ཆུང་ in *C.* the little-finger. 2. toe; claw. མཛུབ་ཀེར *mdsub-ker*—གྱེར or—གྱོང་ a stiff finger; མཛུབ་བརྐྱངས *mdsub-brkyaṅs* an extended finger; མཛུབ་སྐྱིས *mdsub-skyis* finger-ring. མཛུབ་ཁྲིད *mdsub-khrid* lit. leading by the finger; a pointing with the finger, hint, intimation, direction: བློ་ཐེ་ཚོམ་སེལ་བའི་མཛུབ་ཁྲིད་བྱས། he made an intimation that removed every scruple of the mind (*Jä.*). མཛུབ་གང་ *mdsub-gaṅ* a measure equal to the space between the tops of the thumb and the fore-finger; མཛུབ་མོ་མེད་པ one without fingers; མཛུབ་རྩེ *mdsub-rtse* tip of a finger (*Cs.*); མཛུབ་ཚིགས *mdsub-tshigs* joint of a finger. མཛུབ་ཤ *mdsub-sha* lit. the finger-cap, a thimble.

མཛེ *mdse* कुष्ठ leprosy, believed to be caused by *Lu* or water demons when they get offended from any cause, and is therefore also called ཀླུ་ནད. It is described as of thirty-six kinds. མཛེ་ཀླད *mdse-klad* the brains of the head of one who has died from leprosy: མི་གཙང་མཛེ་ཀླད་ཁྱི་ཤ་རྣག་ཁྲག་ལ as to what is unclean, there are the brains of a leprous person, dogs-flesh, pus, etc. (*A. 12*). མཛེ་གནོད a very dreadful type of leprosy མཛེ་གནོད་འབུམ་བུ་སྣ་ཚོགས (*Ya-sel. 11.*); མཛེ་ཅན་འཇོམས་པའི་ཛག་པ *mdse-can hjoms-paḥi jag-pa*=རུ་ཏ *ru-rta* a kind of spicy root used in medicine (*Sman. 109*).

མཛེ་རྨོག *mdse-rmog* a kind of helmet (*Jig. 31*).

མཛེར་པ *mdser-pa* or འཛེར་པ 1.=ཟེར་བ or སྐད་འཛེར་བ to speak. 2. a knot, excrescence of the skin, wart, etc.; also, a knag or knot in wood; མཛེར་མལ *mdser-mal* knot-hole in wooden boards.

མཛེས་པ *mdses-pa* also, collq. "*dse-po*," handsome, fine, charming. མཛེས་པ་བཞིན་འདུག appears very nice; བུ་མོ་མཛེས་མོ sweet daughter! རི་བོ་ནགས་ཚལ་དུ་མ་མཛེས་པ། a mountain beautified by numerous woods; fig.: སྤྱོད་ལམ་མཛེས་པ། conduct outwardly fair (*Dzl.*); མཛེས་བཀྲག *mdses-bkrag* lustrous; beautiful and bright: བཞིན་རས་ཀྱི་མཛེས་བཀྲག་ཉམས་པགས་པའི་གཉེར་མ་མང་བས། the lustre of his countenance had faded, the wrinkles on his skin were many (*Khrid. 48*). མཛེས་སྐུ lit. handsome body idiomatically: fine health: མཛེས་སྐུ་ཟབ་བཞེས་ཀྱི་ངོས being in excellent health (*Yig. k. 48*). མཛེས་དགའ *mdses-dgaḥ* delightful; མཛེས་ཆོས [one who naturally indulges in pleasure]*S.*; མཛེས་ལྡན་མ a handsome woman (*A.K. 111-13*); མཛེས་སྡུག *mdses-sdug*=མཚར་སྡུག very

handsome, beautiful (*M̱ñon.*); མཛེས་བྱས *m̱dses-byas* ornament, jewellery (*M̱ñon.*); མཛེས་སྦྱིན *m̱dses-sbyin*, the finest sandal wood perfume; མཛེས་མ *m̱dses-ma* a pretty girl, a beautiful damsel; མཛེས་མ་མཆོག a charming young woman or girl (*A.K. 111, 30*). མཛེས་མཛེས *m̱dses-m̱dses* pomp. extravagance, debauchery; མཛེས་ལེགས *m̱dses-legs* kind act, good behaviour (*Rtsii.*).

མཛོ *m̱dso* चामरी, वेसरी breed between the yak-bull and the common cow; འབྲི་མཛོ is the hybrid of a common bull and a yak-cow. མཛོ་མོ *m̱dso-mo* female of hybrid birth, the *jomo* or common dairy beast in Tibet; མཛོ་དཀར *m̱dso-ḏkar*, white *dso*; མཛོ་རྒོད *m̱dso-ṟgoḏ* wild cattle; མཛོ་སྒལ *m̱dso-sgal* load for a *m̱dso* to carry; མཛོ་ཕོ *m̱dso-pho* a male cross of yak and cow; མཛོ་ཕྲུག *m̱dso-phrug* a young dzo, a calf of a dzomo; མཛོ་མོ་ཤིང *m̱dso-mo-çiñ* a tree the wood of which resembles the red-sandal wood; and being largely imported into Tibet from China, is used in dying the garments of the lamas of Amdo. མཛོ་ཚྭ *m̱dso-tshwa* n. of a medicinal salt: མཛོ་ཚྭས་ཁྲག་འཛུམ་ཡི་ཆུ་སེར་སྐེམ.

མཛོད *m̱dsoḏ* कोष sbst. treasury, store, depository, treasure-chest; མཛོད་དུ་འཇུག་པ, སྦེད་པ to secure, to hide a thing in a safe place; མཛོད་ནས་འདོན་པ to take it out. དཀོར་མཛོད treasury of a monastery or that of a Buddhist sanctury. བང་མཛོད corn-magazine, granary; དབྱིག་མཛོད a safe for valuables; གསེར་མཛོད gold treasury; ཕྱག་མཛོད "*chandzo*" treasurer in large monasteries; མིང་གི་མཛོད a treasury of words, dictionary; མཛོད་ཁང *m̱dsoḏ-khañ*=བང་མཛོད (*M̱ñon.*); store-room, larder; མཛོད་ཁང་པ *m̱dsoḏ khañ-pa*, भाण्डागारिक a storekeeper. མཛོད་པ། imp.

མཛོད་ཇུས *m̱dsoḏ-jus* a kind of fine satin (*S. kar. 180.*); མཛོད་བཏགས *m̱dsoḏ-ḇtags* finest silk scarf for presentation (*Yig. 38*); མཛོད་གོས *m̱dsoḏ-gos*, the finest satin or lit. the satin robe that is generally kept in the treasury or box, only used on grand occasions (*S. kar. 178*).

མཛོད་པ *m̱dso-pa* भाण्डारिक; treasurer.

Syn. མཛོད་འཛིན་པ *m̱dsoḏ-ḥdsin-pa*; ཕྱག་མཛོད *phyag-m̱dsoḏ*; བང་མཛོད་པ *bañ-m̱dsoḏ-pa* (*M̱ñon.*).

མཛོད་སྤུ *m̱dsoḏ-s̱pu* ऊर्णाङ्क;=མིག་གི་ཐྲེ་མ (*M̱ñon.*) སྨིན་མཚམས་ཀྱི་མཛོད་སྤུ a circle of hair between the eye-brows in the middle of the forehead, one of the particular marks of a Buddha, from which he sends forth divine rays of light (*Jä.*).

མཛོད་སྤུ་ཅན *m̱dsoḏ-s̱pu-can* ऊर्णायु: [1. a woollen blanket; 2. a spider, a ram.].*S.*

མཛོད་ལུས=ཆུ་ཤིང plantain plant (*M̱ñon.*).

མངོན་མཛོད अभिधर्म्मकोष Abhidharma koṣa v. མངོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་མཛོད, comprising the ལུང་གི་མཛོད and the རྟོགས་པའི་མཛོད the first giving an index of all the subjects of Buddhist Scriptures, the second an account of the doctrines of the *Çrāvaka*, *Pratyeka Buddha*, *Bodhisattvas* and Buddhas. ནམ་མཁའི་མཛོད the treasures which are the privileges of such Buddhist saints as have attained to the eighth stage of perfection.

མཛོལ་བུ *m̱dsol-bu* 1. a menagerie, house where wild beasts are kept. 2. grief, dejection; a snare, a trap (*Sch.*).

འཛག་པ I: *ḥdsag-pa* pf. གཟགས *g̱zags* or ཟགས *zags*, fut. གཟག *g̱zag* to drop, drip, trickle; leak, run out: སྣ་ཁྲག་སྣ་ཆུ་འཛག blood, water, dripping from the nose (*Med.*); མཆི་མ་འཛག་པ dropping of tears; འོ་མ་འཛག་པ་དེ་ལས་འབྱུང milk is trickling from it (*Vai. sñ.*); འཛག་འཛག་པ to trickle constantly, to spirt, to flow out; མཚོ་ཞབས་ནས་ཟགས་ཏེ་མེད་པར་སོང flowing off at the

bottom, the lake became empty or "as not" (*Mil.*); བཞིན་ཟགས་ཏེ the face dripping (with perspiration); ཀུན་ལ་སྙིང་བརྩེ་མཆི་མ་གཟག he is shedding tears of universal pity (*Dzl.*); སོར་བར་ནས་འཛག་ནས། letting (ashes) fall through between her fingers (*Mil.*).

འཛག་པ II: in the language of the Brahma Kāyikā-devā: འཛག་པ = རྟག་བརྟལ་བ; ཀུན་ཏུ་འཛག་བྱེད = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ (*K. kon.* ཀ, *236*).

འཛང་འཛོང་ *hdsaṅ-hdsoṅ* = གཙང་གཙོང་ (*Jä.*).

འཛངས་པ *hdsaṅs-pa* 1. acquiring of wealth greedily, avaricious hoarding of wealth. 2. = ཟད་པ spent, consumed, exhausted, construed with ནོར, of rare occurrence (*Jä.*).

འཛད་པ *hdsad-pa*, pf. ཟད to go down, dwindle, to be consumed, to come to an end = ཟད་པ *q. v.*; ནོར་འཛད་པར་འགྱུར riches will be spent or run down. ཕར་འགྲོ་ཚུར་འགྲོ་དང་ཡམ་ཡོམ་རྣམས་ལ་འཛད in going out and coming in and in wavering to and fro, it is consumed (*A. 137*). བསགས་པའི་ནོར་འཛད the gathered wealth comes to an end (*Pth.*); སྣམ་ཟད་ཀྱི་མར་མེ a lamp the oil of which is exhausted (*Glr.*); ཚོང་ཀྱི་བསོད་ནམས་ཟད་པའི་ཚོང་ཕྲུག་རྣམས། ye poor children of merchandise whose stored-up merits are now at an end (*Glr.*); རྒྱགས་ལས་ཟད that which has been spent for provisions (*Mil.*); བརླའི་ཤ་ཟད་ཀྱང་ཡང་ངོ་ though the muscular part of the thigh had been consumed, (I) was easy; ཐབས་ཟད helpless (*Glr.*); ཚེ་ཡོངས་སུ་ཟད་པ་ལས whilst life is consuming itself (*Do.*); ཚེ་ཟད་ཀར at the hour of death; དུག་ལྔའི་ལས་ལ་ཟད་པ་མེད the effects of the five poisons never cease; འདྲེ་ལ་ཟད་པ་མེད of devils there is no end (*Mil.*); ཟད་མེད or ཟད་པ་མེད་པ་ཟད་མི་ཤེས་པ incessant, endless, everlasting, interminable. འདིས་ཟད with this it comes to an end, *i.e.*, this is the only thing besides which no second is existing; འདིས་ནོན་གཉེར་ཞིང་འཚོ་བར་ཟད་ན as this is the only means of making a living (*Dzl.*). The form ཟད་དེ is frq. used at the end of a phrase to signify: "and none besides," "it is only," "and no more," etc. Hence, we may render: མཐོང་བ་ཁོ་མོ་ཁོ་ནར་ཟད་དེ། as I am the only person that has seen; མཐོང་བ་ཟད་དེ this is limited to seeing, this refers only to sight (*Dzl.*); གཉིས་ནི་མིང་གཅིག་པ་ཙམ་དུ་ཟད་པས། as the two have only one name. So, too, the frequent མ་ཟད་དེ with the termin. case = not only: སྲོག་འདོར་བ་འདི་འབའ་ཞིག་ཏུ་མ་ཟད་དེ། having lost his life not only this time (but often before) (*Dzl.*); དེར་མ་ཟད་ཀྱི not only that, *i.e.* still more, further yet.

✝ **འཛན་དཀའ** *hdsan-dkah* = རྙེར་དཀའ (*Liçi*), difficult to obtain or to aquire.

འཛབ་པ *hdsab-pa* 1. to count on the beads, to mutter charms; to pronounce རྫགས or magic sentences. 2. or འཛབས་པ mischief, danger. 3. vb. to strive, endeavour; to be studious, to give diligence (*Jä.*). འཛབ་ཅན *hdsab-can* a blackguard, dangerous person; ཀུན་མ་འཛབ་ཆེན a dangerous thief, daring robber.

འཛམ་བུ *hdsam-bu*, v. ཛམ་བུ जम्बु, the rose-apple tree, engenia: འཛམ་བུའི་ས་བོན་དང་། བྱི་ཛ་པུ་ར་ཀའི་ས་བོན་དང་། ཤ་རི་ཥའི་ས་བོན་དང་བཏགས་ནས་རའི་འོ་མ་ལ་བཙོ་བར་བྱས་ནས་མར་དང་བཟའ་བར་བྱས་ན་ཟླ་བ་ཕྱེད་དུ་སྨྱོགས་པར་མི་འགྱུར་རོ། the seed of rose-apple, the seeds of *Vījapuraka* and *Çarisa*, cooked together in goat's milk and taken with butter will enable one to fast for a fortnight (*K. g.* ཅ, *48*).

འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱན་དྲུག *hdsam-gliṅ rgyan-drug* the six ornaments or gems of *Dzambuling* or Jambudvīpa:—(1) འཕགས་པ་ལྷ आर्यदेव Ārye

deva; (2) འཕགས་པ་ཐོགས་མེད་ आर्य-असङ्ग Aryāsaṃga; (3) ཀུན་མཁྱེན་དབྱིག་གཉེན་ सर्वज्ञवसुमित्र Sarvajña Vasu mitra; (4) སློབ་དཔོན་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ་ दिङ्नागाचार्य Achārya Diṅnāga; (5) སློབ་དཔོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲགས་པ་ आचार्यचन्द्रकीर्ति Achārya Chandrakīrtti; (6) སློབ་དཔོན་ཀླུ་ཡི་དབང་པོ་ आचार्य-नागेन्द्र Achārya Nāgendra.

འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *hdsam-gliṅ rgyal-po* पृथ्वीराज the king of the earth, an epithet of the king of Ayodhyā (འཐབ་པ་མེད་པ) (*Mňon.*).

འཛམ་གླིང་མཆོག་གཉིས་ *hdsam-gliṅ mchog-gñis* the two great personages of Jambudvīpa viz:—the Buddha and Nāgārjuna.

འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་ *hdsam-bu-gliṅ*, जम्बुद्वीप see ཛམ་བུ་གླིང་ above. འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་ or འཛམ་གླིང་ is the more frq. spelling.

འཛམ་བུ་ཆུ་བོའི་གསེར་ *hdsam-bu chu-wohi gser*, जाम्बुनदसुवर्ण gold from the river of the golden sand, which is used by a Chakravartti Rāja: དེང་སྐུའི་ཐོ་མདོག་འཛམ་བུ་ཆུ་བོའི་གསེར་ཁམས་ལྟར་བཟང་ཞིང་།

འཛམ་བུ་ནཱ་དཱ་ *hdsam-bu nādā* gold from the river of golden sand: འཛམ་བུ་ནཱ་དཱའི་མ་འཛིན་ལྟར་གསལ་དྭངས་བརྗིད་ཅིང་།

འཛམ་བུའི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས་ *hdsam-buhi rgyal-khams* kingdom of Jambu (modern Jummoo), the south-eastern part of Kashmir.

འཛམ་བུའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན་ *hdsam-buhi rgyal-mtshan-can* = ས་གཞི་ (*Mňon.*) an epithet of the earth.

འཛམ་བུར་ *hdsam-bur* a gun, cannon (*Jä.*).

འཛའ *hdsah* the interest or premium paid for the use of money borrowed (*Jä.*).

འཛར *hdsar* a bob, tassel, tuft (*Jä.*).

འཛར་བ *hdsar-wa* 1. taking dinner at midday. 2. pf. བཟར་ *bzar*, fut. གཟར་ *gzar*, to suspend, to hang up, to fling across or over, to put over one's shoulder. 3. to dress carelessly or in a loose manner, to huddle on clothes or rags.

འཛི་བ *hdsi-wa* 1. to be busy about, to be engaged in, to be taken up with, absorbed by anything. 2. to abstain from, to be abstinent, temperate (*Jä.*).

འཛིང་བ *hdsiṅ-wa* to dispute, quarrel, contend with, wrestle, struggle with.

Syn. འཁྲུགས་པ་ *hkhrugs-pa*; འཐབ་པ་ *hthab-pa* (*Mňon.*).

འཛིངས་པ *hdsiṅs-pa*, gen. with སྐྲ་ *skra* rarely with མགོ, bristly, rugged, shaggy; of beggars or of infernal monsters (*Jä.*).

འཛིན *hdsin* 1. वृत्ति the act of laying hold or seizing, seizure, grasp, gripe, a catch. When preceded by ཉི or ཟླ it indicates an eclipse of the sun or moon, in accordance with the notion of the sun and the moon being seized by the dragon Rāhu. 2. a holder, keeper; a receptacle; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན་ the holder of the *vajra* (thunderbolt), ཆུ་འཛིན་ (water-holder) a cloud; རོ་འཛིན་ the tongue. 3. a bond, obligation, contract, agreement, a bargain, a treaty; ཡིག་འཛིན་ a written agreement; ཕྲོད་འཛིན་ *phrod-hdsin* a receipt.

འཛིན་པ *hdsin-pa* pf. བཟུང་ *bzuṅ* or ཟུང་ *zuṅ* fut. གཟུང་ *gzuṅ*; often takes the form ཞེན་པ; also occurs as བཟུང་ in all tenses: 1. to lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; frq. requiring ནས attached to object seized, *e.g.*, ལག་པ་ནས to grasp a person's hand; མགོ་ནས taking hold of the head; མི་ནས་འཛིན་པ to catch a man, frq.: ཆུང་མར་འཛིན་པ to take as wife (*Glr.*); ལག་ན་རལ་གྲི to hold a sword in one's hand (*Glr.*); བཟུང་བས་མི་ཞེན though grasped it is not held. 2. to uphold, support: བདག་གི་གདུང་བརྒྱུད་འཛིན་པའི་རྒྱལ་བུ། a prince upholding my race (*Glr.*); དང་པོའི་ཚེམ་བཟུང་བས as he upheld

the Buddhist faith. 3. to realise, comprehend, grasp, conceive, by the mind : དབང་པོ་ཉམས་ཀྱི་ནུས་པ་ཟད་པས་ཡུལ་མི་འཛིན་པའམ་གཞན་དུ་འཛིན་པ། "to perceive things not as they are, or not at all, in consequence of weakened senses" (*Thgy.*); with reference to mind or memory : སེམས་ལ་འཛིན་པ ; ཡིད་ལ་འཛིན ; བློ་ལ་འཛིན to be taken in or grasped by the soul, mind and understanding; ཐུགས་རྗེས་ཟིན་པ to be kindly affected towards a person ; ཐུགས་མ་ཟིན་པ to be not graciously inclined (*Mil. nt.*) ; བུ་མོས་ཟིན་པ taken in love by a girl (*Pth.*) ; རི་ཁྲོད་འཛིན་པ *ri-khrod hdsin-pa* to choose the solitude of mountains; དམན་ས་འཛིན་པ to grasp humility, to choose lowliness (*Mil.*). 4. to consider, hold, estimate : ང་ལ་དགྲར་འཛིན་ཏེ considering me an enemy (*Dzl.*) ; ཕར་འཛིན་པ, མར་འཛིན་པ to esteem, respect one, as a father, as a mother (*Stg.*) ; མེད་པ་ལ་ཡོད་པར་འཛིན་པ to consider the not existing as existing (*Thgr.*) ; གཉིས་སུ་འཛིན་པ to consider as two, to find a difference between two things which according to Buddhist philosophy are one and the same ; དངོས་པོར་འཛིན་པ to believe in the reality (of a thing) (*Mil.*). 5. धृति; sbst. comprehension, holding; capacity; the seizing; he that seizes, holds, occupies : རིག་སྔགས་འཛིན་པ the holder of a magic sentence, etc. 6. the dispenser : ཁྲིམས་འཛིན་པ the dispenser of law or justice, punishment. འཛིན་འཁྲིས *hdsin-hkhris* in སྲིད་སྡུག་དཀའ་བ་མེད་པ་ལ་རེ་དོགས་ཀྱི་འཛིན་འཁྲིས་མི་བྱེད་པར (*Khrid. 28*).

འཛིན་སྟངས *hdsin-stans* मुष्टिबन्ध fist [clenching the fist, a handful]*S.*

འཛིན་དམ *hdsin-dam* a sealed receipt or acknowledgement (*Rtsii.*).

འཛིན་པ་ཆེ་བ=དུས་པོ་ཆེ an auspicious time (in reference to influence of the planets).

འཛིན་བྱེད *hdsin-byed*=སྐམ་པ भार, धातु, धा, भावद्द, तुला pincers (*Mnon.*).

འཛིན་མ *hdsin-ma* 1. धरणी, धरित्री, धरा earth as a receptacle of all things. 2. धात्री a mid-wife.

འཛིན་མ་འཛིན *hdsin-ma-hdsin* धरणीधर a landholder, a chieftain, one who rules over a country. འཛིན་ཚགས་པ *hdsin-tshag-pa* to supervise, to superintend : རྫོང་སྡོད་གཉིས་གཉིས་ནས་འཛིན་ཚག (*Rtsii.*).

འཛིན་ཡས *hdsin-yas* धमर, धमन n. of a great number.

འཛིམ་པ *hdsim-pa* wrongly used for འཛིན་པ.

འཛིར་བ *hdsir-wa* (ལག་པས་འཛིར་བ) to trickle off, to let drip (from the fingers).

འཛུ་བ *hdsu-wa*, pf. འཛུས to catch at, to seize on.

འཛུགས་པ *hdsugs-pa* occasionally ཟུག་པ *zug-pa* रोपण, वपन ; pf. བཙུགས *btsugs* or ཟུགས *zugs*, fut. གཟུགས *gzugs* (trs. to འཛུག་པ) 1. to thrust or stick into, push down, to set a plant in the ground, to set down, to set up a pillar, to raise (a standard). མི་ལ་ཕོར་པ to place a drinking-cup before a person ; མཛུབ་མོས་བཙུགས thrust in the finger ; པུས་མོའི་ལྷ་ང་ས་ལ་འཛུགས་པ to set the knees on the ground, to kneel down ; ཞབས་འཛུགས་ཀྱི་དགའ་སྟོན feast given when a little child begins to plant its feet, *i.e.*, to walk (*Glr*). 2. to establish, found, settle ; to introduce : སྲོལ་འཛུགས་པ to settle a custom and, hence, in a general sense, to begin, or set about any business, with or without མགོ *mgo* ; ཀོལ་བ་འཛུགས་པ to offer resistance (*Pth.*). 3. intrs., to bore or force itself into, to penetrate, to take hold of, to permeate ; mostly fig. : སྨན་མ་ཟུག the medicine has not taken hold yet, does not work ; ཟླ་ལ་ཕྲིད་ཀྱིས་མི་ཟུག you do not cling or stick to a companion (*Mil.*). 4. to sting, like

nettles, to prick, ཚེར་ལྟར like a thorn (*Mil.*); ལོ་མ་ཟུག་པར་བྱེད the leaves sting (*Vai. s̱ñ.*); ཟུག་རྒྱུ་མེད་པ not smarting (*Vai. s̱ñ.*).

འཛུགས་གཏོར *ẖdsugs̱-g̱tor* the annual offerings of *torma* to spirits (*Ṟtsii.*).

འཛུད་པ *ẖdsuḏ-pa* pf. བཙུད *ḇtsud* also ཟུད *zud*, imp. ཚུད *tshuḏ*, (trs. to འཚུད་པ) to put, to lead, to guide, to induce; to insert: སྡིག་པ་ལ་འཛུད་པ to seduce into sin (*Pth.*); འཛུད་དེ= विवेशयति; འཛུད་འཛུད་པ to put or insert into; སྣོད་དུ་འཛུད་པ་པོ one who puts into a vessel (*Situ. 85*).

འཛུབ་མོ *ẖdsub-mo* for མཛུབ་མོ 1. तर्जनी, प्रदेश a span, the top of the forefinger to that of the thumb. 2. तर्ज्जनी the forefinger.

འཛུམ *ẖdsum* or འཛུམ་པ *ẖdsum-pa*=བཞིན་རས स्मित, मिषित a smile: བྱམས་པའི་འཛུམ་གྱིས with a friendly smile; འཛུམ་བྱེད་པ *ẖdsum-byeḏ-pa* to smile; འཛུམ་དང་ལྡན *ẖdsum-dañ-ḻdan* smiling (*Pth.*); འཛུམ་སྐྱོང་བ *ẖdsum-s̱kyoñ-wa* to preserve a friendly countenance, to be always mild and gentle; འཛུམ་སྐྱོང *ẖdsum-s̱kyoñ* in a special sense, the exhortation given to a daughter on her marriage to treat visitors with a friendly smile; also fig., an engaging appearance; ངོ་འཛུམ *ño-ẖdsum* a smile: ཨ་ནེའི་ངོ་འཛུམ་དཀར་ནག་བལྟས I watched whether the smile of my aunt was friendly or unfriendly (*Mil.*); ངོ་འཛུམ་ནག་སྟེ *ño-ẖdsum nag-s̱te* looking forbiddingly; འཛུམ་ཁ *ẖdsum-kha* a smiling mouth; ལྷ་མོ་འཛུམ་ཁ་མ *lha-mo ẖdsum-kha-ma* a smiling goddess; བུ་མོ་དང་པོ་ལྷ་ཕྲུག་འཛུམ་ཁ་མོ at first a girl is a smiling young goddess (*Khriḏ. 51*). འཛུམ་ལྟག་དགྱེ *ẖdsum-ḻtag-ḏgye* a smile between the teeth, a sardonic smile, a grin (*Cs.*).

འཛུམ་པ I: *ẖdsum-pa* सवारण pf. བཙུམ *ḇtsum* or ཟུམ *zum*, fut. གཟུམ *g̱zum*, imp. ཚུམ *tshum* 1. to close, to shut, yet, as *Jä* points out, only in certain applications, such as to close one's eyes, to shut one's mouth: མིག་མི་འཛུམ་པར་ལྟ་ཞིང *mig mi-ẖdsum-par ḻta-shiñ* to have one's eyes immovably fixed upon (*Dzl.*); also པད་མའི་ཁ་ཟུམ་བཞིན *pad-maẖi kha-zum-ḇshin* just as the lotus-flower closes; རྨ་ཁ་མི་ཟུམ་ཞིང *ṟma kha mi-zum-shiñ* (*Vai. s̱ñ.*) if the wound will not close. 2. to smile: འཛུམ་བག་ཅན *ẖdsum-bag-can* (of a child) sweetly smiling (*Mil.*).

འཛུམ་མུལ *ẖdsum-mul* or འཛུམ་དམུལ प्रहास a laugh, a smile; འཛུམ་དམུལ་གྱིས་ཤོར a smile escaped; འཛུམ་དམུལ་བ to smile; འཛུམ་མུལ་མུལ to smile by drawing in the lips but not breaking into laughter: ཁ་སྒྲིངས་ནས་འཛུམ་མུལ་མུལ་ཅང་མི་སྒྲ་བ་ལོག་སོང (*Ṟdsa. 21*). འཛུམ་མུ་ལེ *ẖdsum mu-le* as if to break out into a laughter: མ་དེ་དགའ་དྲག་འཛུམ་མུ་ལེ་སུད་ནས (*Ṟdsa. 17*).

འཛུར་བ *ẖdsur-wa* pf. བཟུར *ḇzur*, fut. གཟུར *g̱zur*, to give way, to draw back; (of a horse) to shy: ལམ་ནས་འཛུར་བ to step aside in a path; ལས་ལ་འཛུར་བ to shun work, to evade labour (*Jä.*).

འཛུལ་བ *ẖdsul-wa* to glide, steal out or away, སྒོར་འཛུལ་བ to slip out or through the door; ཆུ་ལ or ཆུར་འཛུལ་བ to glide into the water, *i.e.*, to dive. ཁུང་དུ་འཛུལ་བ་པོ that which enters a hole or slips down into its den so as not be seen or captured (*Situ. 85*).

འཛུས *ẖdsus̱* 1. v. འཛུད་བ. 2. a corrupt form of འཛུལ.

འཛེག་པ *ẖdseg-pa* आरोहण, आरूढ to climb up, to ascend, to walk up; རི་ལ་འཛེག་པ *ri-la ẖdseg-pa* to ascend a hill,

ཤིང་སྡོང་པོ་ལ་འཛེག་པ to climb up a tree; གྱེན་དུ་འཛེག་པ་པོ one who ascends, walks up a steep incline (*Situ. 85*). འཛེག་པར་བྱེད *hdseg-par byed*, climbs up.

འཛེང་ *hdseñ* whet-stone, hone (*Jä.*).

འཛེང་བ *hdseñ-wa* 1. to fight with projectiles; to throw stones. 2. to stick or jut out, to project, to be prominent.

འཛེད་པ *hdsed-pa* pf. བཟེད *bzed*, vulg. བཟེད་པ, to hold out or forth.

འཛེམ་པ *hdsem-pa* = ཟོན་བྱེད་པ to shrink from, to shun, avoid: ཆང་ལ་འཛེམ་ཤིག give up or abstain from wine; མི་དགེ་བ་ལ་འཛེམ་པ to shun evil; ངོ་ཚ་ལ་མི་འཛེམ་པ insensible to shame, shameless; འཛེམས་ཤིག = སྤྲོངས་ཤིག do abandon, give up! ཕྱོགས་ངན་ལ་འཛེམ་པ to dread going in an inauspicious direction; གཟའ་སྐར་ངན་པ་ལ་འཛེམ avoids going on a journey or doing anything at an inauspicious hour when the malignant stars are in the ascendant; གྲིབ་ལ་འཛེམ་པ to keep off from pollution or defilement: ཟླ་ཉིང་ཟླ་བ་ལ་ཡང་འཛེམས་ཤིག་ཁང་གསུང་ (*A. 29*). འཛེམ་མདོག *hdsem-mdog* = ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པ *ño-tsha çes-pa*, shamefaced, bashfulness, modesty (*Mñon.*); འཛེམ་པ་ཅན *hdsem-pa-can* or འཛེམ་བག་ཅན bashful, modest (*Cs.*); འཛེམ་པ་མེད *hdsem-pa-med* immodest, shameless; ཁྲེལ་འཛེམ *khrel-hdsem* modesty.

འཛེར *hdser* = གླུ་དབྱངས *glu-gbyañs* music, singing (*Mñon.*).

འཛེར་པ I: *hdser-pa* मांसकील fleshy excrescence in the body (*Hbrom.* ཀ *18*). འཛེར་དུམ *hdser-dum* a round excrescence of the body, stump-like (foot or hand).

✝ **འཛེར་པ** II: or འཛེར་བ *hdser-wa* 1. = ཟེར་བ to say, to speak. 2. to be hoarse; འཛེར་པོ *hdser-po* hoarse; with སྐད *skad* id.: སྐད་འཛེར་འཛེར་དུ་ངུ་བ to weep with a hoarse voice (*Pth.*).

འཛོག་པ *hdsog-pa* मुष्टि the fist; to fold the fist.

འཛོང་འཛོང *hdsoñ-hdsoñ* 1. jagged, pointed, conical. 2. oblong, cylindrical in *C.* (*Jä.*).

འཛོབ་བརྡུང་ *hdsob-brduñ* = བརྡུང་འཛོག.

འཛོམ་པ *hdsom-pa* or འཛོམས་པ *hdsoms-pa* समागम to come or approach together, to meet, to interlace: ལམ་འཛོམ་པ the crossing of two roads; རྒྱ་ལམ་ལ་འཛོམ་པ to meet a in journey; ཀུན་འཛོམ all meeting, where all meet; n. of a mountain pass on the road to Lahul from Spiti (*Jä.*); རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་འཛོམ་པ coming together of various things; མི་མང་པོ་འཛོམ་པ crowd, crowding in one place.

འཛོམ་པོ *hdsom-po* abundant, swelling, profuse, fertile; རྩྭ་ཆུ་ཤིང་འཛོམ་པོ abounding in grass and water and wood, fertile *C.* མཐུན་རྐྱེན་འཛོམ་པོ *mthun-rkyen hdsom-po* successful through a favourable concurrence of circumstances; ཚོས་སྣ་འཛོམ་པོ variegated, many coloured (*Jä.*).

འཛོལ་པ *hdsol-pa* any error, mistake, etc. དེ་ལ་འཛོལ་པ་གསུམ་བྱུང་ *de-la hdsol-pa gsum-byuñ* he fell into three errors (*Jä.*).

འཛོལ་བ *hdsol-wa* 1. = ནོར་བ to mistake: ལམ་འཛོལ་བ *lam-hdsol-wa* to go into the wrong way, to miss the right way; བྱ་བ་འཛོལ་བ to blunder in working. 2. to shake about, to stir; to intermix, to confuse: ཕྲིན་ཡིག་ངག་འཛོལ་བ to deliver a message confusedly, making a mess of it (*Jä.*).

རྫ *rdsa* कुम्भ clay or earthenware; gen. རྫ་མ = clay. རྫ་ཟུམ a clay pot or jug. རྫ *rdsa* in comp. is used for རྫ་མ as in ཆང་རྫ beer-jug, ཆུ་རྫ water-pitcher. རྫ་ཀོང *rdsa-koñ*, clay oil-burner (*Btsii.*); རྫ་སྐོར *rdsa-kor*

earthen bowl, little dish; རྫ་ཁང་ *ṛdsa-khaṅ* pottery; རྫ་ཁུང་ *ṛdsa-khuṅ* clay-pit; རྫ་ཁོག *ṛdsa-khog* = སའི་ཁོག་མ, v. རྫ་མ. རྫ་མཁན *ṛdsa-ṃkhan* कुम्भकार potter; རྫ་མཁན་གྱི་འཁོར་སྐོར་བ *ṛdsa-ṃkhan-gyi ḥkhor ṣkor-wa* to turn the potters' wheel; རྫ་མཁན་གྱི་རིགས *ṛdsa ṃkhan-gyi rigs*, कुम्भकार the potter caste (in India); རྫ་ཆེན *ṛdsa-chen* a large earthen pot or vessel (for cooking purposes). རྫ་པག *ṛdsa-pag* a tile, or burnt brick; རྫ་ཕོར *ṛdsa-phor* earthen cup or dish; རྫ་བོ *ṛdsa-bo* an earthen vessel.

རྫ་རྔ *ṛdsa-ṛṅa* मृदङ्ग kettle-drum made of burnt clay: རྫ་རྔ་དང་རོལ་མོ་རྫ་ལ་སོགས་པ་རོལ་བར་དམ་བཅས (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ *107*). རྫ་རྔ་ཆེན་པོ मुरज the large kind of kettle-drum.

རྫ་ཆུ *Ṛdsa-chu* n. of a river in *Khaṃṣ* said to be the head-waters of the Salwin: ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྫ་ཆུ་ནི་བྱང་གི་དུང་འབུད་སྒྲའི་རི་བརྒྱུད་ནས་བོན་རྡེ་ཆབ་མདོ་དང་ཚ་བ་སྒང་གི་-ཤར་དང་འཇུ་སོགས་བརྒྱུད་ཡུན་ནན་དུ་འབབ་པ the river *Ṛdsa-chu* of Kham issuing from the mountain range of *Duṅ-ḥbuḍ-ṣgrā* (conch-shell-trumpet sound) of the north flows through Chhamdo, Tsha-wa-gang, Jang, Ju, etc., and entering the Chinese province of Yunnan passes through Burmah near Prome, emptying itself into the ocean (*Dsam. 32*).

རྫ་བྲ *ṛdsa-bra* in *C.* is a species of *lagomys*, a small tailless rodent.

རྫ་མ *ṛdsa-ma* घट pot (unglazed, urn-shaped, bellied vessels of various size both for cooking and holding water, butter, and the like).

རྫ་ར *ṛdsa-ra*, कुकाय; and རྫ་མ་མོ कुकाय.

རྫ་གསོང་ *ṛdsa-gsoṅ*, घटभेदनक, कटाहक [a frying-vessel]*S.*

རྫང་ *ṛdsaṅ* chest, box, for various stores = བང་བ *baṅ-wa* (*Jä.*).

རྫང་བ *ṛdsaṅ-wa*, v. རྫོང་བ *ṛdsoṅ-wa*.

རྫངས་པ *ṛdsaṅṣ-pa* = མི་མངགས་པ or གཏོང་བ.

རྫངས་ཐོ *ṛdsaṅṣ-tho* a list or register of messages and messengers to be sent to different Jongs or subdivisions of Jong for the collection of revenue: ཡོང་སྡུད་པ་རྫངས་ཐོ་ནང་ཐུར་ལ་འགོར་རྒྱུན་གྱི་ལམ་ཚས provisions for delay according to the register of messengers (should be given) by the collector (*Ṛtsii.*).

རྫབ *ṛdsab* = འདམ or འདམ་རྫབ mud, mire. རྫབ་དོང་ *ṛdsab-doṅ* bog, slough.

རྫབ་རྫུབ *ṛdsab-ṛdsub* 1. = རྫུན་པོ *ṛdsun-po* falsehood. 2. sham, emptiness: མི་ལམ་རྫབ་རྫུབ་ཅན *ṛmi-lam ṛdsab-ṛdsub-can* an empty dream (*Cs.*).

རྫབ་རྫོབ *ṛdsab-ṛdsob* = འདམ་བག mire, marl.

རྫས I: *ṛdsaṣ* 1. (ནོར་རྫས་ལྟ་བུ) द्रव्य, द्रविण an article, thing, material, object (= དངོས་པོ पदार्थ substance): རྫས་དཀར་སེར་པོར་མཐོང་ white objects appear yellow; རྫས་ཁ་སང་ཡོད་པ་དེ་རིང་མེད the thing of yesterday is to-day no more (*Mil.*); མི་གཙང་བའི་རྫས an impure thing; དེའི་རྫས requisites for this purpose; especially for sacrifices, sorceries, etc., hence also used as identical with magical agency (*Vai. ṣṅ.*). 2. वसु possessions, property, riches: རྫས་ལས་འབྱུང་བའི་བསོད་ནམས the blessings accruing from a right application of རྫས wealth; སྒོག་རྫས provisions, victuals (*Pth.*); རྫས་གང་ཡོད་པ་ནམས all his property (*Mil.*). 3. in philosophy: matter; real substance, realities (*Was.*). བསྲུང་རྫས *bsruṅ-ṛdsas* charms, talisman. རྫས་ལྡན *ṛdsaṣ-ldan* = འབྱོར་ལྡན one possessing property, a rich man (*Ṃṅon.*).

卐 རྫི I: *ṛdsi* = རླུང་ *ṛluṅ* or རྫི་རླུང་ *ṛdsi-ṛluṅ* वायु, गन्धवह the carrier of smell, *i.e.*, the wind. རྫི་ཕྱོགས་མིན contrary or adverse wind; བསིལ་བའི་རྫི *bsil-wahi-ṛdsi* cool breezes; ཕུ་རྫི *phu-ṛdsi* or སྟོད་རྫི *ṣtoḍ-ṛdsi* a wind

blowing from the uplands; ལུང་རྫི *luṅ-ṛdsi* or མདོ་རྫི *ṃdo-ṛdsi* a wind blowing at open places where rivers meet; དྲི་རྫི་ལྡན *dṛi-ṛdsi-ḷdan* a fragrant breeze, a wind bringing odours of flowers; རྫི་ཆར *ṛdsi-char* rain with wind; རྫི་ཆར་དྲག་པོ *ṛdsi-char dṛag-po* rain storm; རྫི་རིག *ṛdsi-rig* lit. getting a scent of, perceiving, understanding; རྫི་རིག་ནས་ནག་མོ་ལ་གསུང་ཐོན་པ perceiving it (also noticing it) word came to Nagtsho (*A. 137*). རྫི་ཤེས་པ *ṛdsi-çeṣ-pa* to smell, snuff, snuffle, knowing or perceiving by smell. རྫི་གསང་བ *ṛdsi-gsaṅ-wa* as met. a dog.

རྫི II: or རྫི་བོ *ṛdsi-ḅo* रक्ष, पाल herdsman, shepherd, cattle-keeper; རྫི་ཕོ *ṛdsi-pho* a male keeper; རྫི་མོ *ṛdsi-mo* a female keeper; ཕྱུགས་རྫི *phyugṣ-ṛdsi* a herdsman; རྟ་རྫི *ṛta-dsi* stable-keeper; གནག་རྫི *gnag-ṛdsi* neat-herd, ར་རྫི *ra-ṛdsi* goat-herd; ཁྱི་རྫི *khyi-ṛdsi* dog-feeder, བྱ་རྫི *bya-ṛdsi* person attending to poultry.

རྫི་སྐོར *ṛdsi-ṣkor* shepherd's hut. *Sch.* has also: དཔེ་རྫི *dpe-ṛdsi* index, register.

རྫི་མ *ṛdsi-ma* पक्ष्म 1. eye-lashes. 2. कुम्भ a pot.

Syn. མིག་གི་སྨིན་མ *mig-gi ṣmin-ma* (*Ṃṅon.*).

རྫི་བ *ṛdsi-wa* pf. བརྫིས *ḅrdsiṣ* or རྫིས *ṛdsiṣ*, fut. བརྫི *ḅrdsi*, imp. བརྫིས *ḅrdsiṣ* or རྫིས *ṛdsiṣ*, 1. to pound, stamp, to knead; to tread down; གལ་ཏེ་ཚེར་མ་བརྫིས་ན if I should tread upon a thorn. 2. to oppress, to distress (*Jä.*).

རྫིའུ *ṛdsiḥu* 1. shepherd, diminutive of རྫི་བོ *ṛdsi-ḅo*. 2. fin of a fish (*Sch.*).

+ རྫིའུ་ཚོས *ṛdsiḥu-tshoṣ* the preparing of dishes for a noble or lama.

རྫིག་རྫིག *ṛdsig-ṛdsig* = རྔམ་རྔམ *ṛṅam-ṛṅam* with ལབ་པ, to address one harshly and threateningly.

རྫིང *ṛdsiṅ* or རྫིང་བུ *ṛdsiṅ-bu*, पुष्करिणी, वापी a pond, *e.g.*, for bathing; རྫིངས་ཆེན *ṛdsiṅṣ-chen* a large pond (*Cs.*).

རྫིང་དྲུང་སྐྱེས *ṛdsiṅ-dṛuṅ-ṣkyeṣ* = གུར་གུམ saffron कुङ्कुम (*Ṃṅon.*).

རྫིངས *ṛdsiṅṣ* = གྲུ་རྫིངས *gru-ṛdsiṅṣ* or གྲུ་གཟིངས *gru-gziṅṣ* a ship.

རྫུ *ṛdsu* = ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* or ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* (*Ṃṅon.*) दम्भ pretence, false air or show, also falsehood; ཡིག་རྫུ *yig-ṛdsu* a letter filled with falsehoods, a lying epistle. རྫུ་བག feigned smile; རྫུ་བག་བྱེད་པ = རྫུན་གྱི་རྫི་འཛུམ་བྱེད་པ

རྫུ་བ *ṛdsu-wa* pf. བརྫུས *ḅrdsuṣ* or རྫུས *ṛdsuṣ*, fut. བརྫུ *ḅrdsu*, imp. བརྫུས *ḅrdsuṣ* or རྫུས to give a deceptive representation, to make a thing appear different from what it is, to change into, to change (one's self), to be changed: སྲིན་པོར་རྫུ་བ to change into a *Rakṣasa*; to disguise one's self; རྣལ་འབྱོར་པར་རྫུ་བ as a *yogi* or meditating ascetic; རྫུས་ཏེ་སྐྱེ་བ *ṛdsuṣ-te ṣkye-wa*, v. སྐྱེ་བ *ṣkye-wa*; ཤ་རུ་རྫུ་བའི་རྒྱུ་མ *ça-ru ṛdsu-waḥi ṛgyu-ma* entrails feigning to be flesh, looking like flesh (*Jä.*).

རྫུ་འཕྲུལ *ṛdsu-ḥphrul* ऋद्धि a miracle, a magical illusion, an apparent marvel, the power to cause which is considered the highest manifestation of moral acquirements; also = any delusion, miraculous appearance or transformation, etc. རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་སྟོན་པ *ṛdsu-ḥphrul ṣton-pa* to exhibit miracles; རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་འཇིག་པ *ṛdsu-ḥphrul ḥjig-pa* to destroy the illusion by seeing through it (*Mil.*). རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་ནི་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ *ṛdsu-ḥphrul ni ṛnam-pa gsum* miracles are of three kinds:—(1) མོས་པས་བསྒྱུར་བ *moṣ-paṣ ḅsgyur-wa*—ནམ་མཁའ་མའི་ཁམས་སུ་མོས་ནས་མའི་སྟེང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་ལྟར་འགྲོ་བ; (2) ལུས་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བ *luṣ-kyiṣ ḥgro-wa*—ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར་ལས་ཕྱུར་པ་སྐྱེ་བུ

རྣམས་ལྔ་ཕྲུར; (3) ཡིད་ལྟར་མགྱོགས་པ *yid-ltar mgyogs-pa* to move according to one's wish, a faculty applicable to Buddha alone (*Sñiñ-gyan, 220*). རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་བཞི *rdsu-hphrul-gyi rkañ-bshi* चत्वारः ऋद्धिपादाः the four Riddhipâda, acc. to *Sñiñ-rgyan, 220*:—འདུན་པའི *hdun-pahi*—, སེམས་ཀྱི *sems-kyi*,—བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-grus*—, དཔྱོད་པའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ; but acc. to Mahâ vyutpatti:—(1) འདུན་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་སྤོང་བའི་འདུ་བྱེད་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ छन्दसमाधि प्रहाणाय संस्कार समन्वागत ऋद्धिपाद. (2) སེམས་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་སྤོང་བའི་འདུ་བྱེད་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ चित्तसमाधिप्रहाणसंस्कारसमन्वागतऋद्धिपाद. (3) བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་སྤོང་བའི་འདུ་བྱེད་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ वीर्य्य समाधि प्रहाणसंस्कार समन्वागत ऋद्धिपाद. (4) དཔྱོད་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་སྤོང་བའི་འདུ་བྱེད་ལྡན་པའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པའོ मीमांसा समाधिप्रहाण संस्कार समन्वागत ऋद्धिपाद॥ अनुपलम्भ योगेन भवति विवेकनिःश्रितम् विरागनिःश्रितं निरोधनिःश्रितम् व्यवसर्गपरिणतम्। When applied in this sense the term *hdsu-hphrul* becomes identical with ཆོས་འཕྲུལ *chos-hphrul*. རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་ཅན *rdsu-hphrul-can* ऋद्धिमन्तः gifted with magic powers, miraculous. རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་ཕྲ་མོ་གཙོ་བོར་བྱེད་པའི་ལྟ་བ *rdsu-phrul phra-mo gtso-wor byed-pahi lta-wa* the school or philosophical doctrine of a sect in ancient India (*Theg. 33*).

རྫུན *rdsun* also བརྫུན *brdsun* a falsehood, lie, fiction, fable; རྫུན་ཚིག *rdsun-tshig* id.; མི་བདེན་རྫུན *mi-bden rdsun* that is falsehood and not truth (*Glr.*); རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun-smra-wa*, རྫུན་གསུང་བ *rdsun-gsuñ-wa*, རྫུན་བྱེད་པ *rdsun-byed-pa* to tell a lie; རྒྱལ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་རྫུན་གསུང་བ་མི་སྲིད it is impossible that Buddhas should lie (*Jä.*); རྫུན་འཁྲབ *rdsun-hkhrab* an adroit liar and deceiver; རྫུན་མ *rdsun-ma* a lie; a liar. In C. colloq. "*kyak-dsün*"=a lie.

རྫུབ *rdsub*=རྫུས་སྟག *rdsus-stag* deceit, imposture: རྫུབ་བྱེད་པ *rdsub-byed-pa* to make false assertions (*Tä.*); cf. རྫབ་རྫུབ *rdsab-rdsub*.

རྫུས་སྐྱེས *rdsus-skyes* or རྫུས་ཏེ་སྐྱེས་པ *rdsus-te skyes-pa* उपपादुक of miraculous birth. Thus Padma Sambhava is said to have been born from the lotus flower; the people of Uttara Kuru are said to be so born; [one of apparitional birth] *S.* རྫུས་སྟག *rdsus-stag*=གཡོ་སྒྱུ *gyo-sgyu*: ད་རེ་ཐོང་གི་རྫུས་སྟག་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག (*A. 136*).

རྫུས་མ *rdsus-ma* something counterfeit, feigned, dissembled: རྫུས་མའི་མཁས་པ a master of dissimulation; རྫུས་མའི་སྤྲང་པོ *rdsus-mahi sprañ-po* a disguised beggar (*Glr.*); མུ་ཏིག་རྫུས་མ *mu-tig rdsus-ma* imitation pearls.

རྫེ་བ *rdse-wa* pf. བརྫེས *brdses* or རྫེས *rdses*, fut. བརྫེ *brdse*, imp. བརྫེས *brdses* or རྫེས *rdses* 1. to tuck up, truss up (clothes), to cock a hat; to turn up, the upper lip (*Jä.*); སྐྲ་གྱེན་དུ་བརྫེས་པ *skra gyen-du brdses-pa* the hair bristling (*Do.*). 2. to threaten (*Cs.*).

རྫེའུ *rdsehu* dimin. of རྫ་མ *rdsa-ma* a small pot, pipkin (*Jä*).

རྫོགས *rdsogs* the finishing, completion: རྫོགས་ལ་ཁད *rdsogs-la-khad* not fully finished, stopping short of completion; ཡེ་ཤེས་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས *ye-çes yoñs-su rdsogs* most perfect and fully accomplished; the Buddha.

Syn. ཟིན་ལ་ཁད *sin-la-khad*; ཚར་ལ་ཁད *tshar-la-khad* (*Mñon.*).

རྫོགས་ཁུང *rdsogs-khuñ* small window in the wall of a house to see outside objects: སྒོ་སྒྲིའི་རྫོགས་ཁུང་ཞིག་ནང་མར་རྒྱ་བཙན་འགྲུས་མེད་བཞི་སྐད་ཅིག (*A. 130*).

རྫོགས་ཆེན *rdsogs-chen* or རྫོགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ *rdsogs-pa chen-po* महासम्पन्न 1. most perfect or complete महा-सम्पन्न. 2. one of the principal sects of the *Rñiñ-ma* School of Tibetan Buddhism; and much followed in Sikkim as well as in Derge in East Tibet. Its tenets are of the Atiyoga type.

རྫོགས་པ *ṛdsogṣ-pa* 1. vb. to finish, to fulfil, to complete, to terminate: ལམ་རྫོགས་པའི་མཚམས་སུ *lam ṛdsogṣ-paḥi ṃtshamṣ-su* just where the road terminates; མཛད་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་ནས *ṃdsad-pa yoṅṣ-su ṛdsogṣ-naṣ* having accomplished all his deeds (*Glr.*); བཀའ་ལྟར་རྫོགས་ཡོད it has been carried out according to the order; རྒྱལ་བློན་འཁོར་བཅས་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་ལེའུ་རྫོགས་སོ the chapter concerning the king, his officers, and retinue having embraced the holy doctrine is (here) finished. 2. adj. पूरित, सम्पूर्ण complete, full, copious, perfect: སྟོན་པ་དཀའ་པར་རྫོགས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱས the most perfect teacher Buddha. 3. གྲུབ་པ, सिद्धि, निष्पन्न, समाप्त accomplished, executed, termination, finis. Syn. ཚར་བ *tshar-wa*; གྲུབ་པ *grub-pa*; ཟིན་པ *zin-pa* also རྒྱས་པ *rgyaṣ-pa*; འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa* (*Mṅon.*). རྫོགས་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ सम्बोधि Bodhisattva, the stage of a saint immediately before he attains to Buddhahood.

རྫོགས་པར *ṛdsogṣ-paṛ* adv. perfectly, completely, fully: རྫོགས་པར་བཤད་པ *ṛdsogṣ-par bṣñaḍ-pa* to report fully; རྫོགས་པར་ཤེས་པ་ཞིག *ṛdsogṣ-par çeṣ-pa shig* one thoroughly conversant (*Mil.*); རྫོགས་པར་བསླབ་པ *ṛdsogṣ-par bṣlab-pa* to learn thoroughly (*Mil.*); བསྙེན་པར་རྫོགས་པ *bṣñen-par ṛdsogṣ-pa* or བསྙེན་རྫོགས་མཛད་པ *bṣñen-ṛdsogṣ ṃdsaḍ-pa* उपसम्पन्न, to be ordained into the full order of Bhikṣu.

རྫོགས་ཚིག *ṛdsogṣ-tshig*, v. སླར་བསྡུ་བ *ṣlar-bṣdu-wa* the terminative particle or word in a sentence.

རྫོགས་རིམ *ṛdsogṣ-rim*, उत्पन्नक्रम one of the Tantrik or mystic rites of the *Ṛñiṅ-ma* School.

རྫོང་ *ṛdsoṅ* (in colloq. often *jong*) a castle, fortress; in modern times = headquarters of a district magistrate and revenue officer; རྫོང་དཔོན *ṛdsoṅ-ḍpon* the district revenue officer in Tibet. རྫོང་སྐྱེལ *ṛdsoṅ-ṣkyel* a through pass-port or road-bill from the jurisdiction of one Jong-pon to that of another.

རྫོངས་པ *ṛdsoṅṣ-pa* pf. བརྫངས *bṛdsaṅṣ* or རྫོངས *ṛdsoṅṣ*, fut. བརྫང *bṛdsaṅ* or རྫོང *ṛdsaṅ* to forward, send off, to despatch, to take along with: མཛེས་པའི་བུ་མོ་ཁྱོད་ལ་བདག་གིས་བརྫངས་ནས། བཞི་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བཞིའི་ནད་རྣམས་འཇོམས་པའི་སྨན་ཡང་བརྫངས a girl who is beautiful has been sent by me to you, and medicines for subduing the 404 diseases have been also despatched (*Glr.*). གཞན་དུ་བརྫངས sent elsewhere; སྣོད་དུ་བརྫངས poured into a vessel (*Situ. 76*). བུ་མོ་བརྫངས་པ to give one's daughter in marriage.

རྫོབ་པོ *ṛdsob-po* or རྫབ་མ *ṛdsob-mo* vain, empty, spurious, void.

བརྫིས་པ *bṛdsiṣ-pa* 1.= आमाक बསྣོས་སྤག་དང་འདམ *bṣnoṣ-ṣpag-ḍaṅ ḥdam*. 2. in མནན་པ་རྐང་པས་བརྫིས *ṃnan-pa ṛkaṅ-paṣ bṛdsiṣ* (*Situ. 76*). ཟན་བརྫིས *zan-bṛdsiṣ* (*Ṅag. 43*).

བརྫུ་བྱས *bṛdsu-byaṣ* = སྒྲོམ་ཆེ་བ *ṣgrom-che-wa* a large box or chest (*D. çel. 18*).

བརྫུན *bṛdsun* a lie. v. རྫུན *ṛdsun*; བརྫུན་ཅན false, counterfeit; བརྫུན་དུ་སྨྲ་བ falsehood, lie. བརྫུན་ཚིག *bṛdsun-tṣhig* false statement: ཀུན་དུ་བདེ་སྐྱིད་ལྡན་པའི་མི། བརྫུན་ཚིག་སྤང་ས་ཤིང་སྦྱིན་བྱས་ལ the man who is happy and in comfort can give (in charity) and avoid lying (*Tan. d.* ན, *220*).

བརྫུས *bṛdsuṣ* = སྤྲུལ *ṣprul*: ཁྲོ་བོར་བརྫུས *khro-wor-bṛdsuṣ* transformed into a wrathful deity (*Situ. 76*). བརྫུས་སྐྱེས उपपादुक miraculous birth or growth. བརྫུས་ཏེ་སྐྱེས་པའི་སྔོ *bṛdsuṣ-te ṣkyeṣ-paḥi--ṣño* = རྩ་ཨ་བ *ṛtsa-a-wa*, अवल्गुज or अवतुण, a medicinal grass called *A-wa* (*Ṣman. 330*). བརྫུས་ཤིང *bṛdsuṣ-çiṅ* = *ṣprul-shiṅ* transforming (*A. 60*).

བརྫེས *bṛdseṣ* निकृत [removed]*S.* རལ་པ་བརྫེས *ral-pa-bṛdseṣ* = རལ་པ་གྱེན་དུ་བརྫེས *ral-pa gyen-du bṛdseṣ* or གོས་ཆས་བརྫེས *goṣ-chaṣ-bṛdseṣ* (*Situ. 70*).

ཝ

ཝ *wa* the twentieth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to the English W.; and is considered by Tibetan grammarians to be of purely Tibetan origin. It seems that the early scholars who visited India for studying Buddhist literature had their lessons in Sanskrit from Bengali pandits who could hardly have distinguished the difference between ब and व, but in later periods when the scholars of Higher Tibet and Tsang studied Sanskrit under the pandits of Western Magadha, Benares, Nepal and Kashmir, they found that the equivalent of the letter ཝ *wa* existed in the letter ब and belonged to it in the manner that the Bengali letter represents both ब and व of *Devanâgri*. Owing to this circumstance, it is said, the letter ཝ fell into disuse.

ཝ *wa* I: a gutter trough or pipe gen. made of wood in Tibet; ཝ་ཁ the mouth of a gutter; ཝ་ཆུ the water falling from a gutter; ཝ་མཆུ spout or beak of vessels.

ཝ II: in *Tantrik* Budh. is a symbol of that state which has neither a cause nor a consequence: ཝ་ནི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་མེད་པའི་སྒོ (*K. g.* ཝ, *43*), and conveys the notion of extreme lightness, and subtilty; in the *Sûtras* it is also symbolical of རིག་སྔགས the occult science or mysticism which it is said was needed for the diffusion of Buddhism (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*).

ཝ III: शृगाल, जम्बुक the fox of Tibet, which is of several varieties and probably includes three distinct species. The vulg. n. is ཝ་ཙེ *wa-tse*. ཝ་སྐད *wa-skad* the barking of the fox; ཝ་སྐྱེས *wa-skyes* शृगालज fox-born, a sly, timid person; a Tibetan proverb says: ཝ་སྐྱེས་དཔོན་དུ་བསྐོས་གྱུར་ཀྱང་ཁྱད་པ་ཝ་ཡི་ཚུགས་སུ་སྡང་ if a coward became appointed as chief or ruler, he would particularly play the part of a fox. ཝ་གྲོ *wa-gro* bluish fox; ཝ་གྲོ་གྲོ *ma-gro-gro* a grey fox (*Sch.*); ཝ་བརྒྱལ the fox yelps, also the crying of the fox or the jackal when it becomes rabid: ཝ་བརྒྱལ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ལྟས་ངན the bad omen of the cry of foxes, etc. (*Ya-sel. 28*).

༏ ཝ་ཏི *Wa-ti* n. of a sanctuary in Nepal containing the image of a Buddha called ཝ་ཏི་བཟང་པོ the good *Wati*. འཕགས་པ་ཝ་ཏི་དང་གཉིས་སུ་མེད exactly like (not different from) Phags-pa Wati (*A. 24*).

ཝ་བ *wa-ba* goitre, of which several kinds are mentioned; ཁྲག་ཝ bloody goitre, ཚིལ་ཝ a swelling from fat; also འདུས་ཝ and གཡང་ཝ the last being called the goitre of good luck (*Mñg. 33*). ཝ་བ་ཅན *wa-ba-can* one having goitre (*K. g.* ཝ, *344*); ཝ་ཚ *wa-tsha* a kind of medicinal salt applied on goitre. ཝ་ཚས་ཝ་བ་འཇོམས་ཤིང་ཤ་ལྷག་འདྲ this salt absorbs goitre and removes any fleshy excrescence.

ཝ་བྲག་དཀར *Wa-brag dkar* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loñ.* ཛ, *3*). ཝ་བྲག་དཀར་བ *Wa-brag*

ḏkarwa n. of a learned Buddhist monk born in *Wa-brag ḏkar* who was a pupil of the sage Potopa.

‡ ཝ་ཛ་པཱ་ན *Wa-dsa pā-na* n. of a place on the way to Urgyen, *i.e.*, to Udyana (*S. lam 17*).

ཝ་ར *wa-ra* a kind of tea which is brought to Tibet from the direction of Ladak, etc. (*Jig. 23*).

ཝ་ར་ཎ་སི *Wa-ra-na-si*, also written བཱ་ར་ཎ་སི वाराणसी, the Indian name of the city of Benares in the neighbourhood of which Buddha first preached his doctrine.

‡ ཝ་རིན་ཌ *Wa-rin-ḍa* वारेन्द्र Vārendra Bhūmi of Bengal (*Dsam.*); modern North Bengal.

ཝ་རུ་ཎ *wa-ru-na* वरुण n. of the god of water; that of a kind of plant; also of a naga (*Mñon.*).

ཝ་ལེ *wa-le* or ཝལ་ལེ *wal-le* or ཝལ་ལེ་བ *wal-le-wa* clear, distinct, plain; དེའི་དོན་རྟོགས་ལ་ཝལ་ལེ་ཤེས་བྱུང་ནས་ལན་བཏབ its meaning having become clear to him, he replied (*A. 34*).

ཝ་ལུང་ *Wa-luñ* (the fox-valley) a district in East Nepal inhabited mainly by Tibetans lying just where the river Arun coming from Tibet enters the Himalayan gorges to join the Kosi river.

ཝ་སི *wa-si* a kind of apple (*Sch.*).

ཝ་སེང་གེ་བྲག *Wa-señ-ge-brag* n. of rocky precipice with a cavern in it (regarded as a holy place) in *Mdo-Khams* (*Deb.* ཀ, *35*).

ཝང་ *wañ* a Chinese title of high order akin to our title of baron, and is conferred upon the greatest personages of China, also upon the khans of Mongolia and the regent of Tibet. In Tibet Phola, the first regent viceroy who was invested with the title of Thaudiji, was created *Wang* and was called king Mi-wang.

ཝང་ཁྱི *wañ-khyi* n. of a (*Sa-ḇdag*) monster; ཝང་ཤིང་དམར་པོ is the general of the king of the *Sa-ḇdag* monsters.

ཝང་ཙུན *Wañ-tsun* the first Chinese envoy sent by one of the early Chinese Emperors in search of the holy religion of Buddha to India: བང་ཆེན་པ་ཝང་ཙུན་རྒྱ་གར་དུ་སྐུལ་མཐའ་ཆོལ་བར་བཏང the messenger Wang-tsun was sent to India in search of a holy doctrine (*Grub.* ད, *4*).

‡ ཝརྒ *warga* वर्ग n. of a tree regarded as very holy which existed in Buddha Gaya (prob. the name by which the famous *Bodhi* tree was known): མི་རིང་བར་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཤིང་དུ་གྲགས་པ། ཝརྒ་ནི་སྡོང་པོ་གཅིག་གྲུང་ཡོད (*Dsam.*).

ཝལ་གྱིས *wal-gyiṣ* = ཝལ་ལེ *wal-le*. ཝལ་ལེ་དྲག་པོ་འཚལ *wal-le dṟag-po ẖtshal* n. of a fancied world supposed to exist to the south of this world (*G. Bon.*).

ཝི *wi* num. fig. = 50.

ཝི་པ་དྭ *wi-pa-dwa* n. of a place (*Bon. ch. 5*).

ཝིང་ཛུང་ *Wiñ-dsuñ* n. of the younger brother of Jung-jung the 5th Emperor of the great T'ang dynasty.

ཝུ *wu* num. fig. = 80.

ཝུ་རྡོ *wu-ṟdo*, 1. v. ཧུར་རྡོ *ẖur-ṟdo* a sling. 2. pumice stone *Sch.*

ཝུན་ཤིང་ཀོང་ཇོ *Wun-çiñ koñ-jo* (a Chinese name which translated into Tibetan = ཆུ་ནང་གི་པདྨ the lotus within the water) is the princess Wun-chung Kon-jo who

married king *Sroń-btsan sgam-po* of Tibet in the first part of the seventh century A.D. She is adored in Tibet as an incarnation of the goddess Dolma (*Loń.* ཞ, 6.)

ཝེ *we* num. fig.: 110.

ཝེན་དྷི *Wen-dhi* n. of a famous Chinese Emperor of the *Süi* dynasty who greatly favoured Buddhism (*Grub* ར, *5*).

ཝེར་མ *wer-ma* a class of Bon minor deities: ལྷ་བསངས་ནང་དུ་ཝེར་མ་གསུམ་བརྒྱ་དྲུག་ཅུ་ ཅེས་དང་། ཐུགས་དཀར་གསུམ་བརྒྱ་དྲུག་ཅུ་ཅེས་པ་རྣམས་ནི་བོན་པོའི་ལྷ་ཡིན in the group of secret gods there are 360 deities called *Wer-ma* and also 360 called Thugskar who are Bon gods (*Bon. N.*).

ཝོ *wo* num. fig. = 140.

ཝོ་ཏི *wo-ti* a corruption of the term Bodhi. ཝོ་ཏི་བཟང་པོ *Wo-ti bzań-po* बोधिभद्र n. of the celebrated image of Buddha located at Kirong (སྐྱིད་གྲོང་ on the Nepal border) (*Yig. 2*).

ཞ

ཞ *sha* the twenty-first letter of the Tibetan alphabet, for which there is no corresponding letter either in English or in Sanskrit. Its pronunciation somewhat resembles that of "s" in the word leisure, but generally in *C* it is sounded very much like the letter ཤ *sh.*

ཞ་དཀར *sha-dkar* (ག-ཤ་དཀར or བ-ཤ་དཀར) tin.

卍 ཞ་སྒྲེ *sha-sgre* = རྣ་མེད *rna-med* earless.

ཞ་འཆག *sha hchag* (མ་སྒྲུབ་པ *ma-sgrub-pa* or མ་འགྲིག་པ) incomplete, imperfect or defective: ཁང་འགྲོ་ལག་འདོན་གྱི་ཁྲལ་རིགས་སྒྲུབ་འཛིན་ལ་ཞ་ཆག་རིགས་ར་ཤན remission of taxes paid by doing work (*Rtsii.*); སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ཞ་འཆག་མ་བྱུང་ཇེས་འགྲོ་ཚུག་ཟེར་བ་བྱེད (*D. çel. 8*).

ཞ་ཉེ *sha-ñe* or ཞ་ནེ *sha-ne* सीस the metal lead; ཞ་ཉེ་ནག་པོ सीस black lead: ཞ་ཉེ་དུག་འཇོམས་ཤ་རོ་གསོད་པར་བྱེད lead is used to remove poison and to cure putrifying flesh. ཞ་ཉེ་མཚོན a leaden sword ཞ་ཉེའི་གཏིང་རྡོ *sha-ñehi gtiñ-rdo* a sounding lead, plummet (*Pth.*); ཞ་ཉེའི་འབར कुरविन्द [1. black salt 2. *Cyperus rotundus*]*S.* ཞ་ཉེ་སྐྱེས = དངུལ་ཆུ quicksilver; ཞ་ཤོག *sha-çog* tin foil, thin plates of lead; ཞ་དཀར་ཤོག tin foil.

ཞ་ནེ་མ *sha-ne-ma* pounded dry cheese (*Rtsii.*).

ཞ་བ *sha-wa* lame; also = a lame person, but in colloq. ཞ་བོ *sha-wo* = cripple; རྐང་ལག་ཞ་ཅན having a maimed foot or hand; ཁྱོད་ནི་ཡན་ལག་དང་འདྲ་སྟེ། དེ་ལྟར་སོང་ན་ནི་ཞ་བ་དང་འདྲའོ you being (to me) like my limbs, if you thus leave us, I should be like a lame person (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *5*).

ཞ་འབྲིང *sha-hbriñ* a corrupt form of ཞབས་འབྲིང = ཞབ་ཕྱི an attendant, a servant.

ཞ་ལ *sha-la* a corrupt form of ཞལ་པ plastering on walls: རྩིག་པ་ལ་ཞ་ལ་བརྒྱབ plastered the walls.

ཞ་ལ་ཁང *Sha-la-khañ* n. of one of the cells of the Dalai Lama at Potala in Lhasa (*Rtsii. 17*).

ཞ་ལུ *Sha-lu* (གཙང་ཞ་ལུ) n. of a district in Tsang a few miles to the S. W. of Tashi-lhunpo with a large monastery, the seat of the famous historian and chronologist *Bu-ston Rin-po-che* better known as Buton (*Loñ.* ར,· *5*); ཞ་ལུ་པ *Sha-lu-pa* a native of *Sha-lu*; ཞ་ལུ་ལོ་ཆེན *Sha-lu lo-chen* = Buton the author.

ཞྭ *shwa* or ཞྭ་མོ *shwa-mo* खोल, कच्च resp. དབུ་ཞྭ *dbu-shwa* a covering for the head, a hat, cap; ཞྭ་གོན་པ or གྱོན་པ to put a cap on, འབུད་པ to take it off (by way of salutation); རྒྱ་ཞྭ Chinese cap, སོག་ཞྭ Mongolian cap; དགུན་ཞྭ winter-cap, དབྱར་ཞྭ summer hat (light felt-hats adapted to the warmer season); ཕྱིང་ཞྭ hat or cap made of felt; ཞྭ་གོས *shwa-gos* for ཞྭ་མོ་དང་གོས cap and robe: ཞྭ་གོས་སོགས་གྱོན put on your cap and robe (*Rtsii. 51*). ཞྭ་ཏོག *shwa-tog* the top ornament of a hat prob. a button or a figure; ཞྭ་ཐུལ *shwa-thul* the semi-circular red patch that is put on the back of a priest's winter cloak (*Rtsii.*); ཞྭ་སྣམ *shwa-snam* the woolly felt of

yellow or red of which the caps of the lamas are made in Tibet (*Rtsii.*). ཞྭ་གཞོལ *shwa-gshol* the brim of a cap or hat.

ཞྭ་དམར wearer of the red-cap, n. of the followers of the *Rñiñ-ma*, *Karma-pa*, and *Sa-skya-pa* sects of Tibetan Buddhists.

ཞྭ་སེར *sha-ser* yellow-cap, the ordinary name of the *Gelug-pa* sect, the reformed Buddhist school of Tibet now dominant all over Higher Asia and N. W. China. ཞྭ་སེར་བསྟན་པའི་བདག་པོ a complementary title or address to a great lama of the Gelugpa sect of Tibet; ཞྭ་སེར་བསྟན་པའི་གསལ་བྱེད the illuminator of the doctrine of the yellow-cap sect a title of the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

ཞག *shag* 1. clot of blood, film on tea that is cooling down or any film that is formed on liquids generally, as on milk when it is allowed to cool after being boiled. ཞག་ཁྲག clotted blood. 2. a day, but not in contradistinction to night, and is said to be of three kinds: (1) ཁྱིམ་ཞག one thirtieth part of the time required by the sun to pass over the sign of the zodiac; (2) ཉིན་ཞག the period from sunrise to another sunrise; (3) ཚེས་ཞག *tshes-shag* the division of time in proportion to each increase or decrease in the lunar crescent. The day period as distinguished from the night is ཉིན་མོ not ཞག *shag*. ཞག་གྲངས *shag-grañs* the date; ཞག་གཅིག a day, and adv. once; ཞག་འགའ་ནས a few days ago; ཞག་དུ་མ་ཐོན་པར after many days; ཞག་ནས་ཞག་ཏུ from day to day; ཞག་བདུན seven days, a week; ཞག་བདུན་ཕྲག་ཞེ་བརྒྱད forty eight weeks; ཞག་མལ or ཞག་ས or ཞག་སྡོད night's lodging, temporary quarters. 3. fog, smoke, dry vapour, filling the atmosphere in autumn (*Jä.*). 4. also ཞག་རྩི *shag-rtsi*= ཚིལ་ཁུ fat or grease in a liquid state, also fat melted and congealed again *W.*; fig. the fat of the country, fertility, ཡུལ་ལ་ཞག་མེད the country is barren (*Ma.*); ཞག་ཅན greasy, oily, ཞག་མེད lean; ཞག་ཕོར *shag-phor* a cup, or vessel for grease, the pot in which the greasy portion of the buttered tea that is poured aside at the time of taking tea is kept.

ཞག་པོ *shag-po* in C. colloq.=a day.

ཞགས་གྲོལ *shags-grol*=ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏཱ the river Sitā (*Mñon.*).

ཞགས་པ *shags-pa* पाश; वागुरा a sling rope with a noose for catching birds, wild horses, and antelopes, etc.: ཆགས་པའི་ཞགས་པས་དྲངས་གྱུར་ཅིང་ रागवागुरयाकृष्ट having been drawn in (ensnared) by the lasso of love (*A. K. 1-14*). ཞགས་ཐག *shags-thag* or ཞགས་རྡུག a noose; ཞགས་རྒྱབ་པ *shags-rgyab-pa* or ཐེན་པ to throw or fling the noose at an object or animal.

Syn. འཕེན་ཐག *hphen-thag*; བཟུང་ཐག *bzuñ-thag*; བཅིངས་ཐག *bciñs-thag* (*Mñon.*).

ཞགས་པ་ཅན *shags-pa-can*=ཆུ་ལྷ पाशिन् Varuṇa the god of the sea whose chief weapon consists of a rope with a noose (*Mñon.*).

ཞང་ཀ་མ *Shañ-ka-ma* n. of a place in Tibet; ཞང་ཀ་མ་པ n. of a great Lama of that place.

ཞང *shañ* or ཞང་པོ *shañ-po*, vulg. ཨ་ཞང *a-shañ*, uncle by the mother's side, mother's brother.

Syn. མ་ཡི་སྤུན་ཟླ *ma-yi spun-zla*; མ་ཡི་སྐྲ་ཉེ *ma-yi skra-ñe*; མ་ཡི་ཚང་མཚུངས *ma-yi tshañ-mtshuñs* (*Mñon.*).

ཞང *Shañ* n. of a district of Tsang N. of Tashi-lhunpo. ཞང་རྒྱལ་བའི་ཡོན་ཏན n. of a celebrated Lama of Tibet belonging to Shang (*Deb.* ཀ, *3*); ཞང་རྟགས *shañ-rtags* a kind of long knife manufactured in Shang (*Jig. 31*).

ཞང་བློན་མུ་མེན་ག་ཤ་ཅན *shaṅ-ḇlon mu-men-ga ḉa-can* (mystic) = སྟག་ཤ tiger's flesh (used in medicine) (*Sman. 350*).

ཞང་ཚ་བྱ *Shaṅ-tsha-bya* n. of one of the 36 border lands of Tibet (*Ya-sel. 38*).

ཞང་ཞུང་ *Shaṅ-shuṅ* the ancient name of the province of Guge in Ngari Khorsum, W. Tibet; and comprised the district bordering to the west of lake Mansarowara where the Bon religion was first promulgated and where Shenrab its founder was born. It is therefore called ཞང་ཞུང་བོན་ཡུལ Shang-shung the land of the Bon (*J. Zaṅ.*). ཞང་ཞུང་བཟའ་ལི་ཐིག་སྨན the princess of Shang-shung who was married to king *Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po* (*Loṅ.* ༩, *5*). ཐེར་གཅིག་གིས་ཞང་ཞུང་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གུར་ནག་ལ་རྒྱབ one flash of lightning fell on the black tent of the king of Shang-shung (*A. 19*).

ཞང་རོམ *Shaṅ-rom* n. of a lama of Atis'a's time (*A. 102, 104*).

ཞད *shad* = ཚོད the right conjecture or guess: དགེ་བཤེས་སྟོན་པ་ལ་ང་འཆི་བའི་ཞད་དུ་འདུག་གསུང་ he said that the lama teacher knew by guess the time of my death (*A. 114*).

ཞན *shan* or ཞན་པ *shan-pa* weak, feeble, the opp. to དྲག་པོ. ཁམས་ཞན་པ of a weak body, of delicate health; also applied to sounds. In colloq. is used as opp. to ལེགས་པ well-looking, handsome.

ཞལ་རྒྱབ col. for ཞལ་རྒྱབ་བཀའ་གྲོས་ཟབ་པ་མཛད་པ་ལྷ་བུ consultation, conference (*S. Lex.*).

ཞབས *shabs* 1. पाद, चरण honorific term: foot, feet: དྲོན་པོ་ཞིག་གི་ཞབས་ལ་འདུད་པ to bow down at an officer's feet; སྐུ་ཞབས *sku shabs* = "kusho" a title of respect. ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to the feet of......, or to......, in directions of letters: ཕྱུག་ཆུང་མཁྱེན་བརྩེའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མཚུངས་བྲལ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to the great matchless rich power of kindness and knowledge Phul-Jung. ཞབས་རྗེན་པར, གཤེགས་པ to walk bare-footed, ཞབས་འདེགས་པ to hold up or support the feet (of another), *i.e.*, to help; དེའི་ཞབས་བརྐྱངས་པའི་སྐྱིད་པའི་འོག་ན beneath the knees of the stretched legs of that image (*A. 44*) ཞབས་འབམ *shabs-ḥbam* gout of the feet, rheumatic swelling in the feet (*Ya-sel. 11*); ཞབས་བྲོ *shabs-bro* dance, ཞབས་བྲོ་མཛད་པ to dance to music ཞབས་མ *shabs-ma* a woman's drawers, under-coat; ཞབས་ཟུང་ *shabs-zuṅ* युगलचरण pair of feet (*Yig. k. 13*); ཞབས་སུ་ལྡན་པ चरणसम्पन्न possessed of feet, a stanza; ཞབས་སེན *shabs-sen* nail of the toe, ཞབས་ལྷམ *shabs-lham* or ཞབས་ཆག *shabs-chag* shoe or boot of a greatman. ཞབས་རྟིང་ *shabs-rtiṅ* heel; ཞབས་སྟེགས *shabs-stegs* foot-stool. 2. the bottom, lower end or part: མཚོའི་ཞབས་ལ at the bottom of the lake; ཞབས་ཀྱུ *shabs-kyu* (in Sikk. pronounced as *chab-chu*) the hook at the foot of a letter signifying the vowel u in *Gram.*

ཞབས་ཀྱི་པད་མོ *shabs-kyi pad-mo* = ཞབས་སྟེགས footstool (*Yig. k. 1*).

ཞབས་བསྐུལ་བ *shabs-bskul-wa* = དྲན་གསོས་བཏང་བ to refresh one's memory, to remind: བཀའ་སློབ་ཀྱི་རིགས་ལ་ཞབས་བསྐུལ་ཞུ་བ to submit reminder to high officals, to refresh their memory on any subject (*Ya-sel. 31*). ཞབས་བསྐུལ་ཞུ་བ *shabs-bskul shu-wa* to urge, to exhort.

ཞབས་གྲས *shabs-gras* or ཞབས་ཕྱས in colloq. = servant, attendant.

ཞབས་གླ *shabs-gla* = གཡོག་གླ wages, fees such as doctor's fee, etc. (*Sorig. 133*).

ཞབས་བཅགས *shabs-bcags* (*Sch.*) 1. partic. of ཞབས་འཆག་པ. 2. = ཞབས་ཆགས. 3. ground, territory (*Jä.*).

ཞབས་ཆགས *shabs-chags* or ཞབས་ཕྱུག resp. shoe, boot, slippers.

ཞབས་ཏོག *shabs-tog* = བཀུར་སྟི (सेवा, पादकेतु the heel of the feast) fig. service; ཕྱུས་པའི་ཞབས་ཏོག

worship, homage (*Pag. 5*); ཞབས་ཏོག་ལ་འདིར་འོངས་ན་འོང་ (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *15*). ཞབས་ཏོག་པ་གཡོག་པོ་ཆེ་རིགས a servant of the better class or higher rank, an official; རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་ཀྱི་ཞབས་ཏོག dispenser, benefactor. ཞབས་ཏོག་བྱེད་པ to render services; also, to feed, treat, provide, offer.

ཞབས་རྟེན *shabs-rten* 1. footstool (*Cs.*) 2. boot (*Sch.*).

Syn. རྐང་སྟེགས *rkan-stegs*; རྒ་ཁྲི *rga-khri* (*Mṅon.*).

ཞབས་ཐོག *shabs-thog* (seems to be merely another form of ཞབས་ཏོག) service, service rendered to superiors, *i.e.*, to priests, convents, kings, governments.

ཞབས་དྲུང་ *shabs-druṅ* 1. mode of address in letters, v. ཞབས་ 2. a servant, government-servant; ཞབས་དྲུང་རིན་པོ་ཆེ the proper title of the Dharma Raja or spiritual ruler of Bhutan (*Yig.* ཚ, *k. 10*).

ཞབས་འདེགས *shabs-ḥdegs* service, in col. =ཞབས་ཕྱི *shabs phyi*: འཕྲིན་ལས་ཞབས་འདེགས་ལ་ལྷག་བསམ་དཀར་བ་མཆིས I am discharging my official duties with zeal and earnestness (*Yig. k. 3*). ཞབས་འདེགས་པ *shabs-ḥdegs-pa* one who serves as a servant.

ཞབས་འདྲེན *shabs-ḥdren* shame, disgrace; མིའི་ཞབས་འདྲེན་པ to bring shame upon another, to be a disgrace to him.

ཞབས་པད *shabs-pad* lit. the lotus-footed, is the ordinary title by which the Kalons or chief ministers of Tibet are known. ཞབས་པད་ལ=ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ also ཞབས་པད་ཁྲི་དྲུང་དུ to, at, in addressing letters to high or sacred personages; fig. for ཞབས་ཏོག་བྱེད་པ to render service to a great man, to serve him; to be a scholar, pupil.

ཞབས་ཕྱི *shabs-phyi* resp. for གཡོག་པོ servant (male or female), in the widest sense of the word, servant to an individual, as well as minister of the state or the church. ཞབས་ཕྱི་བྱེད་པ to serve (frq. in colloq.), to render any service; ཞབས་ཕྱིར་འབྲང་བ or ཞབས་འབྲིང་བ to follow as a servant; ཞམ་འབྲིང་པ *sham-ḥbriṅ-pa*, ཞམ་རིན *sham-rin* or ཞ་འབྲིང་ *sha-ḥbriṅ*= ཞབས་ཕྱི *shabs-phyi* servant (*Mṅon.*).

ཞམ་ཆ *sham-cha* prob. for ཞ་མཆུ the beak or pipe of the bellows through which the wind rushes when blown.

ཞམ་རིང *sham-riṅ*=སྤྱན་སྔན presence of a great man: ཞམ་རིང་དུ་བཅར་མ་ཐུབ unable to wait upon, could not interview (*Ya-sel. 5*); ཞམ་རིང་པ *sham-riṅ-pa* = སྤྱན་སྔན་པ personal attendant, a private secretary, officer in waiting, an aide de camp (*Ya-sel. 16*).

ཞར་བ *shar-wa* (fem. ཞར་མ) decrepid, defective=ཡན་ལག་མ་ཚང་ being not in full possession of one's members: མིག་ཞར one-eyed, half or totally blind; ལག་ཞར having only one hand, halt; so in a similar manner རྐང་ཞར. ཞར་ཆག་མེད་པ *shar-chag med-pa*=ཆག་སྐྱོན་མེད་པ without break, deduction or defect; ཞར་ཆག་མེད་པ་འབུལ་བ to present a non-defective article (*Yig. k. 52*). ཞར་ལྟས *shar-ltas* the winking with one eye; ཞར་བྱུང་ प्रसङ्ग occasion [adherence, association]*S.*; ཞར་ལ་བྱུང་བ आनुषङ्गिक [connected with, consequent upon]*S*; ཞར་ཤོར *shar-shor*=in religion or religious observance there being no imposition or mockery: ཆོས་ཞར་ཤོར་ལ་ད་མོ་མ་ཡིན་པར.

ཞར་ལ *shar-la* 1.='following, succeeding' (*Schtr.*). 2. =ཤོར་ལ on the occasion of, in connection with: གླང་པོ་བལྟ་བའི་ཤོར་ལ་ན गजपरीक्षाप्रसङ्गेन on the occasion of inspecting the elephant (*A. K. 1-10*).

ཞལ *shal* honorific term=face, countenance, presence; also, mouth: ཞལ་དུ་གསོལ་བ to offer to the mouth, to eat, drink; རྒྱལ་པོའི

ཞལ་ནས་གསུངས the king spoke; ཞལ་གྱི་སྒོ the orifice of the face, *i.e.*, the mouth; ཞལ་ལ་མི་ཉན་པ to be disobedient; ཞལ་གྱིས་བཞེས་པ་འཆའ་བ to promise; ཁས་ལེན་པ to give assurance of; ཞལ་བགྲད་པ and ཞལ་གདང་བ to gape (*Sch.*); ཞལ་འབྱེད་པ to open the mouth, ཞལ་འཛུམ་པ to smile; ཞལ་དཀར *shal-dkar* resp. for དཀར་ཡོལ plate or drinking vessel of porclain; ཞལ་དཀོད *shal-dkod* lit. verbal instruction—order, direction; ཞལ་དཀྱིལ *shal-dkyil* the face, presence (ཞལ་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར **सुचन्द्रमुख** moon-faced): ཞལ་དཀྱིལ་མཇལ་ཞིང་གསུང་གི་བདུད་རྩི་ལ་ལོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད་ཆོག་པ (*Yig. k. 25*) that I may be permitted to come into your presence and enjoy the nectar of your instruction. ཞལ *shal* placed before any ordinary noun makes of it an honorific appellation:— ཞལ་སྐོམ *shal-skom* or ཞལ་སྐྱེམ *shal-skyem* drink for a holy man; ཞལ་སྐྱོགས *shal-skyogs* cup or goblet for honoured person; ཞལ་ཁེབས *shal-khebs* veil cover of an image of Buddha also the veil that is put over frightful deities and obscene images; ཞལ་ཁྱེམས food for honoured men. ཞལ་ཁྲིད *shal-khrid* oral or personal instruction (*Mil.*). ཞལ་འགྱུར་བ *shal-hgyur-wa* to look askance, looking obliquely or turning the face sideway: ཡང་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་གྱི་མ་རིའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ན་ཞལ་སྒྱུར་ཏ་རའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ཡོད again in Mari Vihāra of Vajrāsana there was the temple of the goddess Dolma looking askance (*A. 58*). ཞལ་རྒྱན *shal-rgyan* moustaches; ཞལ་རྦད *shal-rbad* resp. for ཁ་རྦད boasting (*Situ. 127*); ཞལ་ཚུལ *shal-tshul* or ཞལ་ཚུས = ཞལ་ཟས pastry, cakes, etc. ཞལ་ཚོམ *shal-tshom* resp. for ཨག་ཚོམ beard. ཞལ་ཟག *shal-zag* tobacco-pipe = གང་ཟག; ཞལ་བཞུགས *shal-bshugs* when he lived, when he was alive: སངས་རྒྱས་ཞལ་བཞུགས་པའི་དུས་སུ when Buddha was living (*Sorig. 87*); ཞལ་བཤུས *shal-bçus* = བཤུས true copy (*Situ. 23*); ཞལ་བཤད *shal-bshed* resp. of མཚོལ་མའི་སྒྲོད; ཞལ་ཟས *shal-zas* resp. for ཁ་ཟས biscuit, cake, etc.: ཞལ་ཟས་དཀར་སྨྱུ་མར white biscuit painted with butter (*Rtsii.*). ཞལ་ངོ *shal-ño* face, presence: ཚོགས་ཆེན་ཞལ་ངོ lieutenant of the Dalai Lama who waits upon the president of the annual Buddhist grand congregation at Lhasa held in January and February and gen. selected from among the officials of the monastery of Daipung. The term ཞལ་ངོ was formerly also applied to an officer over 50 soldiers inferior to a captain (*Yig. 41*). ཞལ་དངོས *shal-dños* bodily, in one's own body or person: སངས་རྒྱས་ཞལ་དངོས་ཀྱི་འཁྲུངས་ཡུལ the place where Buddha was born bodily not miraculously; ཞལ་དངོས་སུ་མཇལ་བར་ཡོད he is to be seen in person. ཞལ་བསིལ *shal-bsil* 1. water to wash a great man's face; washing the face (of a great man). 2. = ཆབ་བླུག *chab-blug* washing bowl (*Yig. 55*); ཞལ་གསེར་སྒྲོན *shal-gser-sgron* resp. for offerings of golden lamps to Buddha; ཞལ་གསོ *shal-gso* = ཁབས་བབ or ཁ་གསབས་སྦྱིན་པ (*Rtsii.*).

ཞལ་སྔ *shal-sña* = སྤྱན་སྔ in the presence of. ཞལ་སྔ་ནས = སྤྱི་མདུན་ནས in the presence of, before: ད་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཞལ་སྔ་ནས་པ་རྣ་དང་ཁྲུད་མེད (*A. 131*).

ཞལ་ལྕེ་བཅུ་དྲུག་པ *shal-lce bcu-drug-pa* the code of laws in sixteen enactments in four sections: (1) ཞྭ་བཞེས་བདེན་རྫུན་གྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ (2) བཟུང་བཀྱིགས་ཁྲིམས་རའི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (3) ནག་ཅན་ཁྲག་གཅོད་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ (4) རྣན་འཛིན་ཚད་ལས་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (5) ཧོར་འདུ་ཟ་རྐང་གི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (6) བསད་པ་སྟོང་གི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (7) རྨས་པ་ཁྲག་གི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (8) སྐྱོན་དམ་མནའ་དག་གི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (9) རྐུས་པ་འཇལ་གྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (10) ཉེ་འབྲེལ་འབྲལ་འདུམ་གྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (11) ཕྱི་བྱུས་ཕྱི་རིན་གྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ (12) ནམ་ཕར་ཚར་གྱི་ཞལ་ལྕེ; (13) མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཞལ་ལྕེ། These thirteen enactments together with དཔའ་བོ་སྟག་གི་ཞལ་ལྕེ the code of military regulations in three chapters make up the sixteen enactments which are in force in Tibet.

ཞལ་ཆད *shal-chad*, v. ཁ་ཆད *kha-chad*.

ཞལ་ཆེ *shal-che* judgment, decision; ཞལ་ཆེ་པ *shal-che-pa* judge, magistrate.

ཞལ་ཆེམས *shal-chems*, resp. of ཁ་ཆེམས *kha-chems* will, testament (*Mñon.*).

ཞལ་ཏ *shal-ta* 1. or ཞལ་ལྟ, audience, inspection; turn, service: བརྩེ་བས་ཞལ་ཏ gracious audience (*Sorig. 134.*); ཞལ་ཏ་བྱེད་པ to serve, to inspect, review, superintend; to visit, the sick and to take care of them; ཞིང་ལ ཞལ་ལྟ་བྱེད་པ to guard the field. 2. resp. for ཁ་གདམས directions, instruction, counsel, advice: ཞལ་ཏ་ཞིབ་རྒྱས་ཞུ་བ to ask for accurate and detailed instructions; ཞལ་ཏ་པ a page, waiter; ཞབས་ཕྱི waiting-man, servant in a convent; ཞལ་ཏ་མ *shal-ta-ma* waiting woman, chamber-maid. ཞལ་བལྟ་བ *shal blta-wa* (1) older form of ཞལ་ཏ་བ one waiting for what drops from his master's lips. བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་དགེ་སློང་ཅི་ལྟ་བུས་ཞལ་ཏ་བ་གྱིས་པ་ལགས O Bhagavan with what attention the *Bhiksu* listen to thy sermons; (2)=ཞལ་ལྟ་བྱེད་པ to serve.

ཞལ་མཐུན *shal-mthun*, resp. for ཁ་མཐུན (*Ya-sel. 91*).

ཞལ་གདམས *shal-gdams* order, direction; instruction, advice: འཇིག་རྟེན་ལ་དགོས་པའི་ཞལ་གདམས་གསུངས་སོ he imparted to her useful maxims (*Glr.*); ཞལ་གདམས་གྲིས་མཁན author, in as much as all printed books are considered to be sacred and the authors are looked upon as semi-divine.

ཞལ་བདག *shal-bdag* in large religious meetings, a lama who walks about with a wand in order to preserve good order; a verger (*Jä.*).

ཞལ་འདེབས *shal-hdebs*=ཁ་གསབ a free-will offering or present; subscription to any religious movement.

ཞལ་འདོན *shal-hdon* resp. for ཁ་འདོན.

ཞལ་པོ *shal-po*=དཀར་ཡོལ *dkar-yol* (*A. 156*).

ཞལ་ཕོར *shal-phor*=resp. for ཁ་ཕོར tea cup.

ཞལ་བུ *shal-bu* a small cup: ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ་རྒྱ་ཚིག་བསྐེར་མ་མི་སྐྱེ་བ་ཞལ་བུ་དོ་དྲངས at dawn they served me with two cups of pap, that air might not be generated (in the stomach) (*A. 156*).

ཞལ་བྱང *shal-byan* resp. for ཁ་བྱང title, superscription, inscription: ཁྲི་ལྡེ་སྲོང་བཙན་དུས་ཀྱི་ཞལ་བྱང་བྲག་ལ་བརྐོས the inscription of the time of *Khri-lde-sron-btsan* was engraved or rock (*Situ. 23*).

ཞལ་གཟིགས *shal-gzigs* 1. an inscription. 2. an apparition: བཞུགས་ཞལ་གཟིགས་མཛད appearing in a sitting posture (*Jä*).

ཞལ་ཡམ *shal-yam* a joke: ལོ་ཙྪ་བ་སྦྱོངས་ཞུ་བའི་ཞལ་ཡམ(མ)་ཡང་གསུང་སྐད the *Lo-tsa-wa* also jokingly said (*A. 84*).

ཞལ་བ *shal-wa* 1. also ཞལ་བགྱིད་པ *shal bgyid-pa*, to plaster with lime or cement, to plaster or overlay with anything, *e.g.*, with butter: སྒོ་ལ་ཞལ་བགྱིས་ཏེ *sgo-la shal-bgyis-te* plastering the door with clay (*Glr.*); ཞལ་བ་མཁན *shal-wa-mkhan* one who plasters a house or makes a floor with pebbles, etc. 2. ཞལ་ལ clay, lime-wash, cement.

ཞི་གིལ *shi-gil* chaff and other impurities removed from the grain by washing.

ཞི་བ 1. *shi-wa* to be peaceful or calm; to be pacified, be appeased; to settle, to be allayed, assuaged etc.; ཞི་བར་འགྱུར་བ to become pacified; ཞི་ལ་སོང *shi-la-son* became quiet, held their peace; ཞི་བར་བྱེད་པ to still, soothe, appease, mitigate; ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed* a composing draught. 2. संयमन to be wise, more particularly with reference to affections: to be dispassionate, not subject to any mental emotion. 3. शम, शान्ति; རབ་ཞི प्रशान्ति, प्रसन्न (*A. K. 111-26*). Sbst. rest, tranquility, calmness; adj. tranquil, calm; ཞི་བའི་ཚིག *shi-wahi-tshig* good words; soft, mild language, polite expression. རྟག་ཞི་བ *rtag-shi-wa* सदाशिव; eternal peace; one possessing that, a Buddha; ཞི་མཐར་བྱེད *shi-mthar byed* शमान्तक lit. he who puts an end to all peacefulness, an epithet of Kâmadeva (*Mnon.*); ཞི་གནས *shi-gnas* for

ཞི་གནས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *shi-gnas-kyi rnam-grañs* enumeration of the stages of Dhyāna (v. *K. d.* པ, *261*); acc. to *Jä.* an absolute inexcitability of mind, and a deadening of it against any impressions from without, combined with an absorption in the idea of Buddha, or in the idea of emptiness and nothingness. ཞི་གནས་མ *shi-gnas-ma* निशीथ night, mid-night (*S. Lex.*). 4. = ཐར་པ་མཐོ་རིས (*Mñon.*), Nirvana, heavenly repose; ཞི་བར་གཤེགས་པ to go to rest, to die, to enter the state of eternal peace. 5. the mild deities, or mild aspect of such, as opp. to the ཁྲོ་བོ or དྲགས་པོ the wrathful and terrific forms.

ཞི་བ་མཆོད་པ नन्दि *shi-wa-mchod-pa* Nandi the personal attendant Mahadeva; ཞི་བ་འཐུང *shi-wa hthuñ* कुम्भपाय [to drink out of pitchers, n. of a ceremony]*S*.

ཞི་བ་སྦས་པ *Shi-wa-sbas-pa* शान्तिगुप्त Buddhist saint born at Jalamaṇḍala in India, of *Kṣatriya* parents (*K. dun. 55-70*).

ཞི་བ་འོད *Shi-wa-hod* n. of a Bon deity; ཞི་བ་འོད་ཀྱི་ཞིང་ཁམས a fancied world of the Bon situated to the east of this world; ཞི་བ་འོད་མ་འཇམ་སྐྱ *Shi-wa hod-ma hjam-skya* another such world further east of it (*D.R.*).

ཞི་བའི་གར *shi-wahi-gar* the dance of the peaceful spirits, also the ordinary dance (*Hbrom. 94*).

ཞི་བའི་གྲོང *shi-wahi-groñ* hermitage, the mountain retreat of saints.

Syn. རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khrod*; སྒོམ་པའི་གནས *sgom-pahi-gnas* (*Mnoñ.*).

ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed* n. of the *Tantrik* Buddhist sect founded in Tibet by the sage called Phadampa. It was so called because: སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཐམས་ཅད་རབ་ཏུ་ཞི་བར་བྱེད་པའི་ཐུགས it was intended to destroy all misery and sufferings by the spell of its *Mantras* (*J. Zañ.*).

ཞི་མ *shi-ma* sieve of cane or wood; ཞི་མ་ཕོངས་སྐྱོབ *Shi-ma phoñs-skyob* an epithet of the goddess Dolma.

ཞི་མི *shi-mi* or ཞིམ་བུ = *shim-bu* a cat (colloq.).

ཞི་བཞག *shi-bshag* = ཁོང་ཁྲོ anger, wrath.

ཞིག *shig* 1. = ཅིག *cig*. 2. v. འཇིག་པ *hjig-pa*.

+ ཞིག་པོ *shig-po* = སྟོང་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པའི་བློ་འམ་གང་ཟག the mind or person contemplating the *Çūnyatā*, *i.e.*, emptiness or voidity.

ཞིག་མེར *shigmer* a dense throng or crowd (*Jä.*).

ཞིང་ I: *shiñ* = བདག་ཉིད आत्मा self (*Mñon.*).

ཞིང་ II 1.: क्षेत्र field, ground, soil, arable land, cultivation: ཞིང་ཆུང་འཛིན་པ one who cultivates a small field, a small farmer; ཐང་ཞིང་ *thañ-shiñ* fields on level land, རི་ཞིང་ field on hill-slope. ཞིང་ཁ *shiñ-kha* = ཞིང་ *shiñ*: ཞིང་ཁའི་བུ་མོ the girls in the field (*Mil.*); ཞིང་རྨོ *shiñ rmo* ploughs a field; ཞིང་འདེབས་པ to till, to sow a field. ཞིང་རྒོད *shiñ-rgod* rough, uncultivated field; ཞིང་ངན *shiñ-ñan* कुक्षेत्र a barren bleak field; ཞིང་པ *shiñ-pa* husbandman, farmer; ཞིང་བྱ *shiñ-bya* or ཞིང་གི་བྱ་བ husbandry; ཞིང་མཚམས *shiñ-mu* boundary of a field, land mark. ཞིང་ལས་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་བྱ་བ་དག the names of farming operations:—(1) རྨོ་བ *rmo-wa*; (2) རྐོ་བ *rko-wa*; (3) ཕྲུལ་རློག་པ *phrul-rlog-pa*; (4) བོང་བ *boñ-wa*; (5) ས་སྒོང་ *sa-sgoñ*; (6) ས་བོན་བཙུགས་པ *sa-bon btsugs-pa*; (7) བསྐྲུན་པ *bskrun-pa*; (8) བཏབ་པ *btab-pa*; (9) གཏབ་པ *gtab-pa*; (10) བསྐྱེད་པ *bskyed-pa* (*Mñon.*). ཞིང་ཆུ *shiñ-chu* or ཞིང་ཆུས नदीमातृक irrigation, irrigated field or cultivation: འབྲུང་ཆུ་ཞིང་ཆུ་ལེགས་ན་ཆུ་ཡི་དགེ (*Yig. 6*).

ཞིང་གི་དྲུག་ཆ *shiṅ-gi ḏrug-cha* one sixth of the produce of the field which is the king's due from the cultivator.

ཞིང་ III: a continuative particle annexed to verbal roots at the end of subordinate sentences, and sometimes used to connect co-ordinate verbs. Occurs in place of ཅིང་ being used after the finals: *ṅ, n, m, r,* or *l.*

ཞིང་ས *shiṅ-sa* 1. ground, soil, arable land. 2. any province: ཞིང་ས་ཆེན་པོ or ཞིང་ཆེན a large province; རྒྱ་ནག་ཞིང་ཆེན་བཅོ་བརྒྱད the eighteen great provinces into which China is divided.

ཞིང་ཤིས་པ *shiṅ-çis-pa* = རྒྱལ་ཁམས་བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ a prosperous and peaceful kingdom (*Yig.*). ཞིང་ཤེས་པ क्षेत्रज्ञ; one who knows husbandry; an agriculturist. It is also used technically to signify the soul or conscious principle.

ཞིང་ IV: मण्डल, क्षेत्र sphere, body, in a religious sense: ཞིང་ཁམས holy or spiritual sphere; བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་དང་འཕྲད་པ to enter the field of merit, to turn into the path of virtue (*Dzl.*); གདུལ་བྱའི་ཞིང་དུ་གཟིགས་ཏེ seeing him in the land of conversion. ཞིང་བཅུ *shiṅ-ḇcu* the ten spiritual spheres; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་ *shiṅ* the kingdom of Buddha, the land where Buddhism prevails; so also འདུལ་བའི་ཞིང་ the sphere of conversion, heaven, paradise, *i.e.*, one of the heavens inhabited by the Buddhist gods, or even the state of Nirvana. ཞིང་ལ་ཕེབ་པ *shiṅ-la pheb-pa* = བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ to go to bliss, *i.e.*, to die. ཞིང་བཀོད or ཞིང་གི་བཀོད་པ design or plan of mansion or residence of the gods, of a Buddha or of a Bodhisattva; also = map; ཞིང་ཁམས *shiṅ-khams* क्षेत्र the sphere of a Buddha's or Bodhisattva's conversion.

ཞིབ *shib* 1. = also ཞིབ་ཐལ *shib-thal* powder, fine flour, also flour in general: ཞིབ་ཁུག bag of flour; ཞིབ་བརྡུགས ground into powder; ཞིབ་སྒོར box or bowl for flour. 2. fig. that which is minutely subdivided, details; ཞིབ་ཆ *shib-cha* exactly, accurately precisely; ཞིབ་བཀོད *shib-ḇkoḏ* details, detailed list or information; ཞིབ་ཆེན *shib-chen* full of details; one who inquires into every detail, or particulars; inquiring, inquisitive (*Rtsii.*); ཞིབ་བལྟས *shib-ḇltas* or ཞིབ་ཆ་བལྟ་བ looking into the details: སྒོར་བང་མཛོད་ནང་ཞིབ་བལྟས་ཀྱིས (*Rtsii.*) ཞིབ་དཔྱད་པ *shib-ḏpyaḏ-pa* to inquire, to investigate; ཞིབ་དཔྱོད *shib-ḏpyoḏ* inquest, inquiry, investigation: ཐག་གཡབ་ཞིབ་དཔྱོད་དུ་ཐོན་སྐབས་ལགས about to proceed to institute inquiry into the matter of *Tag-yab* (*Yig. k. 26*); ཞིབ་དཔྱོད་པ *shib-ḏpyoḏ-pa* one who inquires after the particulars of a matter, an investigator.

ཞིབ་པ *shib-pa* adj. accurate, exact; subtle, fine. ཞིབ་པར or ཞིབ་ཏུ adv. precisely, exactly, thoroughly.

ཞིབ་མ *shib-ma* [1. a winnowing basket; 2. a demon who was enemy of the god of love]*S.*

ཞིབ་མོ *shib-mo* कणिका, किम्पचान [1. particle; 2. niggardly]*S.*

ཞིབ་ཤེར *shib-çer* minute examination or comparison of details; ཞིབ་ཤེར་བྱེད་པ to compare closely: རྫོང་དུ་ཡོད་སྒོ་བརྫུ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་པའི་རིགས་རྣམས་དེབ་ཡིག་དེ་དཀར་ཆགས་ནང་ལྟར་ཞིབ་ཤེར་བྱས should minutely examine all the collections of a Jong by comparing them with the contents of the register (*Rtsii. 20*).

ཞིབ་ལྷན་གམ་བཅར་བ *shib-lhan gam-ḇcar-wa* to present the explanation of details; to interview with a detailed statement.

ཞིབ་ལྷིངས *shib-lhiṅs* deliberation, deliberate consideration (*Yig. 61*).

ཞིབ་ལྷུག *shib-lhug* = ཞིབ་རྒྱས minute details (*Yig. 93*).

ཞིབ་ཤིང་ *shib-çiñ* = ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu* (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 3*).

ཞིམ་པོ *shim-po* sweet, well-tasting, nice-flavoured, nutty: ཞིམ་པོ་མགྲོན་པོ་ལ་སྟེར *shim-po mgron-po-la ster* give the sweet food to your guests; ཞིམ་པོ་མི་འདུག it is not nice; ཞིམ་པ sweets, delicacies.

ཞིམ་ཐིག་ལ *shim-thig-la* a medicinal herb the fruit of which is used in eye-disease: ཞིམ་ཐིག་ལེས་མིག་གི་ཞེང་ཐོག་ལེན་པར་བྱེད cataract of the eye is removed by the medicine called *shim-thig-le*.

ཞིམ་བུ *shim-bu* colloq. = ཞི་མི cat.

Syn. གྲོང་གི་སྤྲེའུ *groñ-gi sprehu*; ཀུན་དུ་ལ *kun-du-la*; ལུས་བསྐུམས *lus-bskums*; བཤང་བ་སྦེད *bçañ-wa sbed*; རྣམ་གྲོལ་མིག *rnam-grol mig*; འབར་བའི་མིག *hbar-wahi mig*; བྱི་བླ *byi-bla*; བྱི་ཟ *byi-za* (*Mñon.*).

ཞིལ་མ *shil-ma* = ཀོན་བུ *kon-bu* or སྐུན་བུ *skun-bu*.

ཞུ་མཁན *shu-mkhan* 1. a petitioner. 2. a metter [क्रमुक the areca or beetle-nut tree] *S.*

ཞུ་དག *shu-dag* improvement, correction, revision, examination; the word was also stated by a lama from Lhasa to mean "exercise and practice" in a language or in any subject of study: ཁྱོད་ལ་ཞུ་དག་ལྷག་པ་དགོས you require further practice. ཞུ་དག་བྱེད་པ to mend, improve, correct, revise; རང་རྒྱུད་ཞུ་དག་བྱེད་པ to examine and reform one's own character or disposition. ཞུ་དག་མཁན *shu-dag-mkhan* reviser, corrector, censor (*Cs.*); ཞུ་ཆེ *shu-che* revisor or comparer of the translation with the original Sanskrit texts; ཞུ་ཆེན་གྱི་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *shu-chen-gyi lo-tsa-wa* a great revisor or commentator (of Sanskrit writings).

ཞུ་འདེགས *shu-hdegs* = གཟིགས་རྟེན *gzigs-rten* a present accompanying a petition.

ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* I pf. བཞུས or ཞུས, fut. གཞུ *gshu*, = ཞིམ་པ (*Mñon.*). 1. to melt: བཞུ་བྱའི་གསེར gold to be melted; ཞུ་བའི་ཁམས whatever is melting or fusible; ཞུར it melts; འོད་དུ་ཞུ་ནས dissolving into light. 2. to digest: ཞུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་སྨན digestive medicine; མ་ཞུ་བ undigested; ཟས་མ་ཞུ་བ undigested food; མ་ཞུའི་ནད indigestion, sufferings arising from it; མ་ཞུ་འཇུ་བ to decompose what is undigested (*Jä.*).

ཞུ་བ II: 1. pf. ཞུས *shus*, a vb. used chiefly in addressing one's superiors and also in politeness between equals, signifying: to ask, to request; to beg, to petition: ཁོ་རང་གིས་བླ་མ་ལ་ནང་དུ་འཅིབ་པར་ཞུས་པས he having begged the lama to come indoors; also signifies constantly: to say: བློན་པོས་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་ཞུས the officer said to the king. ལུས་པས་ཞུ་བ to speak or pray respectfully; to prefer a suit or petition, དོན་དག་ཞུ་མཁན one who explains his object; གནང་བར་ཞུ་ཞུས་པས having said 'I beg you will permit', (*Glr.*)—here ཞུས་པས comes from ཞུ་བ to speak, say. སྔར་མཐོང་བའི་དངོས་པོ་དག་ཞུར I will ask of him the things lately seen, ང་ལ་གང་དག་ཞུ་བ་དེ་ལེགས་སོ it is very right of you, thus to ask me about everything (*Do.*); རྒྱལ་པོའི་དྲུང་དུ་མི་ལམ་ཞུས་པ he related the dream before the king (*Pth.*); དེ་ལ་མཁན་པོ་ཞུས they besought him to be their abbot; གནང་བ་ཞུ་བ to ask permission. 2. sbst. a request, desire, petition; inquiry, question: ཞུ་བ་འབུལ་བ *shu-wa hbul-wa* to make an application, to apply; ཞུ་ཁྲ *shu-khra* a petition, application. ཞུ་གླེང *shu-gleñ* an address or petitionary letter; ཞུ་གླེང་བྱེད་པ *shu-gleñ byed-pa* to address, accost; ཞུ་རྒྱུ *shu-rgyu* the subject of a petition or suit. ཞུ་མ་སྤོབས་པ *shu ma spobs-pa* = ཞུ་མ་ནུས་པ or ཞུ་ཕྱོགས་མ་བདེ་བ unable to pray or to memoralize; ཞུ་ཡིག *shu-yig*, ཞུ་བའི་ཞིན་ཡིག a petition: སྣ་དཔོན་སོགས་ལ

འབུལ་རྒྱུའི་ཡི་གེ memorial or petition presented to superiors and magistrates, &c. (*Yig. k. 1*); ཞུ་ལན *shu-lan* answer to a petition = ཡིག་ལན (*Yig. k. 10*); ཞུ་ལོག *shu-log* a feigned, false, designing suit. ཞུ་ལོག་ཕུལ་བ to backbite, to petition, accusing one falsely or maliciously. 3. v. *Jä.* for information concerning wide use of impera. of ཞུ་ཤ in *W.* colloq. as polite or resp. addition to most sentences.

ཞུ་སྔ *shu-sña* = ཞུ་ངོ *shu-ño.*

ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* = ཞུ་ཡིག་གི་རྟེན *shu-yig-gi rten* उपधा the present which is sent with a letter either as a sign of compliment or respect or as a necessary appendage to a request.

Syn. ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten*; གུས་རྫས *gus-rdsas*; མདུན་འཇོག *mdun-hjog* (*Mñon.*).

ཞུ་རེ་འཐེན་ཁྱེར *shu-re hthen-khyer* discrepancy, disagreement in statements (*Rtsii.*).

ཞུ་དོན *shu-don* drift, subject of a petition; in a general sense = ཞུ་བ request, suit, communication etc. ཞུ་དོན་པ *shu-don-pa* = དོན་དག་ཞུ་མཁན a pleader, advocate: ཁ་མཆུ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཞུ་དོན་པ་ལ་ལའི་རིགས an advocate in a dispute is advisable on certain occasions (*D. çel. 7*).

ཞུ་འཕྲིན *shu-hphrin* resp. for ཡིག་ལན, ཞུ་ལན a reply: ཞུ་ཕྲིན་གྱི་སྒོ་ནས་བདེན་པ་མཐོང perceived the truth (*i.e.* became converted to Buddhism) by means of his replies (*Yig. k. 1*).

ཞུ་བ་པོ *shu-wa-po* or ཞུ་པོ *shu-po* petitioner; ཞུ་མཁན applicant, complainant, questioner or inquirer; ཞུ་བ་པོ་བརྒྱད the eight interrogators of Buddha were: शारिपुत्र, सुभूति, कौशिक, मैत्रेय, काश्यप, पूर्ण, गङ्गादेवी, आनन्द (*Yig. 37*).

ཞུ་སྐྱོག *shu-skyog* in *W.* = crucible, melting spoon.

ཞུ་མར *shu-mar* colloq. for སྒྲོན་མེ lamp, light: ཞུ་མར་གསལ་ལ་དྭངས་པ་ཞིག་བསྣམས་ཏེ་བལྟས་པས having taken a bright shining lamp he looked (*Rdsa. 13*).

ཞུ་རུ *Shu-ru* n. of a place in *Dwag-po* (*Deb.* ག, *37*).

ཞུ་བཞེར *Shu-bsher* n. of a tribe, or clan in Tibet: ཁྱོང་གི་ཡབ་རྒྱུག་གསུམ་ཞུ་བཞེར (*A. 80*).

ཞུགས *shugs* resp. for མེ fire; acc. to *Jä.* the fire lighted for cremation. ཞུགས་ཤིང मकटिका, अङ्गारस्थापन burning embers.

ཞུགས་པ 1. = འཚོ་བ आपन्न, व्यापृत to cherish. (with སྙིང་ལ) to entertain in the mind. 2. (ཆོས་སྒོ་ལྟ་ཞུ) प्रतिपन्न, संवर्त्त to be converted to a religion, to imbibe faith. 3. अवगाढ, व्यापृत to be involved in. 4. = ཞེན་པ अभिलाष desire.

ཞུང་ཞུང *shuñ-shuñ* with བྱེད་པ to nod or bow repeatedly, of a pigeon (*Mil.*, *Jä.*)

ཞུད་པ *shud-pa* 1. = གུད་པ or ཉམས་པ emaciated, to be reduced, to fall, to be or grow worse, to dwindle. 2. to twine, to twist, —to spin (*Cs.*); ཞུད་འཁོར a spindle, distaff. 3. to hang up, to suspend in *Ts.*; ཞུད་ཐག = དཔྱང་ཐག suspending cord.

ཞུན་མ *shun-ma* also ཞུན་པ that which is melted; གསེར་ཞུན་མ क्वात काञ्चन melted gold (*A. K. 1-IV.*); གསེར་སོགས་ཞུན་མའི་ཕུང་པོ heaps of melted gold and other metals (*Glr.*); ཟླ་བ་ཞུན་མ་མཚོ་ལ་གསལ་བ་ལྟར like as the melting moon (its quickened reflection) clear on the lake (*A. 5*). ཞུན་མར *shun-mar* गव्य घृत melted butter which is repugnant to the Chinese but much liked by Tibetans.

ཞུན་ཐར་བཅད་པ *shun-thar-bcad-pa* to scrutinize, make critical examination: སྐབས་སྐབས་སུ་བླ་མའི་དྲུང་དུ་གདམས་ངག་གི་ཞུན་ཐར་ཞེགས་པར་བཅད at times he went to the lama for critical explanation of religious precepts (*Deb.* ག, *45*). ཞུན་ཐར་བཅད་པ *shun-thar bcad-pa* to join

together white-heated iron by beating again.

ཞུན་ཐིགས་ *shun-thigs* sparks flying from red-hot iron.

ཞུན་མོ་ *shun-mo* melted, whatever melts easily (*Cs.*).

ཞུན་གཟུང་ *shun-bzuń* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཞུབ་པ་ *shub-pa* = གོ་ཆ, གོ་ཁྲབ or ཞུགས་གོས coat of mail (*Mṅon.*).

ཞུམ་པ་ *shum-pa* 1. = लीन, संचित, दीन cowardly, timid, apprehensive. 2. sbst. dread, dismay, faintheartedness; also, laxity, slackness: སེམས་ཞུམ་ནས *sems-shum-nas* as I continued dismayed (*Dzl.*); དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་ཞུམ་པ་མེད་པར་བཀུར་བསྟི་བྱེད་པ to honour the three precious without flinching; ཞུམ་ཞུམ་མེད *shum-shum-med* अवलीन [sticking to]*S.* ཞུམ་པ་ཟེད་པར energetically, with zeal, without relaxation or indolence: སློབ་མ་རྣམས་ནི་ཞུམ་པར་གནས the pupils were living idly (*Ya-sel. 17*). 3. resp. for ངུ་བ *ńu-wa* to cry, to weep, lament; ཚོམས་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཞུམ ह.क्षानिमीलिता (*A. K. 1-34*).

ཞུམ་པ་མི་མངའ *shum-pa mi-mńah* fearless, intrepid; of great mental fortitude; a hero. Syn. དཔའ་བོ *dpah-po*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiń-stobs-can*; འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med* (*Mṅon.*).

ཞུམ་བུ *shum-bu* = ཞི་མི *shi-mi*.

ཞུར *shur* snout, muzzle, trunk (*Jä.*).

ཞུལ *shul* = ཉུང་བ or མར་ཆག་པ grown less, reduced: པདྨ་ཁ་ཟུང་ཟད་ཞུལ the mouth of the lotus was slightly contracted (*Yig. 11*).

ཞུས་སྣ *shus-sna* the head or leader of a deputation, the chief leader among joint memorialists; ring-leader; ཡང་རྔོག་གིས་ཞུ་སྣ་མཛད་སྨ་དབུ་མའི་ཆོས་ཞུས་པས again Ngog becoming the chief inquirer received lectures in the *Mādhyamika Dharma* (*A. 98*).

ཞུས་པ *shus-pa* v. ཞུ་བ *shu-wa*.

ཞུས་ལོ *shus-lo* nominal inquirer: དེ་ཡང་ཆོས་ཞུས་ལོ་དང་ཐོབ་ལོ་ཙམ་གྱིས་བསྟན་པའི་སློར་ཞུགས་པར་མི་འགྲོ then even he did not go to learn religion nominally and to acquire it in name only (*Khrid. 18*).

ཞེ *she* disposition, mental choice or bias, the inmost part of the mind or heart, inclination: ཞེ་བཀོན་པ *she-bkon-pa* a hating mind; ཞེ་རྐམ་པ *she-rkam-pa* covetous; ཞེ་གྱོང *she-gyoń* mischievous, bad-hearted: སྨྲ་ཞོད་ལ ཞེ་གྱོང་དེང་གནག་པ (*Rdsa. 14*). ཞེ་འགེམས་པ *she-hgems-pa* = སེམས་འཇོམས་པ to lose spirit, to be depressed, depression of the mind: ཁ་སྨྲས་པས་ངོགས་ཀྱི་ཞེ་འགེམས (*D.R.*). ཞེ་སྒུག་པ *she-sgug-pa* is said to mean: to be waiting for an opportunity to find fault: ངན་པ་ཞེ་སྒུག་གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་གནོད་བྱེད the wicked waiting for an occasion to do mischief to each other (*Rdsa. 23*). ཞེ་གཅོད་པ *she-gcod-pa* to lose courage, to resign an intention, and ཞེ་བཅད *she-bcad* resignation, as a Buddhist virtue (*Jä.*); ཞེ་གཅོད་པའི་ཚིག *she gcod-pahi-tshig* = ཚིག་རྩུབ *tshig-rtsub* rough or rude expression; cruel words, mortifying language.

ཞེ་ཐག་པ *she-thag-pa* sincerity: སེམས་བསྐྱེད་དེ་ཞེ་ཐག་པ་ནས་དགྲ་བཅོམ་པར་འགྱུར་བར་བྱ་སྙམ་ན if thinking that one should become a saint (*Arhat*) by sincerely imbibing faith in Buddhism (*Surań. 123*).

ཞེ་དུག *she-dug* damage, destruction; ཞེ་དུག་བྱེད་པ *she-dug-byed-pa* to cause, to inflict misery or damage.

ཞེ་འདོད *she-hdod* = རང་འདོད (*Situ. 25*).

ཞེ་འདྲས་པ *she hdras-pa* प्रतिहत [obstructed]*S.*

ཞེ་སྡང *she-sdań* (= vulg. ཚིག་པ) anger, rage, indignation. ཚིག་པ་ཟ་བ to be angry ཞེ་སྡང་བསྐྱེད became, got angry; ཞེ་སྡང་ཤས་ཆེ་བ furious, indignant. ཞེ་སྡང་གཏུམ་པའི་དཔུང་པ་ཅན *she-sdań gtum-pahi dpuń-pa-can* a hero, champion.

Syn. ཁྲོ་བ *khro-wa*; འཁྲུག་པ *hkhrug-pa*; མ་རུངས་པ *ma-ruńṣ-pa*; མིག་རུས་མནན་པ *mig-ruṣ mnan-pa*; བརླང་པོའི་སེམས *brlań-pohi semṣ*; སྣ་ཐུང་བ *ṣna-thuń-wa*; གདུག་སེམས *gdug-semṣ*; སྤྲོ་ཐུང་བ *ṣpro-thuń-wa*; གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa*; མི་བཟད་སེམས *mi-bzad semṣ*; མནར་སེམས *mnar-semṣ* (*Mńon.*).

ཞེ་སྡང་གི་ཚིལ་བུ *she-ṣdań-gi tshil-bu* = སྦྲུལ་གྱི་ཚིལ་བུ *ṣbrul-gyi tshil-bu* snake's fat (mystic) (*Mńg. 111*).

ཞེ་ནག་པ *she-nag-pa* in *C.* a blackguard.

ཞེ་མ་ཁྲེལ་བ *she-ma khrel-wa* in སེམས་འདི་ལྟ་འདྲེ་མི་གསུམ་གྱི་ཞེ་མ་ཁྲེལ་བ་གཅིག་དགོས་པ་ལ (*Behu 259*).

ཞེ་མེར་བ *she-mer-wa* loathsome, offensive; contemptuous. Syn. སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *ṣkyugṣ-bro-wa* or སྐྱུག་ལོག *ṣkyug-log* (*Mńon.*).

ཞེ་བཤག *she-bshag* = ཁོང་ཁྲོ *khoń-khro* vindictiveness, malice (*Mńon.*).

ཞེ་ལོག *she-log* = ཞེན་ལོག *shen-log.*

ཞེ་སུན *she-sun* angry, cross, ill-humoured, vexed (*Jä.*).

ཞེ་ན *she-na* = ཟེར་ན if it is said or asked; occurs rarely except in the phrase དེ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེ་ན = because ("if it is asked: because of what, that").

ཞེ་ས *she-sa* 1. गौरव, अविगृह reverence, respect, courtesy, politeness: ཞེ་ས་དང་བཅས་པ with reverence, respectful; དེའི་དུས་སུ་མི་རྣམས་ཕྱག་དང་ཞེ་ས་མི་ཤེས་པས because at that time people knew little of compliments and courtesy; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད་པ to show homage or respect; ཟློས་གར་མཛེས་པའི་ཞེ་ས་འབུལ་བ to arrange mimic performances in honour of some person. 2. complimentary or honorific language: ཟ་བ་ཞེ་ས་སྐྱན the complimentary word for ཟ་བ is སྐྱན.

Syn. དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ *dad-guṣ-dań ldan-pa*; མོས་པ *moṣ-pa*; གུས་པ *guṣ-pa*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu-semṣ*; ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *phyag-byed-pa*; གུས་པར་བྱེད་པ *guṣ-par byed-pa* (*Mńon.*).

ཞེ་ཧོར་པོ་ཏ་ལ *She-hor Po-ta-la* Jehor, the city in China where emperor Kyen-long built a palace and monastery for the Dalai and the Tashi Lamas (*Loń. 11*).

ཞེང *sheń* विस्तार, परिणाह also ཞེང་ཁ breadth, width; ཞེང་ཅན broad; ཞེང་ཁ་ཆེན་པོ wide, spacious; ཞེང་མེད of small width; ཞེང་ཕྲ་མོ *sheń-phra-mo*, or ཞེང་ཆུང *ṣheń-chuń* narrow; ཞེང་དུ in breadth. ཞེང་ཤིང *sheń-çiń* or ཞེང་གླེགས *sheń-glegṣ* writing desk or table.

ཞེད་པ *shed-pa* to fear, to be afraid: བཞེད་ནས full of apprehensions (*Jä.*).

ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* 1. to desire, to long for, to be attached to, to have attraction for, (used with ལ *la*): ཁྱོད་ལ་ཞེན་ཅིང་ཆགས I love you ardently; བོད་འབངས་ང་ལ་ཞེན་ཆེ་ཞིང་དགའ་བ་རྣམས the people of Tibet that are affectionately attached to me (*Jä.*). 2. अभिष्वङ्ग, निकाम, अवमान yearning, attachment, love, longing for; greediness, covetousness; ཞེན་ལོག *shen-log* disgust, aversion; ཞེན་པ་ལོག་པ = འདོད་པ་ལོག་པ to be disgusted with: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་ཚོགས་ལ་ཞེན་པ་ལོག་ནས་འོངས has come being disgusted with his kingdom, *i.e.*, betaken to a religious life (*A. 11*). ཞེན་ཁ *shen-kha* or ཞེ་ཁ *she-kha* = ཞེན་པ *shen-pa*. ཞེན་ཁྲིས *ṣhen-khriṣ* or ཞེན་ཆགས *shen-chagṣ* adhesion, longing for; ཞེན་དོན *shen-don* resp. བཞེད་དོན *bshed-don* object of desire; ཞེན་པ་དོར = སྤངས་བཏང forsaken, given up altogether; ཞེན་མེད or ཞེན་པ་མེད impassive, without desire; ཞེན་འཛིན *shen-hdsin* inclination, passion, attachment. 3. vb. to last or endure, be durable.

ཞེར་པོ *sher-po* mean, pitiful, coarse (*Cs.*).

ཞེལ *shel* = སྤུས་ཐ་མས *ṣpuṣ-tha-maṣ* worst quality (*Rtsii.*); bad, mean, inferior; རབ་འབྲིང་ཞེལ་སོགས *rab hbriń shel-ṣogṣ* (*Ya-sel. 4*) superior, middling, inferior, etc.

ཞེས *sheṣ*=so thus: ཞེས་བྱ་བ *sheṣ-bya-wa* so to be styled. ཞེས་པ *sheṣ-pa*=also thus: ཞེས་པ་བརྗོད་ནས *sheṣ-pa brjod-naṣ* having so or thus said. ཞེས་མཚུངས *shes-mtshuñs* similarity in appearance, shape, or colour (*Ṛtsii. 40*).

ཞོ *sho* I: 1. resp. གསོལ་ཞོ *gsol-sho* [Devanagari] curds, curdled milk; ཞོ་དང་སྦྱར་བ [Devanagari], mixed with curds, a mixture of curds; ཞོ་འདགས mixing up or curdling of curd; ཞོ་ཚོང་ཞིག fetch some curds; ཞོ་བསྙལ་བ *sho-bsñal-wa* to place milk to curdle. ཞོ་སྐྱ *sho-ṣkya* whey, residue of milk after butter has been churned out; ཞོ་ཁ་ཆུ id; ཞོ་ག་ཆུ [Devanagari] [the liquid part of curdled milk]*S.*; ཞོ་གྲོད *sho-grod* curds, whey kept in the stomach of a freshly slaughtered sheep or goat (a practice of the Dok-pa herdsmen and others) (*Jig. 7*). ཞོ་ཆང་ *sho-chañ* or ཞོ་དང་ཆང་ *sho-dañ-chañ* curds and beer; ཞོ་ཉེས་ཆང་ཉེས *sho-ñeṣ chañ-ñeṣ*: ཁྱོད་དང་ངའི་བླ་མའི་གདུང་གིས་ཞོ་ཉེས་ཆང་ཉེས་བསྐྱུང་བར་འདོད (*A. 116*); ཞོ་ཐུག་པ [Devanagari] thick curd; ཞོ་འཐུང་བ *sho-ḥthuñ-wa* a new born child (*Mñon.*). ཞོ་སྤྲི *sho-ṣpri* or ཞོ་སྤྲིས་ [Devanagari] curd sweetened with sugar or honey: རྩབས་བསྐྱེད་རོ་ཙ་ཞོ་ཆང་མ་སྦྱད (*Med.*). 2. milk in gen., esp. མའི་ནུ་ཞོ *maḥi nu-sho* mother's milk; ཞོ་འཐུང་དུས་ན during the time of suckling; ཞོ་ཐུང་ས་ཐམས་ཟའི་དུས་ན after the child has been weaned; ཞོ་བཞོ་བ *sho bsho-wa* to milk milk. ཞོ་སྲུབ་པ=ཞོ་བསྲུབས་པ *sho-bsrubs-pa* to churn milk or curds for butter (*Situ. 76*).

Syn. རབ་ཆགས *rab-chags*; པགས་མཁྲེགས *pags-mkhregs* (*Mñon.*).

ཞོ II: a small gold weight=a little more than one half of a *tolah* or rupee; གསེར་ཞོ་གང་ one *sho* of gold, a coin; གསེར་ཞོ་གསུམ་བརྒྱ three hundred *sho* of gold; ཞོ་དང་སྲང་ *sho dañ srañ* the table of exchanging *sho* and *srañ*:—མ་རུ་ལྔ five *maru*=one *māṣaka*, 16 མ་ཥ་ཀ *mā-ṣa-ka*=one *karṣa*, 4 *karṣa*= one *srañ* (*Mñon.*). ཞོ་གང་ *sho-gañ* a full *sho*=ten *ṣkar-ma*. ཞོ་བརྒྱད་ཞོ *sho-brgyad-sho* the gold of the weight of a sovereign; ཞོ་ཆ *sho-cha* [Devanagari] the colloq. term for a pair of scales for gold and silver weighing; ཞོ་ཤ *sho-ça* pay, wages, contribution; ཞོ་ཤས་འཚོ་བ *sho-çaṣ ḥtsho-wa* one who subsists by the wages he earns; according to *Schtr.* a soldier, any officer that receives pay.

ཞོ III: a small spot, speck: སེན་ཞོ *sen-sho* speck on the finger-nail, སོ་ཞོ speck on the tooth (*Jä.*).

ཞོ་རྡོ་དམར་པོ *sho rdo-dmar-po* a mineral drug *Ṛtsii.*).

ཞོ་རྨུན *sho-rmun* occurs in *Jig. 30*· མར་བཅུའི་རྫོད་བཞི་ཞོ་རྨུན་རྒྱ་ཤོར་གང་།

ཞོ་ཁང་ *Sho-khañ* place in Tibet (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཞོག *Shog* imp. of འཇོག་པ. n. of a place in upper *U.* to the east of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཞ, *12*).

ཞོགས *shogṣ*=སྔ་དྲོ *ṣna-dro* morning, forenoon: ཞོག་ཇ *shog-ja* or སྔ་ཞོག་ཇ=སྔ་དྲོའི་ཇ *ṣña-droḥi-ja* morning tea (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཞོང་ *shoñ* lower, nether: ཞོང་ཁང་པ the lower part of the house; ཞོང་རྩེ the lower and upper part (*Jä.*); ཞོང་ཞོང་ *shoñ-shoñ* deepened, excavated, hollow, uneven (*Cs.*).

ཞོད *shod* very heavy, abundant: ཆར་ཞོད་ཆེ *char-shod-che* very heavy rain; འདི་ལོ་ལོ་ཐོག་ཆར་ཞོད་ཆེས་པས because of much rain this year's harvest is good (*Ya-sel. 28*). ཞོད་ཀྱི་བགེགས *shod-kyi-bgegṣ* drought, want of rain, rainless.

ཞོན་པ *shon-pa* [Devanagari] 1. to ride, also= འཛེགས་པ to climb up ཞོན་ནས or ཞོན་ཏེ [Devanagari] having mounted (*A. K. 1-8*); རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་པ to ride, on horseback; གཟིངས་ལ་ཞོན rode in a ship (*Tan., d. 93*); ཤིང་རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་སོང་ travelled

in a carriage; རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་ནས་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ to ride southward, to travel on horse-back towards the south བཞོན་པ་ཞོན་པ to mount a horse or to sit in a carriage; ཞོན་དུ་འཇུག་པ to let mount or to cause one to be conveyed. In colloq. "*ta shön-ne ḍo-wa*"=to ride. 2. conveyance: རྒྱལ་བུས་ཞོན་པ་ལས་བབས་ནས་ཕྱག་བྱས (*Yig. 18*) the prince dismounting from the conveyance bowed down. ཞོན་ཁལ colloq. for ཞོན་རྟ and ཁལ་རྟ riding pony and pack horse (*Rstii.*).

ཞོམ་པ *shom-pa*=སྐྲ་ཞོམ་པ सङ्कत.

ཞོར *shor* incidental; ཞོར་ལ incidentally v. སྦྱོར་ལ *sbyor-la*. ཞོར་བཅོག *shor-bcog* to do a thing incidentally; ནང་བཟན་ལས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཞོར་བཅོག་བྱེད the domestics (should) perform labour occasionally, *i.e.* they should help the workmen (*Rtsii.*).

ཞོལ *shol* 1. that which is below in situation, or hangs beneath, or is subject to. 2. a village or collection of abodes below or belonging to a monastery and situated in its neighbourhood or placed at its base; thus, at the base of Potala in Lhasa is a large group of houses and huts styled the *shol* or སྡེ་ཞོལ *sde-shol* of Potala. ཞོལ་ཁང *shol-khaṅ* lower flat or storey of a house (*Yig. 19*). ཞོལ་འགྲོ *shol-ḥgro* मन्दाकिनी the lower or sub-issuant stream, n. of the river Ganges just where it issues from the glaciers; also any glacial stream: ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་ཞོལ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཛད་ཀྱིན pray let your communication be also like the exuding stream of the river Ganges (*Yig. k. 16.*); ཞོལ་འགྲོའི་ཀླུང *shol-ḥgroḥi-kluṅ*=གངྒཱ་གང་ཀླུ the river Ganges (*Yig. k. 45*). ཞོལ་འབབ *shol-ḥbab*=དལ་འབབ मन्दाकिनी flowing or falling down slowly (*Yig.*). 3. the under or descending hair, the beard: ཞོལ་མེད *shol-med*=རྔག་ཞོལ་མེད་པ without beard (*Rtsii. 50*); ཞོལ་མ་ཞོལ་མོ *shol-ma shol-mo* a long haired goat (*Mil.*); ཞོལ་ཕོ *shol-pho* a huge yak-bull, which has masses of hair *beneath* its belly, ཞོལ་ཆེན id.

གཞའ *gshaḥ* one of the thirty-six border countries (*Ya-sel. 38*).

གཞའ་བ *gshaḥ-wa* 1. to sport, joke, play, bawl. 2. to believe, trust, confide in. 3. in ཞ་གཞའ་ལ་མཁས་པ.

གཞའ་མ *gshaḥ-ma* a kind of helmet: རྨོག་ལ་ཞི་ལ་གཞའ་མ་གཞའ་ལི་དང་ the helmets are of various kinds, *shaḥ-ma* and *shaḥ-lima* (*Yig. 31*). གཞའ་ལི *gshaḥ-li* helmet made of bell-metal (*Yig. 31*).

གཞའ་ཚོན *gshaḥ-tshon*=འཇའ rainbow.

གཞའ་གསང *gshaḥ-gsaṅ*=གཡུང་དྲུང་འཁྱིལ་ལས the *Swastika* sign; also, grace, blessing (*Bon.*).

གཞག་པ *gshag-pa* v. འཇོག་པ *ḥjog-pa*, especially ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ལ་མཉམ་པར་གཞག་པ=to remain absorbed in contemplation.

གཞང *gshaṅ* the anus; གཞང་འབྲུམ *gshaṅ-ḥbrum* piles, hemorrhoids (*Mṅg., ch. 64*). གཞང་འབྲུམ་རབ་ཏུ་ཞི་བར་བྱེད་པའི་གཟུངས the *Dhāraṇī* charm for curing piles (*K. g.* པ, *256*). གཞང་འབྲུམ་ཅན अर्शस one suffering from piles.

གཞད *gshad* wrongly written for བཞད.

གཞན *gshan* अन्य, पर, अपर, adj. and sbst. another, the other, another one, གཞན་ཀུན all others གཞན་མི the other man or men; གཞན་ཡོད་མེད is there another or not? གཞན་པས་ལྷག་པར more than the other; སློབ་མ་གཞན་དག the other pupils; བུ་མོ་གཞན་པས་ཆེ་རྒྱུ་མེད she is not taller than the other girls; གཞན་རྒོལ་མ་ནུས *gshan-rgol ma-nus* others were not able to resist them (nobody could do them any harm) (*Jä.*). གཞན་སྐྱེས་པ *gshan-skyes-pa* "born another's"=a slave (*Mṅon*).

གཞན་སྐྱོན་ *gshan-skyon* परदोष, another's fault or defect; རང་སྐྱོན་མི་མཐོང་གཞན་སྐྱོན་མཛུབ་མོས་སྟོང་ not seeing one's own faults but raising the finger towards other's faults. གཞན་གྱིས་རྒྱས་ *gshan-gyis-rgyas* or གཞན་གྱིས་གསོས་ परपुष्ट nourished or fostered by others, met. the cuckoo (*Mñon.*). གཞན་གྱིས་མི་བརྫི་ *gshan-gyis mi-brdsi* (གཞན་གྱིས་གནོན་མི་ནུབ་པ the irrepressible; also = དཔའ་པོའི་ཁང་པ *dpah-pohi khin-pa* a hero's residence (*Mñon.*). གཞན་གྱིས་ཟིན *gshan-gyis-zin* v. གཞན་དབང་; གཞན་རྒྱུད *gshan-rgyud* परतन्त्र; v. གཞན་དབང་. གཞན་བསྙེམས་བཟོད *gshan-bsñems-bzod* an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*). གཞན་དག་ཤེས་པ one knowing the secret of others, also the knowing of it; གཞན་དང་མ་འདྲེས་པ exclusive, not mixing with others. གཞན་ལ་འདུལ་བ་སྟོན་བྱེད་ཀྱང་། རང་གིས་འདུལ་མིན་སྤྱོད་པར་བྱེད (*K. ko.* ཁ, *347*) he teaches morality to others but himself behaves immorally. གཞན་ཤས *gshan-ças* or གཞན་ཁ་ཤས a few others: གཞན་ཤས་ཤིག་ལ་བྱིན་རླབས་ཤིག་བྱ (*A. 114*).

གཞན་དུ *gshan-du* elsewhere, to another place: འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa* to go གཞན་དུ elsewhere = to go away, to start; གཞན་དུ་མ་སེམས་ཤིག suppose or believe nothing else, do not think that the matter can be otherwise, frq. used like: of course (*Jä.*); གཞན་དུ་ཕྱོགས *gshan-du-phyogs* = ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ to go beyond one's boundary or jurisdiction; to go over to the enemy (*Mñon.*).

གཞན་དོན *gshan-don* परार्थ the interest or good of others: སྔོན་ལ་རང་དོན་མ་གྲུབ་པར་གཞན་དོན་མི་འགྲུབ unless (your) own interest has been first served you cannot look to other's interest (*Behu. 249*).

གཞན་དྲིང་ *gshan-drin* 1. नय self-sufficient. 2. = འགྲན་ཟླ *hgran-zla*; གཞན་དྲིང་མེད་པ = འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད་པ whitout a match, unrivalled; གཞན་དྲིང་མི་འཇོག་པ *shan-drin mi-hjog-pa* = གཞན་ལ་འདྲི་མི་དགོས་པ नापरप्रश्नय not necessary to ask others. གཞན་གདུང་ *gshan-gdun* 1. རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po* thief, robber (*Mñon.*). 2. परपीडन, oppressing others, tyranny; གཞན་གདུང་ཅན an oppressor, a tyrant.

གཞན་ནས *gshan-nas* 1. from some other place; གཞན་ནས་འགྲུབ་ཏུ་མེད it cannot be accomplished from any other quarter, by any body else (*Mil.*). གཞན་ནས་གཞན་དུ *gshan-nas gshan-du* to deviate from the right path, to go further and further away; བདེན་པའི་ཚིག་མི་མཁྲུད་ཅིང་གཞན་ནས་གཞན་དུ་བསྒྱུར not firmly embracing the true word he was running amiss (*K. ko.* ཆ, *211*). 2. adv. otherwise, else, on the other hand *W.*

གཞན་སྣང་ *gshan-snan* = འཁྲུལ་སྣང་ *hkhrul-snan* (*Yig. 17*). གཞན་སྣང་ཨ་ལུང་ *gshan-snan a-lun* = གཞན་སེམས་འཛིན་པ (*Yig. 111*).

གཞན་པ *gshan-pa* = གཞན another, the other.

གཞན་འཕྲུལ *gshan-hphrul* or परनिर्माण; གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད परनिर्मित वसवर्त्तिन् n. of a celestial region of the Buddhists, the residence of Kāmadeva (*Mñon.*).

གཞན་དབང་ *gshan-dwan* परतन्त्र dependent on others. མཚན་ཉིད་གསུམ་གྱི་གཞན་དབང་ seems to imply the Sambhoga-kāya, *e.g.*, in ལོངས་སྐུ་གཞན་དབང་དང་ཆོས་སྐུ་ཡོངས་གྲུབ་པོ (*A. 18*).

Syn. གཞན་རྒྱུད *gshan-rgyud*; ཕ་རོལ་དབང་ *pha-rol-dwan*; རང་དབང་མེད *ran-dwan-med*; བདག་དབང་མིན *bdag-dwan-min*; འཛིན་པ་ཅན *hdsin-pa-can*; གཞན་གྱིས་ཟིན *gshan-gyis zin*; རང་དབང་བྲལ *ran-dwan-bral*; གཞན་དབང་སོང་ *gshan-dwan son* (*Mñon.*).

གཞན་འབྱོར་ལྔ *gshan-hbyor-lña* acc. to Budh. the five benefits or wealths which have accrued to others from the Buddha:—(1) the advent of Buddha; (2) his preaching the *Dharma*; (3) the establishing of his doctrine; (4) its promulgation and continuance རྗེས་འཇུག *rjes-hjug*; (5) the

abstract pity and grace of Buddha for the suffering world (*Khrid. 13*).

གཞན་སྨོད་ *gshan-smod* विदूषक a slanderer, cynic; परनिन्दा the slandering others; གཞན་སྨོད་བྱེད་པ་ to slander others: བདག་བསྟོད་གཞན་སྨོད་བྱེད་རྩོད་འཐབ་རྩོད་བྱེད praising self and slandering others produces quarrels.

གཞན་ཡང་ *gshan-yan̄* अपिच, अपरोऽपि moreover, besides, furthermore [and yet, also] *S.*

གཞན་ལ་རག་ལ་ पराधीन dependent; གཞན་ལ་རག་ལས་ from dependence on others.

གཞན་ལས་རྒྱལ་ *gshan-las-rgyal* परञ्जय 1. victorious, triumphant over another. 2. a flower = སྤང་རྒྱན་མེ་ཏོག (*M̱n̄on.*).

གཞན་སེམས་ཡིད་གསོས meton ཁུ་བྱུག the cuckoo.

གཞབ་པ *gshab-pa* 1. to rub or touch with the hand. 2. to lick (*Sch.*).

གཞམས་པ *gshams-pa* incorrectly for བཞམས་པ.

གཞར་ཡང་ *gshar-yan̄* = ནམ་ཡང་ कदापि, कदाचित् seldom, scarcely; also = སླར་ཡང་ཕྱི again afterwards; གཞར་ཡང་མི never (*Jä.*).

གཞལ་བ *gshal-wa* a form of འཇལ་བ तुलना, तुलन to weigh; སྲང་ལ་གཞལ་བར་ནུས་ཀྱི though one could weigh it with a pair of scales (*Glr.*); གཞལ་དགོས་ཀྱི་རྫས articles that should be weighed; liable to duty, to custom (*Jä.*); གཞལ་དཀའ་བ *gshal-dkah-wa* = འཇལ་དཀའ་བ (*Yig. k. 10*).

གཞལ་འཁོར *gshal-hkhor* and གཞལ་ཐག *gshal-thag*; གཞལ་ཐིམ *gshal-thim*; also གཞལ་ཕུལ त्रिवमात्र; གཞལ་འབྱམས प्रमात्र; གཞལ་གཞི *gshal-gshi*, གཞལ་ཡལ *gshal-yal*; གཞལ་ལད *gshal-lad*, གཞལ་སངས *gshal-san̄s*; all seem to be names of numbers (གྲངས་གནས) (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གཞལ་དུ་མེད་པ་ཆུ་བོ *Gshal-du-med-pa Chu-wo* n. of a fabulous river: བྱང་སྒྲ་མི་སྙན་གྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་རིང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ཡུལ་ལྡོངས་ལས་འདས་ནས་ཡོད (it) is situated beyond the country called *Nam-kha-rin̄-wa* in Uttara-kuru (*K. d.* ར, *327*). གཞལ་དུ་མེད་པ་ལས་བསྒྲིམས་པ अतुल्य परिवर्त the immeasurable; གཞལ་མེད *gshal-med* or གཞལ་དུ་མེད་པ अप्रमेय, अमेय, अतुल्य that which cannot be measured or weighed, imponderable, immensely great or much (*Pth*); གཞལ་མེད་ཁང་ नमाज वेश्म the inconceivable castle.

གཞལ་ཚད *gshal-tshad* measure, scale, standard (*Sch.*).

གཞལ་ཡས *gshal-yas* or གཞལ་ཡས་ཁང་ = གཞལ་མེད་ཁང་ विमान the castle in the air, superb mansion, castles in which the gods are supposed to live; ལྷ་གནས་གཞལ་ཡས་ཁང་ the heavens containing the superb mansions of the gods; ངོ་མཚར་ལྷའི་གཞལ་ཡས་ཁང་ the wonder-residences of the gods (*A. K. 1-4*).

གཞས *gshas* play, sport, jest, joke (*Sch.*), གླུ་གཞས *glu-gshas* sportive song.

གཞི *gshi* or གཞིམ मूल; 1. that which gives origin to a thing, that from which it arises, ground, basis, foundation, original cause, exciting cause; དགེ་ལེགས་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི the primitive source of all happiness; གཞི་སྐྱེ་མེད *gshi-skye-med* without origin or birth (*Mil.*). ས་གཞི place, ground, locality; soil: ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ས་གཞི *khyim-gyi-sa-gshi*, ཤིང་གི་གཞི *shin̄-gi-gshi*, ཚོང་ཁང་གི་ས་གཞི *tshon̄-khan̄-gi-sa-gshi* land for erecting a shop, etc. (*K. du.* ད, *499*); མ་གཞི the main point or thing, principal thing, རྩིག་གཞི foundation of a wall, གཞི་སེམས་ཉིད, གཞི་ཆོས་ཉིད the cause; ཀུན་གཞི the spirit, the primeval in a special sense; the innermost essence, inherent nature. 2. = རྩ་བ मूल, root or seed; ཉུང་གཞི *n̄un̄-gshi* turnip root or seeds, ལ་ཕུག་གཞི radish seed; 3. ངོས स्थल, आधार, (གནས་ལྟ་བུ) ground. floor གཞི་མ་གྲུ་བཞི a square floor; སྟེང་གི་གཞི the upper or top surface (*Glr.*). 4. आलय residence, abode, home: གཞི་འཛིན་པ to take up one's

residence in a place (*Mil.*); གཞི་འདེབས་པ to settle, to establish one's self in a place; གཞི་མ་རབ་ཅིག་ཕོག་ནས་བཞག་གོ he assigned to him a nice dwelling place and established him there (*Glr.*). 5. (སྦྱིབ་པ་ལྔ་བུའི) आगम, आश्रय, वस्तु, आधार, अधिकरण axiom, proposition, contents, tenor; basis, support. 6. also ཞི, a definition of time or of relationship: ཞེ་ཞིང་ two years ago, གཞི་མེས great-great-grand father, གཞི་མེས་མོ great-great-grand mother, གཞི་ཙ great-great-grandchild. 7. स्वहा, स्वाहा.

གཞི་དགོན *gshi-dgon* monastery attached to a hamlet or village, usually very small and harbouring but a few monks.

གཞི་སྔོན་སྐྱེས *gshi-sñon-skyes* as met.= lightning (*Mñon.*).

གཞི་ཅན *gshi-can* 1.=ནགས forest, wilderness. 2. having a basis, foundation. 3. तलक having a floor.

གཞི་ཆེན *gshi-chen* अयाङ्ग.

གཞི་ཆེས *gshi-ches*=གལ་ཆེས *gal-ches* very important: བསྟན་པའི་བྱ་བ་གཞི་ཆེས་པ་དང་ the works or duties of religion are very important (*A. 126*).

གཞི་ཇི་བཞིན་པ *gshi-ji bshin-pa* a recluse, 'who stays where he is' (*Burn. 9-130*).

གཞི་མཐུན་པ *gshi mthun-pa* समानाधिकरण, [same predicament, common substratum]*S.*

གཞི་དེབ *gshi-deb*=མ་དེབ *ma-deb* the principal register: སྐོར་ཐང་གཞི་དེབ་ཟུར་གསལ *skor-thañ gshi-deb zur gsal* the accounts are clear marginally in the chief register (*Rtsii.*).

གཞི་བདག *gshi-bdag* 1. a local deity or rather monster, generally of the *Nāga* class, who when offended sends diseases or other calamities upon a particular village or province or on an individual. He is required to be appeased by offerings when incensed. 2. lord of the soil; may also denote a king or nobleman (*Jā.*).

གཞི་པ *gshi-pa*=བརྡག་པ.

གཞི་བ *gshi-wa* नैवासिक [a dweller]*S.* གཞི་བ་འཐུང་ *gshi-wa-hthuñ*=སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག *skyes-ma-thag* a child just when it is born (*Mñon.*).

+ གཞི་བོ *gshi-wo*=གཞི་མ basis.

གཞི་བྱེད *gshi-byed* or གཞིས་བྱེད *gshis-byed* possessed of capital: ལྷ་སར་གཞི་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཚོང་པ at Lhasa the merchants who have capital (*Rtsii.*)

གཞི་བྱེས *gshi-byes* acc. to *Jä.*: native and foreign; at home and abroad. གཞི=one's home or place where always resident, བྱེས place of temporary residence, lodgings: གཞི་བྱེས་ཐམས་ཅད་ལྷུན་ཅིག་ཏུ་དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བར་བྱིན (*A. 25*), he presented all dwellings at home or abroad, for the accommodation and pleasure of the clergy.

གཞི་མ *gshi-ma* आश्रय, आधार;=ཀུན་གཞི आलय; आश्रय सिद्धि [substratum, abode, residence]*S.* གཞི་མ་བྱེད *gshi-ma byed* अधिकार, अधिकरण; [receptacle, subject]*S.*

གཞི་མེད *gshi-med*=སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *Çūnyata*, emptiness, the void; also སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པའི་བློ or གང་ཟག the mind or the individual who meditates on the doctrine of *Çūnyatā*.

གཞི་འཛིན་པ *gshi-hdsin-pa* संसार=འཁོར་བ the world, the transmigratory existence (*Mñon.*).

གཞི་རས *gshi-ras* cloth which is spread on a table or on the ground for the placing of offerings, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

གཞིག་པ *gshig-pa* 1. fut. of འཇིག་པ. 2. or གཞིགས་པ *gshigs-pa* to make minute inquiry of every point; to investigate, to examine: གལ་ཆེ་ཆུང་ལ་གཞིགས་པའི་དོན་གསལ all matters important and otherwise should be cleared up by minute investigation (*D. çel. 7*); བརྗོ་ཞུས་སོགས་ལ་གཞིགས་པའི་དེབ་གསལ་བཞིག་དགོས (*D. çel. 11*). 3.=བཤིགས *bçigs*:

ཕྱི་གང་ཚོགས་སྔོར་སོར་གཞིགས་ན་ཅིག་འབྱུམ་འབྱུལ་བ་མེད (*Ya-sel. 36*).

གཞིབ་འཐུང *gshib-hthuń* = སྐྱེས་མ *skyes-ma* new born (child).

✝ **གཞིབ་པ** *gshib-pa*, form of འཇིབ་པ *hjib-pa* = སོས་བཅའ་བ *sos-bcah-wa*, ལྕེ་འཇིབ་པ *lce-hjib-pa*.

གཞིབས་པ *gshibs-pa* to put or lay in order (*Jä.*).

གཞིར་བཅས *gshir-bcas* colloq. = ཡོད་པ་ཤགས of a certainty, as a matter of course (*Yig. 48*).

གཞིལ *gshil*, a form of བཞིལ.

✝ **གཞིལ་བ** *gshil-wa* 1. fut. of འཇིལ་བ. 2. = བཙོམ་པ, འཇོམས་པ or གཞིབས་པ or བཞིབས (*Ńag. 61*).

གཞིས་ཀ *gshis-ka* 1. one's native place, country. 2. home of an agriculturist, his fixed dwelling and the field about it for cultivation, homestead: གཞིས་གཉེར the manager of a farm. 3. an estate, a town. (*Rtsii.*) གཞིས་ཁག *gshis-khag* separate estates, individual estate; གཞིས་ཁག་གི་ཐོན་སྐོར *gshis-khag-gi thon-skor* the income, proceeds of an estate (*Rtsii. 26*); གཞིས་ཧོག *gshis-hog* one under or belonging to an estate, the tenant or farmer in an estate.

གཞིས་དགོན *gshis-dgon* = གྲོང་དགོན the one monastery in a village or town (*Rtsii. 13*).

གཞིས་རྩེ *gshis-rtse* abbr. of གཞིས་ཀ་རྩེ *gshis-ka-rtse* the town Shiga-tse in Tsang (*Rtsii.*).

གཞུ *gshu* I: n. of a place in Tibet situated to the north-west of Lhasa; it is also called རྡོ་མོ་གཞུ.

གཞུ II: 1. पिनाक, चाप, धनुः कार्मुक bow, for shooting: གཞུ་བཅོས he constructed a bow (*Glr.*); གཞུ་འགེང་བ to bend a bow; གཞུ་འཆེད་པ or སྒུགས་པ id. (*Cs.*), གཞུ་བཏུང་བ धनुरारोपण; གཞུ་འབུད་པ to unbend (the bow) (*Cs.*). 2. bow or arch in architecture: གཞུ་ཐུགས་སུ་འབུབ་པ 'to arch in the form of a bow' (*Cs.*). གཞུ་མཁན *gshu-mkhan* bow-maker; གཞུ་རྒྱུད *gshu-rgyud* bow-string. གཞུ་སྒྲ *gshu-sgra* विष्फार; the buzzing of the string of a bow. གཞུ་ཅན *gshu-can* धनुष्क a bow-man, གཞུ་ལྡན furnished with a bow; གཞུ་མཆོག *gshu-mchog* चाप्र कार्मुक, धनुष्कोटि, the bow-end, gen. 'the two ends of a bow;' གཞུ་མཆོག་འཛུགས་པ to set the string to a bow. གཞུ་འདོམས *gshu-hdoms* a cord, fathom, as a standard measure, opp. to any arbitrary measure: གཞུ་འདོམ་གང one bow or fathom measure (*Bon. ch. 9*).

Syn. མདའ་འཕེན་བྱེད *mdah-hphen-byed*; མདའ་ཟ *mdah-za*; མདའ་ཟས་ཅན *mdah-zas-can*; མདའ་བསྐྱོ *mdah-bskyo*; མདའ་རྟེན *mdah-rten*; མདའ་ལྟོ་བ *mdah-lto-wa*; མདའ་སྣུན་བྱེད *mdah-snun-byed*; གནམ་རུ *gnam-ru* (*Mńon.*).

གཞུ་བ *gshu-wa* to strike, lash, ལྕགས་ཀྱིས་གཞུ་བ to whip.

གཞུ་རུ *gshu-ru* n. of a place in Tibet: གཞུ་རུ་ཉེ་བ་ཞིག་ཙམ་ཕྱིན he went to a place near Shuru (*A. 81*).

གཞུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *gshu-las-skyes* = ལྷ་མ་ཡིན Asura demon (*Mńon.*).

གཞུག *gshug* = མཇུག 1. end, extremity: གཞུག་སྒྲ, གཞུག་རྒྱང rump or ventlet of a bird; གཞུག་མ *gshug-ma* the tail of it; གྲལ་གཞུག the end of a row; ལོ་གཞུག་ལ at the end of the year (*Mil.*); མངག་གཞུག house-hold servants. 2. fut. of འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*.

གཞུང *gshuń* I: 1. the middle, centre: ཆུའི་གཞུང the middle, or the main channel of a river; མཚོའི་གཞུང the middle part of a lake; ཀླད་གཞུང *klad-gshuń* spinal marrow; ལྕེ་གཞུང *lce-gshuń* the middle of the tongue; གཞུང་པ the middle finger; གཞུང་ནས in a direct way, opp. to ཟུར་ནས (*Jä.*). 2. government, executive: བོད་པ་གཞུང Tibetan government;

རྒྱ་གཞུང་ Chinese executive; རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་ Indian Government; གཞུང་ཁྲ་ *gshuṅ-khra* government order, official document; གཞུང་ཏོག government employ or service; གཞུང་བ government tenant; གཞུང་པ *gshuṅ-pa* a government officer, one holding lands directly under government, གཞུང་མ *gshuṅ-ma* the middle part of Lhasa, containing the government offices; གཞུང་ཚོང་པ *gshuṅ-tshoṅ-pa* government agent who sells or purchases any article (*Yig. k. 52*); གཞུང་ས *gshuṅ-sa* government, government place, court (*Yig. 30*). གཞུང་ས་དགའ་ལྡན government centre at Gahdan; གཞུང་གསེར *gshuṅ-gser* crown gold. གཞུང་བསྲིངས *gshuṅ-bsriṅs* observing of the prevailing custom, usage or law (*Yig. 86*). 3. ग्रन्थ, प्रबन्ध, शास्त्र literary work, original text (*A. K.*, *Yig.*): གཞུང་བསྒྲིགས་པ to compile or compose texts.

གཞུང་བ *gshuṅ-wa* pf. གཞུངས *gshuṅs*, to attend, to be heedful; attention, གཞུངས་པ heedful; *Sch.* has: 'sincere, orderly,' and for the current phrase ཡིད་གཞུངས་པ he gives; 'a quiet and prudent mind or behaviour.'

གཞུང་ལུགས *gshuṅ-lugs* 1. समय the established laws of government. གཞུང་ལུགས་འཛིན་པ *gshuṅ-lugs hdsin-pa* परिणायक a minster of state; government officials who hold offices under of Government. 2.=གསུང་རབ་ཆེ་བའི་རིགས the original precepts, texts or scripture: གཞུང་ལུགས་ཇི་ཙམ་ཞིག་ཐུགས་ལ་མངའ་བ how much knowledge of Buddha's precepts he possessed! (*A. 20*).

གཞུད་པ *gshud-pa* incorrect for བཞུད་པ *bshud-pa Sch.*: 'to go, to walk, to put into.'

གཞུན *gshun* fut. of འཇུན་པ.

གཞུན་པོ *gshun-po* best of its kind: གསེར་གཞུན་པོ कपितकाञ्चन the purest gold སྟོན་ཐོག་གཞུན་པོ *ston-thog gshun-po* a capital crop.

+ **གཞུར་བརྟག་པ** *gshur-brtag-pa*=ཟུར་ཟ་བ *zur-za-wa* a little faulty, defective.

གཞེ་ཉིང་ *gshe-niṅ* for གཞེས་ཉིང་.

གཞེ་ར *gshe-ra* parsley in *C.* colloq.

གཞེང་ *gsheṅ*, for ཞེང་ *sheṅ*.

གཞེན *gshen* or གཞེན་པ 1. the act of remembering or reminding: གཞེན་བསྐུལ་བ *gshen-bskul-wa*=དྲན་བསྐུལ་བ to remind a person, to refresh the memory. གཞེན་བཏད་པ *gshen btad-pa* or གཞེན་བཏབ་པ=གཞེན་འདེབས་པ to admonish, exhort (*Jä.*). 2. གཞེན་པ to light, kindle, inflame (*Sch.*).

+ **གཞེར་པ** *gsher-pa*=བསྟེན་པ *bsten-pa*.

གཞེས *gshes* श्वस्तनः the time after or before: གཞེས་རྙིང་ *gshes-rñiṅ* the day after tomorrow; ན་ཉིང་གཞེས་ཉིང་ *na-niṅ gshes-niṅ* the year before last.

གཞེས་པ *gshes-pa* 1. to be well, to prosper: འཚོ་ཞིང་གཞེས་པ enjoying life, passing it in prosperity (*Yig. k. 2*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* is resp. for to sit, stay, wait: ཙང་ཙམ་ཙང་ཙམ་གཞེས་ཤིག wait a little.

གཞོ་བ *gsho-wa* incorrectly for བཞོ་བ v. འཇོ་བ *hjo-wa*.

གཞོག་པ *gshog-pa* 1. v. འཇོག་པ. 2. early morning: ཁྱོད་སང་གཞོག་པ་ཤོག you come tomorrow morning.

གཞོག་སྟེགས *gshog-stegs* arch, playful, sportive: གཞོག་སྟེགས་ཞེས་པ་ནི་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྩེ་བའོ being playful at all times is termed *gshog-stegs* (*K. du. 5, 14*); གཞོག་སྟེགས་སྐྱིག་པ to look in a coquettish manner.

+ གཞོག་འདྲིད་ཀྱི་ཚིག *gshog-hdrid-kyi tshig* imparting hints by movements of the lips.

གཞོགས *gshogs* one half of the body, the side of the body: གཞོགས་གཡས་གཡོན the

right and left sides; གཞོགས་སུ side ways (*Sch.*). གཞོགས་སློང་བ *gshogs-sloṅ-wa* निमित्तिकत्व; or གཞོགས་སློང་བྱེད་པ to speak aside or indirectly; གཞོགས་སྨོ *gshogs-smo* संसूचन [indication]*S.* གཞོགས་སྨོས་བྱེད་པ *gshogs-smos byed-pa* to prejudice a person aganist another insidiously.

གཞོང་པ *gshoṅ-pa* धानिका, खर्पर wooden trough or tub: ཁྱི་གཞོང་ trough for feeding dogs and other animals; རྟ་གཞོང་ a manger.

གཞོང་ཐོགས *gshoṅ-thogs* n. of a *yakṣa* demon who resides on the seashore at the foot of Sumeru.

+ **གཞོངས** *gshoṅs*=ལྗོངས *ljoṅs* valley, basin of a river; also ཡུལ་གཞོངས *yul-gshoṅs*. གཞོངས་སྤྱོད་པ *gshoṅs spyod-pa*=ལྗོངས་རྒྱུ་བ gen. a monk who frequents small towns and village moving among the country folk.

གཞོན་པ *gshon-pa* तरुण, युवा adj. young, the younger one; རྒྱལ་པོ་སྐུ་ན་གཞོན་པ *rgyal-po sku-na gshon-pa* the youthful king; བདག་གཞོན་པས as I am still young (*Dzl.*); གཞོན་པ་འགའ་ཞིག some young people (*Mil.*); གཞོན་དུས་བུ་མེད who in their younger years had no children. གཞོན་བདེ *gshon-bde* alacrity, youthful activity (in working): གཞོན་བདེ་ཀྱང་ཡང་གཅིག (*Rtsii. 34*).

གཞོན་ནུ *gshon-nu*=ན་གཞོན་པ कुमार, युवक a youth; གཞོན་ནུ་ཚོ कुमार the youths, an epithet of the youngest son of Mahādeva. གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ कुमारभूत became a youth, turned young. གཞོན་ནུ་མགྲིན་ལྡན *gshon-nu mgrin-ldan*=རྔའི་བུ་ཡུག (*Mñon.*).

གཞོན་ནུ་མ *gshon-nu-ma* कुमारी virgin, maiden, youthful girl. གཞོན་ནུའི་ཚེ་ན་ཕས་བསྲུང་བ། ལང་ཚོའི་ཚེ་ན་ཁྱོས་བསྲུང་ཞིང་། རྒན་མོའི་ཚེ་ན་བུས་བསྲུང་བས། བུད་མེད་རང་དབང་གནས་མ་ཡིན a woman is never free and independent, while young she is protected by her father, in youth she is under her husband's care, and in old age she is guarded by her son (*Cāṇ.*).

གཞོན་ནུ་ཅན *gshon-nu-can*=རྔ་སྐྱའི་ཤིང་ (*Mñon.*).

གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག *gshon-nu gdoṅ-drug* Kumāra the son of Mahādeva who is possessed of six faces (*Mñon.*).

Syn. བྱིས་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཅན *byis-pahi spyod-pa-can*; བཅུ་གཉིས་མིག་ལྡན *bcu-gñis mig-ldan*; སྨིན་དྲུག་བུ *smin-drug-bu* (*Mñon.*).

གཞོན་མའི་ཚོགས *gshon-mahi tshogs*=བུ་ཆུང་བའི་ཚོགས.

གཞོན་རབས *gshon-rabs* the youthful or rising generation; the younger classes.

གཞོན་ཤ་ཆགས་པ *gshon-ça chags-pa*=an adult (*Yig. 11*).

གཞོབ *gshob* 1. or མེ་གཞོབ a burn, scorch, or singe; a mark from burning; གཞོབ་ཏུ་འགྱུར་བ to be singed, seared (*Pth.*); ངའི་ལུས་སེམས་གཞོབ་ཏུ་ཐལ my body and soul were seared, deeply afflicted. 2. in *W.*=a crash, *e.g.*, of a tree breaking down (*Jä.*).

གཞོམ་པ *gshom-pa* 1. a form of འཇོམས་པ: རབ་ཏུ་གཞོམ་མེད་གྱུར अपरिजित (*A. K. 1-22*). དགྲ་གཞོམ་པ=དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ, also བདུད་གཞོམ་པ he who has vanquished the devil. གཞོམ་དུ་མེད་པ *gshom-du med-pa*=ཉམས་པ་མེད་པ undepressed, never dejected: བསམ་པ་ནི་ནམ་ཡང་གཞོམ་དུ་མེད་པ his spirits were never depressed. (*Ya-sel. 31*). གཞོམ་མེད *gshom-med* steady,=also constant, perpetual, eternal (*Mñon.*). 2. pf. གཞོམས *gshoms* to be split, cracked, bruised, dinted: གཞོམས་ཤིང་བྲལ་བ having become cracked, came apart (*Yig. k. 3*).

གཞོར *gshor*, v. འཇོར *hjor*.

གཞོལ་བ *gshol-wa* 1.=སྲབ to flow down; to alight, dismount: ཆིབས་ལས་གཞོལ་ཏེ *chibs-las gshol-te* having dismounted from his horse (*A. 7*); དབྱར་གྱི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེའི་སྒྲ་གཞོལ་ནས as the sound of the summer drum (*i.e.*, thunder) comes down (*Yig. k. 10*). 2.= གནས་པ परायण to remain fixed, absorbed in:

ཉིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ལ་རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་གཤོལ་བས he was absorbed in deep meditation. 3. དམའ་བ नीच, to be low, open out to: གདན་ས་བྱང་སྐྱབས་པ་ལྷོ་གཤོལ་བ his residence was protected on the north and was open to the south (*A. 70*) (So almost all the houses and monasteries in Tibet are built with the south open and the north protected by the hill-side or even by walls.)

གཤོས *gshos* for བཤོས, v. འཇོ་བ; སྙིང་གཤོས་ཏེ་སྨྲ་བ to speak in confidence, or secretly, to communicate a secret.

བཤའ་བ *bshah-wa* = གཤེར་བ or བརློན་པ *brlon-pa* आर्द्र wet, moist (*Zam. 9*).

བཤག *bshag* the inner parts of the body.

བཤག་པ *bshag-pa* छिन्न 1. v. འཇོག་པ. ད་ནི་ཁ་ཆེམས་ཡོད་ན་བཤག་རེ་རན it is time to leave a testament if you have any (*Rdsa. 16*). 2. to tear, wear, of cloth, etc.; to burst, crack, split *C.* (*Jä.*).

བཤང་འཚོང་མ *bshañ-tshoñ-ma* a prostitute, harlot (*Dag. 8*).

བཤད *bshad* 1. n. of a place in Tsang (*S. kar. 178*). 2. also བཤད་པ सारस a swan; བཤད་དཀར a white swan (*Jä.*); བཤད་ལྡན་མ *bshad-ldan-ma* 'a pond with swans swimming on it.'

Syn. མགྲིན་རིང *mgrin-riñ*; ཆུའི་མིང་ཅན *chuhi miñ-can*; གྲ་འབྱིན *gra-hbyin*; རྫིང་བུའི་མཚན *rdsiñ-buhi-mtshan*; བྱ་ལོང *bya-loñ* (*Mñon.*).

བཤད་པ *bshad-pa* 1. (ང་རོའི་སྒྲ) हुलु the noise of joy or that of promise (*S. Lex.*). 2. (མེ་ཏོག་ལྟ་བུ) to blossom, to develope (*Yig. 48*). 3. हसित to laugh, smile: བཤད་ཁམ a girl with a smiling face (*Mil.*); བཤད་གད་མཁན विदूषक buffoon, jester; བཤད་མོ *bshād-mo* smile, laughing, laughter: བཤད་མོ་བཤད་པ to laugh; བཤད་པ་མོ, བཤད་ལྡན་མ or हासवती n. of a goddess. 4. a swan.

Syn. for བཤད་གད *bshad-gad* a jest: བདེ་འབྱུང *bde-hbyuñ*; ཀུ་རེ *ku-re*; ཀྱལ་ཀ *kyal-ka*; རོལ་རྩེ *rol-rste*; འཇོ་སྒེག *hjo-sgeg*; གཡེར་བག *gyer-bag*; རྩེ་འཇོ *rtse-hjo*; རྩེ་དགའ *rtse-dgah*; གད་མོ་འབྱིན *gad-mo-hbyin*; ག་ཆད *ga-chad*; རྒོད *rgod*; ཀུན་ནས་རྒོད *kun-nas-rgod*; ཡིད་རྒོད *yid-rgod*; འཛུམ *hdsum*; བར་མར་བཤད *bar-mar-bshad*; བྱིས་པའི་རྩེད་མོ *byis-pahi rtsed-mo* (*Mñon.*).

བཤབ་པ *bshab-pa*, v. འཐབ་པ: དཔལ་བུམ་བཤབས (*Situ. 76*).

བཤམས་པ *bshams-pa* to stroke, to coax, caress. བཤམས་བསྒོ་བྱེད་པ *bshams-bsgo byed-pa* (དྲན་བསྐུལ་དང་བསྒོད་པ) to remind of, to recall to mind.

བཤར་བ *bshar-wa* to shave or shear; སྐྲ་བཤར་བ to shave the hair: སྐྲ་བཤར་ཏོ he has shaved or sheared his hair.

བཞི *bshi* चतुर् four; བཞི་པ the fourth; བཞི་པོ the four; བཞི་བཅུ "*shib-cu*" forty; བཞི་བརྒྱ four hundred; བཞི་སྟོང *bshi-stoñ* four thousand; བཞི་ཆ *bshi-cha* one fourth part, a quarter; བཞི་ག *bshi-ga* the four, all the four: གླིང་བཞི་གའི་ཞེང་ཚད the breadth measure of the four continents, also of the four pieces (*Ya-sel. 39*). བཞི་གླིང *bshi-gliñ* the quarter of a slaughtered sheep or goat, one-fourth part of a circle, a quadrant (*Rtsii.*); བཞི་མཉམ *bshi-mñam* चतु:सम (ནང་གྲོལ) the intestines. བཞི་མདོ *bshi-mdo* = ལམ་འཛོམས *lam-hdsom* (*Mñon.*) where four roads meet, crossing of two roads: བཞི་མདོ་རྣམས་དང་སྲིད་མོས་ཚལ་རབ་དང (*A. 4*).

བཞི་སྡེ་གྲྭ་ཚང *bshi-sde grba-tshañ* one of the earlier monasteries of Tibet. It is said that four Buddhist monks coming from four different places to Lhasa founded there a monastery which became known by the name of *Bshi-sde grva-tshañ*.

བཞི་པའི་གནས་སྐབས *bshi-pahi gnas-skabs* the fourth stage of life, *i.e.*, old-age from sixty upwards.

Syn. རྒས་པ *rgas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཞི་བ་བསྒྲུབ་པའི་མདོ *bshi-wa bsgrub-pahi mdo* any sūtra containing different studies each arranged under four heads or classes; for instance under the heading of མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་ཆོས་བཞི are:—1 ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ; (2) ཐོས་པ་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ; (3) བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ; (4) སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ (*K. d.* ས, *87*).

བཞི་ཟུར *bshi-zur* (བཞི་ཆ་གཅིག) चतुर्थांश one fourth part or share: ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་པའི་ནང་དུ་སྨུག་ཕོག་འདེབས་ན་བཞི་ཟུར་ཙམ (*Rtsii. 8, 5*).

བཞི་ཤད *bshi-çad* four strokes to imply a full stop ॥ ॥—or rather two at the conclusion of a period and two at its beginning: དོན་ཚན་ཆེན་པོ་རྫོགས་པ་དང་། ལེའུའི་མཚམས་སུ་བཞི་ཤད་དགོས (*Situ.*).

བཞིན *bshin* I: = གདོང་ मुख, वक्त्र, आनन sbst. face, countenance, བཞིན་བཟང་ *bshin-bzaṅ* handsome countenance or face; also, a polite address to gentlemen; བཞིན་བཟང་མ *bshin-bzaṅ-ma* lit. the fair face, an address for women in gen. a polite address to ladies (*Mṅon.*): ཀྱེ་བཞིན་བཟང་དག ye much respected gentlemen, ཀྱེ་བཞིན་བཟང་མ ye good ladies; བཞིན་བཟང་མ་དེ་དག་ལངས་ཏེ the fair ladies having risen, &c. བཞིན་རས *bshin-ras* the appearance, བཞིན་ངན ugly face, ugly countenance.

བཞིན II: as, like, according to: ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མི་རྣམས་འདུལ་དོན་དུ། ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ་འདི་བཞིན་གྱིས for the purpose of converting the men of the snowy land let your actions and deportment be like this. བཞིན་དུ *bshin-du* postp. gov. accus. annexed to nouns and verbs = according to, as, while, in (doing, etc.); *Jä.* points out that joined to verbal roots བཞིན serves to form with them a partic pres., and བཞིན་དུ a gerund: ཐུགས་མ་ཉེས་བཞིན་པའི་ངང་ལ in a rejoicing frame of mind, in a joyful mood (*Mil.*); ཁྲི་ལ་བཞུགས་བཞིན་དུ while sitting on the chair (*Dsl.*); མདངས་འགྱུར་བཞིན whilst his colour changes (*Dzl.*); མི་ཤེས་བཞིན་དུ་ཤེས་སོ་ཞེས་ཟེར though not knowing it he says he does know. Also = because of, on account of: ཡབ་ཡུམ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་ལ་འཁྲེང་བཞིན་དུ་འཛེག་དེ་ན་མི་ཆོས་ལ་ཕན་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ་གལ་ཆེ་བ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་མཛད་ནས and because the hearts of both her father and mother were attached to her, they made it of immeasurable importance that she should be taught whatever was useful concerning the world, men, and religion (*Glr.*). དེ་བཞིན་དུ = དེ་ལྟར; དེ་དེ་བཞིན་ནོ yes, that is so, just so; དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད तत्त्व truth, reality, substance, essentiality (*Jä.*). ཉིན་རེ་བཞིན་(དུ) daily, per day, ཉིན་གཅིག་བཞིན་དུ id.; ཉིན་རེ་བཞིན་གྱི་མཛད་པ his daily doings; བཞིན་བཟངས་ཀྱི་མདོག་ཅེས་བྱ་བའི་རི n. of a fabulous mountain said to be situated at a distance of five hundred *yojana* (*K. d.* ར, *289*).

བཞིན་མ *bshin-ma* embroidered cloth, cloth of gold: དེར་གསེར་བཞིན་མ་གཅིག་གིས་ཕྱག་རྟེན་དེ it, with cloth overlaid with gold, as a present (*A. 131*).

བཞིབས *bshibs*, pf. of འཇིབ་པ *hjib-pa*: ཁྲུ་བ་བཞིབས (*Situ. 76*).

བཞུ *bshu* burnt, v. བསྲེགས་པ *bsregs-pa*; ནང་པའི་དགེ་སློང་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཐབ་བཟང་གི་ཕུར་མེ་ལ་བཞུ་ནས་མཆོད་རྟེན་བྱས་སོ the Buddhist monks built a chorten on the burnt relics of Thab-zang (*Pag. 304*). བཞུ་འདུལ *bshu-hdul* defined as: མེ་ལ་བསྲེགས་ནས་འདུལ་བ anything reduced to ashes by burning (*Rtsii.*).

བཞུ་ཤེལ *bshu-çel* a kind of pebble or crystal (*Jig. 19*).

བཞུ་བ *bshu-wa*, v. ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* and འཞུ་བ to melt, to digest.

བཞུགས་པ *bshugs-pa*, resp. for སྡོད་པ and འདུག་པ, आसीन, सन्निविष्ट 1. to sit: བཞུགས་

སྐུ་གསོལ please to sit; གདན་ལ་བཞུགས seated on the rug (*Situ. 76*); བཞུགས་འདུག has been seated, བཞུགས་སོ seated, བཞུགས་ཤིག do sit. 2. to dwell, reside; བཞུགས་པའི་སོ་བྲང castle for residence; བཞུགས་པའི་རྟེན a small temple in which a deity resides (*Dzl.*); བཞུགས་གྲོགས fellow-lodger. 3. to remain, stay, exist, live: འཇིག་རྟེན་དུ་བཞུགས་པ to be in the world, to live on earth. 4. (of books) to be recorded in, to be contained; is always annexed to book titles: རྗེ་བཙུན་མི་ལ་རས་པའི་མགུར་འབུམ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བཞུགས་སོ the hundred thousand songs of the Reverend Milaraspa, so to be styled, is herein contained.

བཞུགས་གྲལ *bshugs-gral* the row of seats on which men of rank sit on any ceremony or occasion (*Rtsii.*).

བཞུགས་སྟངས *bshugs-stańs* manner of sitting: ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་བཞུགས་སྟངས the manner of sitting of the gods.

བཞུད་པ *bshud-pa* resp. of འགྲོ་བ to start, depart, go away; गत; ལམ་དུ་བཞུད gone away on a journey (*Situ. 76*), go away: ཕར་བཞུད pray, go away! opp. to ཚུར་བྱོན. རྒྱ་གར་དུ་སློབ་གཉེར་ལ་བཞུད་པ he proceeded to India for study (*A. 61*). ལྷ་གང་དུ་བཞུད་ཀྱང་། བདག་ཁྱེད་མཛོད་གཅིག O Lord wherever thou goest take me with thee (*Yig. 19*),

བཞུན *bshun* 1. energetic, zealous; གཡོག་བཞུན very active in work; བསླབ་བྱ་ལ་བཞུན very attentive in study (in the observance of moral discipline): བདག་གི་ལུས་གཞན་ཞིང་བཞུན་པ་འདི་ཤ་ཁྲག་དོད་མ་ཡལ་བར་སྨིན་པར་ཤུར (*Hbrom. 113*). 2. v. ཞུན (*Jä.*).

བཞུར་བ *bshur-wa* 1. to strain, filter: མར་ཁུ་བཞུར་ཏེ he strained the melted butter (*Situ. 76*); ཐུག་པ་བཞུར་ནས་བཞེས take the broth after straining it (*Ńag. 76*). 2.= གཞུར་བ and བཞར་བ.

བཞུས་པ *bshus-pa*, v. ཞུ་བ *shu-wa*.

བཞེང་བ *bsheń-wa* pf. བཞེངས resp. for སློང་བ to raise, erect, set up, to manufacture, compose: ཙུག་ལག་ཁང་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་བཞེངས་ལ having erected 108 temples.

བཞེངས་པ *bsheńs-pa* resp. of ལང་བ to rise, to get up: སྐུ, སྐུ་བཞེངས་གནང pray, get up (from bed, etc.); མ་བཞང་མ་བཞང *ma shań, ma shań* don't get up, please; སྟན་ལས་བཞེངས rises from the seat (*Situ. 76*).

བཞེད་པ I: *bshed-pa*=གསུངས་པ *gsuńs-pa*, ཏི་ཏ་སའི་སྡིང་པོ་དང་ལོ་ཙ་བས་བཞེད་པས (*A. 27*). བཞེད་ཚུལ *bshed-tshul*=གསུངས་ཚུལ manner of speaking: དགོངས་ཚུལ་མཁས་པ་མཐའ་དག་བཞེད་མི་མཐུན་མང་བས (*Ya-sel. 38*).

བཞེད་པ II: (དགོངས་པ་བཞེད་ལྟ་བུ) 1. vb., resp. अनुमन्यते, अभिजात, अभिमत to wish, desire: བཀའ་གདམས་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་བཞེད་པའི་སྦས་པའི་གཏེར the hidden treasures that were desired by the great Kahdampa sect (*A. 25*); རྒྱལ་པོ་གཟིགས་བཞེད་དམ does your reverence wish to see the king? (*Dzl.*); རྒྱལ་པོ་ནང་དུ་འབྱོན་པར་བཞེད་པ་ལ as the king wished to enter (*Glr.*); རྟ་མ་བཞེད་ན if you do not wish for the horse (*Mil.*). 2. to propose, maintain, state, assert; also, sbst.: proposition, statement, view. 3. to accept, take: བཞེད་ཟས *bshed-zas* food for acceptance.

བཞེར *bsher*=བརློན་པ आर्द्र wet.

བཞེས་པ *bshes-pa* 1. vb., resp. for ལེན་པ, to take, receive, accept; to seize, confiscate; esp. to accept or take food at meals: ཇི་བཞེས་པ་བཞེས་ཤིག please take whatever you like; བཞེས་ན if he would take it, if it should be to his liking (*Mil.*). Instead of ལོན་པ in: དགུང་ལོ་བཅུ་གཉིས་བཞེས་པ he attained the age of twelve years old. ལས་ཀའི་ཁུར་བཞེས take up the burden of work, responsibility (*Ńag. 61*). 2. sbst. food, meat བཞེས་པ་འདྲེན་པ to offer, to serve up meat; བཞེས་ཁྲུང *bshes-khruń* for ཆང beer colloq. (*Rtsii. 62*);

བཞེས་གྲོ *ḇsheṣ-gro* cakes ; བཞེས་སྒོ *ḇsheṣ-ṣgo* resp. of ཟ་སྒོ also ཡོང་སྒོ བཞེས་ཆང་ *ḇsheṣ-chañ* = བཞེས་ཁྲུང་ *ḇsheṣ-khruñ* beer : བཞེས་ཆང་ལེགས་པ་གར་ངེས་བཙུ་བན་རེ (*Ṟtsii. 4*). བཞེས་ལྡན *ḇsheṣ-ḻdan* col. = བཀོལ་ལྡན *ḇkol-ḻdan* the kind of sweet prepared on new-year's day in Tibet with molasses, cream, butter malt-beer, etc. (*Ṟtsii.*). བཞེས་སྤྲོ *ḇsheṣ-ṣpro* ("*she-to*") cakes, biscuit, etc. བཞོ་བ *ḇsho-wa*, pf. བཞོས་པ *ḇshoṣ-pa* to milk (a cow), also = धेनु milch cow.

བཞོག་པ *ḇshog-pa* to cut at, to chip: ཤིང་བཞོག་པ to cut, hew, make wood smooth with the hatchet, split wood (*Situ. 76*) : ལག་པས་བཞོགས split with the hand (*Ńag. 61*).

བཞོང་ *ḇshoñ* used for གཞོང་ *gshoñ*.

བཞོན་པ *ḇshon-pa* यान, वाहन riding-horse, carriage, vehicle, conveyance in general; བཞོན་པ་སྣོམ་པ to equip a riding horse, to order the horses to be put to (*Dzl.*) ; དེར་བྲན་མོ་དེས་བཞོན་པ་བཟང་པོ་ཞིག་ལ་སྒ་སྒོན་ཏེ the maid servant putting a saddle on a good riding-horse (*H̱brom. 50*).

Syn. ཁྱོགས *khyogṣ*; ལམ་འདེགས *lam-ẖdegṣ*; ཐེག་པ *theg-pa*; རྒྱུ་བྱེད *ṟgyu-byeḏ*; མགྱོགས་བྱེད *m̱gyogṣ-byeḏ* (*M̱ñon.*).

བཞོན་པ་ཅན *ḇshon-pa-can* = དྲི་ཞིམ་པ sweet smell, scent (*M̱ñon.*).

བཞོན་མ *ḇshon-ma* cow, ewe, or she-goat, that is yielding milk; a gen. term for such cattle.

ཞ

ཟ

ཟ *za* is the twenty-second letter of the Tibetan alphabet; no letter corresponding to it exists in Sanskrit, and according to the Tibetan grammarians it is peculiar to the Tibetan language. In olden times and in the frontier-provinces to the present day it was and is sounded like the English *z*; but in Lhasa and Tsang it is now pronounced like the English *s*, but always low-toned.

ཟ་རྐོང་ *za-r̲koṅ*, v. རྐོང་ *r̲koṅ*.

ཟ་ཁང་ *za-khaṅ* an eating-house, restaurant: ཨ་ནི་ཟ་ཁང་ n. of a large restaurant in Lhasa of some note.

ཟ་ཁུ *za-khu* or ཟ་ཁུའི་ནད་ the morbid discharge of seminal fluid, semen pruriens. ཟ་འཕྲུག *za-h̲phrug* itching.

ཟ་འཁྲུག *za-h̲khrug* = ཟ་འཕྲུག.

ཟ་གྲོགས *za-grogs̲* a woman; (in the dialect of Amdo called འདུག་གྲོགས) wife, mistress: སྐྱིད་ཚེའི་ཟ་གྲོགས་དེ་སྤངས་པ་མིན *s̲kyid̲-tsheh̲i za-grogs̲ de s̲paṅs̲-pa-min* the mistress of happier days should not be forsaken (*Khrid̲. 51*).

ཟ་འགྲམ་པ *za-h̲gram-pa* = འགྲམ་པ the cheeks (*M̲ṅon.*).

ཟ་ཆག *za-chag* nettle.

ཟ་དམ *Za-dam* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *33*).

ཟ་འདོད *za-h̲dod̲* = ལྟོགས་པ *l̲togs̲-pa* 1. hunger, greed; hungry. 2. extortion: མི་སེར་དྲག་ཞན་སུ་ལ་འང་སྐྱད་འདོགས་ཟ་འདོད་ཀྱི་རིགས་མི་བྱེད not any kind of extortion or false accusation or deception should be used against the tenants (*R̲tsii.*). ཟ་འདོད་ཆེན་པོ very corrupt; corruption, bribery.

ཟ་ཕྱི་ཨ་ཡ *za-phyi a-ya* n. of a medicinal drug: ཟ་ཕྱི་ཨ་ཡས་དམ་རྣམ་ལ་ཕན.

ཟ་བ *za-wa* 1. or བཟའ་བ food, meat, victuals. 2. vb., perf. བཟས, ཟོས, imp. ཟོས, to eat ཟ་བར་འདོད་པ भोक्तुमुत्सुक desire for eating; ཟ་ནུས་པར་བྱེད शक्नोति भोक्तुम् is able to eat; ཟ་བའི་ཚོད the time of eating, the hour of taking meals; ཟ་དུ་འཇུག་པ to cause to eat, begin to eat; to entertain with food; ཟ་བའི་དམ་ཚིག one who takes his meal at a fixed hour, in the case of a Buddhist monk before noon; समये भोक्तुम् ཟ་བ་འགོག་བྱེད *za-wa h̲gog-byed̲* = ཟས. ཟ་བའི་རྩབ *za-wah̲i-r̲tsab* = གྲུན་འཐུང་བ. ཟ་བ་སེལ་བ *za-wa sel-wa* = འགོག་པ. (*K. ko.* ཀ, *235*). ཟ་རློམ *za-r̲lom* eating unfairly and cheating others of their share also འཆའ་རློམ *h̲chah̲-r̲lom* (*Khrid̲. 125*). ཟ་འབོར *za-h̲bor*, abbr. ཟ་བ and འབོར་བ (*R̲tsii.*).

ཟ་བྱེད *za-byed̲* 1. = མེ fire. 2. ཁ mouth. 3. སྲིན་པོ *s̲rin-po* cannibal demon, n. of a fish. 4. རྡོ་རྗེ *r̲do-r̲je* चमनि Indra's chief weapon (*M̲ṅon.*).

ཟ་མ *za-ma* 1. = ཟས food, victuals: ཟ་མ་ཟས་ནས་འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན will go after taking food. 2. བུད་མེད woman (*M̲ṅon.*); acc. to *S. Lex.* क्लीब a hermaphrodite. 3. = དུས་ཚོད time, ཟ་མ་ཞག་དང་ཟླ་བ་ལོ་སོགས་ཏེ། ཡན་ཆེག་འཚེ་བདག་བད་ཀྱིས་ཁྱེར་དུ་རེ (*H̲brom.* ཁ *18*). 4. कारण्ड a basket, in Tibetan only fig., mostly as a title of

books, but also used in connection with mysticism. ཟ་མ་ཏོག *za-ma-tog*, कारण्ड, कारण्डक, समुद्ग a basket or casket: ཟ་མ་ཏོག་བཀོད་པའི་མདོ *za-ma-tog bkod-pahi-mdo* कारण्डव्यूह, n. of a religious treatise describing the good services done by Avalokites'vara to all living beings, including the account of *Balāhaka* the miraculous cloud-horse and of the significations of the mystic formula *om maṇi padme hûm*; besides an enumeration of the names of *Bodhisattvas*, *Nāgas*, *Gandharvas*, *Kinnaras*, etc. (*K. d.* ཟ, *313*).

ཟ་ཟ་མོ *za-za-mo*, चक्रका.

ཟ་ཟི *za-zi* 1. (ཟས་སྒོ *zas-sgo* and འགྲོ་སྒོ *hgro-sgo*) food and other necessaries of life: ཨ་ཙི་ས་ལ་དགེ་སློང་བཅུ་ཐམས་པའི་ཟ་ཟིའི་ཕྱིར་དུ to Atsi'a for the provisions and other necessaries of living for ten Bhikshu. 2.= ཟང་ཟིང་ *zañ-ziñ* or རབ་རིབ *rab-rib* or ཟ་རི་ཟི་རི not clear, obscure and confused, troubled: རྨི་ལམ་ཟ་ཟི *rmi-lam za-zi* a confused or troubled dream, སྣང་བ་ཟ་ཟི *snañ-wa za-zi* an obscure dim light. 3. troublesome chattering (*Sch.*).

ཟ་ར *za-ra*, the latter part of the afternoon, v. རྫ་ར *rdsa-ra* (*Jä.*).

ཟ་རུ *za-ru*=ཤིང་སྐྱོགས *çiñ-skyogs* a wooden ladle.

ཟ་འོག *za-hog* glossy silk cloth: ཟ་འོག་གི་གོས a garment made of silk; ཟ་འོག་དགུ་བརྩེགས་ཁྲི *za-hog-dgu brtsegs-khri* a seat formed of nine silk cushions piled one upon another.

ཟ་ལུང་ *Za-luñ* n. of a place in Tibet; ཟ་ལུང་པ a native of Zalung (*Deb.* ཀ *43*).

† **ཟ་ཧོར** *za-hor* 1. prob. a corrupt form of the word *Sahor* signifying a city or town. Acc. to some, the present Mandi, a smal principality under British protection in the Panjab between the rivers Byas and Ravi, where there is a sacred lake celebrated as a place of pilgrimage from which the Brahmaṇs residing there derive a considerable income. 2. (དམ་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཟུམ་སྐྱོ་ཟ་བ).

ཟྭ *zwa* nettle, stinging nettle; frq. in *Mil.*; ཟྭ་ཁུ *zwa-khu* nettle-soup. ཟྭ་ཕྱི་ཨ་ཡི *zwa-phyi a-yi*, a species of nettle used in medicine: ཟ་ཕྱི་ཨ་ཡིས་དམུ་ཆུ་ཟ་ལ་ཕན.

Syn. བ་སྤུ་རྣོ་ལྡན *ba-spu rno-ldan*; རེག་བྱ་རྩུབ *reg-bya-rtsub*; ཚེར་མའི་སྤུ་ལོང་ *tsher-mahi spu-loñ*; ཟྭ་ཚོད *zba-tshod* (*Mñon.*).

ཟག་རྫས *zag-rdsas*=བ་ཤང་གཅི fœces and urine (*Sman. 332*).

ཟག་པ *zag-pa* 1.=མ་དག་པ impure, stained, defiled; sin. ཟག་པ་མ་སོག་ཨང་ (colloq.) do not accumulate sin. ཟག་པ་མེད་པའི་ལས *zag-pa med-pahi-las* works spotless or without sin. 2. sbst. depravity=the Sans. *āsava*. In Budh. the four kinds of ཟག་པ are:—(1) འདོད་པའི་ཟག་པ sins produced from desires and passion; (2) སྲིད་པའི་ཟག་པ the worldly sins; (3) མ་རིག་པའི་ཟག་པ transgressions through *Avidyā*; (4) ལྟ་བའི་ཟག་པ transgressions caused by false doctrine or religion (*K. d.* ཀ, *451*). 3. sometimes for གཟག་པ from འཛགས་པ. 4. धाराश्रव misery, affliction, sorrow: ཟག་བཅས་དང་ཟག་མེད་ཅེས་པ་རྣི་འཇིག་རྟེན་པ་དང་། འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་དོན་དང་མ་ཐུན་པར་འདུག (*Hbum.* ཀ *94-97*). ཟག་མེད bliss, ease: ཟག་མེད་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ exhaustless bliss, happiness which never terminates; ཟག་བཅས burdened with misery and sin; ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་ལས་གསུམ the three sinful works; ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ fore-knowledge about worldly affairs.

ཟག་པ་མེད་པ *zag-pa med-pa*, अनाश्रव that does not flow out, is not exhausted [passionless]*S.*

ཟག་བྱེད་པ *zag-byed-pa* to make water.

ཟགས་པ *zags-pa*, च्युत fallen.

ཟང་ཟང་ *zań-zań* 1. of a place in Lhobrag a south-easternly province of Tibet. ཟང་ཟང་ལྷ་བྲག one of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*). 2.= ཟང་ཟིང་ or ཞིང་ཞིང་ *ziń-ziń* or གཞིང་བ *gziń-wa*.

ཟང་ཟིང་ *zań-ziń* = ནོར or རྫས 1. matter, object: ཟང་ཟིང་ཆུང་ཟད་ཙམ་གྱི་ཕྱིར even for the most trifling matter (*Stg.*): ཕྱི་རོལ་གྱི་ཟང་ཟིང་ external goods earthly possessions (opp. to internal, spiritual gifts) (*Dzl.*); ཤ་ཉ་ཟང་ཟིང་ सामिष meat, fish, animal food; also ཟང་ཟིང་ by itself = सामिष or animal food (*S. Lex.*). ཟང་ཟིང་དང་བཅས་པ a meal or food which partly consists of animal food; ཟང་ཟིང་མེད་པ निरामिष purely vegetable food, a meal in which there is nothing of meat or fish. 2. adj. disarranged, confused.

ཟང་ཡག *zań-yag* अत्युद्गत: n. of a fabulous numerical figure: ཐེ་ཡས་ཟང་ཡག་འབྲི་སྐྱི་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཟངས *zańs* I: 1. ताम्र, कटाहक, अर्कं, अरिष्ट copper—pure unalloyed copper being considered very valuable; images of Buddha and *Bodhisattva* made of pure copper are called ནོར་བུ་ཛཻ་ཀྵིམ *nor-bu dshaikṣim* = यौचिम् मणि; also a compound of gold, silver, copper, zinc, or of mica, quicksilver, tin and lead is also called यौचिम्: གསེར་དངུལ་ཟངས་དང་ལྕགས་དཀར་དང་། རྡོ་ཞོལ་ཞ་ཉེ་དཀར་ནག་དང་དངུལ་ཆུ་བརྒྱད་པོ་བཞུ་བརྟུལ་གྱིས་བཙོས་མི་ཛྙ་ཀྵིམ་ཞེས་སུ་གྲགས (*M̱ńon.*). གསེར་ཟངས *gser-zańs* = copper gilded with gold; ཟངས་ཀྱི་བཙའ verdigris. 2. a kettle; ཟངས་སུ་སྐོལ་བ to boil in a kettle; ཟངས་ཁོལ་བ a boiling kettle; ཁར་ཟངས bronze or brass kettle, ལྕགས་ཟངས iron kettle; ཟངས་བུ small pot (*Jä.*). ཟངས་མགར *zańs-mgar* = ཟངས་མཁན copper smith; ཟངས་ཅན *zańs-can* (ཟངས་ཀྱི་ཆུ་སྣོད) a water pot or vessel made of copper; ཟངས་ཆུང *zańs-chuń* a small cooking vessel of copper, a small degchi; ཟངས་ཐལ *zańs-thal* ताम्रभस्म copper oxidized; ཟངས་ཐིབ *zańs-thib* copper tea-pot. ཟངས་མདོག *zańs-mdog* lit. copper colour; ཟངས་མདོག་དཔལ་རི *Zańs-mdog dpal-ri* n. of a hill in Lańkā which was of the colour of copper and where Padma Sambhava is said to have retired for the purpose of disciplining and converting the cannibals of that island into Buddhism. ཟངས་རྡོ *zańs-rdo* copper ore.

ཟངས་ཞུན *zańs-shun* molten copper: དམྱལ་བའི་གནས་སུ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ་ཟངས་ཞུན་ཁོལ་མ (*Khriḏ. 34*).

Syn. ཟངས་མ *zańs-ma*; ཟངས་དམར *zańs-dmar*; ཀླ་ཀློ་ཁ *kla-klo-kha*; ལྗོན་མ *ljon-ma*; ལྕགས་དམར *lcags-dmar* (*M̱ńon.*).

ཟངས II: ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པ unhindered; unobstructed; ཇག་པས་མ་མཐོང་བར་ཟངས་ཀྱིས་ཐོན་ཏེ་ལྷ་མོའི་བྱིན་རླབས unseen by the robbers he escaped unobstructed, being blessed by the goddess.

ཟངས་ཀྱི་མདོག་ཅེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་བོ *Zańs-kyi mdog-ces bya-wahi ri-bo* a fabulous mountain situated on the southern bank of the river S'ita and containing numberless rock-caverns (*A. 38*).

ཟངས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད *zńas-kyi gtsug-phuḏ* or ཟངས་ཟེ་ཅན *zańs-ze-can* (*M̱ńon.*) कुक्कुट domestic fowl, the cock with its crest of glowing copper (*A. 121*).

ཟངས་དཀར *Zańs-dkar*, n. of a district in Nga-ri (situated to the South-west of Ladak) (*Loń.* ཟ *16*); ཟངས་དཀར་པ *zańs dkar-pa* a native of Zangs-kar; ཟངས་དཀར་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *zańs-dkar lo-tsā-wa* n. of a lama of Zangs-kar who was well-known for his learning. Alex. Csoma de Kӧros studied Tibetan under one of the incarnations of the Zangs-kar lotsā-wa in the ཕུག་དལ་དགོན་པ.

ཟངས་གླིང་ *zańs-gliń* = ཟངས་ཀྱི་གླིང་བུ 1. copper musical pipe (*M̱ńon.*). 2. ताम्रद्वीप n. of an island, prob. Java or, perhaps, the island of Ceylon.

ཟངས་ལྡན་ *zañs-ldan* a species of juniper the leaves of which when dry become of copper colour and are used as incense in temples. This tree grows abundantly in *Rwagreñ* (Radeng) (*Rtsii.*).

ཟངས་དམར་ *zañs-mar* copper-red.

ཟངས་རྩི་ *zañs-rtsi*=ཚ་ལ་ *tsha-la* or དར་ཚུར་ *dar-tshur* (mystic) (*Miñ-rda.*).

ཟངས་ཟེ་ཅན་ *zañs-ze-can*=ཁྱིམ་བྱ་ *khyim-bya* the domestic fowl (*Mñon.*).

ཟངས་རི་ *Zañs-ri* lit. copper hill; n. of a district in Lhokha, with a monastery called Zangs-ri Kha-mar visited by the compiler of this dictionary in the year *1882*. ཟངས་རི་བཀྲ་ཤིས་མཐོང་སྨོན་ *zañs-ri bkra çis mthoñ-smon* n. of the *Jong* of Zangs-ri (*Rtsü*).

ཟད་པ་ *zad-pa* 1. pf. of འཛད་པ་ *hdsad-pa* क्षय, ཟྲི་ཟད་པ་ क्षपयित exhausted, consumed spent. ཡོངས་ཟད་པ=परिक्षय (*A.K.*). 2. also ཟད་པར་ *zad-par*=ཀུན་ *kun*, ཐམས་ཅད་ *thams-cad*, ཐ་དག་ *tha-dag* ग्राम, क्षिति all, the whole world, universe (*Mñon.*), adv. exhaustively; ཟད་མི་ཤེས་པ་ *zad mi-çes-pa*, अक्षय exhaustless, that cannot be consumed or expended. ཟད་པ་ཟད་པ་ *zad-pa zad-pa*, क्षामवक्षय [destruction of passions]*S.*

ཟད་པོ་ *zad-po*=གོས་རྙིང་པ་ *gos-rñiñ-pa* old cloth, rags (*Mñon.*).

ཟད་མ་ *zad-ma*, क्षिपका [1. a thrower, archer. 2. night]*S.*

ཟན་ *zan* 1. ओदन, अन्न cooked food; food in gen.: ཟན་ཟ་བ་ to take food, to eat; ཟན་དྲོན་ warm food, ཟན་ཆང་ meat and drink; ཟན་བཙོས་པ་ boiled food; ཟན་ཟོས་ has eaten his meal; fig. སྐྱེད་ཟན་ཟ་བ་ to take unlawful interest (*Sch.*). 2. also ཁམ་ཟན་ porridge of flour and water, made thick, boiled or not, warm or cold; in *C.* this pap is generally made of parched barley flour if possible with tea; འབྲས་ཟན་ rice pap, འོ་ཟན་ milk-pap.

ཟན་ཁྲུས་ *zan-khrus* a cup in which dough-balls are made of barley flour with tea or whey (*Rtsii.*). 2. fodder, provender, v. བཟན་. 3. subst. eater, as second part of a compound: ཤ་ཟན་ meat-eater; ཉ་ཟན་ fish-eater; ཕག་ཟན་ pork-eater (*Jä.*).

ཟན་ཅིང་ *Zan-chiñ*, a n. of the Chinese princess married to king Sroñ-btsan sgam-po: ཐང་ཞི་ཟུང་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བུ་མོ་ཟན་ཅིང་ཞེས་པ་རྒྱ་བཟར་ཀོང་ཇོ་ སྙན་རས་གཟིགས་དཔང་སྐྱོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོའི་བཙུན་མོར་བོད་དུ་བྱོན (*Loñ.* ཤ *10*).

ཟན་སྙིག་ *zan-sñig* भ्रम a mistake.

ཟན་པ་ *zan-pa*, (གདམས་ངག་ལྟ་བུ) नलिन, उपाय advice, suggestions.

ཟན་པོ་ *zan-po*, v. གཟན་པོ་ *gzan-po.*

ཟན་མ་ *zan-ma* 1.=རྩམ་པ་ parched barley ground into flour, the staple food of the Tibetans. 2. a cook.

ཟན་རྫ་ *zan-rdsa* cooking pan, pot.

Syn. ཕྲུ་བ་ *phru-wa*; རྫ་མ་ *rdsa-ma*; མི་ཐ་ར་ *mi-tha-ra* (*Mñon.*).

ཟན་ཟ་ཡུན་ *zan-za yun* the time of taking food, *i.e.*, gen. breakfast: ཕར་ཁ་མི་གཅིག་ཟན་ཟ་ ཡུན་འགྲོ་དགོས་པར་འདུག་ it was necessary for one to go to the other side of the river (or to yonder place) at breakfast time (*A. 47*).

ཟན་ཟོས་ *zan-zos* a meal in general: ཟན་ཟོས་ ནས་ཁྲུས་བྱས་ *zan zos-nas khrus byas* having taken the meal, he washed (*K. du.* ད, *261*).

ཟན་ཡང་ *zan-yañ* (Chinese)=ལུགས་གསུམ་ triple style of architecture; the monastery of Sam-ye is called Zan-yang because built in Chinese, Indian and Tibetan styles: གངས་ཅན་ཡུལ་གྱི་རྒྱན་གཅིག་བསམ་ཡས་ཟན་ཡང་མི་འགྱུར་ལྷུན་ གྱིས་གྲུབ་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་བཞེངས (*Loñ.* ཤ *7*).

ཟབ་ *zab* silk, fine Chinese satin, v. དར་ཟབ་; ཟབ་སྐུད་ silk cord; ཟབ་འགོབ་ silk covering for a bolster; ཟབ་པ་ rich figured silk dress.

ཟབ་བགྲང་ *zab-bgrañ* (གྲངས) n. of a number: ཟབ་བགྲང་དཀར་རྒྱང་གཞུང་འདལ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཟབ་པ *zab-pa* 1. pf. ཟབས *zabs* to make deep, to deepen. 2. adj. and sbst., गम्भीर, गहन dense, deep, depth: བློ་ཟབ a profound mind or understanding; ཟབ་ཟབ་ཟེར་ཀྱང་ཟབ་མོ་རང་མི་འདུག although people call it deep, it is not deep (*Sch.*); དོན་ཟབ་པ of deep meaning or signification; རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཟབ་པ deep sea; ཟབ་དབྱངས मन्द्र, मन्द्रक a deep voice, a musical tone. ཟབ་པ་གསུམ *zab-pa-gsum* the three prized depths in the human body:—if one's heart is deep, one's voice deep (agreeable), and one's navel sunken (*Mil.*).

ཟབ་པོ *zab-po* or gen. ཟབ་མོ *zab-mo* adj. deep in all its significations actual or fig.; accomplished, profound in learning and wisdom, deep. ཟབ་སྦྱོར *zab-sbyor* well fitting, complete costume; ཟབ་མོ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་ནགས *zabmo shes-bya-wahi nags* n. of a forest in Uttara-kuru in the mountains of Sankās'a (*K. d.* ར, *293*). ཟབ་བཤེས *zab-bshes* = བརྟན་པོ firm, steady, also in excellent order or condition; ཟབ་ལ་ཟབ་སྣང་བ *zab-la zab snañ-wa*, गम्भीरो गम्भीरावभासः [deep and profound manifestation]*S.*

ཟབ་ལག་ཅན *zab-lag-can* = ཆུ་རྩྭ aquatic grass (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 3*).

ཟབ་ལམ *zab-lam* the profound doctrine of Buddhism as explained in the Tantras. ཟབ་མོའི་སྒོམ་ཁྲིད a term of Buddhist mysticism; also = དབུ་མའི་ལམ the Mādhyamika or the middle-path doctrine.

ཟབས *zabs* 1. = མཐུག་པོ गाढ thick, thickness. 2. depth: ཟབས་སུ་འདོམ་བཅུའི་དོང་ a pit ten fathoms in depth.

ཟམ *zam* 1. = རྒྱུད *rgyud* line, continuity, succession: བླ་མ་སངས་རྒྱས་ནས་བརྒྱུད་པའི་གདམས་པ་ཟམ་མ་ཆད་པ a sign which has come down uninterruptedly from the lamas and Buddhas (*A. 35.*). 2. velvet cushion, gen. woollen rug: མདོས་གདན་བལ་ཟམ་ནག་པོ་བཞི་ཕྱིགས (*Rtsii.*). 3. = རིམ *rim* or རིགས *rigs* series or set; kind, sort: རིན་པོ་ཆེ་དང་ཟབ་སོགས་སྣ་གཅིག་ཟམ་མང་ཙམ (*Rtsii.*) ཟམ་མ་ཆད་པ *zam ma-chad-pa* = རྒྱུན་མ་ཆད་པ uninterruptedness, continuous succession: ཕན་འདོགས་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་པ་ཟམ་མ་ཆད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ there arose a succession of useful incarnate beings (*A. 125*).

ཟམ་པ *zam-pa* सेतु, संक्रम a bridge, of various kinds: ལྕགས་ཟམ *lcags-zam* iron bridge; ཕྱོགས་ཟམ་ལ་བརྒྱུད་པ hanging bridge on supports (*A. 35.*); ལྕུག་ཟམ *lcug-zam* suspension-bridge of twisted canes; འདྲེན་ཟམ draw-bridge; རྡོ་ཟམ *rdo-zam* natural rock-bridge; ཤིང་ཟམ wooden bridge; ཟམ་པའི་ཀ་བ or ཀང་པ the piers of a bridge, སྤང་ལེབ, སྤང་སྒོ *spañ-sgo* the boards, planks, མདའ་ཡབ *mdah-yab* or ལག་རྟེན *lag-rten* parapet, གཞུ་ཐོག *gshu-thog* arch of a bridge; ཟམ་གྲོང་ bridge-village, village having a bridge over a stream. རྒྱལ་ཟམ gen. large bridge; ཟམ་ཆུང་ a little one.

ཟམ་བུ་ལུང་ *Zam-bu luñ* n. of a holy place consecrated to Padma Sambhawa in the district of Shang in Tsang (*K. thañ. 168*).

ཟམ་ཟིམ(གྲངས) *zam-zim* a number.

ཟམ་ཟོ *zamzo* soft cushion of velvet-like cloth: ཟམ་ཟོ་རྒྱ་རས་རབ་ལ་ཁ་བཙན (*Rtsii.*).

ཟར *Zar* 1. n. of a district in Tibet about fifteen miles to the north of Tashi-rab-ga, the latter being the first Tibetan outpost beyond the Kangla-chen-mo pass. There is a Jong-pon over the two districts of Zar and Ting-ke (*Loñ.* ཟ, *3*). 2. supine of ཟ་བ *za-wa*; ཟར་འཛུགས་པ to begin to eat. 3. a pitch-fork, hay-fork, dung-fork.

ཟར་བབས *zar-babs* acc. to *Sch.*: tassel, gold-brocade. ཟར་བུ *zar-bu Glr.*, *Mil.* a tassel.

ཟ

ཟར་མ *zar-ma* 1. अतसी, अतसः, शण, उमा sesame : ཟར་མའི་སྨུམ་མངར་ལྡེ་ལ་ཁ་ཞིང་དོ (*Mṅon.*). 2. fibres; ཟར་མའི་རས क्षौमक zar-ma fibres, a kind of muslin manufactured from. ཟར་མའི་གོས *zar-mahi gos* क्षौमः robe made of *zar-ma* linen.

ཟར་ཟེར *zar-zer* स्वगवं n. of a number: ཕུལ་ཕྱེལ་ཁྱད་ཁྱུད་ཟར་ཟེར་དང (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཟར་རི་ཟིར་རི *zar-ri zir-ri* adj. unimportant, not significant, confused: རྨི་ལམ་ཟར་རི་ཟིར་རི an unconnected or confused dream.

ཟལ *zal* 1.=སྤུ་མདོག *spu-mdog* colour of hair: བ་གླང་དམར་ཟལ the red colour of an ox. 2. in *Ld.* any small uninhabited river island. ཟལ་ཐོན *zal-thon*=དོག་ཐོན (*Yig.*).

ཟལ་མོ་སྒང *Zal-mo sgaṅ* one of the six districts of Kham included in སྨར་ཁམ (*Jig.*).

ཟལ་ཟུག(ཕྲངས) *zal-zug* n. of a number: ཕུག་ཕྱིམ་ཟལ་ཟུག་སལ་སལ་དང (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཟས *zas* आहार, अन्न, ओदन food, nourishment, provender; ཟས་ངན *zas-ṅan* bad food; ཟས་སྤྱོད *zas-spyod* food and exercise; ཟས་འདོད་པ་ལ་ཟས give food to whoever is in need of it; ཟས་ལ་བསྐོ་བ भुक्तोद्देशक distributor of food; ཟས་སྤངས་པ उपवास fasting; ཟས་དྲོན་མོ उष्ण भोज warm food; ཟས་མཆོག་སྦྱེར་བ to treat with the best food, to entertain with dainties; ཟས་ལེགས་པ भोक्ता a good eater; ཟས་སུ་ཅི་ཟ what does it eat as food (*Dzl.*). In Budh. there are four kinds of food: (1) ཁམས་ཀྱི་ཟས कवलिकाहार material food (ཞེས་པོ) necessary for sustaining the body, including ཁམས་ཟས་རགས་པ meat and drink, ཁམས་ཟས་ཕྲ་མོ the finer foods, such as nectar, sweet smell, etc., which are enjoyed by the gods of the *Kāmaloka*, and also the food which the child in the womb assimilates, etc.; (2) རེག་པའི་ཟས स्पर्शाहार: སེམས་བྱུང་སེམས་པས་འཕེན་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ལས་བསགས་པར་བྱེད་པའོ། འཕེན་བྱེད་ཀྱིས་འཕངས་པའི་རྣམ་སྨིན་གྱི་ཕུང་པོ་རྒྱུན་རིང་དུ་གསོ་བར་བྱེད་པའོ (*Loṅ.* པ, *25.*); (3) ཡིད་ལ་སེམས་པའི་ཟས मनःसंचेतनाहार; (4) རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཟས विज्ञानाहार. Here is an aphorism on food: ཟས་མཆིས་ན་ནི་སྲོག་མཆིས། སྲོག་མཆིས་ན་ནི་ལུས་མཆིས་ན་ནི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ལམ་ཡང་མཆིས་སོ། (*K. d.* ཞ, *331*) food sustains life, life existing the body will remain and if the body exists the way to religion will also exist. ཟས་ཀྱིས་འཕོངས་པ one who is destitute, has nothing to subsist upon. ཟས་ཀྱི་འཚོ་བ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་མདོ a Sûtra in which the good of taking one meal a day, clean and well prepared food, etc., and giving such to the clergy, are set forth (*K. d.* ས, *153*). ཟས་ཚོད *zas-tshod* the due measure or proportion of food: ཟས་ཚོད་མ་ཟིན the portion was not the measure of one's usual allowance. ཟས་ཟ་ཉེས་པ *zas-zā ñes-pa*=ཟས་ཟ་ལུགས་ཉོར་བ or ཟས་ཟ་མི་ཤེས་པ not knowing how to eat properly (*D.* ཐི, *10*). ཟས་ལེགས་པར་ཟ་བ *zas-legs-par za-wa* to take meals, the manner of doing so properly, esp. for the guidance of priests (*K. d.* ཏ, *33*). ཟས་བསོད *zas-bsod* good food, rich pastry; ཟས་ལྷག *zas-lhag* residue of food; ཟས་དཀོན *zas-dkan* scarcity, dearth. ཟས་དཀར *zas-dkar* शुक्लोदन white food, milk, curds, etc.; an epithet of Buddha's uncle. ཟས་སྐོམ *zas-skom* meat and drink, solid and liquid food: ཟས་སྐོམ་ལ་འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ one very fond of dainty dishes and drink.

ཟས་གཉེར *zas-gñer* cook; superintendent of the department of cooking.

Syn. མ་ཆེན *ma-chen*; ཐབ་ཁ་པ *thab-kha-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཟས་ཕུལ་དུ་བྱུང་བ *zas-phul-du byuṅ-wa* cornucopia; abundance of food and drink.

Syn. རྒྱ་ནོམ་པ *gya-nom-pa*; ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *phun-sum tshogs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཟས་བྱེད *zas-byed*=མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* cook (*Mṅon.*).

ཟས་གཙང་མ *Zaṣ-gtsaṅ-ma* शुद्धोदन lit. clean or pure food, the name of Buddha Gautama's father (*M̱ṅon.*). བདུད་རྩི་ཟས *ḇdud-ṟtsi-zaṣ* अमृतोदन, བྲེ་བོ་ཟས *bre-ḇo-zaṣ* द्रोणोदन, ཟས་དཀར *zaṣ-ḏkar* शुक्लोदन were the names of Buddha's three uncles.

ཟི *zi* 1. num. fig.: 52. 2. in *W.* something of a very small size or quantity.

ཟི་མ *zi-ma* green scum, floating matter on water.

ཟི་ཟེར *zi-zer* for ཟ་རི་ཟི་རི or ཟི་རི་ཟ་རི: རི་དྭགས་སྐྱ་བུར་ཟི་ཟེར་དང་བཅས་ཡིད་རབ་གཏོད་ལ་སུ་མི་ཕུས (*Sorig.*).

ཟི་ར *zi-ra* caraway seed of Central Asia.

ཟི་ར་དཀར་པོ श्वेतजीरा the white species of caraway: ཟི་ར་དཀར་པོས་གློ་བའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ.

ཟི་ར་ནག་པོ कृष्णजीरा the black species of caraway which looks like གོ་སྙོད common caraway: ཟི་ར་ནག་པོས་མཆིན་པའི་ཕྲུང་བ་སེལ; ཟི་ར་ནག་པོ the black species of caraway.

ཟི་རི་རི *zi-ri-ri* droning of bees, the wind, etc.; རླུང་ཟི་རི་རི *ṟluṅ zi-ri-ri* the howling or whizzing of the wind.

ཟི་རུ *zi-ru* col. for གཟེར་བུ *gzer-bu*.

ཟི་ལ *zi-la* ཟི་ལང་ རིན་ཆེན་ཞུ་བའི་ཁམས a composition metal, generally of gold and silver. ཟི་ལས་མ་ཤུ་རེག་དུག་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད།

ཟི་ལིང *Zi-liṅ* n. of a Chinese town in Kansu situated about 80 miles to the E. of lake Kokonor, and usually known as Sining. It is a great emporium for the exchange of merchandise between China and Tibet: ཟིང་ཟམ a kind of thick velvet-like cotton cloth manufactured at Sining (*Ṟtsii.*).

ཟི་ལིང་སྟོང་འཁོར a province of *Stoṅ-ḥkhor* in lower Kham (*Loṅ.* ཟ, *24*).

ཟི་ཧྲུན (Chinese) a kind of Chinese satin of pale white colour (*Jig. 20*).

ཟིང་ཆ breach of peace, quarrel, dispute (*Yig. 16*). ཟིང་ཤིག = ཟིང་ཆ།

ཟིང་ཟིང *ziṅ-ziṅ* bristle-like: ཚེར་མ་ཟིང་ཟིང, མགོ་ཡི་སྐྲ་ཟིང་ཟིང the bristle-like hair; acc. to *Jä. ziṅ-ziṅ* = ཟང་ཟིང *zaṅ-ziṅ*.

ཟིན་ཏིག *Zin-tig* a kind of gentian: ཟིན་ཏིག་གཉན་ལྷོག་གཟེར་ནད་སྲིན་ལ་ཕན.

+ ཟིན་ཐུན *zin-thun* = ཟིན་བྲིས or ཚིས་ཐུན rough draft; also note, memorandum: ཟིན་ཐུན་དང་བྲིད་དུ་རོས་པ་རྣམས་ལ་ drafts which are fit to be adopted or approved (*A. 155*).

ཟིན་པ *zin-pa* 1. निश्चित, निश्चय to commit to memory, retain in the memory, to learn; subst. a retentive memory. 2. = འཛད་པ esp. in pf. tense, to terminate, to be at the end, to conclude, be exhausted, be consumed; ཟིན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ perishable mortal body. 3. = ཐུབ་པ आपत्ति, अधिष्ठित to be finished, terminated: རྩེ་བ་ཟིན་པས as the playing has ceased, or: as he has done playing (*Dzl.*); ཟིན་པ་མེད་པའི་ལས endless working, unceasing labour (*Mil.*). 4. is used in older writings as a perfect affix like ཚར *tshar*, denoting that the action is complete and finished: རྡིགས་པ་དེ་མར་རྡུང་ཟིན the wall has been beaten down. ཟིན་ལ་ཁད *zin-la-khaḏ* = རྫོགས་ལ་ཁད (*M̱ṅon.*).

ཟིན་ཕུང་ནག་པོ *zin-phuṅ nag-po* n. of a malignant spirit or *Sa-ḇdag* monster.

ཟིན་བྲིས *zin-ziṣ* = རེག་ཤིག a receipt, quittance; bond (of obligation), bill of debt (*Jä.*).

ཟིམ་བུ *zim-bu* finely-divided, minute, fine, thin, slender: ཆར་ཟིམ་བུ་མི་དྭགས་པོ་ཞིག་བབ a fine drizzling rain was falling; ཟིམ་ཟིམ or ཟིང་ཟིང very fine, hair-like.

ཟིར་མོ *zir-mo* a slide, glissade; also sliding motion.

ཟིལ *zil* or ཟིལ་མ *zil-ma* brightness, splendour, brilliancy, glory: ཟིལ་ཆེ་བ=གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེ་བ great splendour, brilliancy, lustrous (*A. 149*). ཟིལ་ཅན brilliant, resplendent; ཟིལ་གྱིས་གནོན་པ अभिभव, पराभव, आक्रमण; སྨྲ་བ་ངན་པ་རྣམས་ཟིལ་གྱིས་གནོན་པར (*J. Zañ.*) they suppressed the evil speeches by their lustre; ཟིལ་དངར *zil-dñar*=ཞིམ་པོ sweetness, or adj. delicious; ཟིལ་ཆགས་པོ *zil-chags-pa*=གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེ་བ very lustrous, brilliant; རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལྟ་བུར་ཟིལ་ཆགས་པ་རྣམས་གྲལ་གྱི་དབུ་ལ those glorious like the sea were seated at the top rows (*A. 133*). ཟིལ་གནོན *zil-gnon* अभिभूय, पराभव defeat discomfiture (*Zam. 13*); ཟིལ་གནོན་བུ *zil-gnon-bu* a prince, king's son.

ཟིལ་པ *zil-pa* dew, dew-drop=ཟིལ་ཁོགས་པ: རྩ་ལ་ཟིལ་པ་ཆགས་པ dew-drops on grass (blades); ཟིལ་པ་དཀར་པོ hoar-frost.

ཟིལ་པ་ནག་པོ *zil-pa nag-po* dew-drop.

ཟུ *zu* num. fig.: 82.

ཟུག *zug* or ཟུག་པ *zug-pa* व्यथा, शूल, यातना disease, affliction, pain, torment, physical and mental; distemper, illness, complaint: ཁྱི་ཟུག་པ distemper in dogs.

ཟུག་རྔུ *zug-rñu*=སྡུང་ཟུག शल्य, अलीक, शलाक, विशल्य, पीड़ pain, aching, uneasiness: བདག་གིས་ཁས་མ་བླངས་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་འདི་ཉིད་ཤིན་ཏུ་མྱ་ངན་གྱི་ཟུག་རྔུ་ཟུག་པར་འགྱུར if I did not promise (to go to Tibet) this king would be greatly afflicted with sorrow (*Hbrom. 112.*); ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་གྱི་ཟུག་རྔུ the three sufferings of the body, speech, and heart:—སེམས་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ mental sufferings, ངག་མ་དག defective speech, and ལུས་ལ་ནད bodily diseases. མྱ་ངན་ཟུག་རྔུས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཞིང་ afflicted by the grief of sorrow; ནད་ཀྱིས་གཟེར་ཟུག sufferings from disease; སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་ཟུག་རྔུ affliction from sorrow (*Yig. k. 98*); ཟུག་རྔུ་མནར་བ *zug-rñu mnar-wa* one laid up with disease, tormented by sufferings; ཟུག་རྔུའི་ཚ་རེག་གིས་མ་གོས་པ (ན་ཚ་མེད་པ) untouched or unaffected by the pains of diseases, free from illness (*Yig. k. 98*); ཟུག་རྔུ་བྲལ་བ *zug-rñu bral-wa* free from illness, fully recovered from disease.

ཟུག་པ *zug-pa* 1.=འཛུགས་པ. 2. v. ཟུག. 3. sbst. a building, erection. ཟུག་ཕྱུང *zug-phyuñ* नागदन्तक tusk, a bracket projecting from a wall.

ཟུང *zuñ* युगल, यम, द्वन्द्व two, a pair, couple: ཟུང་དུ་མ་མཆིས not occuring in pairs (*Vai. sñ.*). ཟུང་གི་སྒྲ་གྲོགས *zuñ-gi sgra-grogs* (*Mñon.*), lit. that jointly crow, the domestic fowl, the cock and the hen; ཟུང་ང *zuñ-ña* pair of doors; ཟུང་གཅིག *zuñ-gcig* one pair.

Syn. ཕྲུགས *phrugs*; གཉིས *gñis*; ཆ་འགྲིག་པ *cha hgrig-pa*.

ཟུང་ཆུ *zuñ-chu* or ཟུང་ཐུ (Chinese) meaning: ཟུང་ a province, ཆུ or ཐུ a local governor.

ཟུང་མཆོག *zuñ-mchog* the model pair, the two principal disciples of Buddha, *i.e.*, Saribu शारिपुत्र and Maugal-gyi-bu (मौद्गल्यायन); ཟུང་དུ་སྐྱེས *zuñ-du-skyes* lit. that grows in pairs, an orange; ཟུང་འབྲེལ *zuñ-hbrel* connection, junction, or union: ཟུང་འབྲེལ་འདོད་ན if one wishes both things to be united (*Glr.*); ཟུང་འབྲེལ་དུ *zuñ-hbrel-du* adv. one with the other, jointly; unitedly; རྒྱ་བོད་ཟུང་འབྲེལ *rgya-bod zuñ-hbrel* China and Tibet united; ཆོས་ཡོན་ཟུང་འབྲེལ the church and the state jointly, or priest and devotee jointly.

ཟུང་གཟུག *zuñ-gzug*=ཡིལ་འཚམས यमक, युग, गङ्गा technical term of practical mysticism, the forcing of the mind (སེམས) into the principal artery, in order to prevent distraction (of mind) (*Jä.*).

ཟུངས *zuñs*, imperat. of གཟུངས: ལུས་ལ་ཟུངས hold or bear on the person! ཡིད་ལ་ཟུངས bear in mind, remember!

ཟུན *zun* v. གཉེན་ཟློགས

ཟུམ་པ *zum-pa* 1. उन्मेष, संकोच, संवारण to close, shut up: ཁ་ཟུམ་པ to shut the mouth; མིག་ཟུམ་སྦྱར་ཅིང་ मिलितलोचन his eye being closed; མེ་ཏོག་ཟུམ་པ the flower closes. 2. in *W.* for བཟུང་བ, v. འཛིན་པ; ཟུམ་ཁབ a pin, brooch.

ཟུར *zur* 1. side, margin, corner, edge: གད་ཟུར edge of a steep river-bank or precipice; ཆུ་ཟུར་ margin of a river; ཆུ་ཟུར་པ one that lives on the bank of a river; རི་ཟུར ledge of a hill; ཀ་བ་ཟུར་བརྒྱད་པ octangular pillar; ཟུར་བཞི four corners; ཟུར་དུ་བསྐྱིལ་བ to stow in a corner, fig. to save, hoard; འདེབ་ཐོ་ཟུར་ལ་བྲིས་སོ written on the margin of the register; ཟུར་ཕྱིན་པ gone to a corner, retired; ཟུར་བཞུགས་པ one who has retired from public life; ཟུར་བཅག་པ or ཟུར་ཆག खण्डकोण having a broken edge, damaged by being knocked about; ཟུར་ཆག་སྒྲ faulty words and grammatical forms, corrupted word. ཟུར་ཟས (སྒེར་གྱི་ཡོ་བྱད) private property or things. ཟུར་དུ, ཟུར་གྱིས indirectly, incidentally: ཟུར་དུ་ལབ་པ to speak indirectly or by hints; ཟུར་གྱིས་མཚོན་པ to note, point out by hints or insinuations (*Schf.*). 2. outline: འདི་དག་ཟུར་ཙམ་བསྡུ་བ་ཡིན་གྱིས this is merely a brief outline, extract, sketch (*Jä.*). 3.=བུད་མེད a woman (*S. Lex.*): ཟུར་གྱིས་སྟོན་པ *zur-gyis ston-pa* བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་ཉམས་འགྱུར (*Mñon.*) a gesticulation of a woman dancing, etc.; ཟུར་ལྟ་མ *zur-lta-ma* term signifying women in general (*Mñon.*). ཟུར་སྒྱོག་གེ to sit in a bent posture: ཅོག་གེ་སྒུག་ཆུང་ཡང་ཟུར་སྒྱོག་གེ་བསྡད་འདུག (*Rdsa.* 14). ཟུར་གྱི་མཚོན आकार shape.

ཟུར་རྡོ corner-stone of a building: བཟོ་པ་རྒན་གྱིས་ཟུར་རྡོ་བཞག the old or elder mason laid the cornerstone (*Jig.* 7).

ཟུར་པ *zur-pa*=ཟུར་བཞུགས་པ *zur-bshugs-pa* one out of office, a non-official; a private individual.

ཟུར་སྤོ་བ *zur-spo-wa* to remove to a corner; any thing not brought to prominence, shelved; thrown into a corner. ཟུར་བ bent angular.

ཟུར་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ पञ्चशीर 1. n. of a *Gandharva* Râjâ: དྲི་ཟའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཟུར་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ་ལ་བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གྱིས་ཞུས་པས་སྨྲས་པ (*Pag. 297.*); and also that of a *Kinnara* Râjâ (*K. g.* མ, *523*). 2. an epithet of the *Bodhisattwa* Jam-yang or Jam-pal, the hair of his head being arranged in five knotted locks (*Mñon.*). 3. one of the *Nâga* guardians of the church-treasury at *Sam-ye* is also called: དཀོར་བདག་ཀླུ་ཟུར་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ *dkor-bdag klu-zur phud lña-pa* (*S. kar.*).

ཟུར་བ *Zur-wa* to push.

ཟུར་འབུལ *zur hbul* (ཡི་གེ་ལྐོག་ཏུ་ཟུར་དུ་འབུལ་བ) a private note.

ཟུར་མ *zur-ma*=ཟུར *zur*.

ཟུར་མིག *zur-mig*=མིག་ཟེར रञ्जित, कटाक्ष a side-look; slight attention: ཟུར་མིག་བཅས सकटाक्ष with side long look, looking sideways; ཟུར་མིག་ལྟ་བ to look askance, ogle. ཟུར་མིག་མ *zur-mig-ma* अपांगनेत्रा a sly woman, she with looks cast side-ways, a handsome woman (*Mñon.*).

ཟུར་མོ *zur-mo* pain, for ཟུག *zug* vulg. (*Jä.*).

ཟུར་ཙམ *zur-tsam* रञ्जित slight mention, a hint: ཟུར་ཙམ་གྱི་གོ་བ रञ्जितज्ञ one who perceives from a slight hint or sign; ཟུར་ཙམ་བསྡུ་བ to abridge, to shorten; ཟུར་ཙམ་བསྡུས་པ compendium, abridgment (*S. Lex.*).

ཟུར་གསོས *zur-gsos* privately nursed or brought up, educated by strangers.

ཟུལ་མ *zul-ma* in *W.* cornered, angular.

ཟུས *zus*=ཟུག *zug*.

ཟེ *ze* 1. num. fig.: 12.

ཟེ་ཀ *ze-ka* ཟེའུ *zehu* 1. hump. 2. decorated pad or cushion (*Jä.*)

ཟེ་བ *ze-wa* अश्मगर्भ a precious stone.

ཟེ་འབུག *ze-hbug* the maw or fourth stomach of ruminating animals (*Jä.*).

ཟེ་འབྲུ *ze-ḥbru* or ཟེའུ་འབྲུ *zeḥu-ḥbru* केसर, किञ्जल्क the anthers of a flower; ཟེའུ་འབྲུ་ཅན *zeḥu-ḥbru-can* a flower having anthers; used also in letters as a term of endearment to women, especially to one's wife.

ཟེ་མ *ze-ma* the eye-lashes.

ཟེ་མོ incorrectly for སྲེ་མོང་ *sre-moṅ* the weasel (*Rdsa. 29*).

ཟེ་ཚྭ *ze-tshwa* saltpetre *S.g.*; ཟེ་ཚྭ་ཅན *ze-tshwa-can* containing saltpetre, nitrous: ཟེ་ཚྭ་སྟེའུ་རྡོ་རྣག་བཞིག་པར་བྱེད nitre absorbs stone and fetid matter in the bladder. ཟེ་ཚྭའི་སྐྱུར་རྩི *ze-tshwahi skyur-rtsi* nitric acid.

ཟེག་མའི་ལྟེ་བ *zeg-mahi lte-wa* = ཆུ་འཁོར a whirlpool, eddy (*Mṅon.*).

ཟེགས་མ *zegs-ma* जलकण, पिप्लवी particles of water, spray; the term is also applied to ཟིལ་པ on grass blades. བདུད་རྩིའི་ཟེགས drops of nectar.

ཟེང་ *zeṅ* in ཟུ་བ་གཡས་ཟེང་གཡོན་ཟེང་བྱས་པ the skirts of the coat on the right and left side folded back or tucked up (*Mil.*).

ཟེད *zed* 1. sbst. a brush; ཕྱབ་ཟེད dust-brush (*Cs.*). 2. edge in *C*. 3. adj. broken-off, damaged, injured; ཟེད་ཐངས chink, crack, rent.

ཟེམ *zem* 1. awe, fear; ཟེམ་འཛོག་པ awe with respect, to regard one with cheerfulness and respect: ངོ་སྐྱ་གཞན་དང་དུ་ཕྱར་བའི་ཟེམ་འཛོག་ཤར་ཟོ *D. çel. 8*). 2. a cask, a piece of a willow tree hollowed to hold liquids; ཟེམ་མཐིལ *zem-mthil* the bottom of such vessel.

ཟེར *zer* 1. अंशु a shaft of light, beam, ray; ཟེར་ཟེན or འོད་ཟེར་ཆེན་པོ = glare (*Yig. 72*) v. གཟེར. 2. talk. 3. for ཟེར་མོ n. of a small animal.

ཟེར་བ *zer-wa* to be named, called; to say; common in later literature, and colloq.; ཁྱོད་ལ་མིང་གང་ཟེར what is your name; དེ་ག་རེ་ཟེར་ཡིན what is it called; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་གཏམ་དེ་རྣམས་གཞི་ཆེ་བ་འདུག་ཟེར་བས། ཡང་དྲོན་པོས་ཞུས་པ because he said those remarks of yours are of great import, the officer furthermore said. ཟེར་རོ he said; ཟེར་བར་འདུག་པས so having said or spoken; ཡིན་ཟེར་བརྫུན་ཞུས་སོ saying 'it is' she told a lie (*Glr.*); and so frq. ཟེར where in earlier literature ཞེས would be used; ཟེར་ན if I may say so, so to speak, as it were (*Jä.*). ཟེར་མཁན *zer-mkhan* he that is saying; ཟེར་དགུ་ཚོག་ཀྱང་མི་བདེན་ཏེ although there were many speaking, there was no truth (spoken) (*A. 55*).

ཟེར་མ *zer-ma* = ཟེགས་མ a drop (*A. K. IV-11*).

ཟེར་ཟེར་སྐད *zer-zer-skad* = གཟེང་སྐད (*Mṅon.*).

ཟེལ་མ *zel-ma* small chip; ཤིང་ཟེལ wood-shaving (*Jä.*).

ཟེར་མོར་མགོ याप, यवास [quick, swiftly going or passing]*S*.

ཟོ *zo*, 1. imp. of ཟ་བ *za-wa* 2. sbst. resp. སྐུ་ཟོ = ལུས་ཀྱི་ཁམས physical constitution, སྐུ་ཟོ་མདོག་ལེགས་པ good appearance, fair complexion; ཟོ་བཟང་བ one of good complexion. Also figure, delineation, representation. 3. mould: ཟོ་ཙགས showing mouldy spots; ཟོ་མར old, mouldy butter; ཟོ་ཤ mouldy meat (*Jä.*).

ཟོ་ཆུན *zo-chun*, also ཟོ་འཆུན, water-mill to pump out water for irrigating fields: འཁོར་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་དེ་རྫ་མཁན་གྱི་འཕང་ལོ། ཟོ་ཆུན་གྱི་ཕྲུད་ཁོག་ལས (*Khrid. 33*).

ཟོ་བ *zo-wa* pitcher for milk, a pail, bucket. ཟོ་ལག pitcher or vessel holding milk at milking; also a vessel for porridge (*Rstii.*).

ཟོག *zog* 1. = ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* or ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* (*Mṅon.*) deceit, fraud, falsehood; སྒྱུ་ཟོག *sgyu-zog* religious deceit; ཆོས་ཟོག *chos-zog*

priestcraft (*Jä.*). 2. goods, articles of merchandize, *i.e.*, ཚོང་ཟོག *tshoṅ-zog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཟོག་པོ *zog-po* or ཟོག་མ *zog-ma* adj. deceitful, false, dissimulating: བཙུན་མོ་ཟོག་མ་འདི this deceitful lady; ཡབ་རྗེ་ཟོག་མ་མ་བགྱིད་མཛོད my lord do not play the hypocrite (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *19*, *43*, *112*).

ཟོང་ *zoṅ*=ཟོག *zog* पण्यकपण described as ཚོང་རྒྱུའི་དངོས་པོ (*Mṅon.*) articles of merchandize, goods; ཟོང་མིན་སྐར not goods but ready money; རྒྱགས་ཟོང་ goods taken by travellers to be bartered for provisions; སྨན་ཟོང་ drugs; ཚོང་ཟོང་ merchandise (*Cs.*); ཟོང་རྣམས་རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས goods of all kinds; ཟོང་གིས་འཚོ་བ *zoṅ-gis htsho-wa*=ཚོང་པ *tshoṅ-pa* merchant, trader, lit. one who exists by trade (*Mṅon.*); ཟོང་འགྲེམ་གནས *zoṅ-hgrem-gnas* warehouse or shop (*Mṅon.*). ཟོང་མཆོག *zoṅ-mchog* lit. the chief of all merchandise, as met. gold (*Mṅon.*). ཟོང་གདན goods as compensation paid for one's life: ཟོང་ཕུད་གཙང་ལུགས་ལ་ཟོང་གདན་ཟོང་ཕུད་པར་རྩུན་སྨོས (*Rtsii*); ཟོང་པ *zoṅ-pa* trader; ཟོང་དཔོན *zoṅ-dpon*=ཚོང་དཔོན a chief merchant, a leader of a caravan (*Mṅon.*); ཟོང་ཟོག *zoṅ-zog* merchandise: ཟོང་ནི་ཕུད་ལག་གི་ཕོང་ཤ་ཟོང་ནི་ལ་ཁལ་བཞི་བྱེད་རེང་ (*Rtsii.*); ཡུལ་ལ་ར་ཎ་སི་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་འདི་མི་སྣ་དང་། ཟོང་ཟོག་དང་བཟོ་སྣ་མང་། in this place called Varānasi abound a variety of people and of articles of merchandise (*Ḥbrom* ཁ, *37*).

ཟོན *zon*, also ངགས་ཟོན caution; heed, care; ཟོན་བྱེད་པ to be cautious, to take heed, to mind: ཟོན་སྡིག་པ་སྤོང་མི་ཤེས not knowing how to leave off sin take heed of it; ཟོན་མེད heedless; ཟོན་ཐབས precaution, preventive measure (*Sch.*). A Tibetan proverb says བབ་ལུགས་མཁས་ན་ཁ་ཡི་ཟོན། རྒྱུ་ལུགས་མཁས་ན་རྐང་པའི་ཟོན if skilful in conversation one takes care of his tongue; if one knows how to walk, one guards the feet. ཟོན་པ that which guards the foot, *i.e.*, shoes.

ཟོམ *zom* I. worn out, decrepit, worm-eaten, damaged by use; ཟོམ་རྨུར་ཕྱུས rotten and cast out (*Rtsii.*); ཟོམ་ལུས་མེད་པ without anything left out as damaged (*Rtsii.*); ཟོམ་ཁོག dull-witted; ཟོམ་སྐྱོན *zom-skyon* of books, records, etc., spoiled, old and worm-eaten: རྟེན་སུ་འགྲོ་ཕྱུགས་མ་ལོག་དེབ་ཟོམ་སྐྱོན་མེད་པར་ཚད་མར་བཅད་བཏང་རྒྱུད་གོས (*D. çel. 8*).

ཟོམ II: 1. शिखर point, top, peak: རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཟོམ point of the *dorje*; རི་རབ་ཀྱི་ཟོམ the summit of the Rirab; རི་བོ་ནག་པོ་ཟོམ་གྱི་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་ན to the south of the peak of the black mountain; རི་བོའི་ཟོམ་དུ་འགྲོ going to the top of the hill (*A. 11.*); སྤུར་དེ་འཕྱོང་རྒྱས་ཐང་མོ་ཐང་ཆུང་གི་ཟོམ་ལ་སྦས they buried the corpse on the summit of Tang-mo Tang-chung of *Ḥphyoṅ rgyas* (*Yig. 65.*). 2. a cave; བྲག་ཟོམ rock-cavern.

ཟོམ III: a wooden cask or cylindrical vessel in which milk is kept; ཟོམ་ཆེན a large barrel (*Jig. 28.*)

ཟོར *zor*, also ཟོར་བ *zor-wa* 1. supine of ཟོ་བ or བཟོ་བ. 2. sbst. reaping-hook, a sickle, a knife, esp. the weapons employed in combating the evil spirits in the གཏོར་མ (offerings), such as knife, sword, sling, bow and arrows; ཟོར་བས་བཞར་བ to shear with a knife or sickle; ཟོར་ལྕེ sickle-blade; ཟོར་བུ=ཟོར་ཆུང a chopper.

ཟོར་མ *zor-ma* 1. wide, spacious, roomy. 2. संगीत; (ཟོར་མའི་གླུ་དབྱངས) hymns, religious songs: བློན་པོ་རིག་པ་ཅན་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ཟོར་མའི་གླུ་བླངས་པ the wiser ministers sung songs of a religious character (*A. 146*).

ཟོལ *zol*=བསླུ་བ་བྲམས་པ, धूर्त, कपटेश, व्याज, मिष cunning, false. གཡུལ་གྱི་ཟོལ་གྱིས་ག་ཤགས་ཕྱས་ཏེ having decided the battle cunningly. ཟོལ་པོ मौष्टिक [an impostor; a rogue]*S.* ཟོལ་བུ

उच्छिंचितव्य; ཟོལ་བྱེད་ व्याजं [pretext]*S.*; ཟོལ་བྱེད་པ उच्छिंचिता, व्याजक [a pretender]*S.*; ཟོལ་མེད=བསླུ་མེད་ निर्व्याज without pretext; ཟོལ་ཟོག *zol-zog*=གཡོ་སྒྱུ deceit, fraud, imposture, falsehood.

ཟོལ་ཚོ *zol-tsho*, v. འཛོལ་བ *ẖdsol-wa*.

ཟོས *zos̱*, v. ཟ་བ *za-wa*.

ཟོས་རྔ *zos̱-ṟña* (ཞིང་ལ་བཟོས་པའི་རྔ) (*H̱brom* ཁ, *107*).

ཟླ་སྐྱེས *zla-s̱kyes̱* 1.=སྐར་མ་མགོ मृगशिरस् the constellation called *Mṛgaçira* (*M̱ñon.*). 2. बुध=ལྷག་པ the planet Budha; lit. the moon-born. 3. an epithet of the river Sindhu (*M̱ñon.*).

ཟླ་གམ *zla-gam* 1. अर्द्धचन्द्र semi-circular; semi-circular disk, the appearance of the eighth phase of the moon. 2. the cloak which the monk of the Gelug-pa sect wears at a religious service only (*Ṟtsii.*)

ཟླ་དུམ *zla-dum*=ཟླ་གམ अर्द्धचन्द्र (*S. Lex.*).

ཟླ་འདྲེས *zla-ẖdṟes̱* composite or mixed friends, a company of different countries: ཁ་ཆེ་བལ་པོའི་རིགས་བོད་པའི་ཟླ་འདྲེས་མེད་ཟེར་བ་དགོས (*D. çel. 8*).

ཟླ་སྡུད *zla-s̱duḏ* or རྫོགས་ཚིག reduplication of a verbal termination, same as སླར་བསྡུ *s̱lar-ḇs̱du* (*Situ.*).

ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* I: 1. sym. num. 1. 2.=ཁུ་བ juice; semen. 3.=མཛེས་པ handsome, beautiful (*Yig. k. 1*).

ཟླ་བ II: a lunar or calendar month; དུས་ཀྱི་ཟླ་བ temporal month, ཟླ་བ་གཅིག one month; ཟླ་བ་ཙམ about a month; ཟླ་བ་ཕྱེད་ཙམ अर्द्धमास about one-half of a month; ཟླ་བ་ལ་སྐྱེས་པ मासिक one month old. ཟླ་ཕྱེད *zla-phyed* पक्ष, एकपक्ष half of a month, *i.e.*, a fortnight; ཟླ་ཕོགས *zla-phogs̱* monthly salary or wages. ཟླ་བ་ཚང་དུ་ཉེ་བས towards the expiration of the months (of pregnancy). ཟླ་དུས་ཞེམ་པ་དང་ at the expiration of those months (*Jä.*). Is often in letter-dates shortened to ཟླ *zla*.

ཟླ་བ III: चन्द्र the moon; གནམ་གྱི་ཟླ་བ the heavenly moon; ཟླ་གང་ the full moon; ཟླ་ནག *zla-nag* the new moon, thus defined: གནམ་སོ་གང་ཤར་གྱི་ཡང་བཞི་མར་བཞི་ཟླ་ནག་ཡིན. *Note*: at this time no works for the dead or for the living should be undertaken. ཟླ་བའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *zla-waẖi ḏkyil-ẖkor* the orb of the moon. ཟླ་བ་ཁམ་པ *zla-wa kham-pa*=ཟླ་གམ half moon, *i.e.*, the first or the last quarter; semi-circle. ཟླ་བ་ཁམ་པ་ལྟ་བུར་བཞག་གོ they are placed round in a circle; དབྱིབས་ཟླ་གམ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡོད it is semi-circular in shape. ཟླ་བ་ཉ *zla-wa-ña* पौर्णमासी the full moon; ཟླ་བ་ཉ་པ *zla-wa ña-pa* or ཉ་གང་ཟླ་བ the full moon (*Yig. k. 26.*); ཟླ་བ་འཛིན *zla-wa ẖdsin* the eclipse of the moon.

Syn. རི་བོང་ཅན *ri-ḇoñ-can*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་དགའ *ṟgya-m̱tsho-ḏgaẖ*; ཚེ་བདག *tshe-ḇdag*; བསིལ་བྱེད *ḇsil-byeḏ*; བསིལ་ཟེར་ཅན *ḇsil-zer-can*; ཆགས་བྱེད་འོད་དཀར *chags̱-byeḏ ẖoḏ-ḏkar*; བདུད་རྩི་འོད *ḇduḏ-ṟtsi-ẖoḏ*; དྲག་པོའི་གཙུག་རྒྱན *dṟag-poẖi g̱tsug-ṟgyan*; ག་བུར་འཛིན *ga-bur ẖdsin*; བསིལ་ལྡན་འཚོ་བྱེད *ḇsil-ḻdan ẖtsho-byeḏ*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྐྱེས *ṟgya-ẖtsho-s̱kyes̱*; མཚན་མོའི་བདག་པོ *m̱tshan-moẖi ḇdag-po*; མིག་གསུམ་འཛིན *mig-g̱sum ẖdsin*; མིག་གསུམ་པའི་གཙུག་གི་ནོར *mig-g̱sum-paẖi g̱tsug-gi nor*; སྣར་མའི་བདག་པོ *s̱nar-maẖi ḇdag-po*; རི་དྭགས་མཚན *ri-dwags̱ m̱tshan*; རི་བོང་མཚན་མ *ri-boñ m̱tshan-ma*; སྒྲིབ་བྱེད *s̱grib-byeḏ*; རྡུལ་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ་དཀར་པོ *ṟdul-gyi thig-le ḏkar-po*; ཤར་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ *çar-gyi thig-le*; གཉིས་སྐྱེས་རྒྱལ *g̱ñis̱-s̱kyes̱ ṟgyal*; གཟའ་ཡི་མ་ཁྱུད *g̱zaẖ-yi ma-khyuḏ*; རི་བོང་འཛིན *ri-woñ ẖdsin*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་མུ་ཁྱུད *ṟgyu-ḏkar mu-khyuḏ*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་གཙོ *ṟgyu-ḏkar-g̱tso*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་མར་གསར *ṟgya-m̱tso mar-g̱sar*; ཁ་བའི་འོད *kha-ḇaẖi ẖoḏ*; སྲིད་བྱེད *sṟiḏ-byeḏ*; རི་དྭགས་སྣ་འཛིན *ri-dwags̱ s̱na-ẖdsin*; བདུད་རྩི་སྤྲོ *ḇduḏ-ṟtsi-s̱pro*; གྲིབ་མའི་ལུས *grib-maẖi lus̱*; རྟ་དཀར་ཆུ་སྐྱེས་ནང་ཅན *ṟta-ḏkar chu-s̱kyes̱ nañ-can*; སྙིང་ཕྱུར་གཉེར

སྟེན་ཕུར་ཀུ་ཤ *sten-phur gçer-ldan pi-ku-çra*; པད་མའི་དགྲ *pad-mahi dgra* (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བ་གཅིག་པ *zla-wa gcig-pa* = རྐང་རྟེགས met. a foot-stool.

ཟླ་བ་འཛུམ་བྱེད *zla-wa hdsum-byed* as met. a sword (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བ་གཞོན་ནུ *zla-wa gshon-nu*, v. ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-kola* (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བ་འཇོམས *zla-wa hjoms* राहु the planet Rāhu, སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བ་ཡར་གྱི་ངོ *zla-wa yar-gyi ño* or ཟླ་བ་ཡར་ངོ शुक्लपक्ष [enlightened half of the month]*S.*

ཟླ་བ་ཆུ་ཤེལ *zla-wa chu-çel* चन्द्रकान्तमणि the finest crystal gem.

Syn. ཟླ་འོད *zla-hod*; ཟླ་བ་ནོར་བུ *zla-wa nor-bu*; མིག་ལ་ཕན *mig-la-phan*; བསིལ་བའི་ཆར་ལྡན *bsil-wahi char-ldan*; དབུས་ནས་འཛག *dwus-nas-hdsag*; མན་ཤེལ *man-çel*; ནོར་བུ་དཀར་པོ *nor-bu dkar-po* (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བ་སོལ *zla-wa-çol* intercalary mouth.

Syn. ཟླ་ཐེབ *zla-theb*; ཟླ་ལྷག *zla-lhag.*

ཟླ་བའི་གྲོགས *zla-wahi-grogs* as met. the great ocean (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བའི་གླིང *zla-wahi-gliñ* चन्द्रद्वीप a small island in the delta of the Ganges where Chandra Gomi the Buddhist sage and grammarian was exiled by order of a king of Varendra; it now forms a part of the district of Bakerganj in Bengal.

ཟླ་བའི་དགྲ *zla-wahi-dgra* राहु the enemy of the moon = སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བའི་ཅོད་པན *Zla-wahi cod-pan* an epithet of Sambhara the chief *Tantrik* god of the northern Buddhists (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བའི་ཐལ *zla-wahi thal* चन्द्ररेणु [one who has only the dust of the moon; a plagiarist]*S.*

ཟླ་བའི་ཐོག་མ *zla-wahi thog-ma* चित्रा = སྐར་མ་ནག་པ the constellation *Chitrā* (*Rtsii.*).

ཟླ་བའི་དྲི *zla-wahi-dri* = ཀུ་མུ་ད *ku-mu-da* (*Mnon.*) सोमगन्ध [water-lily]*S.*

ཟླ་བའི་བྱེ་མ *zla-wahi bye-ma*, v. ཀ་ཀོ་ལ (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བའི་བླ་མཁན *zla-wahi bla-mkhan* lama astrologer who calculates the evils, &c., that the *Sa-bdag* are capable of doing to men.

ཟླ་བའི་དབང་པོ *zla-wahi dwañ-po* Somendra the son of the great Kashmirian poet Kṣemendra who added the 108th *Pallava* to the Avadāna kalpalatā.

ཟླ་བའི་མ་མ *zla-wahi ma-ma* (lit. the mother of the moon), = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the ocean (*Yig. k.* 63).

ཟླ་བའི་ཚང་ཀུན *zla-wahi tsañ-kun* n. of a *Sa-bdag* monster or evil spirit.

ཟླ་བའི་གཙུག་ཕུད *zla-wahi gtsug-phud* lit. the moon-crest = ཆུ་བུ་གན.

ཟླ་བའི་རི་བོ *Zla-wahi ri-bo* n. of a fabulous mountain equal in glory and height to Sumeru situated beyond the mountains called མིག་བརྩམས་པ *Mig-btsums-pa* (*K. d.* ར, 291).

ཟླ་བའི་ལག *zla-wahi-lag* = འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* (*Mnon.*) river, stream.

ཟླ་བའི་ས་རྒྱལ *zla-wahi sa-rgyal* are a class of (*Sa-bdag*) spirits.

ཟླ་བའི་སྲིང་མོ *zla-wahi sriñ-mo* lit. the sister of the moon, an epithet of Sarasvatī (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བས་དགའ *zla-was-dgah* = ཀུ་མུ་ད शशिप्रिय, कुमुद (*Mnon.*) [water-lily]*S.*

ཟླ་བས་འཕེལ *zla-was-hphel*, v. རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-mtsho-chen-po* (lit. that is increased or heaved by the moon), met. the ocean (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བས་བཤད་ཚལ *zla-was bshad-tshal* = ཀུ་མུ་དའི་ཚལ कुमुदवन parterre of lily plants (*Mnon.*).

ཟླ་བུ *zla-bu* बुध the son of the moon = ལྷག་པ.

ཟླ་བོ *zla-bo* 1. = གྲོགས་པོ प्रतियोगी helper, assistant, co-operator, friend; husband,

wife, concubine, mistress; also, help, assistance: ཟླ་བོ་བྱེད་པ to accompany, assist; རྐུན་ཟླ *rkun-zla* a thief's accomplice; ཀུན་ཟླ "*kunda*" resp. husband and wife; འགྲན་ཟླ rival, competitor; ཟླ་གཟན a woman whose husband is dead (lit. who has eaten him). ཟླ་བོ་རྐྱང་པ single, single-handed; ཟླ་མོ *zla-mo* आलि: a female friend, concubine (*Mñon.*); ཟླས་དབྱེ *zlas-dbye* or ཟླས་ཕྱེ་བ द्वन्द्व pair, couple, combination, viz., of a thing and its reverse, hence ཟླས་ཕྱེ་བ *zlas phye-wa* reverse, contrary.

ཟླ་མེད *zla-med* 1. अद्वैत, अद्वितीय matchless. 2. friendless, without help, single, celibate; alone: ཆ་རེད་ཡུལ་དུ་ཟླ་མེད་གཅིག་པུར་ལུས in a strange country (I) was left alone, friendless (*Rdsa. 23*).

Syn. གཅིག་བུ *gcig-bu*; རྐྱང་རྐྱང་ *rkyañ-rkyañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཟླ་མཚན *zla-mtshan* रजः, ऋतु menstruation, monthly course of women; ཟླ་མཚན་མེད་པ *zla-mtshan med-pa* अलोहिणी one without menses.

Syn. རྡུལ *rdul*; མེ་ཏོག *me-tog* (*Mñon.*).

ཟླ་མཛེས *zla-mdses* an epithet of Sarasvatī; the *Kunda* flower.

Syn. དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *dbyañs-can-ma*; མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ད *me-tog kun-da* (*Mñon.*)

ཟླ་ཞལ་མཛེས་མ *zla-shal mdsas-ma* term for a beautiful woman (*Mñon.*).

ཟླ་ཧུ་ *zla hu* सखा = གྲོགས་པོ colloq. རོགས་པོ.

ཟླ་རལ་གྱི་དཔེ *zla-ral gyi-dpe* प्रत्युदाहरण [counter example] *S.*

ཟླ་ཤུན *zla-çun* काम्बोज.

ཟླུག་པ *zlug-pa* or ཟླུགས་པ *zlugs-pa* 1. = བླུགས་པ to pour into, to cast, put in: སྣོད་དུ་ཟླུགས་པ *snod-du zlugs-pa* to pour into a pot or vessel. 2. pf. བཟླུགས *bzlugs* to send word, report, inform.

ཟླུམ་པ *zlum-pa* or ཟླུམ་པོ *zlum-po* पिण्ड, वृत्त adj. round, circular, དབྱིབས་ཟླུམ་པ roundish in shape (*Glr.*); bulbous; ཟླུམ་པོར་རྩིག་པ *zlum-por rtsig-pa* to erect a round, cylindrical wall, *e.g.*, for a monument. དགེ་འདུན་དབྱུ་ཟླུམ་ཞབས་རྗེན clerics bare-foot, and with their heads shaven and thereby looking globular; ཟླུམ་སྐོར *zlum-skor* मण्डल रेखा circular: མཐིལ་རི་ཁ་ཟླུམ་སྐོར་གཉིས་རིམ་དུ་བྱས made two concentric circles. ཟླུམ་པོ་ལ = ཟླུམ་ཟླུམ་དང་རིལ་ཟླུམ་ནར་ཟླུམ།

Syn. རིལ་པོ *ril-po*; ཟུར་མེད *zur-med.*

ཟླུམ་པོ་འཛིན *zlum-po hdsin* = ཉི་མ the sun.

ཟླུམ་ཕུ་སེ *zlum-phu-se* a mole-like animal (*Jä.*).

ཟློ་བ *zlo-wa* to summon, call; v. ཟླ་བ.

ཟློག་པ *zlog-pa* pf. ཟློགས *zlogs*, fut. བཟློག *bzlog* (is trs. vb. to ལྡོག་པ *ldog-pa*) 1. निवारण; निरमण, वामि, to cause to return, to drive back, repulse, expel, to send back; esp. to send to fetch something. 2. to cause to turn, divert, to turn སེམས the mind or intention; བློ་ཟློག་པ to alter the mind; གཉེན་གྱི་གདུང་སེམས་ཟློག་དཀའ it is hard to give up the love of kindred (*Mil.*); དེའི་ཐུགས་སྤྲར་ཟློག་ཏུ་གསོལ we beg you to dismiss the thought of it (*Dzl.*); ཟློག་ཐབས་ཅན་བཅུ *zlog-thabs-can bcu* the ten means of turning aside or diverting others such as:—(1) ཉི་མ་ཟློག་ཐབས་ཅན; (2) ཟླ་བ་ཟློག་ཐབས་ཅན *zla-wa zlog-thabs-can*; (3) མེ་ཟློག་ཐབས་ཅན *me-zlog thabs-can*; (4) ཆུ་ཟློག་ཐབས་ཅན *chu zlog thabs-can*, etc.

ཟློས *zlos* = སྔགས་ཚིག धारणी a charm, spell (*S. Lex.*); ཟློས་པ to repeat such; ཟློས་གདམ recitation.

ཟློས་གར་ *zlos-gar* or ཟློད་གར་ *zlod-gar* नटन, नाटक drama, dramatic performance, dance, one of the four branches of Sabda Vidya, the science of external expression. ཟློས་གར་མཁན་ *zlos-gar-mkhan* मर्त्तकी an actor, dancer [also a mistress] *S. Zlos-gar* is divided into five parts:—(1) མདོ་འཛིན་པ sūtradhara; (2) རོལ་མོ *rol-mo* music; (3) ཆས་ཤུགས *chas-shugs* dressing in different and fantastic ways; (4) བཤད་གད *bshad-gad* comic representations, laughing, etc.; (5) ཟློས་གར *zlos-gar* the dance itself. The term ཟློས་གར *zlos-gar* properly, however, signifies the interlude when songs, etc., are repeated, after each kind of dance has been performed: ངག་གི་གླུ་བཟོད་དུ་མ་ཟློས་ཤིང་གར་བྱེད་པས་ན་ཟློས་གར (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *6*). ཟློས་གར་གྱི་ཁང་ *zlos-gar-gyi khaṅ* stage, theatre; ཟློས་གར་གྱི་བསྟན་ཆོས *zlos-gar-gyi bstan-chos* नाटकशास्त्र dramatic works; ཟློས་གར་བྱེད་པ *zlos-gar byed-pa* to dance, ཟློས་གར་སློབ་པ to teach or learn dancing.

གཟག་པ *gzag-pa*, v. འཚག་པ *htshag-pa* and འཛག་པ *hdsag-pa*.

གཟགས་པ *gzags-pa* 1. v. གཟབས་པ *gzabs-pa*. 2. to magnify, multiply (*Sch.*): རིལ་བའི་ཟགས་པ *ril-wahi zags-pa* or ལྷུང་བ *lhuṅ-wa* (*Ṅag. 62*).

གཟངས་རིང་ *gzaṅs-riṅ*= ཚེར་མ་ར་མགོ *tsher-ma ra-mgo*.

གཟད *gzad* n. of a district in Lhokha (*Deb.* ག, *14*).

གཟའ *gzaḥ* 1. ग्रह a planet, the name being usually restricted to the following viz., ཉི་མ आदित्य the Sun, ཟླ་བ सोम the Moon, མིག་དམར अङ्गारक Mars, ལྷག་པ बुध Mercury, པ་སངས शुक्र Venus, ཕུར་བུ बृहस्पति Jupiter and སྤེན་པ शनैश्चर Saturn; the ascending node སྒྲ་གཅན (राहु) and the descending node མཇུག་རིང་ (केतु) are added to make nine planets གཟའ་དགུ. 2. the respective days of the week thus enumerated:—གཟའ་ཉི་མ *gzaḥ ñi-ma* रवि Sunday; གཟའ་ཟླ་བ *gzaḥ zla-wa* सोम Monday; གཟའ་མིག་དམར *gzaḥ-mig dmar* मङ्गल Tuesday; གཟའ་ལྷག་པ *gzaḥ lhag-pa* बुध Wednesday; གཟའ་ཕུར་བུ *gzaḥ phur-bu* बृहस्पति Thursday; གཟའ་པ་སངས *gzaḥ-pa-saṅs* शुक्र Friday; གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzaḥ spen-pa* शनि Saturday. 3. उत्पात dangers, troubles, gen. attributed to the influence of malignant stars or planets. These planetary disturbances are of different kinds:—བླ་གཟའ *bla-gzaḥ*, སྲོག་གཟའ *srog-gzaḥ*, གཤེད་གཟའ *gçed-gzaḥ*, མ་གཟའ་གྲོངས་གཟའ *ma-gzaḥ groṅ-gzaḥ*, བུ་གཟའ *bu-gzaḥ*, དགྲ་གཟའ *dgra-gzaḥ*, གླུང་སི་དར་གཟའ *gluṅ-si dar-gzaḥ* (*Vai. kar.*). གཟའ་གདོན *gzaḥ-gdon* ग्रह, दण्ड unforeseen danger, evil, trouble. གཟའ་ནད epilepsy: གཟའ་ཐེག id.

གཟའ་སྐར་མཁན *gzaḥ-skar-mkhan* astronomers and astrologers.

Syn. རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa*; སྐར་དཔྱད་པ *skar-dpyad-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟའ་ཁྱིམ *gzaḥ-khyim* 'the place,' or more correctly the house, of a planet, the constellation in which a planet stands (*Cs.*).

གཟའ་དུག་ནག་པོ *gzaḥ-dug nag-po* an officinal plant used in apoplexy.

གཟའ་བདག *gzaḥ-bdag*=ཉི་མ ग्रहपति, सूर्य the chief of the planets, the sun.

གཟའ་རོང་ *gzaḥ-roṅ*=རྫ་རོང་ *rdsa-roṅ* a gorge or valley or plain filled with boulders.

གཟའི་རྣ་བ *gzaḥi-rna-wa* an epithet of Rāhu or སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟའི་ཡུམ *gzaḥi yum* ग्रहमात्री a religious work treating of planets (*Rtsii.*).

གཟའ་ཡི་རྟེན *gzaḥ-yi-rten* ध्रुवतारा the fixed star, the polar star: གཟའ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྟེང་ན་གཡོ་བ་མེད་པར་གནས་པས་དྷྲུ་བ་སྟེ་བརྟན་པ it is called Dhruva or the fixed, because it remains steady above all the planets (*Mṅon.*).

གཟའ་ཡི་མུ་ཁྱུད *gzaḥ-yi mu-khyud* as met.= the moon (*Mṅon.*).

གཟན *gzan* described as གྲྭ་པའི་བསྣམས་རྒྱུའི་གཟན a plain shawl gen. of liver or orange colour which a Buddhist monk wraps round his body.

གཟན་པ *gzan-pa* 1. food in general, but most frq. hay etc., food of cattle. གཟན་དུ་སྐྱུར་བ *gzan-du skyur-wa* (lit. to deliver over for food, *i.e.*, a body to demons), to scorn, slight, despise; གཟན་རྒྱུག provender for animals and provisions for men. གཟན་ཤིང་ *gzan-çiñ* grass for horse and donkeys and fuel for men: གཟན་ཤིང་ས་རིམ་གྱི་ལམ་ཁྲིམས (*D. çel. 40*). 2. to devour, consume, pick out; to worry, mostly in fig. sense: ཚེར་མ་ཞབས་ལ་གཟན *tsher-ma shabs-la-gzan* the thorn worries the foot (*Mil.*); adj. གཟན་པ *gzan-pa* and གཟན་པོ *gan-po* worn-out, thread-bare; སེམས་ལ་གཟན *sems-la-gzan* it gnaws at the heart (*Mil.*); སྲོག་ལ *srog-la* it preys upon life; རྣ་ཟ་ལ་གཟན *rna-za la-gzan* in *C.* it deafens the ears=སུན་འབྱིན་པ *sun-hyin-pa.*

གཟབ *gzab* 1. careful, well-behaved, attentive and polite: བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་ལམ་གཟབ་པ *bya-wa spyod-lam gzab-pa* in behaviour and work careful; མགྲོན་པོ་ལ་གཟབ་གཟབ་བྱེད་པ attentive and polite to guests. གཟབ་ལྷིངས *gzab-lhiñs* (ཆབ་བརྟན་པོ) careful, cautious (*Yig.*). 2. གཟབ་པ, v. གཟབས་པ. 3. elegant, smartly robed. གཟབ་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པ *gzab-sprod byed-pa* to dress neatly and cleanly, to be well dressed; but if over and above good dress one wears jewellery he is said to be—གཟབ་མཚར་བྱེད་པ too gaudily dressed.

གཟབ་མ *gzab-ma* or གཟབ་ཡིག (elegant writing), Tibetan capital or printing letters (*Grub.* ཁ, *3.*)

གཟབས་པ *gzabs-pa* (also གཟབ་པ and གཟགས་པ) imp. གཟོབས *gzobs*, to use care, diligence: ལོ་གཅིག་ཟས་སྤྱོད་གཟབས་པས *lo-gcig-zas spyod-gzabs-pas* by a careful diet continued for a year (*Mñg.*); དེ་ལས་གཟོབས beware of it, be on your guard against it (*Jä.*).

གཟར *gzar* 1. a rug to spread on the floor (*Yig. 23*). གཟར་ཆེན a broad rug. 2. peg, hook, wooden nail, for hanging up things; གཟར་སྨྱང་ id. གཟར་ཐག *gzar-thag*=འཕྱང་ཐག (གོས་བཀལ་བའི་ཐག་པ *Situ. 76*), a string or rope that is stretched on walls, &c., to hang clothes on.

གཟར་པོ *gzar-po* or གཟར་བ *gzar-wa* adj. steep, rugged, precipitous: རི་གཟར་པོ steep and rugged hill; བྲག་གཟར་པོ precipitous rock; རི་གཟར་གྱི་ངོས steep declivity or cliff; རི་གཟར་ཆུ waterfall, cascade on rocks.

གཟར་བུ *gzar-bu* स्रुपक, कडु, colloq. "*saru*" a ladle, gen. of wood: གཟར་བུ་འཕྱར *gzar-bu hphyar* lifting up a ladle for a blow (*Mil.*); དགང་གཟར and བླུགས་གཟར *blugs-gzar* two long spoons or ladles used at burnt-offerings (*Schl. 294*). སྐྱོགས *skyogs* or ལག་སྐྱོགས *lag-skyogs* are used as synonyms of གཟར་བུ but generally a ladle made of metal is called སྐྱོགས *skyogs.*

གཟལ་པ *gzal-pa*=བཀས་པ पाटन a rent or split; anything split.

གཟས་པ *gzas-pa* 1. to set about, to be on the point, to prepare for; generally used with termin. case of infin. mood. རྐོ་བར་གཟས་སོ prepared, began to dig out. 2. to brandish,=བརྡེག་པར་བརྩམས་པ to begin to wave.

གཟི *gzi* 1. ओजस् shine, brightness, clearness, splendour; in *W.* looming in mist, a mirage. 2. मेचक n. of a precious stone—onyx—variously coloured, brown, gray, streaked with three, five or seven lines. 3. v. under གཟིར་བ *gzir-wa-pa.* 4. =བཟི *bzi.* གཟི་ཁྱིམ *gzi-khyim* a corrupt form of the word जैचि; གཟི་ཅན *gzi-can* shining bright, གཟི་མདངས red sunset, afterglow.

གཟི་བརྗིད་ *gzi-brjid* प्रभाव, प्रताप, तेजः 1. brightness, beauty, a fair healthy complexion; =མདངས or joined with it, frq.; majesty, *e.g.*, of deities, etc. (*Dzl.*). 2. honour, esteem, celebrity. གཟི་བརྗིད་སྐྱེས *gzi-brjid skyes* तैजस as met. = gold. གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན *gzi-brjid-can* तेजस्वी bright, beautiful, majestic; གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེན་པོ महातेजः, महौजस्, brightness. གཟི་བྱིན *gzi-byin* = གཟི་བརྗིད: གཟི་བྱིན་ཉམས་པ looking poor, emaciated, worn out; གཟི་བྱིན་ཅན bright, shining; གཟི་འོད *gzi-hod* bright gloss or lustre (*Jä.*)

གཟིག *gzig* चित्रक the yellow leopard. གཟིག་གོས *gzig-gos* he who wears a leopard's skin, an epithet of Mahādeva. གཟིག་མཇུག *gzig-mjug* = གཟིག་སློག n. of a *Sa-bdag* monster. གཟིག་མོ *gzig-mo* 1. female leopard; 2. acc. to *Jä.* porcupine, prob. for གཟིག་མོང་ *gzig-moṅ*. གཟིག་ཤུབས *gzig-çubs* leopard-skin case for a bow (*Rtsii.*) གཟིག་རིས *gzig-ris* spotted leopard's colour; a kind of spotted chintz resembling a leopard's skin. གཟིག་སློག *gzig-slog* = གཟིག་མཇུག *gzig-mjug*.

Syn. ཁྱིའི་གཙེད་ *khyi-gçed*; ཐིག་ལེའི་ལུས *thig-lehi-lus* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟིགས་པ *gzigs-pa* 1. अवलोकन hon. form of མཐོང་བ and ལྟ་བ, to see; also, to see to, regard: འོངས་པར་གཟིགས་པ seeing that he had come; འོང་བར་གཟིགས་ཏེ seeing him coming; གཟིགས་ཤིག་ पश्य behold! རབ་ཏུ་གཟིགས प्रदृश्यताम् behold carefully. རྣམ་གཟིགས विलोकन observing well, observation; གཟིགས་པར་ཞུ please to look (*Glr.*); གཟིགས་པས་མི་འདུག when he looked (for it), there was nothing to be seen; སྐུ་ཚེ་ལ་གཟིགས་དགོས your honour's life must be regarded (*Dzl.*). 2. equivalent to: to give, grant; ས་བོན་ཤིག་ཐུགས་རྗེ་གཟིགས་དགོས have the goodness to give some seed, prob. only breviloquence for ས་བོན་ཤིག་གནང་བར་ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བར་གཟིགས་ཤིག (*Jä.*). 3. = ཐུགས་རྗེས mercy, grace. 4. to accept, to take; to buy.

གཟིགས་རྟེན *gzigs-rten* = འདེགས་མཆོད a token or object for acceptance, as an enclosure in a letter, hence resp. for present, gift: གཟིགས་རྟེན་ལྷ་རེག་བཅས་ཚེས་དགེ་བར་ཕུལ offered as a present together with a silk-scarf on an auspicious date (*Yig. k. 26*).

གཟིགས་སྟངས *gzigs-stańs* lit. manner of seeing; gen. looking with eyes fixed steadily on an object.

གཟིགས་བྱེད *gzigs-byed* as met. the eye (*Mṅon.*).

གཟིགས་མོ *gzigs-mo* resp. for ལྟད་མོ a view, spectacle, sight: མེ་ཏོག་དེ་ལ་གཟིགས་མོར་བྱོན་པ་ལས as he came for a look at the flower (*Pth.*).

གཟིང་ *gziṅ* for འཛིངས་པ *hdsiṅs-pa* (*Glr.*).

གཟིངས *gziṅs* a ship; གཟིངས་ཆེན་པོ large sea-going vessel; གཟིངས་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་གྲུབ་སྟེ having equipped a large vessel; (*Glr.*); གཟིངས་ཆུང་ = གྲུ་གཟིངས a small vessel; a boat; གཟིངས་པ ship-master, captain (*Cs.*).

གཟིམས་རྐྱོང་ *gzims-rkyoṅ*, resp. for རྐྱོང་ཚེ *rkyoṅ-tse* candle, lamp (*Jä.*).

གཟིམ་པ *gzim-pa*, pf. གཟིམས་པ *gzims-pa* to sleep, to fall asleep: ད་སྔ་གཟིམ་རན་འདུག་ཟེར་རོ now it is time to go to sleep, he said; ད་གཟིམ་གཟིམ now sleep! རྒྱལ་པོ་གཟིམ་པ་ལས whilst the king was sleeping (*Glr.*). གཟིམས་ཁང *gzims-khaṅ* or གཟིམས་ཤག *gzims-çag* lit. dormitory, sleeping room or place, but gen. = བཞུགས་ས *bshugs-sa* place of residence, dwelling, habitation: གནས་བརྟན་དང་པ་བླ་མ་རྗེ་བོའི་གཟིམས་ཁང་བྱེད་ཟེར་ནས་ཤིག་བརྟེགས (*A. 100*). གཟིམ་ཁེབས *gzim-khebs* a quilt (*Jä.*); གཟིམ་ཁོམ *gzim-khom* cloak-bag; གཟིམ་ཁྲི *gzim-khri* bedstead; གཟིམ་གུར *gzim-gur* sleeping tent; གཟིམ་འགག *gzim-hgag* door-keeper, porter; གཟིམ་ཆ *gzim-cha* bedding, bed-clothes; གཟིམ་ཆུང་ *gzim-*

chuṅ resp. a dwelling, a house for retirement: སྐུའི་གཟིམ་ཆུང་ལ་བཅའ་ཡོང་ I will attend at your abode; གཟིམ་ཆུང་པ་ *gzim-chuṅ-pa* chamberlain of the Dalai Lama's abode; གཟིམ་ཐུལ *gzim-thul* sheep-skins for night quarters; གཟིམ་གནས *gzim-gnaṣ* lodging, place for spending the night; གཟིམ་ཕྲུག *gzim-phrug* page, boy-servant of a great man; གཟིམ་མལ *gzim-mal* = གཟིམ་ས *gzim-sa*, bedstead with གཟིམ་ཆ or མལ་ཆ bedding on it; ཉལ་སའི or མལ་སའི་ཁང་མིག bed-room.

གཟིར་བ *gzir-wa* = མནར་བ to suffer, to be afflicted; to be harassed, troubled: ནད་ཀྱིས་གཟིར་བ troubled by disease; འདོད་པས་གཟིར་ནས स्मरातुर overpowered by lust, overcome by brutal passion; གདུང་པས་གཟིར *gduṅ-paṣ gzir* tormented by longings (*A. K. 1-14*). གཟིར *gzir* आर्ति, व्यलीक [pain, transgression]*S.*

གཟིལ *gzil* in གཟིལ་ཐུན་པ = སྤུ་ཞིང་བྱེད་པ *spu-ziṅ byed-pa* (*Jä.*).

གཟུ་དཔང་ *gzu-dpaṅ* witness, mediator (*Sch.*); an honest and truthful witness.

གཟུ་བ *gzu-wa* = ཀ་བ a post, but gen. a pole to which an animal for sacrifice is tied; a lever, bar; གཟུ་རྔས *gzu-ṛṅaṣ* a prop (*Cs.*).

གཟུ་བོ *gzu-po* straightforward, upright, honest: ཐུགས་གཟུ་བོ honest mind; གཟུ་བོར་གནས་པ to be impartial and straightforward, to be on the side of honesty (*Cs.*).

གཟུ་ལུམ *gzu-lum* or གཟུ་ལུམས *gzu-lums* 1. obstinate, or བསླབ་པ་ལ་མི་ཉན་པ not listening to any instruction or order (*Situ. 11*); also = བསོ་ཅན་ selfishness. 2. acc. to *Lex.* = བབ་ཅོལ रभस and सहसा hence signifying rashness, impetuosity, and therefore: གཟུ་ལུམ་བྱེད་པ to act rashly. *Sch.* has: disobedience, pride (*Jä.*). 3. གཟུ་ལུམ་ཅན *gzu-lum-can* is said to = རྫུན་ཅན *brdsun-can* lying, liar; གཟུ་ལུམ་དུ་སྨྲ་བ *gzu-lum-du ṣmra-wa* = རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsun-ṣmra-wa* speaking falsehood, telling lies.

གཟུག *gzug* 1. the tenth part of the carcass of a slaughtered sheep. 2. pain, v. ཟུག. 3. peak, point, pinacle: ལའི་ཟུག top of a mountain pass (*Jä.*).

གཟུག་པ *gzug-pa* to be able to bear, to sustain (*Jä.*).

གཟུགས *gzugs* रूप 1. symbol for 1. (*Ṛtsii.*) 2. आकृति, रूप, तनु, बिम्ब, प्रतिमा the body, the outward form of anything: ཕྱི་རོལ་གྱི་གཟུགས་རྣམས external forms, the forms of the sensible world, the impressions that are made on the eye (*Vai-sñ.*) མིག་གིས་གཟུགས་རྣམས་མཐོང་ the forms (of things) are seen with the eyes; ལུས་གཟུགས *lus-gzugs* shape of body, stature, frq.; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་འཚོ་བ *gzugs-kyi ḥtsho-wa* (སྨད་འཚོང་མ) that makes her body the means of livelihood, a prostitute, harlot; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྙེ་མ *gzugs-kyi ṣñe-ma* अप्सरा: n. of celestial courtezan (*Mṅon.*). Other forms of same import, v. below. གཟུགས་དཀའ *gzugs-dkah* दुर्दुर "difficult, tortuous body," met. a frog. In metaphysics: form, body, as one of the five *ṣkandhas*, v. ཕུང་པོ. In letters and in polite enquiries after health གཟུགས and སྐུ་གཟུགས are always employed: ཁྱེད་སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ་མོར་བཞུགས་སམ are you (is your body) quite well? so, too, in conversation, the colloq. term གཟུགས་པོ "*suk-po*" being used: སྐུའི་གཟུགས་པོ་གསོ་གི་ཡིན་ནམ are you getting better? 3. in physics: body, matter, substance: གཟུགས་ཅན, གཟུགས་སུ་སྣང་བ composed of matter, material, substantial; གཟུགས་ཅན་མ་ཡིན་པ, གཟུགས་སུ་མི་སྣང་བ, གཟུགས་མེད immaterial, unsubstantial; གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་སྐད a ghost-like voice (*Mil.*); གཟུགས་ཁམས रूपधातु the range of the material world; གཟུགས་སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་དུ་ཐུབ་པ मायाकृतिमिवबिम्ब; གཟུགས་ན་སྤྱོད་པ *gzugs-na ṣpyod-pa* रूपावचर [walking in the world of form]*S.* གཟུགས་ཡོད་པ *gzugs yod-pa* having form. Metaphysically གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *gzugs-kyi ṣkye-mched* "the sense of form" is possessed of

colour which is chiefly of four kinds, but is secondarily of eight kinds; the four colours being:—white, yellow, red and blue, while the secondary form-colours are:—those of clouds, smoke, dust, mist, sun's rays, shade, light, and darkness. Thə eight དབྱིབས་གཟུགས forms are:—གྲུ་བཞི *gru-ḇshi* or ལྷམ་པ *lham-pa* square; ཟླུམ་པོ *zlum-po* globular; ཕྱ་ལེ་བ *phya-le-wa*; ཕྱ་ལེ་མ་ཡིན་པ *phya-le ma-yin-pa*; རིང་བ *riṅ-wa*; ཐུང་བ *thuṅ-wa*; མཐོ་བ *m̱tho-wa*; དམའ་བ *ḏmaḫ-wa.*

གཟུགས་ཅན་སྙིང་པོ *Gzugs-can s̱ñiṅ-po* the earliest patron and friend of Buddha who ruled over Magadha when he had renounced the world for the life of an anchorite; being the son of king Mahāpadma by his queen Bimbā he was called Bimbisāra. (*K. du.* ཀ, *5*).

གཟུགས་ཅན་མ *g̱zugs̱-can-ma* 1. रूपवती the fair sex, a general term for women; also वेश्या prostitute (*M̱ñon.*). 2. ཧོག་གི་ཧོ་མ रक्तफल (*M̱ñon.*) [the Indian fig tree]*S.*

གཟུགས་བརྙན *g̱zugs̱-ḇṟñan* 1.=སྣང་བརྙན *s̱naṅ-ḇṟñan* प्रतिकृति, प्रतिम, मूर्त्ति, प्रतिनिधि, प्रतिविम्ब; image, reflected image, reflection. 2.=གྲིབ་མ *grib-ma* छाया a shadow.

གཟུགས་པ *g̱zugs̱-pa* v. འཛུགས་པ *ẖdsugs̱-pa*: གཟེར་འཛུགས་པས་གཟུགས *g̱zer-ẖdsugs̱-pas̱ g̱zugs̱* (*Ṅag. 62*).

གཟུགས་བུ *g̱zugs̱-bu*, रूपक simile, metaphor (*S. Lex.*)

གཟུགས་མ *g̱zugs̱-ma*, रूप्य [1. graceful. 2 silver]*S.*

གཟུགས་མང་ *g̱zugs̱-maṅ* 1. बहुरूप many shapes, one of various shapes. 2.=སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང *s̱pos̱-ḏkar-çiṅ* the *Sāl* tree, from the gum of which a resinous incense is made burnt both by Brāhmaṇs and by Buddhists in performing religious ceremonies (*M̱ñon.*).

གཟུགས་མེད *g̱zugs̱-meḏ* shapeless, without form; etherial, spiritual: གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་ས་བཞི the four spiritual stages of existence: (1) ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད आकाशानन्त्यायतन [infinite expanse of the sky]*S.* (2) རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད विज्ञानानन्त्यायतन; [boundless region of knowledge]*S.* (3) ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད आकिञ्चन्यायतन [realm of nothingness]*S.* (4) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतन [realm of conscious non-consciousness]*S.* (*M.V.*).

གཟུགས་མོ *g̱zugs̱-mo* a species of antelope said to live on the higher regions of the Himalayan range between 9 to 18 thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Syn. གཟུགས་མོ་བྱི་ཐུར *g̱zugs̱-mo byi-thur* or བྱི་དུར *byi-dur*; སྒྲོ་བྱེད *s̱gro-byeḏ*; རླུང་བཤོན *ṟluṅ-ḇshon*; རི་དྭགས་རྣ་བ *ri-ḏbags̱ ṟna-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

གཟུགས་འཚོང་མ *g̱zugs̱-ẖtshoṅ-ma*=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a harlot, prostitute (*M̱ñon.*)

གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ *g̱zugs̱-m̱dses̱-pa* सुमूर्त्ति, सुरूप one of handsome body, one who has personal accomplishments.

Syn. ཡན་ལག་མཆོག་ལྡན *yan-lag m̱chog-ḻdan*; གཟུགས་བཟང་བ *g̱zugs̱-ḇzaṅ-wa*; ལུས་མཛེས་པ *lus̱ m̱dses̱-pa*; ལུས་མཆོག་ལྡན *lus̱ m̱chog-ḻdan*; སྡུག་གུ *s̱dug-gu*; སྙིང་དུ་སྡུག་པ *s̱ñiṅ-du s̱dug-pa*; ཡིད་འོང *yiḏ-hoṅ*; ཡིད་དགའ *yiḏ-ḏgaḫ*; སྙིང་པོ་ལྡན *s̱ñiṅ-po-ḻdan*; མཛེས་སྡུག *m̱dses̱-s̱dug*; མཚར་སྡུག *m̱tshar-s̱dug*; ལེགས་པ *legs̱-pa*; སྙིང་དུ་འབབ *s̱ñiṅ-du ẖbab*; ཡིད་དུ་འཐད *yiḏ-du ẖthaḏ*; ཤིན་ཏུ་མཛེས *çin-tu m̱dses̱*; ཤིན་ཏུ་སྡུག *çin-tu s̱dug*; མཚར་པོ *m̱shar-wo*; ཡིད་འཕྲོག *yiḏ-ẖphrog*; ཡིད་དཀར་འོང *yiḏ-ḏkar hoṅ*; མིག་ཏུ་མཛེས *mig-tu m̱dses̱*; མཐོང་ན་དགའ *m̱thoṅ-na ḏgaḫ*; ལྟ་བས་མཆོག་མི་ཤེས *ḻta-was̱ m̱chog mi-çes̱*; ལྟ་བས་མི་ངོམས *ḻta-was̱ mi ṅoms̱*; གཞན་དང་ཐུན་མོང་མིན་པ *g̱shen daṅ thun-moṅ min-pa*; མིག་གི་བདུད་རྩི *mig-gi ḇduḏ-ṟtsi*; མིང་ལ་མངར *miṅ-la m̱ñar*; ཡིད་ཚིམ་པ *yiḏ tshim-pa* (*M̱ñon.*)

གཟུང་བ *g̱zuṅ-wa* 1. a form of the perf. of འཛིན་པ: གཟུང་ནས जग्राह having seized.

2. interest, inclination, bias: གཟུང་འཛིན་བྲལ being free from interest unbiased, apathetic; (3) धारणा, धी, गुण attribute, capacity. གཟུང་བའི་སེམས capacious mind.

གཟུང་སྟེ་འདུག *gzuṅ-ste ḥdug* = བསྐོར་ཏེ་འདུག held, surrounding, embraced.

གཟུང་ལྡན་མ *gzuṅ ldan-ma*, धारणावती [retentive] *S.*

གཟུང་གཟེར *gzuṅ-gzer* peg on a wall.

གཟུངས *gzuṅs* धारणी, मन्त्र that which seizes or holds; and hence, a spell, a mystic charm. གཟུངས་རྟེན *gzuṅs-rten* a prop, support (*Jä.*). གཟུངས་ཞན *gzuṅs-shan* loose, weak, without a hold.

གཟུངས་ཟད *gzuṅs-zad* weakened, debilitated, esp. of women by loss of blood (*Cs.*).

གཟུངས་སྔགས *gzuṅs-sṅags* मन्त्र, धारणी the well-known *dhāraṇī* or magic sentences, lit. "spell-holders," a sentence written in Sanskrit the possession or recitation of which secures: དྲན་པ་མ་ཉམས་པ unimpaired memory, རྟོག་པ་མ་གཡེངས་པ undiverted or uninterrupted reflection, བློ་གྲོས་མ་རྨོངས་པ unobscured intellect, and ཤེས་རབ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ great intelligence (*K. d.* མ, *381*). གཟུངས་ཀྱི་གཏེར *gzuṅs-kyi-gter* n. of a *dhāraṇī* called more fully: ནོར་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཛིན་པས་གཟུངས་ཀྱི་གཏེར (*K. d.* ཁ, *322*). གཟུངས་གྲྭ་ལྔ *gzuṅs-grwa-lṅa* or གཟུངས་ཆེན་སྡེ་ལྔ n. of a work on the five classes of Buddhist charms contained in the Tantra Section of the *Kaḥ-gyur*; these five classes being (1) སྟོང་ཆེན་རབ་འཇོམས *stoṅ-chen rab-ḥjoms*; (2) རྨ་བྱ་ཆེན་མོ *rma-bya chen-mo*; (3) སོ་སོར་འབྲང་མ *so-sor ḥbraṅ-ma*; (4) བསིལ་བའི་ཚལ་ཆེན་པོ *bsil-waḥi tshal chen-po*; (5) གསང་སྔགས་རྗེས་སུ་འཛིན་པ *gsaṅ-sṅags rjes-su ḥdsin-pa*. གཟུངས་ཐོབ་པ *gzuṅs thob-pa*, धारणीप्रतिलब्ध; one who has ebtained spells.

གཟུངས་ཐག *gzuṅs-thag*, धारणीसूत्र a string made of five coloured threads and attached to a *Dorje* (*Rtsii.*).

གཟུངས་བདེ་བ *gzuṅs bde-wa*, सुबाहु.

གཟུངས་བསྡུས *gzuṅs-bsdus* = མདོ་མང a collection of Buddhist religious works.

གཟུངས་ཕྱི *gzuṅs-phyi* मलुद n. of a number (*S. Lex.*). གཟུངས་ཡས *gzuṅs-yas* बिम्ब another number (*S. Lex.*).

གཟུངས་རིང *gzuṅs-riṅ* = སྔགས་རིང *sṅags-riṅ*: ཕྱག་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་གཟུངས་རིང་དེ་བཟླས་ཤིང (*A. 32*).

གཟུད་པ *gzud-pa* fut. of འཛུད་པ.

གཟུམ་པ *gzum-pa* v. འཛུམ་པ *ḥdsum-pa*.

གཟུར་གནས *gzur-gnas* a witness. Syn. གཟུ་བོ *gzu-bo*; དཔང་པོ *dpaṅ-po*; གཉའ་བོ *gñaḥ-wo* (*Mṅon.*): འདི་ཕྱིར་བསམ་བློ་ཐེངས་པའི་གཟུར་གནས་ཀྱི་བགྱི་བ་དགོས་ཤིང (*D. çel. 12*).

གཟེ་བ *gze-wa* 1. abode, nest, dwelling-place. 2. quick.

གཟེ་མ *gze-ma*, more fully གཟེ་མ་ར་མགོ विषाणिक, इक्षुगन्धा, घास, a thorny plant, the thorn of which resembles the horns of goats: གཟེ་མ་ར་མགོས་གཅན་སྲི་ཕྲུམ་བུ་མཁལ་ནད་སེལ.

Syn. རེག་པར་དཀའ *reg-por-dkaḥ*; ཆུ་མེད་སྐྱེས *chu-med-skyes*; རེག་བྱ་ངན *reg-bya-ṅan*; ངུ་བྱེད་མ *ṅu-byed-ma*; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཐའ་ཅན *rgya-mtshoḥi mthaḥ-can*; མཐའ་རྙེད་དཀའ *mthaḥ-rñed-dkaḥ*; ཡཱ་ས *yā-sa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟེ་རུ *gze-ru* for གཟེར་བུ a little nail (*Jä.*).

གཟེ་རེ *gze-re* weak, reduced.

གཟེག *gzeg* or གཟེགས *gzegs* = ཉག་མ कणक little grain, atom, particle; གཟེག་ཆ་ཚུང a small particle.

གཟེག་ཟན *gzeg-zan* कणाद n. of the founder of the Vaiseṣika philosphy, eater of particles of grain gen. of rice; གཟེག་ཟན་པ *gzeg-zan-pa* followers of the Kanāda school.

གཟེག་མོ་བྱི *gzeg-mo-byi* the hedghog.

卐 **གཟེངས་པ** *gzeṅs-pa* or གཟེངས་མཐོ་བ height, loftiness, sublimity, gloriousness, wide-spread, spacious.

Syn. བརྐྱང་བ *ḇrkyaṅ-wa*; གཟི་བྱིན *gzi-byin*; གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེ་བ *gvi-ḇrjiḏ che-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟེངས་བསྟོད་པ *gzeṅs-ḇstoḏ-pa* 1.=ཡོན (*Mṅon.*) gift, blessing. 2. belauding, praise, panegyric, encomium. 3. vb. to praise, extol, glorify.

Syn. མཐོ་བར་བྱ་བ *mtho-war bya-wa*; ཆེ་བརྗོད *che-ḇrjoḏ*; བསྔགས་པ་བརྗོད *ḇsṅags-pa-ḇrjoḏ*; མཆོད་ཚིག *mchoḏ-tshig*; ལེགས་སྨྲ *legs-smra*; ལེགས་བརྗོད *legs-ḇrjoḏ*; བསྟོད་ཚིག *ḇstoḏ-tshig* (*Mṅon.*).

གཟེད་པ *gzeḏ-pa* 1. to carry: གཟན་ཕྲག་པར་གཟེད *gzan-phrag-par gzeḏ* carries one's shawl on the shoulders. 2. to spit on a stake or spike.

གཟེད་མ *gzeḏ-ma* gen. གཟེབ་མ *gzeb-ma*, also གཟེབས *gzebs* any small wicker-work basket or wicker enclosure.

གཟེབ *gzeb* 1. a tent. 2. पिञ्जर a cage, aviary.

གཟེམ་པ *gzem-pa*=འཛེམ་པ *ḥdsem-pa* to do a thing gently (*Jä.*).

གཟེར *gzer* कील शल्य, a nail small or large, spike: ཤིང་གཟེར wooden nail, ལྕགས་གཟེར iron nail; གནམ་གཟེར thunderbolt, lightning; ལག་ཟེར་རྒྱག་པ=acc. to *Jä.*: driving red hot tacks into the finger-ends, a kind of torture in *C.*; གཟེར་གྱིས་འདེབས་པ *ḥdebs-pa* to fasten by nails. Fig. that which fixes or nails in the memory, mental help, mnemonic verse (*Jä.*). གཟེར་མིག n. of a Bon religious work, lit. a key to memory (*G. Bon. 4*). ཉི་གཟེར or ཟེར nail of the sun, a ray, a sunbeam; འོད་ཟེར ray of light; གཟེར་ནད pain, ache, illness; གཟུག་གཟེར id., མགོ་གཟེར headache, རྒྱུ་གཟེར gripe, colic, ཕོ་གཟེར stomach-ache, རྩིབ་གཟེར *ṟtsib-gzer* pleurisy, སོ་གཟེར tooth-ache (*Cs.*); གཟེར་གཡའ་བ शूल colic, feeling severe pain or aching as if caused by driving a nail in the body. གཟེར་སྣན་སེར་པོ=མིང་ཅན་སེར་པོ (*Sman.*).

གཟེར་བ *gzer-wa* 1. to bore into, drive or knock in, *e.g.*, ཟེར a nail. 2. to feel pain, to be suffering: ཆང་འཐུང་གཟེར beer-tippling produces pain (*Jä.*).

གཟེར་བུ *gzer-bu*=གཟེར་ཆུང་ a little nail, a tack.

གཟེར་མ *gzer-ma*=ཆ་ཕྲ་མོ *cha-phra-mo* a minute particle.

གཟོ་བ *gzo-wa* to remember, keep in mind=the col. དྲིན་ལན་འཇལ་བ *ḏrin-lan ḥjal-wa* to show gratitude: དེ་དག་གི་བྱས་པ་གཟོ་བའི་ཕྱིར from remembrance taken of their kindness; བྱས་མི་གཟོ *byas-mi-gzo* ungratefulness; དྲིན་གཟོ་བ *ḏrin-gzo-wa*; དྲིན་གཟོ་བའི་སེམས *ḏrin-gzo-waḥi-sems* gratitude དྲིན་མི་གཟོ་བ *ḏrin mi-gzo-wa* ingratitude; དྲིན་གཟོ་ཅན *ḏrin-gzo-can* grateful (*Jä.*).

གཟོང་ *gzoṅ*, or གཟོང་བུ *gzoṅ-bu* chisel, engraving-tool, puncheon (*Jä.*).

卐 **གཟོད** *gzoḏ* 1.=the first, the earliest (time): གཟོད་མ་ནས =དང་པོ་ནས from the first; གཟོད་མའི་དུས earliest time: གཟོད་མ་ནས་ཞི་བ=སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *Çunyata*, that which has been existing from the first or the beginning, གཟོད་མ་ཉིད་ནས=དང་པོ་ཉིད་ནས. 2. now, this moment (opp. to ད་ཅི before, a little time ago) (*Jä.*).

གཟོན་པ *gzon-pa* to attend to, to take in, listen to: བསློབ་རྣར་གཟོན་པ a precept wasted in the ear, it entered at one ear and went out at the other; རྣ་བ་ལ་གཟོན་པ to attend to, listen to; བསླབ་བྱ་ལ་མི་ཉན་པ not to attend to the course of moral discipline.

གཟོབ་པ *gzob-pa* quick, sharp, clever; གཟོབ་གཟབ་པ very nice (*A. 156*).

བཟང *ḇzañ* 1. medicinal spices; བཟང་པོ་དྲུག *ḇzañ-po-dṟug* the six drugs or medicinal spices. 2.=གླང་ an ox ऋक्वारिन् (*M̱ñon.*). 3. सु whatever is good. 3. an agreement, treaty: བཟང་སྒྲིག *ḇzañ-s̱grig* an agreement of peace.

བཟང་པོ *ḇzañ-po* good in every respect, fine, nice, right, of good quality; but is considered rather a bookish and formal term, the colloq. words being usually ཡག་པོ *yag-po* and in *W.* རྒྱལ་བ or རྒྱལ་ལ though བཟང་པོ occurs in many collocations. བཟང་བ *ḇzañ-wa* is another form. The latter also occurs as a verb: to be good, esp. in colloq. of certain classes of society: འདི་ནི་དེ་ནས་བཟང་གི་འདུག this is better than that. བཟང་ངན *ḇzañ-ñan* good and bad, good and ill; བཟང་ངན་འབྲིང་གསུམ *ḇzañ-ñan ẖbriñ-g̱sum* good, bad and middling; བཟང་ངན་འབྱེད་པ *ḇzañ-ñan ẖbyeḏ-pa* to discern between good and evil; བཟང་འདོད *ḇzañ-ẖdoḏ* self-complacency; བཟང་པོའི་འདུག་སྟངས *ḇzañ-poẖi ẖdug-s̱tañs̱* the manner of sitting of the good and great. བཟང་པོའི་བློ་གྲོས=བློ་བཟང་ समति good-hearted, generous, noble-hearted; བཟང་པོའི་ཚུལ सुनीति good morals, good-behaviour.

བཟང་ཁྱི *ḇzañ-khyi* the Tibetan lap-dog.

+ བཟང་མཁན *ḇzañ-m̱khan*=གོས་བཟོ་བ *gos̱-ḇzo-wa* a tailor. བཟང་གོས Chinese satin of the measure of a gentleman's robe (*Yig. k. 4*); བཟང་གོས་བུམ་ལྡན་མ Chinese satin displaying the figures of water jars (*Yig. k. 3*).

བཟང་ལྡན n. of an Indian king of ancient time (*Yig. 12*).

བཟང་པོ་དྲུག *ḇzañ-po-dṟug* v. sub. བཟང *ḇzañ*.

བཟང་པོ་མ *ḇzañ-po-ma* n. of a Yakṣinī queen (*K. g.* ད, *130*).

བཟང་པོའི་ནས *ḇzañ-poẖi-nas̱*=དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ (*M̱ñon.*).

བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ भद्रश्री, श्वेतचन्दन white sandal wood.

བཟང་མོ *ḇzañ-mo* भद्रा 1. an address of politeness to a lady=good lady or noble lady! (*M̱ñon.*). 2.=ཁྲག་རྡ (*S. Lex.*).

བཟང་བཙོན *ḇzañ-ḇtson* v. བཙོན *ḇtson*.

བཟངས *ḇzañs̱* only in ཁང་བཟངས which *Vai-s̱ñ.* explains by: ཁང་པ་བརྩེགས་པ a storeyed house, but applied only to the abodes of gods; in *W.* also the cubical part of a chorten is so called (*Jä.*).

བཟད་པ *ḇzaḏ-pa* for བཟོད་པ; མི་བཟད་ irresistible, which term comprises དྲག་པོ *dṟag-po*, དྲག་ཤུལ *dṟag-çul*, མི་སྡུག་པ *mi-s̱dug-pa*, ཞེ་སྡང *she-s̱dañ*, ཁོང་ཁྲོ *khoñ-khro*, etc.

བཟན *ḇzan* for ཟན *zan* food of animals.

བཟབ་པ *ḇzab-pa*, v. གཟབ་པ *g̱zab-pa*.

བཟབས *ḇzabs̱* abundance, plenty: ཞབས་ཏོག་བཟབས་པ abundant food, good service (*Situ. 76*).

བཟའ *ḇzaẖ* fut. of ཟ་བ to eat; is used to indicate members of a family as eaters or fellow-boarders; བཟའ་ཚོ་མང་པོའི་ཕ་མ parents that have a large family (*Mil.*); བཟའ་དྲུག *ḇzaẖ-dṟug* a family, a company at table, of six persons; བཟའ་དཔོན *ḇzaẖ-ḏpon* the head of a family; བཟའ་མངས་ནང་ན *ḇzaẖ-m̱añs̱ nañ-na* among a numerous house-hold (*Jä.*). Also=spouse, wife, as "fellow-eater"; but in old literature=princess, queen: རྒྱ་མོ་བཟའ *ṟgya-mo-ḇzaẖ* (commonly རྒྱ་བཟའ *ṟgya-ḇzaẖ*) Chinese queen of king *Sṟoñ-ḇtsan s̱gam-po*; བལ་མོ་བཟའ *bal-mo-ḇzaẖ* the Nepalese queen of the same king. བཟའ་ཟླ *ḇzaẖ-zla* partner, wife; བཟའ་ཚ *ḇzaẖ-cha*=བཟའ་ཚའི་སྐོར or རིགས *rigs̱* household business or affairs.

བཟའ་གཏད་ *zaẖ-g̱taḏ*, བཟའ་བའི་གཏད་སོ་ *ḇzaẖ-waẖi g̱taḏ-so* store of provisions; བཟའ་གཏད་མེད་པ་ *ḇzaẖ-g̱taḏ meḏ-pa* not having such a store.

བཟའ་སྟོན་དམན་པ་ *ḇzaẖ-s̱ton-ḏman-pa* हीन भोजन [bad food]*S.*

བཟའ་བ་ *ḇzaẖ-wa*=ཟས་ आहार, भोजन (*M̱ñon.*) བཟའ་བཏུང་ abbr. of བཟའ་བ་དང་བཏུང་བ་ food and drink, eating and drinking.

བཟའ་མི་ *ḇzaẖ-mi* a house-holder with family, gen. दम्पती husband and wife; བཟའ་མི་བྱེད་པ་ to become husband and wife, to marry each other. ཁྱོད་བདག་གཉིས་བཟའ་མི་བྱར་ we will marry each other; བཟའ་མིར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབ་པ་ *ḇzaẖ-mir byin-byis̱ ṟlob-pa* to give the nuptial benediction, to unite in wedlock, to marry; དབུལ་པོ་བཟའ་མི་གཉིས་ a poor married couple (*Glr.*).

Syn. ཁྱོ་ཤུག་ *khyo-çug*; ཛཱ་ཡཱ་པ་རི་ *dsā-yā pa-ri*; ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ *khyim-thab*; བཟའ་ཚོ་ *ḇzaẖ-tsho*; བཟའ་ཚང་ *ḇzaẖ-tshañ* (*M̱ñon.*).

བཟའ་མེད་ *ḇzaẖ-meḏ* ill-fed, lean (*Mil.*).

བཟའ་ཚང་ *ḇzaẖ-tshañ*=བཟའ་མི་ *ḇzaẖ-mi*; also བཟའ་ཚོ་ *ḇbaẖ-tsho.*

བཟའ་ཚོད་ *ḇzaẖ-tshoḏ* curry, any condiment to eat with rice.

བཟའ་ཤིང་ *ḇzaẖ-çiñ* fruit-tree.

བཟའ་ཤིང་གི་ར་བ་ *ḇzaẖ-çiñ-gi ra-wa* फलाराम orchard, a grove of fruit-trees.

Syn. འབྲས་ལྡན་ནགས་ *ẖbras̱-ḻdan-nags̱*; རབ་དབང་བཏུང་བ་ *rab-ḏbañs̱ ḇtuñ-wa*; མཆོག་གི་ཚལ་ *m̱chog-gi-tshal*; དཔལ་གྱི་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ་ *ḏpal-gyi kun-ḏgaẖ ra-wa*; ངལ་གསོའི་འདུན་ས་ *ñal-g̱soẖi ẖdun-sa*; སྐྱོ་སངས་གནས་ *s̱kyo-sañs̱-g̱nas* (*M̱ñon.*).

བཟའ་ཤུག་ *ḇzaẖ-çug*=ཁྱིམ་ཤུག་ *khyim-çug.*

བཟར་ *ḇzar* sometimes for ཟར་ *zar* or བཟར་བ་ *ḇzar-wa* as in འཛར་བ་ཕྲག་པར་བཟར་ *ẖdsar-wa phrag-par-ḇzar* (*Situ. 76*).

བཟར་ཐག་ *ḇzar-thag* काम्मारिका [a kind of bee]*S.*

བཟར་བུ་ *ḇzar-bu* दर्विक [a ladle, a spoon]*S.*

བཟས་པ་ *ḇzas̱-pa* v. ཟ་བ་ *za-wa* and གཟས་པ་ *g̱zas̱-pa*: ཟས་བཟས་ *zas̱-ḇzas̱* (*Situ. 76*).

བཟི་བ་ *ḇzi-wa* to become drunken, to get intoxicated, stupified: གཞན་རྣམས་བལྟ་བས། ཚོར་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཆང་གིས་བཀང་སྟེ། འཐུང་མ་ཐེན་དོགས་ནས་ཁྲོག་ཀྲུབ་པས། བཟི་ཞིང་སྐྱུགས་ཏེ་ཆང་པོ་འདུག་གོ་ because the others were looking on, having filled a large bowl with beer and fearing not to finish drinking it, they gulped it down, whence being intoxicated, they vomited and poured away (the rest of) the beer (*Glr.*) མ་བཟི་བ་བྱུང་ནས་ not having become intoxicated, not got drunk; བཟི་བར་བྱེད་པ་ *ḇzi-war byeḏ-pa* to intoxicate, to make drunk. In *C.* colloq. ར་ *ra* is usually prefixed to བཟི་བ་: "*ra si duk*" he is drunk.

བཟུང་ཐགས་ *ḇzuñ-thags̱*=ཞགས་པ་ *shags̱-pa* string with a noose (*M̱ñon.*).

བཟུང་བ་ I: *ḇzuñ-wa* pf. of འཛིན་པ་ and also used as primary or present tense: to lay hold, to take, to capture: བཟུང་ནས་ ग्रह, ग्रहण; गृहीत्वा, having taken, seized.

Syn. འཛིན་པ་ *ẖdsin-pa*; ལེན་པ་ *len-pa*; བླང་བ་ *ḇlañ-wa*; མངོན་པར་སྦྱོར་ *m̱ñon-par-s̱byor*; མངོན་པར་འཛིན་ *m̱ñon-par-ẖdsin*; ཁུ་ཚུར་བཅིངས་ *khu-tshur-ḇciñs̱*; ཡང་དག་བཟུང་ *yañ-dag-ḇzuñ* (*M̱ñon.*).

བཟུང་བ་ II: is used as an adv. in the form of བཟུངས་ཏེ, *e.g.*, དེའི་ཉིན་མོ་ནས་བཟུངས་ཏེ from that evening (prop. beginning with that evening), ever since that evening (*Mil*); ཚེས་བརྒྱད་ནས་བཟུངས་ཏེ་ཉའི་བར་དུ་ during the time from the 8th to the date of full moon.

བཟུར་ *ḇzur* 1. v. འཛུར་བ་ *ẖdsur-wa.* 2. in འཕྲང་ལས་བཟུར་ *ẖphrañ-las̱-ḇzur.* 3.=ལས་ཀ་ལ་བྱོལ་ *las̱-ka-la byol* (*Ñag. 63*).

བཟེ་རེ *bze-re*, also བཟེ *bze*, pain; བཟེ་རེ་བྱེད་པ *bze-re byed-pa* to inflict pain, to torment, to be angry with (*Cs.*); བཟེ་རེ་ཅན *bze-re-can* or བཟེ་རེ་ཆུང་ *bze-re-chuṅ* = བཟོད་བསྲན་ཆུང་ *bzod bsran-chuṅ* short-tempered, impatient and fretful, or offended easily; བཟེ་རེ་ཆེ་བ *bze-re che-wa* = བཟོད་བསྲན་ཆེ་བ *bzod-bsran che-wa* very patient, good tempered, having the power of endurance (*Mṅon.*).

བཟེད *bzed* in comp.: ལག་བཟེད a hand-basin སྣོད་བཟེད (*Situ. 76*) basin, bowel; ལྷུང་བཟེད *lhuṅ-bzed* beggar's bowl, alms-pot carried by Buddhist monks.

བཟེད་ཞལ *bzed-shal* 1. (or ཞལ་བཟེད *Cs.*) spittoon. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: cup into which people skim off grease from tea.

Syn. ཚོལ་ཟངས *tshol-zaṅs*; མཆིལ་མའི་སྣོད *mchil-mahi-snod*. (*Mṅon.*).

བཟོ *bzo* = ལས, སྒྱུ་རྩལ *sgyu-rtsal* (*Mṅon.*). 1. work, labour, occupation; trade, handicraft; workmanship: བཟོ་གནས་ཀྱི་རིག་པ mechanical art; རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་བཟོ jeweller's art, ཚེམས་བཟོ trade of a tailor; ཐག་བཟོ rope making; ལྷམ་བཟོ trade of a shoe-maker also a shoe-maker; བཟོ་མཁན a worker, artizan; བཟོ་ཁང་ workshop. 2. also ཟོ *zo*, = དབྱིབས figure, image, picture, resemblance, appearance (*Jä.*). བཟོ་རྒྱུ *bzo-rgyu* working materials (*Glr.*); བཟོ་བལྟ *bzo-blta* form, fashion, *e.g.*, style of a house, its architecture; look, shape, make. བཟོ་པ *bzo-pa* artist, mechanic; དངུལ་བཟོ་པ silver-smith. བཟོ་དཔོན *bzo-dpon* overseer, foreman. In art acc. to Budh. there are three classes: ལུས་བཟོ art in reference to the body; art in reference to speech; art in reference to the mind; the first comprising writings, drawing, painting and all that comes under handicraft, the second the art of reading and composing works including the labours of study, and the third the work of the intellect, *i.e.*, ཐོས, བསམ, སྒོམ་གསུམ *thos-bsam-sgom-gsum* what is heard, what has been thought and what has been contemplated. Of arts ten kinds have been enumerated in Buddhist books.:—(1) weaving, the art of making cloth; (2) the art of trafficking; (3) state-craft; (4) the art of letters; (5) the art of figures, that is counting, palmistry, divination and drawing from omens; (6) བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི་བཟོ *blo-gros-kyi bzo* the art of designing; (7) making statues, figures in relief, sculpture, engraving etc.; (8) བསྐྱེད་པའི་བཟོ *bskyed-pahi bzo* the work of growing or rearing etc.; (9) སྣམ་བུ་བྱ་བའི་བཟོ manufacturing woollens &c.; (10) སྦྱོར་བའི་བཟོ the art of mixing up or compounding. བཟོ་བཀོད *bzo-bkod* a design; also directions to workmen: བཟོ་བཀོད་བྱེད་ཕྱུར་སྤྲོད་པ (*Rtsii.*).

བཟོ་བ *bzo-wa*, pf. བཟོས to make, to manufacture *C.* ཁྱོད་ག་རེ་བཟོ་གི་འདུག what are you making? བཟོས་སྒོ *bzos-sgo* income, earnings, proceeds; ཤིང་བཟོས made of wood (*Situ. 76*). བཟོ་བ་པོ *bzo-wa-po* कारु, शिल्पी a craftsman, manufacturer. བཟོ་བོ *bzo-wo* id. བཟོ་བོ་སྣ་ཚོགས *bzo-wo sna-tshogs* नानाकर्मी various workers. བཟོ་བོ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཅན *bzo-bo sna-tshogs-can* विश्वकर्मा; the divine architect, the maker of the world.

བཟོད་པ *bzod-pa* 1. सह to suffer, bear, endure; to resist: མིག་ན་བ་མ་བཟོད་ནས not being able to bear the pain in his eyes (*Dzl.*); ལུས་འདིས་ན་མི་བཟོད in this body one cannot be patient; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་བས་མ་བཟོད་ནས Buddha in his mercy not suffering this, but checking the mischief; བཟོད་ཐབས (or བཟོད་ཐྲགས) མེད་པར་འབྱུང་བ or འགྱུར་བ not to be able to bear...any longer, frq.; མི་བཟོད་པ or བཟད་པ adj. unbearable, intolerable, also irresistible (*Jä*). 2. to forgive, pardon; སྔོན་ཆད་ཉེ་འཚམ་པ་བཟོད་པར་གསོལ to pardon our former

tricks is what we beg (*Mil.*); རྟ་ལ་མ་སྐྱོན་པ་བཟོད་པར་བཞེས་འཚལ་ that I did not request you to mount, this I beg you to forgive (*Mil.*); 3. in asceticism: perseverance, stedfast adherance to the four truths, constancy in pursuing the path that has been entered upon. བཟོད་འཇུག་པ་ *bzod-hjug-pa* to make or cause to forgive; བཟོད་ལྡན་ *bzod-ldan* forbearing, patient, forgiving. བཟོད་པ་སྲན་ *bzod-pa-sran* unwearied patience.

བཟོད་དཀས་རངས་ *bzod-dkas-rañs* or བཟོད་དཀའ་རེངས་ दुष्पवन an epithet of Indra. (*Mñon.*)

བཟོད་མངའ་བ་ *bzod-mñah-wa* बहुक्षम [enduring much; n. of a Buddha]*S.*

བཟོད་ལྡན་མ་ *bzod-ldan-ma* = བཟོད་མ་ सहा the earth (*Mñon.*).

བཟོད་པར་ཕྱིན་ལ་གསུམ་ *bzod-par phyin-la gsum* the *Kṣānti pāramitā* which are three:—(1) གཞན་གནོད་པ་བྱེད་པ་ལ་ཧ་མི་སྙམ་པ་; (2) རང་གི་རྒྱུད་ལ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་བྱུང་བ་ལ་དང་དུ་ལེན་པ་; (3) ཆོས་ལ་ངེས་པར་སེམས་པ་ལ་ཆོས་པ་ཉིད་དུ་གནས་པའོ་ (*K. d.* ར, *68*). མི་བཟོད་པ་ *mi-bzod-pa* want of patience and forgiveness or vindictiveness is productive of five troubles:—(1) དགྲ་མང་དུ་འབྱུང་བ་ increase in enemies; (2) increase in sufferings and uneasiness of the mind; (3) འབྱེ་བ་མང་དུ་འབྱུང་ multiplication in breaches and increase in misunderstandings; (4) འགྱོད་པ་བཞིན་དུ་ངུས་བྱེད་པར་འགྱུར་བ་ causing one to weep according to one's repentance; (5) ཤི་བའི་འོག་ངན་སོང་དུ་སྐྱེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ་ after death it takes one to the state of damnation (*K. d.* ར, *68*).

བཟོད་བསྲན་ *bzod-bsran* one who is able to meditate upon or exercise himself in the virtue of forgiveness or patience (*Ñag. 76*).

བཟོབ་པ *bzob-pa* 1. assiduity: མཆོད་ཆ་ལ་གཟོབ་པ་ཡིན་ he was assiduous in religious observances (*A. 156*). 2. v. གཟོབ་པ་ *gsob-pa.*

བཟོམ་པ *bzom-pa* or ཆུ་བཟོམ་པ་ *chu-bzom-pa* portable water-cask.

བཟོས་སྒོ *bzos-sgo* 1. = བཀུར་བཟོས་ or བཀུར་བཟོས་ཀྱི་བསྟགས་ praising or expression of respect to one who does good service to the state: ཕན་ནུས་ལ་རྒྱུན་གཏན་བཟོས་སྒོ་དགོས་རིགས་ཡིན་ཀྱང་ (*D. çel. 9*). 2. earnings, profit.

བཟོས་པ་ *bzos-pa* भुक्त fed, anything eaten up.

བཟླ་བ *bzla-wa*, v. ཟླ་བ་ *zla-wa.*

བཟླས་པ *bzlas-pa* जपति to mutter: སྔགས་བཟླས་པ་ *ñags-bzlas-pa* to recite charms or *mantras* (*Zam.*). བཟློས་བརྗོད་ *bzlos-brjod* = སྔགས་བཀླང་བ་ recitation of spells softly; the soft, yet audible pronouncing of spells etc., བཟླས་བརྗོད་བྱེད་པ་ *bzlas-brjod byed-pa* to mutter over (*Glr.*); མུ་སྟེགས་པའི་བཟླས་བརྗོད་ *ma-stegs-pahi bzlas-brjod* Brahmanical spell-muttering.

✢ **བཟླུགས་པ** *bzlugs-pa* = ཞུས་པ་ or དྲིས་པ་ to inquire, to ask of: རྣ་བར་བཟླུགས་པ་ *rna-war-bzlugs-pa* to pour into the ear, *i.e.*, to ask (*Situ. 76*).

བཟླུམ་པ *bzlum-pa*, पिण्डयित, वर्तुल made globular, rounded, v. ཟླུམ་པ་ *zlum-pa.*

བཟླུམས་པ *bzlums-pa* = བསྡུམས་པ་ *bsdums-pa*; དབྱེན་བཟླུམས་ *dbyen-bzlums.*

བཟློ་བ *bzlo-wa* = སྨྲ་བ་ कथन, v. ཟློ་བ་ *zlo-wa.*

བཟློག *bzlog* the opposite, the reverse: ཕྲ་བ་ལས་བཟློག་སྦོམ་པོ་ *phra-wa-las bzlog sbom-po* the contrary of thin is thick, of fine is stout (*Lex.*, *Jä.*). བཟློག་པ་ *bzlog-pa* = ཕྱོག་པ་ प्रत्यंगिर, निराकृत, निवर्त; also = བཤིག་པ་ विलोम, निवर्तन; གཡུལ་བཟློག་ *gyul-bzlog* to avert war, to make the enemy run away from battle (*Situ. 76*). བཟློག་པ་ཕུན་གསུམ་ཚོགས་ *bzlog-pa phun-gsum*

tshogs वारित्र सम्पन्न [full of hindrances]*S.*
བཟློག་ཕྱོགས *bzlog-phyogs* अपवाह [carrying away, substraction]*S.*

བཟློག་དཀའ *bzlod-dkah-wa* दुर्वार (*A. K. 1-12*) [unobstructible]*S.*

བཟློས *bzlos*, v. ཟློ་བ *zlo-wa.*

བཟློས་པ་བྱུང་བ *bzlos-pa byuñ-wa* to challenge enemies and thereby commence quarrels and feuds: བཟློས་པ་བྱུང་བའི་གཙོད་འབྲིག་ལ་ས་བོན་ཕྱུལ (*D. çel. 7*). བཟློས་རྩོད་པ *bzlos-rtsod-pa* to revive old feuds, quarrels and fighting: ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་བཟློས་རྩོད་གཙོད་རྒྱུ་དགོས་ནམས་དང་ (*D. çel. 7*).

འ

འ *ha* is the twenty-third letter of the Tibetan alphabet. It does not correspond to any letter either in English or in Sanskrit. Csoma transliterated it by *h* and so, too, has the author of this dictionary; but colloquially as an initial it often takes the sound of *w*. It is phonetically different from the vowel ཨ which is regarded by the Tibetans as a consonant. Grammarians have, however, utilized it in denoting the prolonged quantity of the three short vowels *a*, *i*, and *u* by subjoining it to them, especially in transcribing Sanskrit words in Tibetan; thus the Sanskrit *mā-yā* is written མཱ་ཡཱ. 1. num. fig.:=23. 2. a phonetical form of ང་, thus འ་ཅག *ha-cag*=ང་ཅག we; v. also འུ་ཅག *hu-cag*.

འ་ཏི་ཝ *ha-ti-wa* with ལོག་པ=to turn a somersault, to tumble over, to roll (*Jä.*).

འ་ན *ha-na* for འོ་ན *ho-na*.

འ་ན་ཡང་ *ha-na-yañ* although.

འ་མ *ha-ma* but, yet, well: འ་མ་མ་བརྗེད་ཅིག but do not forget!

འ་ཧུར *ha-hur*=འ་རེ་ཧུ་རེ *ha-re hu-re* described as ཧུར་སྒྲ་དི་རི་ཧུག་ཚོམས་དང་འ་ཧུར་གྱི་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ a loud sound of *ha-hur* or a loud whirring noise.

འ་ལ་གཞི་ཆེན *Ha-la gzi-chen* n. of a learned lama (*Deb.* ཀ, *9*).

འང་ *hañ* like ཡང་ and ཀྱང་ described as ཚིག་རྒྱན and སྡུད་སྒྲ ornamental and conjunctive terms corresponding to the English ever, soever. Properly འང་ occurs only after vowels, but colloq. also after consonants, *e.g.*, ནམ་འང་ *nam-hañ*.

འང་ཀེ *hañ-ke* a mystical character, frq. occuring in certain finial ornaments or flourishes called སྦྲུལ་མགོ *sbrul-mgo*.

འན་བུ *han-bu* prob.=ངན་བུ *ñan-bu*: འན་བུ་འང་སང་ནམ་མཚམས་བྱེད་པར་བྱ་འཚལ (*A. 123*).

འབ་པ *hab-pa* (ཁྱི་སྐད་བྱ) to bark, to make at a person or animal.

འབ་ཧུབ *hab-hub* not definite, nothing conclusive, not in shape: ད་རེ་ལོ་བྱ་བ་འདི་འབ་ཧུབ་མི་འདུས་པ་གཅིག་བྱས་བྱུང་ the present business has been something indefinite and undigested (*Rdsa. 26*).

འམ *ham* ཝ་ or, else, or else (*A. K.*).

འར་བ *har-wa C.* a lot; འར་རྒྱབ་པ *har-rgyab-pa*=རྒྱན་རྒྱབ་པ to cast lots, to lay wager.

འར་པོ *har-po* or in Tsang: འར་ཅན angry.

འར་ཧུར *har-hur*, v. ཧུར་ཧུར or ཧུར་སྒྲ.

འར་ཡང་ *har-yañ* also, too, likewise (*Sch.*).

འར་ལྷུང་དུ་མ་རྒྱག *har-lhuñ-du ma-rgyag*=དགྲའི་ལག་ཏུ་མ་ཤོར་ཙམ having just not fallen into the hands of the enemy, had very nearly fallen into the hands of the enemy; another example: འར་མ་ཤི་བ་ཙམ་ཡོད we are still lingering, not quite dead yet (*Yig. 98*).

འལ་ཧོལ *hal-hol*=ཆབ་ཆོབ or འ་ལ་མ་ལ confused, unconnected, irregular: དེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་འལ་ཧོལ་མེད in all those there was nothing irregular (*A. 156*). Also=འདྲན་མིན *hdran-min*.

ཧུ་ཅག *hu-cag* 1.=ངེད་ཚོ pers. pron. we; also ང་ཅག, ང་ཚོག, ཧུ་བུ་ཅག. 2. chimney *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཧུ་ཐུག *hu-thug*=ཐབས་ཟད resourceless, helpless, ill, one in straitened circumstances, destitute.

ཧུ་དུམ *hu-dum* or ཧུ་དུམ་མེ *hu-dum-me* edge cut, blunt; a bald head, also a beardless face: མདུན་དུ་ཅོག་ཙེ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་དེའི་སྟེང་ན་རྫ་ནས་སེར་སྐྱ་རྣ་བ་ཧུ་དུམ་མེ in front there was a small dining table on which from an earthen vessel (came out the rat named) *Ser skya rna-wa hu-dum-me* with edge-cut ears (*Rdsa. 14*). ཧུ་དུམ་བཙན *hu-dum-btsan* a name of king Langdarma who was beardless and bald-headed (*Loṅ.* ང, *8*).

ཧུ་བུ *hu-bu* or ཧུ་བུ་ཅག=ཧུ་ཅག.

ཧུ་ཟི *hu-zi* n. of a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཧུ་ཡུག *Hu-yug* n. of a place in Tsang (*Deb.* ག, *29*).

ཧུ་རུ་རུ *hu-ru-ru* a whizzing sound: རླུང་ཧུ་རུ་རུ *rluṅ hu-ru-ru* the noise of wind, མེ་ཧུ་རུ་རུ *me hu-ru-ru* that of fire under a breeze.

‡ **ཧུ་ཡུག་ས་ནག** *Hu-yug sa-nag* one of the thirty-seven sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

ཧུ་ལག *hu-lag* [compulsory post-service, the gratuitous forwarding of letters, luggage and persons, the supply of the requisite porters and beasts of burden, sometimes of water, fire-wood and cooks, to help travellers proceeding under official authority or road-bill: མི་ལ་ཧུ་ལག་སྐུལ་བ to impose such services by exacting porters, etc. ཧུ་ལག་འགེལ་བ or ཧུ་ལག་སྐྱེལ་བ to forward by ཧུ་ལག] *Jä.*

ཧུ་ཤང་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྷ་ཁང *hu-çaṅ rdo-rje lha-khaṅ* n. of a large Buddhist monastery (*Loṅ.* ང, *8*).

ཧུ་སུ *hu-su* coriander seed: ཧུ་སུས་ཕོ་བའི་བད་ཀན་ཚ་བ་སེལ coriander removes phlegm and disorders of the stomach.

ཧུག་པ *hug-pa* 1. in Sikk. ཉིམ་ཕོམ दिवाभीत, निशाचर, कौशिक the owl. ཧུག་མིག an albino. ཧུག་རྒྱན *hur-rgyan* the great horned owl; ཧུག་གུ་ཆུང *hug-gu-chuṅ* the little owl. 2. occurs for ཡུག་པོ oats.

Syn. of 1. བྱ་རོག་དགྲ *bya-rog-dgra*; ཉིན་མོ་འཇིགས *ñin-mo-hjigs*; སྣ་རིང *sna-riṅ*; སྣ་འཁྱོག *sna-hkhyog*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་མིག *Hphrog-byed-mig*; མཚོན་མོ་སྤྱོད *mtshon-mo-spyod*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་བཤད *brgya-byin-bçad*; མཚན་མོ་ཟ་བ *mtshan-mo za-wa*; སྟེང་གི་སྣ་ཅན *steṅ-gi sna-can*; བྱ་རོག་འཇིགས་བྱེད *bya-rog hjigs-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ཧུག་པ་ལུང་པ *Hug-pa luṅ-pa* a celebrated *Rñiṅ-ma* who was also called ལྷུ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཧུར་པོ་ཆེ (*Deb.* ག, *5*). He was born in a place called ཧུག་པ་ལུང །

ཧུག་སིངས *hug-siṅs*, v. སིངས་པོ *siṅs-po* (*Jä.*).

ཧུང *huṅ*=འདི in provincial colloq. so ཧུང་ནས=འདི་ནས from here, hence.

ཧུད *hud* 1. སྐད་ཆ་ཆེན་པོ་ལབ་པ) swaggering, bragging, bombast, fustian (*Cs.*); ཧུད་ཆེར་སྨྲ་བ to swagger, brag. 2.=ཡུད a moment: ཧུད་ཀྱིས in a moment, instantly, suddenly.

ཧུབ་པ *hub-pa*=འདུ་བ, acc. to *Jä.* to collect, to sweep or take up together in one's hands: པང་པས་ཧུབ་ཀྱིས་བསྡུས་ཏེ with the arms gathering all into one heap. The pf. ཧུབས་པ *hubs-pa*=འདུས་པ *hdus-pa* in modern Tib. ཧུབས་ཀྱིས་འདུས collected all together; wholesale collection; joined with the doer the expression should be in the present form. ཧུབ་ཀྱིས་བསྡུས་པ (he) collected them all together.

ཧུམ་བུ *hum-bu* or ཧོམ་བུ *hom-bu* a bush of the tamarisk species.

ཧུམ་བུ་གླང་མཁར *Hum-bu glaṅ-mkhar* also called ཧོམ་བུ་གླ་སྒང *hom-bu gla-sgaṅ* n. of the

earliest historical palace in Yarlung built by the Tibetans for the residence of their first king *Gñaḥ-khri ḇtsan-po*. It was visited by the compiler of this Dictionary in 1882.

ཧུར *hur* any noise, whether loud or low, gen. a prolonged sound not a sharp report: རྣ་བའི་བུ་ག་བཀག་པའི་ཚེ་ཧུར་ཧུར་ཞེས་པའི་སྒྲ the humming in the ears produced by blocking them (*Vai. sñ.*); རྣ་བ་ལ་ཧུར་འཁྲིག there is a buzzing in my ear; ཧུར་མ་རྒྱབ *hur ma rgyab* don't make a noise! ཧུར་རྒྱག *hur-rgyag*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* or ཐོག་རྒྱག *thog-rgyag* or ལ་ཧུར་ཁོལ *la-hur-khol*. ཧུར་སྒྲ *hur-sgra*=ཧུར noise especially of a tempest, sound in the air: རླུང་ལ་གཤོག་པ་མེད་ཀྱང་བར་སྣང་ཧུར་སྒྲས་གང་ though the wind has no wings yet it fills the sky with sound; ཧུར་སྒྲ་ཅན *hur-sgra-can* arrow that flies buzzing (*Mñon.*). ཧུར་ཏིང *hur-tiñ* a brass basin, used to make a noise by striking on it. ཧུར་རྡོ *hur-rdo* a sling: ཧུར་རྡོ་འཕེན་པ *hur-rdo hphen-pa* to throw with a sling.

ཧུར་བ *hur-wa* 1.=དབུར་བ *dbur-wa* sbst. a humming insect, beetle (*Sch.*). 2. vb., to be noisy, chattering: དགའ་སྤྲུགས་ཧུར་བ shouting with joy (*Mil.*).

ཧོ *ho* 1. sbst. a kiss चुम्बन; ཧོ་བྱེད་པ to kiss; ཁ་ལ་ཧོ་བྱེད་པ to kiss the mouth, ཧོ་གཏོང་བ id. 2. v. ཧོ་མ. 3. pers. pron. we, v. ཧུ་ཅག. 4. dem. pron.=this. 5. interj. ཧོ oh, yes! ཧོ་ལེགས་སོ oh very well! ཧོ་ཡོང་ངེ *C.* well! it is all right.

ཧོ་སྐོལ *ho-skol*=ང་ཅག, རང་ཅག, བདག་ཅག pers. pron. we: ཧོ་སྐོལ་གྱིས་འཁོར་བ་ཐོག་མ་མེད་པ་ནས་སྡིག་པ་ལ་ཅི་མ་བྱས what have we not done in respect of sin in the cycle of transmigration which has no beginning (*Behu. 132*).

ཧོ་བརྒྱལ *ho-brgyal* resp. fatigue, weariness, trouble, want, any kind of hardship; ཧོ་བརྒྱལ་ཡོང་ཐུགས getting into difficulties. More frq. as vb.: ཧོ་བརྒྱལ་བ to be fatigued, ཁྱེད་ཅག་རྣམས་ཧོ་མ་བརྒྱལ་ལམ are you not fatigued? (*Jä.*). ཧོ་རེ་བརྒྱལ *ho-re-brgyal*=ཧོ་བརྒྱལ་བ *ho-brgyal-wa* or ཐང་རེ་ཆད.

ཧོ་སྙིག *ho-sñig* 1. sour cream (*Sch.*). 2. birch-tree.

ཧོ་དོད *ho-dod* lamentation, wailing, cry for help: ཧོ་དོད་འབོད་པ to lament loudly, to call for help; ཧོ་དོད་པ *ho-dod-pa* one that seeks help, a client, a plaintiff, more in pop. language (*Jä.*).

ཧོ་ན *ho-na* or ཧོན་ཀྱང་ now then, well; ཧོ་ན་ཞེས་པ་བསྡུས་པས་ཧོན *ho* and *na* combined become *hon* (*Situ. 125*). Is used esp. to introduce a new thought or proposition in speech; now, what shall you do in that case?

ཧོ་ཕྲན *Ho-phran* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *32*).

ཧོ་བྱམས་པ *ho-byams-pa* to be loving: བདེ་བར་འདོད་ཅིང་ཧོ་བྱམས་པ (*Kāni kahi sprin yig.*).

ཧོ་མ *ho-ma* milk (in colloq. *wo-ma*): ཧོམ་འཛག་པ the milk trickles down ཧོ་མ་འཇོ་བ *ho-ma hjo-wa* to milk; ཧོ་མ་སྙོལ་བ *ho-ma snol-wa* to let milk curdle ཧོ་མ་སྲུབ་པ *ho-ma srub-pa* to churn milk (*Cs.*); ཧོ་ཐང་ *ho-thañ* milk-meadow, the plain on which Lhasa now stands, in former times said to have been a boggy and sedgy lake; ཧོ་ཐུག *ho-thug* milk soup, rice and milk cooked together as porridge; ཧོ་ཐུད *ho-thud* cheese; ཧོ་འཐུང་ *ho-hthuñ*=ནུ་འཐུང་ sucking-child, baby; ཧོ་འདོད *ho-hdod* पयोधर the woman's breast, the teats; ཧོ་སྤི *ho-spi* or ཧོ་སྲི *ho-sri* cream. ཧོ་མ་འཆིང་ *ho-ma-hchiñ* as met.=cow (*Mñon.*) ཧོ་ཟོ *ho-zo* a milk-bucket. ཧོ་འཛིན་ཅན་མ *ho-hdsin can-ma* women in general (*Mñon.*).

ཧོ་མ་དང་མཚུངས་པར་འཐུག་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གླིང n. of a continent beyond the sea of milky water (*K. d.* ར, *293*).

འོ་མ་འཕེལ *ho-ma-hphel* or འོ་འཕེལ cow (*Mñon.*)

འོ་མ་འཛིན *ho-ma-hdsin* पयोधर; 1. the udder, teat. 2. इक्षुदण्ड the sugarcane plant.

འོ་མ་ཟི་ཟི *ho-ma zi-zi* the seeds of *Abrus precatorius* used as beads for rosaries.

འོ་མ་ཤིང་ *ho-ma-çiñ* milk-fruit tree. Syn. འོ་མ་ཅན *ho-ma-can*; འབྲུ་ཡི་བདག་པོ *hbru-yi bdag-po*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཟས *rgyal-pohi-zas* (*Mñon.*).

འོ་མའི་མགྲིན་པ་ཅན *ho-mahi mgrin-pa-can* a new-born child. Syn. བཙས་མ་ཐག་པ *btsas ma-thag-pa*; སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *skyes ma-thag-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འོ་མའི་ཆུ་ཉེས་བུ་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ n. of a fabulous sea the water of which is white like milk, situated beyond the ocean to the north of Rirab or Meru (*K.d.* ར, *293*).

འོ་མའི་དབྱུགས་པ *ho-mahi dbyugs-pa* रम्भा plantain, banana.

འོ་མ་ཐང་ *Wo-ma thañ* n. of an extensive table land at the foot of Kharula pass on the road from Ralung to Nangar-tse Jong.

འོ་མཚོ *ho-mtsho* 1. milky sea or lake. 2. used fig. for sincerity, true heart (སེམས་དཀར་བ) (*Yig. k. 1*).

འོ་ཤོ *ho-ço* with རྒོད་པ to laugh at, to jeer.

འོ་ཡུག *ho-yug* for ཧུ་ཡུག *hu-yug*.

འོ་ཡོ *ho-yo*, also ཧ་ཡོ *ha-yo*, a puppy.

འོ་ལགས *ho-lags* 1. a leader in conversation or in a deputation to a great man, mouth piece. 2. yes sir, just-so: གང་ལ་འང་མ་ཆགས་པར་ལན་དུ་འོ་ལགས་ཀྱི not inclining to any party or showing attachment in reply (he said) yes, sir! (*A. 129*).

འོ་སེ *ho-se* in colloq. *wose*, a mulberry.

འོག *hog* 1. तल, अधः, पाताल root signifying below or with reference to time, after, opp. to གོང. འོག་ཏུ or འོག་ལ (colloq. *wo'-la* or *wak-la*) postp. under, below, beneath; དེའི་འོག་ལ under that. 2. adv., down, underneath; འོག་ཏུ་ལྷུང་ fallen down, འོག་ཅན possessed of what is beneath, *i.e.*, not castrated; འོག་མེད castrated; འོག་ཕྱུང an eunuch, one whose testicles have been drawn out, taken out; འོག་འཇུག་པ or འོག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ to put underneath; ལྡིང་འོག *ldiñ-hog* the division of soldiers under a *Diñ-pon* or captain; བཅུ་འོག *bcu-hog* a body of ten men under a corporal.

འོག་གི་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང *Hog-gi phyogs-skyoñ* = ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ the goddess of earth called *Bstan-ma* (*Mñon.*).

འོག་གྲབ *hog-grab* immediate arrangement or preparation (*Yig. 83*).

འོག་རྔུ *Hog-rñu* n. of a place in *Khams*.

འོག་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *hog-tu kha-phyogs-pa* 1. one looking downward. 2. कुब्ज a hump-back. Syn. འོག་ཏུ་ཕྱོགས *hog-tu-phyogs*; ཁ་བུབ *kha-bub*; འོག་ཏུ་ལྟ *hog-tu-lta* (*Mñon.*).

འོག་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *hog-tu-rgyu* a thief. Syn. རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po*; རྐུན་མ *rkun-ma* (*Mñon.*).

འོག་རྡོ *hog-rdo* an anvil (*Sch.*).

འོག་ལྡན *hog-ldan* 1. = འོག་ཅན *hog-can* an uncastrated animal. 2. n. of the tree otherwise called དགའ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *dgah-byed-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

འོག་ན *hog-na* (in *W. yok-na*) 1. adv. underneath, below. 2. postp. c. gen. under, after. འོག་ནས *hog-nas* adv. from under, from below: འོག་ནས་འཁྱུད་པ अवलिङ्ग to embrace below and not by the neck; འོག་ནས་འོངས come from below.

འོག་མ *hog-ma* अधः adj. the lower, later, following one. Said to = དམན་པ, *i.e.* དེའི་འོག་མ the one following after that, the second in turn, one below or under another person, subordinate, inferior (*Mñon.*).

འོག་མིན་ H̱og-min 1. अकनिष्ठ otherwise འོག་མིན་ཞིང་ अकनिष्ठ क्षेत्र is the eastern heaven wherein the astral body of the Bodhisattva Dorje Chhang resides and which region is presided over by the Dhyani Buddha Akshobhya (མི་བསྐྱོད་པ) who is enthroned there in the Ogmin heaven on a white lotus-blossom. འོག་མིན་བཞུགས་ अकनिष्ठक; a resident of the Ogmin or *Akaṇishṭa* heaven. 2. अपाताल opp. to the nether world; that which is not inferior or under any.

འོག་གཞི་ *ẖog-gshi* अधस्तर the lower stratum, substratum: (འོག་གི་རྩ་བ་གཙུག་ས *ẖog-gi ṟtsa-wa g̱tsug-sa*; འོག་གཞི་ཆུའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *ẖog-gshi chuẖi-ḏkyil-ẖkhor* (*Ya-sel. 39*).

འོག་གཞི་མི་རིག *ẖog-gshi mi-rig* = ཆུ་གཏིང་ཟབ་པ *chu-g̱tiñ zab-pa* deep-water (*M̱ñon.*).

འོག་རོལ་ཏུ *ẖog-rol-tu* = འོག་ཏུ *ẖog-tu.*

འོག་ལས *ẖog-las̱* = འོག་ནས.

འོག་ལེན་པ *ẖog-len-pa* explained as ཅི་ཟེར་བརྟག་པའི་ཚིག a term or expression by which to ascertain what one is about to say (*M̱ñon.*).

འོག་ཤལ *ẖog-çal* crop, craw of birds (*Jä.*).

འོང་བ *ẖoñ-wa* 1. आगमन pf. འོངས *ẖoñs*, imp. ཤོག *çog*, to come: མ་འོང་བ་མཐོང་ནས when he saw his mother was coming; ནང་དུ་འོངས he came into the house; ཕྱིར་འོང་བ to return, to come back; འདི་རུ་ཤོག come here; འདི་རུ་མ་འོང་ don't come here; མི་གཉིས་ངའི་དྲུང་དུ་འོང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་པ two men that were about to come to me; འོང་བའི་ལམ་དུ when coming, when being on their way; ཏི་སེ་ལ་སྒོམ་དུ་ཡོངས་པ་ཡིན we have come to the Ti-se for meditation; བུ་མོ་སུམ་བརྒྱ་བསྒྲིགས་པའི་ཞ་མར་ཡང་མི་འོང་། དཀྱིལ་དུ་ཡང་མི་འོང་། གཡོན་ཕྱལ་ནས་བསྒྲིགས་པའི་དྲུག་གི་གོང་དུ་འོང་། of the 300 girls paraded let not anyone come from the last rows and let not any come from the middle, but let those come who are in the six upper rows on the left side; ཁྱེར་འོངས་སོ they came to bring, they brought them; ཁྲིད་འོངས་སོ came leading, conducting, they brought hither. With reference to time: མ་འོངས་པ not yet come, *i.e.*, future, མ་འོངས་དོན་དུ for the benefit of those not yet come, *i.e.*, of posterity; རང་ལ་སྲས་འོང་བའི་གསོལ་བ་བཏབ་བོ she prayed that a son might come to her. 2. to be suitable, practicable, to do: བསྟན་པ་གཅིག་ལ་སྟོན་པ་གཉིས་མི་འོངས་པས as two teachers for one doctrine will not do; ཡུལ་དུ་ལོག་པ་མི་འོང་བས as a journey home will not do; ང་ཡོང་ཛོག; ལས་ལ་འོང་བའི་བར་དུ as long as he was fit for work. 3. when connected with verbs, it serves to indicate futurity, like the English auxiliaries "shall" and "will," and is then usually spelt and sounded as ཡོང་ *yoñ*; frq. as fut. aux. in *C.*: འགྲོ་བ་མི་ཡོང་བར་འདུག I am not about to go, shall not go, there any more. Also with the supine: སྲོག་དང་བྲལ་བར་འགྱུར་དུ་འོང it will even come to his dying, it will be his death; ཟས་སུ་འོང་ he will even get so far as to eat......; ཤི་བར་འོང་ he will die; still more free are those forms in which the gerund or the bare root is used; གནང་སྐྱེ་འོང་ he will assent to it, allow it; གཅིག་མིན་ཀྱང་གཅིག་ཡིན་ཏེ་འོང་ it is not the one, it will be the other; སླེབ་ཡོང་ *s̱leb-yoñ* he will come (*Mil.*), and in *C.* is always annexed to mere root of vb.: ཡིད་ཆེས་མི་ཡོང་ they will not believe it; ངས་ནང་སང་ཉིན་ཉོ་ཡོང་ I shall buy it to-morrow; also the subjunctive mood ཤེས་ན་ང་གསོད་འོང་བས as I should be killed if she heard of it.

འོངས་པ *ẖoñs-pa* समागत sbst. the arrival, advent (*A. K. 1-14*).

འོང་མོལ *ẖoñ-mol* occurs in *Ld.* for འོལ་མོ *ẖol-mo* (*Jä.*).

འོད *ẖod* प्रभा, अंशु, मरीचि, द्युति, तेजः, किरण light, shine, brightness, glow; also as

adj. འོད་སྤྲོ *hod-spro* light, the ordinary term esp. in the C. colloq. and is pronounced *wö-tro*: "*tanda lamsang nam wö-tro yoñ*" it will soon be light. འོད་སྤྲོ་བ *hod-spro-wa* to emit light; འོད་བསྐྱེ་བ *hod-bkye-wa* to spread forth light; ཉི་འོད sun-light, ཟླ་འོད moon-light, སྐར་འོད star-light (*Cs.*); རྒྱལ་བའི་འོད जिनरवि (*A. K. 1-4*) [one bright like the Jina or Buddha; n. of a Bodhisattva]*S.* འོད་མེད or འོད་མེད་མཁན without brightness; འོད་སྐོར *hod-kor* or སྐོར *skor* a luminous circle, a lantern; འོད་དཀྲ *hod-dkra* चित्रभानु of variegated lustre [an epithet of fire]*S*; འོད་ཤགས *hod-shags* bright; འོད་ཟེར a ray of light, v. post. འོད་ཀྱི་ཆར *hod-kyi char* rain of the light, sun light; also occurs as an epithet of the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་ཀྱི་ཏོག *hod-kyi tog* किरण केतु [1. the flag of light; 2. the sun]*S.*

འོད་ཀྱི་སྡེ *hod-kyi sde* as met. the domestic fowl (*Mñon.*)

འོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་ཅན *hod-kyi hphreñ-can* as met.= the sun (*Mñon.*)

འོད་དཀར *hod-dkar* 1. शुभ्रांशु white light. 2. syn. num.=1.

འོད་དཀར་ཅན *hod-dkar-can* शुभ्रांशु, सिताभ 1. =ཟླ་བ the moon. 2. ག་བུར *ga-bur* camphor (*Mñon.*).

འོད་སྐྱེས་མ *hod-skyes-ma* an epithet of the wife of the sun.

Syn. རྒྱལ་མོ *rgyal-mo*; ལེགས་འདོད་མ *legs-hdod-ma*; སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *skrag-byed-ma* (*Mñon.*).

འོད་བརྒྱའི་འབྱུང་གནས *hod-brgyahi hbyuñ-gnas* as met.=ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon (*Yig. k. 19*).

འོད་ལྔ་པ *hod-lña-pa* that with five colours, the rainbow. འོད་ལྔས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསྐོར་བ *hod-lñas yoñs-su bskor-wa*=ཉི་མའི་གུར་ཁང་ *ñi-mahi gur-khhañ* the tent-like mansion of the sun (*Mñon.*).

Syn. འཟའ *hzah* or འཟའ་མཚོན *hzah-mtshon* (*Mñon.*).

འོད་ཅན *hod-can* 1. n. of one of the heavens occupied by the *Asuras* (*Bon. ch. 5*). 2. symbol for 12 (*Ya-sel. 5*).

འོད་བདུན་པ *hod-bdun-pa* an epithet of the god of fire (མེ་ལྷ), who is described as possessed of seven fiery tongues or attributes:—(1) ནག་པོ *nag-po*; (2) འཇིགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *hjigs-par byed-pa*; (3) ཡིད་མགྱོགས *yid-mgyogs*; (4) ལེགས་ཕན *legs-phan*; (5) དུ་བའི་མདོག་བཟང་ *du-wahi mdog-bzañ*; (6) མེ་སྟག་ཅན *me-stag-can*; (7) སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད *sna-tshogs hod.*

འོད་ལྡན *hod-ldan* 1. अंशुमान्, द्युमान्, भास्वान् the sun (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of the chief city of the *Asura* the city of Râhu (*Sorig. 30*). 3. कामुक, स्पृहालु a passionate person, one very lustful.

འོད་ལྡན་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *hod-ldan hkhri-çiñ* अरुण, पिण्या n. of an officinal plant [*Cardiospermum halcacabum*]*S.*

Syn. ཨ་རུ་ཎ *a-ru-ṇa*, པིཎྱ *pi-ṇya*, གྲཱིཥྞ *grī-ṣṇa* (*Mñon.*).

འོད་སྣང་བ *hod-snañ-wa*=अंशु met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་དཔག་མེད་ཀྱི་ཞིང་གི་བཀོད་པའི་མདོ the Sūtra on the plan of the mansion of Amitābha (*K. ko.* ཀ, *334*).

འོད་དཔག་མེད *Hod-dpag-med* अमिताभ immeasurable light, the *Nirmāṇa-kāya* (སྤྲུལ་པའི་སྐུ) manifestation of the 4th Dhyāni Buddha. This is his form, also, in the heaven of Dewachan.

འོད་ཕུང་པོ *hod-phuñ-po*=the heap or accumulation of light or lustre; the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་གཙང *hod-gtsañ* as met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་མཛེས *hod-mdses* 1. रोच n. of one of the kings descended from Mahāsammata the first monarch of this world. 2. कारभ n. of a number (*Yig. 13*).

འོད་ཤུགས *hod-shugs*=रवि [the sun]*S.*

འོད་ཟེར *hod-zer* किरण, रश्मि, ༔ मित्र, अर्चिः, मरीचि ray of light (*A. K. 1-10*). འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་ཕྲེང་བ *hod-zer gyi phreñ-wa* n. of a submarine volcano situated in the eastern ocean (*K. d.* ར, *270*). འོད་ཟེར་དགུ་པ *hod-zer dgu-pa* नवार्चिस् an epithet of གཟའ་མིག་དམར मङ्गलग्रह or the planet Mars. འོད་ཟེར་ཅན་མ *hod-zer can-ma* मरीचि, n. of a goddess. འོད་ཟེར་ཅན་མའི་གཟུངས |*hod-zer can-mahi gzuñs* a *dhāraṇī* the recitation of which saves one from the dangers of snake-bite, wild beasts, etc. (*K. gu.* པ, *144*). འོད་ཟེར་བདུན་པ *hod-zer bdun-pa* शनैश्चर, सप्तार्चिस् an epithet of the planet Saturn (*Mñon.*); འོད་ཟེར་ལྡན *hod-zer ldan*=ཉི་མ the sun (*Mñon.*). འོད་ཟེར་བསྒྲུབ་པ *hod-zer-bsgrub-pa* or འོད་ཟེར་རབ་ཏུ་བཀྱེ་ནས་པའི་མདོ n. of a *Sūtra* containing, besides other matters, a description of the different rays which issue forth from the person of a Buddha (*K. ko.* ཁ, *304*). འོད་ཟེར་གཟུགས *hod-zer gzugs* an epithet of the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་ཡངས་ཚ་བོ *Hod-yañs tsha-bo* a n. of Vais'ravaṇa (*Mñon.*)

འོད་སྲུང *Hod-sruñ* སངས་རྒྱས་འོད་སྲུང *sañs-rgyas hod-sruñ* Kās'yapa Buddha, he who immediately preceded Buddha S'ākyamuni, being the temporal Buddha who presided over the preceding age or *kalpa*. He is the *Kassapa* of Pali Buddhism and the *Gashib* or *Gerel* of the Mongols.

འོད་སྲུངས་སྐྱེས *hod-sruñs skyes* काश्यपात्मज an epithet of Garuḍa or the khyung bird (*Mñon.*). འོད་སྲུངས་པ *hod-sruñs-pa* the charioteer of the sun (*Mñon.*).

འོད་གསལ *hod-gsal* दिव्; आभास्वर 1. a celestial region, also the name of a heaven in the Bon mythology. 2. supernatural enlightening of the saints: འོད་གསལ་གྱི་ངང་ནས་གཟིགས་ཏེ beholding by means of prophetic light (*Jä.*). འོད་གསལ་བ *hod-gsal-wa* आभास्वर, प्रभास्वर lustre, brightness.

འོད་གསལ་དམུ་ལ་འཐེན *hod-gsal dmu-la hthen*= རླུང *rluñ* the wind—acc. to Bon mythology the wind being the son of the god སངས་འོད་ལ་འཐེན *sañs-hod la-hthen* (*G. Bon. 23*).

འོད་བསྲུང་བྱིན *hod-bsruñ byin* as met.=ས་གཞི पृथिवी the earth (*Mñon.*).

འོད་མ *hod-ma* वेणु वंश; the bamboo, that species used for making arrows, etc.; འོད་མ་ཚལ *hod-ma tshal* वेणुवन bamboo grove.

འོད་མའི་དཀྲིས *hod-mahi dkris* वेल्ला [*Piper nigrum*]*S.*

འོད་མའི་མྱུ་གུ *hod-mahi myu-gu* करीर the young shoots of bamboo.

Syn. རྩ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rtsa-yi rgyal-mtshan*; རྩ་ཡི་ཏོག *rtsa-yi tog*; པགས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *pags-pahi sñiñ-po*; ཤུན་པ་མགྲེགས *çun-pa mgregs*; ལས་ཤིང *las-çiñ*; སྨྱུག་རྒོད *smyug-rgod*; ནས་འབྲས་ཅན *nas-hbras-can* (*Mñon.*).

འོན *hon* 1. a small measure. 2. =འོ་ན or འོན་ཏེ. 3. n. of a place in Tibet (*S. kar. 200*); འོན་རྒྱལ་སྲས་རིན་པོ་ཆེ n. of a celebrated Lama of *Hon*.

འོན་ཀྱང *hon-kyañ* अपितु, अपिच, किन्तु, उताहो but, yet, notwithstanding; འོན་ཀྱང་ཁ་ཅིག་ནི अपरे के but some; འོན་ཡང occasionally used for it (*Mil.*).

+ **འོན་ཅིག** *hog-cig* (རྫུང་ང་ལ་སྦྱོར or ཁྱེར་ཤོག་ཅིག) give me or fetch me one; also=བྱིན་ཅིག.

+ **འོན་ཏང** *hon-tañ*=འོན་ཀྱང *hon-kyañ.*

འོན་ཏེ *hon-te* किन्तु, रति nevertheless, yet.

འོན་པ *hon-pa* बधिर deaf, also to be deaf; འོན་པ་པ, འོན་པ་བོ, འོན་བོ a deaf-man; འོན་པ་མོ, a deaf woman; འོན་ལོང *hon-loñ* deaf and blind.

འོན་སངས *hon-sañs*=འོན་སེང scout, spy: མ་མཚམས་ཀྱི་རིགས་འོན་སེང་སོགས་ཤེས་པ་ཕྲ་རྒྱང་ཟྲངས་བྱེད (*Rtsii.*).

འོང་སེང *hon-señ* with བྱེད་པ *byed-pa* to pay attention, to watch, to spy (*Jä.*).

འོབ *ḥob* or འོབས परिखात 1. ditch, trench, pit *Dzl.*; མེ་འོབ अग्निकुण्ड fire pit; also fig. the fire pool of passion (*Jä.*). འོབས་ཕྱོགས अग्निकोण the fire-pit quarter. 2. v. ཡོབ (*Jä.*). 3. n. of a hell (*B. ch. 5*).

འོབས *ḥobs* or འོབས་མཐོང་དཀར described as a wild animal of the bear species; it is of fire colour with a white face (*Ṟtsii.*).

འོམ་བུ *ḥom-bu* or ཧུམ་བུ *ḥumbu* the Tibetan tamarisk found growing in most parts of Tibet abundantly, especially in the plains of Yarlung. Acc. to the general belief of the people of Yarlung the name འོམ་བུ་བླ་སྣང་ was given to an ancient palace of Tibet built by king Nya-ṭhi-tsan-po on account of the abundance of *Ḥom-bu* trees in its neighbourhood.

འོར I: *Ḥor* n. of a village in the district of སྙེ་ཐང་ *Ṣñe-thañ* near Lhasa where Atis'a spent the last days of his life: སྙེ་ཐང་འོར་གྱི་མཆོད་སྡོང་ན་བཞུགས he resided in the monastery of Nyethang (*A. 70*).

འོར II: 1. dropsy of the skin vescicles. 2. an eddy, whirlpool.

+ འོར་འགའ *ḥor-ḥgaḥ* 1. = རེས་འགའ someone. 2. adv. seldom, occasionally.

འོར་ཅིག *ḥor-cig* = ཞོར་ཅིག keep it, put it by; leave it.

འོར་ཆེ *ḥor-che* = ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ in the dialect of Amdo equiv. of our: many thanks: ཆོ་དང་ལྡན་པ་འོར་ཆེ (*A. 134*); འོར་ཆེ = ཧུར་ཆེ, or མི་ཉམ་ཆ་བ.

འོར་པ *ḥor-pa* = སྤོར་བ *ṣpor-wa* to remove from one place to another, to transfer: མི་ཉའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་དུ་འོར་པ་དང་ having transferred to the monastery of *Ḥor-pa* (*A. 137*).

འོལ *ḥol* अतसी, the flax plant; clover; lucerne.

འོལ་ཁ *Ḥol-kha* or འོལ་དགའ n. of a district in Lokha: འོལ་ཁར་དགེ་སློང་གཉིས་ལ་དབང་བསྐུར་མཛད (*A. 27*) he ordained two monks at *Ḥolkha*. འོལ་ཁ་ཤུག་ཅིག *ḥol-kha çug-cig* one of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

འོལ་དགའ་སྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *ḥol-ḏgaḥ ṣtag-ṟtse ṟdsoñ* the Jong of *Ḥolga*, where the late Dalai Lama འཕྲིན་ལས་རྒྱ་མཚོ was born (*Loñ.* ཀ, *14*).

འོལ་མདུད *ḥol-ṃduḏ* = ཨོལ་མདུད *ol-ṃduḏ* the fore-part of the larynx.

འོལ་པ *ḥol-pa* चिल्ल a species of kite numerous in Tibet (*Ṃñon.*).

འོལ་སྤྱི *ḥol-ṣpyi* = རགས་ཚམ *rags-tsham* (*Yig. 71*).

འོལ་སྤྱོད *ḥol-ṣpyoḏ* = ཚོད་ཚོད་བྱེད་པ स्खलयः, स्तोबुलु.

འོལ་མོ *Ḥol-mo* or འོལ་མོ་ལུང་རིང་ a place in upper Tibet where the Bon doctrine is asserted to have been first spread; n. of the paradise of the Bon.

འོལ་ཚོད *ḥol-tshoḏ* a guess, any random estimate (*Situ. 41*).

卐 **འོལ་ཡང་** *ḥol-yañ* = དཔེ་ཡང་ *ḏpe-yañ*.

འོས་པ *ḥos-pa* also འོས *ḥos* = འགྲིགས་པ [1. vb. and adj. to be worthy, suitable; becoming appropriate, with termin. inf. in later times and vulg. with the root: སྦྱིན་པར་འོས it is becoming, it is meet to give; འདི་གཟིགས་པར་མི་འོས it is not fit to be seen; ཡིད་སྨོན་འོས to be wished, desirable; ཕྱག་བྱ་བར་འོས་པར་འགྱུར he becomes adorable; བསྟོད་འོས to be praised, laudable praiseworthy, བཀུར་འོས *ḇkur-ḥos* deserving honour *Cs.* ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཐོག་འོས་པའི་ཆད་པ the punishment condign to all; rarely with genit.: ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་ཞིང་མཆོད་པའི་འོས (*Mil.*) he is deserving of universal honour and respect, རྗེའི་འོས་མིན he was not worthy to be a king. གཙོ་བོར་འོས་པ་ཞིག the one that is the most deserving of being

mistress, *i.e.*, she that has the gentlest appearance, that is most of a gentle woman; གྲོགས་སུ་འོས་པ he is worthy to be his colleague *ni. f.* (*Mil.*). 2. more particularly in colloquial language: right (for the རིགས་པ and མི་རིགས་པ of earlier literature); མི་འོས་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ་བྱེད་པ (*Glr.*) to entertain illicit intercourse; ཆོས་འོས་པ a lawful, མི་འོས་པ an unlawful or discreditable matter (*Schtr.*); འོས་ཅི་ཡོད what other means or way is there? འོས་སྤྱི་བ *ẖoṣ-ṣpyi-wa* to finish (a thing) for the most part.] taken from *Jä.*

འོས་འཚམས *ẖoṣ-ẖtshamṣ*, སྙིགས་ཙམ or དཀའ་མོ་ཡོང་ཙམ tolerably fit, just fit (*R̲tsii. 13*).

ཡ

ཡ *ya* is the twenty-fourth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding to the English *y* or Sanskrit य. It is subjoined in certain cases to other letters, its form being then changed.

ཡ *ya* I: 1. num. fig.: 24. 2. (*a*) ཡའི་སྒོ་ནི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཇི་ལྟ་བ་བཞིན་གྱི་ཕྱིར་རོ the symbol of ཡ is for the purpose of showing what the nature of all things are (*K. d.* ཆ, *321*). (*b*) ཡ་ནི་ཆགས་པ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། དགོས་པ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ it is a symbol of the want of attachment liberating all that is uncovered i.e. naked (*K. g.* ཤ, *43*). 3.=ཆུང་བ་ཉིད or ཆུང་མ་ཉིད smallness, littleness (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*).

ཡ II: an equal: དགྲ་ཡ an equal enemy; ཟ་ཡ a pair; གཉེན་ཡ a relation, a friend. Often with གཅིག *gcig*, one of two things that belong together as forming a pair, also one of two opponents: མིག་ཡ་གཅིག་ལོང་བ blind of one eye; ལྷམ་ཡ་གཅིག one of a pair of boots, an odd boot; ལག་པ་ཡ་གཅིག་ཏུ་གསེར་ཐོགས། ལག་ཡ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བུ་མོ་ཁྲིད་དེ། in one hand holding gold, with the other leading his daughter; སྟོང་པ་དང་གསལ་བ་གཉིས་ཡ་མ་བྲལ་བར emptiness and clearness being inseparable from each other; ཁའི་ཡ v. ཁ་ཡ; ཡ་མེད་ཟོ་མེད unequalled, matchless; འཐབ་ཡ adversary, antagonist; ཡ་ཞར one-eyed.

ཡ III: is a root signifying: above, up, etc., in contradistinction to མ *ma* which= below, down. ཡ་གི *ya-gi* or ཡ་གི་ལ=up there, yonder, as opposed to མ་གི་ལ down there, or ཏ་གི་ལ just there, over there; ཡ་གི་ཚུར་ up here: ཡ་གི་ཚུར་ཆུ་འཐུང་ཆོག་ཚང་མ་ཡོད all is drinking water up here (*Snd. Hbk. 146*). ཡ་ཁ *ya-kha*=ཡ་སོ་ཡོད་པ having the upper teeth, the upper teeth; མ་ཁ=མ་སོ་ཡོད་པ having the lower teeth. ཡ་ཁྱེར *ya-khyer*=ལྷག་མ *lhag-ma* remainder, excess; ཡ་མགལ *ya-mgal*=ཁའི་ཡ་ཞེ upper jaw; མ་མགལ་=ཁའི་མ་ཞེ lower jaw (*Ñag. 15*). ཡ་མགུ *ya-mgu* the upper cover of the vessel from which water is poured or sprinkled in making offerings of *torma* to spirits; མ་མགུ *ma-mgu* the lower part; also, of a case or box.

ཡ་ག *ya-ga* 1. col. the good one, the better one of the two. 2. bad reputation (*Cs.*).

ཡ་གངས *ya-gañs* a large numeral: ཁྲབ་ཁྲིབ་ཡ་གངས་ཆེ་མ་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 56*).

+ ཡ་གད *ya-gad* 1.=རྐང་རྟེགས footstool, footstep. 2.=སྐས་ཀ or སྐས་འཛེག a flight of steps (*K. du.* ཅ, *236*).

ཡ་རྒྱལ *ya-gyal* 1.=གཅིག་པུ or རྐྱང་རྐྱང་ alone, single, solitary (*Mñon.*); esp. one of several: ལྷ་ཚུག་གི་ནང་གི་གཅིག་ཡ་རྒྱལ་ཟེར one among many is called *yagyal* (*Situ. 24*); རྣམ་པ་ལྔ་ཉིད་ཡོད་པར་གསུངས་པའི་ཡ་རྒྱལ་དུ་གྱུར it happened to be one of five members described as existing (*Sorig. 3*). 2. n. of a place situated towards the north of Lhasa where there is a palace of the Dalai Lama (*J. Zañ.*).

ཡ་ང་ *ya-ña* or ཡ་ང་བ *ya-ña-wa* 1. repentence. 2. anguish, fright, shuddering, with genit. or accus. of that which is the cause of it; ཡ་ང་བའི་དམག་ཚོགས a formidable host; ཡ་ངའི་གེགས terrible danger (*Jä.*).

ཡ་འཚང་ *Ya-hchaṅ* n. of a place in upper Tibet (*Jig. 7*).

ཡ་ཟུ *ya-zu* a kind of Chinese tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཡ་ཏ *ya-ta* for ཡ་བཏགས when the letter ཡ is subjoined to another letter.

ཡ་ཏི *ya-ti* = དཀྱིལ་འཁོར मण्डल a mystic circle (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*): བདེར་གཤེགས་མཆོད་པའི་ཡ་ཏྲིགས་ the mystic circle for worshippring Sugata (Buddha), the mystic enchanted circle by means of which Nirvāṇa is reached: ཞ་རོལ་ཕྱིན་པའི་ཡ་ཏྲིགས (*D.R.*).

ཡ་ཏོག *ya-tog* कूट 1. a tower. 2. a market.

ཡ་གདུང་ *ya-gduṅ* संताप mental suffering.

ཡ་ཐོད *ya-thod* the upper part of the forehead (*Jig. 31*).

ཡ་མཐའ *ya-mthah* = ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* the beginning; the first stage: གདེངས་ཅན་གྱི་གནས་ཀྱི་ཡ་མཐའ the first stage of *Bhogavati* or the region of the snakes (*Ya-sel. 39*).

ཡ་འདེགས *ya-hdegs* = ཡར་འདེགས (*Yig. 98*).

ཡ་པོ *ya-po* 1. = འཁྲུན་ཟླ a rival, an adversary (in a law suit). 2. butcher; executioner.

ཡ་པད *ya-pad* or སྐུ་འདྲའི་ཡས་ཀྱི་པད་མ fig. of lotus flower inscribed on the top of an image; མ་པད *ma-pad* = མས་ཀྱི་པད the lower lotus (inscribed or in relief) (*Jig. 4*).

‡ ཡ་བ་ཀྵ་ར *ya-wa kṣa-ra* saltpetre.

‡ **ཡ་བ་ཏི** *Ya-wa-ti* = གཤིན་རྗེའི་འཁོར an attendant of the lord of death.

ཡ་བྲལ *ya-bral* adv. solitary, separate; not going hand to hand: ཐབས་དང་ཤེས་རབ་གཉིས་སོ་སོར་སོང་བ། resources and knowledge are separate, *i.e.*, they do not go hand in hand; ཆོས་དང་གང་ཟག་ཡ་བྲལ་དུ་འགྲོ་གསུངས he said that religion goes apart from, is not a necessary and inherent virtue of, humanity (*Khrid. 15*).

ཡ་མ་བྲལ *ya-ma-bral* occurs in several combinanations as follows:—ཡ་མ་བྲལ་བ *ya-ma bral-wa* = ཁ་མ་འཐོར་བ opp. of to disintegrate, not to separate one from another or disunite: འཛིན་བདག་ཡ་མ་བྲལ་བ to keep intact, the hold of one's self (*D. çel. 7*). ཡ་མ་བརླ *ya-ma-brla* = སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ तुच्छ, trifling; ཡ་མ་ལ་པོ unsubstantial, hollow, worthless. ཡ་མ་ཟུང་ *yama-zuṅ* (in col. ཆ་མིན་ཡ་མིན) without proportion or symmetry, incongruous, not fitting together, *e.g.*, two shoes of different pairs; also of religions, languages, customs, that have sprung from heterogeneous elements.

ཡ་མད *ya-mad* n. of a great number (*Ya-sel. 57*); रेणुक, भृगु [also n. of a Rishi]*S.*

ཡ་མེད *ya-med* single; ཡ་མེད་བསྟོང་བ *ya-med bstoṅ-wa* = རོ་བཙོང་བ *ro-btsoṅ-wa.*

‡ **ཡ་མན་ཏ་ཀ** *Ya-man ta-ka* 1. यमान्तक the transliterated Sanskrit epithet of Shinje the lord of death. 2. discrepancy in expressions or statements. 3. a term expressive of wonder in the Sikk. dialect.

ཡ་ཚད *ya-tshad* opp. to མ་ཚད *ma-tshad*: ཡ་ཚད་སྐྱིལ་ཐུང་མཛད་ནས (*A. 83*).

ཡ་མཚན *ya-mtshan* कौतूहल, विस्मय, कौतुक strangeness, curiosity, amazement, wonder; also, a miracle, supernatural occurrence: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡ་མཚན་ཆེན་པོ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ the king greatly wondering; ཡ་མཚན་གྱི་གནས་སོ it is a thing to be wondered at; དེ་ཙམ་ཡ་མཚན་རྒྱུ་མེད that is not very astonishing; ཚིག་དེ་ལྟ་བུ་སྦྱར་བ་ལ་ཡ་མཚན་དུ་བཟུང་ when the words are so framed, or joined it is considered as something wonderful (*K. du.* ད, *261*). ཡ་མཚན་ཅན *ya-mtshan-can* विस्मय wonderful; ཡ་མཚན་ཆེ very surprising or wonderful.

Syn. ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ *ṅo-mtshar-che*; དགེ་མཚན *dge-mtshan*; རྨད་བྱུང་ *rmad-byuṅ*; ལྟད་མོ་ཆེ *ltad-mo-che*; སྐྱོ་སངས་ཉིད *skyo-saṅs-ñid* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡ་མཚན་ཅན་གྱི་ལྟ་བ पाषण्डिकदर्शन curious doctrines, also the doctrines of heretical teachers: མདོ་སྡེ་ལས་ཡ་མཚན་ཅན་གྱི་ལྟ་བ་དགུ་བཅུ་རྩ་དྲུག་བཤད་ལ in the *Sutrān-ta* ninety six curious doctrines of philosophical sects have been mentioned (*Grub.* ཀ, *6*); of these thirty names are mentioned in the *Vyutpatti*:—(1) མུ་སྟེགས་བྱེད་པ तीर्थकार; (2) མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན तीर्थिक; (3) རྒྱ་ཚལ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་བུ་རིང་དུ་འཕུར अराड़ कालाम; (4) རངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བུ་ལྷག་སྤྱོད; (5) དཔྱོད་པ་པ मीमांसक; (6) བྱེ་བྲག་པ वैशेषिक; (7) གྲངས་ཅན་པ साङ्ख्य; (8) འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་འཕེན་པ लोकायत; (9) གཟེགས་གཟན་པ काणाद; (10) ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ परिव्राजक; (11) སྨན་པ वैद्य; (12) ཡ་མཚན་ཅན पाषण्डिक; (13) ཞི་བ་པ शैव; (14) ཕྱུགས་བདག་པ पशुपति; (15) ཐོད་པ་ཅན कापालिक; (16) གོས་མེད་པ अचेलक; (17) གཅེར་བུ་པ निर्ग्रन्थ; (18) ཟད་བྱེད་པ क्षपणक; (19) མཆོད་འོས་པ आर्हत; (20) བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཆེན་པོ་པ महाव्रत; (21) རངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་པ रामव्रती; (22) ཤ་ཟུའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན स्कन्दव्रती; (23) ཇོ་ནག कृष्णमुख; (24) མ་བྱའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན मयूरव्रती; (25) གྲོང་བ་དཀར་པོ पाण्डरभिक्षु; (26) དབྱུག་པ་གསུམ་པ त्रिदण्डी; (27) དབྱུག་པ་གཅིག་པ एकदण्डी; (28) དབྱུག་པ་གཉིས་པ द्विदण्डी; (29) གླང་ཟུའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན गोशृङ्गव्रती; (30) སྐྲ་འབལ་བ केशमुण्डन (*M. V.*).

ཡ་བཞེར *Ya-bsher* a tribe in Tibet: དེའི་ནང་ནས་སྙམས་པ། དེའི་ནང་ནས་ཡ་བཞེར (*A. 30*).

ཡ་ཟིགས *Ya-zigs* n. of a large village situated to the west of Kalzang zampa on the high road from Tsang to Lhasa near lake Yamdok.

ཡ་ཡུད *ya-yud* with འདེབས་པ=དབང་བཙང་རྒྱ to empower, to confer authority (spiritual as well as temporal): ཐོ་ཡ་ཡུད་གཅིག་དང་མ་གཏོང་ན། དམན་མཛེས་མ་གཅིག་དང་ག་ནས་འཕྲད.

ཡ་ཡོ *ya-yo* in colloq.=ཀྱོག་པོ or ཀྱག་ཀྱོག crooked, awry;=ཡོན་པོ वक्र; ཡ་ཡོ་རྒྱ जिह्मन leaning towards. ཡ་ཡོ་མེད *ya-yo-med* without crookedness, straightforward.

ཡ་ར་ལྷབ *ya-ra-lhab* in ཡ་ར་ལྷབ་ཀྱི་ནང་དུ *ya-ra lhab-kyi nañ-du* (*A. 127*).

ཡ་རབས *ya-rabs* respectable class of persons, high class people: ཡ་རབས་རིགས་བཟང་བློ་གྲོས་ལྡན། རིགས་རྒྱུད་ཕྱུགས་ལྡན་གྱི་ཡ་རབས (*Yig. k. 1*).

ཡ་ལད *ya-lad* कवच, corselet and helmet, mail, armour: ཡ་ལད་བགོས *ya-lad-bgos* कवचित equipped with armour; ཡ་ལད་གྱོན put on the coat of mail!

ཡ་ཤ *ya-ça* esteem,=ཞེ་ས.

ཡ་ཤེར *ya-çer* a kind of very fine satin of variegated colours (*S. kar. 179*).

ཡག་པ *yag-pa* small mattock, hoe; ལྕག་ཡག *cag-yag* iron hoe, ཤིང་ཡག *çiñ-yag* wooden hoe (*Jä.*).

ཡག་པོ *yag-po* in colloq. used instead of བཟང་པོ good, right, nice: ཡག་པོ་འདུག it is good or nice; sometimes, vul. even like a vb. ཡག་གི་འདུག id.

ཡག་ཡག *yag-yag* n. of a great number: ཡག་ཡག་ཞེས་ཞེས་སློས་ཉལ་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཡགས *yags* present made to a bereaved person as a token of condolence: the present of condolence. མ་ཡགས་བྱ་སྙམ་པ་ལ *ma-yags bya snam-pa la* (*A. 10*).

ཡང་ *yañ* 1. च, अपि, अपिच, पुनर्=ཡོད་ཀྱི अपितु but, but yet; again, once more, and, also, further, then (occurring as first word in a sentence): ཡང་མྱོན་པོས་ཞུས་པ། གཅང་པ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་མང་ thereupon the officer said: of quick-wittedness there are many sorts. ཡང་ཡང་ or ཡང་དང་ཡང་དུ also ཡང་སྐྱར་ཡང་, again and again; used, also, like *aur* in Hind.: ཡང་ཆུང་ still smaller; འདི་ཙེ་གང་ལས་ཡང་དགའ་བ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ that was still more pleasing than anything before; ཡང་ཞིབ still more in detail. 2. and, also, too (not as first word in sentence, unaccented, the accent on the preceding ཡ

word); after the final letters ག ད བ or ས ཡང་ becomes ཀྱང་, and after vowels often འང་ *hañ*: ང་ཡང་ or བདག་ཀྱང་ अहमपि I too; བུ་ཆེ་འང་ my eldest boy too; བསོད་ནམས་དང་ཡང་ལྡན་པ having merit besides; ཡང་...ཡང་—both—and; འདི་ཡང་དེ་ཡང་ *hdi-yañ de-yañ* both this and that, ཕྱི་རོལ་ཡང་ནང་ཡང་ both outside and inside; followed by a negative, neither—nor; ཡང་ singly with a negative=not even: ཀར་ཤ་པ་ནི་གཅིག་ཀྱང་མི་སྦྱིན་ནོ I shall not even give a single cowry for it; ཡང་ *yañ* with a comparative (as above) still: སྔར་བས་ཀྱང་ལྷག་པར still more than formerly; ཁྱེའུ་དེ་ཡང་ཤི་འདས་སོ so then the boy died, རིང་པོར་མ་ལོན་པར་སྨྲ་ཡང་ཤེས་སོ within a short time he was also able to speak; སྔ་ཚད་ཀྱང་ even before this. 3. ཡང་ also occurs joined to a verbal root, and then=although: ཐམས་ཅད་འདུས་ཀྱང་ though all without exception be gathered; བཙལ་ཡང་མ་རྙེད although they were seeking, they did not find.

ཡང་དཀར་ *yañ-dkar* white-wash=(དཀར་རྩི་ཡང་དཀར་གཏོང་རྒྱུའི་དཀར་རག the lime used in white-washing (*S. Kar. 180*).

ཡང་གེ *yañ-ge* or ཡང་གི used in colloq. for ཡང་པོ *yañ-po* (it is) light.

ཡང་སྒོས *yañ-sgos*=ཁྱད་པར་དུ especially, particularly.

ཡང་ང་དཀར་པོ *Yañ-ña dkar-po* n. of a sect of the Bon-po school.

ཡང་ཙར *yañ-tsar*=ཡང་ཏིག really, in fact (*Situ. 132*).

ཡང་ལྕི *yañ-lci* abbr. of ཡང་དང་ལྕི་བ light and heavy=subst. the weight: ཡང་ལྕི་ལྟ་བ to examine the weight.

ཡང་འཇུག *yañ-hjug* the second of two final letters, viz., ས after ག, ང་ *ña*, བ *ba*, མ *ma* In the archaic words བསྟནད *bstand*, གྱུརད *gyurd*, སྩལད *stsald*, ད is a *yañ-hjug* but in modern literature is not used; in the words ཀྱངས, ལེགས, རྫོགས the letter ས is a *yañ-hjug* and is in general use.

ཡབ་རྗེ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *yab-rje chos-kyi rgyal-po* ས་སྐྱ་གོང་མ་ཆེན་པོ (*Yig. k. 11*) a title which one of the early Sakya-pa hierarchs had assumed.

ཡང་སྙིང་ *yañ-sñiñ*=ཡང་ཏིག་སྙིང་པོ abbr.=real substance or principal object, essence. ཡང་ཏིག *yañ-tig*=དངོས་གནས་ངོ་ཚོག exact, true, real (of price, &c.) (*Rtsii.*).

ཡང་སྟེང་ *Yañ-steñ* n. of a monastery—the བླ་བྲང་ཡང་སྟེང་ *Bla-brañ Yañ-steñ* situated on a rocky precipice in the neighbourhood of Phagri Jong (*Loñ.* ཇ, *9*).

ཡང་ཐོག *yañ-thog*=བསིལ་ཁང་ the highest storey of a house, also=हर्म्य a dome.

ཡང་དག། *yañ-dag* or ཡང་དག་པ सम्यक् actual, real, the very; also adv. really, verily, in reality, indeed; as adv. occurs either as ཡང་དག་པར or as simply ཡང་དག. Various examples follow:—ཡང་དག་དགའ *yañ-dag-dgah* really glad, indeed delighted (*Mñon.*); ཡང་དག་རྒྱལ *yañ-dag-rgyal* lit. one who has been absolutely victorious, सम्राट् emperor; ཡང་དག་རྒྱས་པ *yañ-bdag rgyas-pa* सम्भार copious, abundant, plenteous, indeed; ཡང་དག་རྒྱུག *yañ-dag-rgyug* समीरण that which indeed blows, the wind. ཡང་དག་འགྲུབ་པ་ཐོབ or *yañ-dag hgrub-pa-thob* समुदागम, thorough accomplishment or attainment; ཡང་དག་འགྲོ *yañ-dag-hgro* a thoroughfare, free passage in every direction. ཡང་དག་འགྲོགས *yañ-dag-hgrogs* lit. perfect company, *i.e.* sexual union. ཡང་དག་སྡོམ *yañ-dag-sdom*, संयति, perfect abstinence or suppression; ཡང་དག་ཆགས *yañ-dag-chags* संसक्त very attached, real love or affection; ཡང་དག་མཇལ *yañ-dag-mjal* भेट full interview; ཡང་དག་བསྙེན *yañ-dag-bsñen* सन्निहित, close proximity; ཡང་དག་པར་གཤེགས་སྤྱོད transcendent glorification.

ཡང་དག་རྟོག *yañ-dag-rtog* सम्यक् कल्पना reflection, imagination; consideration, sound deliberation.

Syn. རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog*; བསམ་མནོ *bsam-mno*; མནོ་བསམ *mno-bsam* (*Mñon.*).

ཡང་དག་རྟོགས་ *yañ-dag rtogs*=ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད *khoñ-du-chud* सम्यक्‌अवबोध perfect comprehension.

ཡང་དག་ཐོས་པ *yañ-dag-thos-pa* परिश्रुति to be well informed, one who is well informed, who knows much, who has heard much, &c. Also=सम्यक्श्रुति promising.

ཡང་དག་གནས *yañ-dag-gnas* stability.

ཡང་དག་པའི་མཐའ *yañ-dag-pahi mthah*=ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས धर्मधातु the end of religion, the essence of virtue (*Gser-phreñ 47*).

ཡང་དག་པའི་འབྲས་བུ *yañ-dag-pahi hbras-bu* संफल the actual result, outcome, real fruit.

ཡང་དག་པར་སྡོམ་པ *yañ-dag-par sdom-pa* संयम, संयमनिक to restrain completely, effectually; ཡང་དག་པར་བསྡམས *yañ-dag-par bsdam* संवृत [restrained]*S*.

ཡང་དག་པར་རྫོགས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱས *yañ-dag-par rdsogs-pahi sañs-rgyas* सम्यक् संबुद्ध the most perfect Buddha (*M. V.*).

ཡང་དག་པར་སྤོང་བ་བཞི *yañ-dag-par spoñ-wa-gshi* the four acts which should be entirely abandoned:—སྡིག་པ་མི་དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་མ་སྐྱེས་པ་མི་སྐྱེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་འདུན་པ་བསྐྱེད། ། སྡིག་པ་མི་དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་སྐྱེས་པ་རྣམས་སྤང་བའི་ཕྱིར་འདུན་པ་བསྐྱེད་དོ། །དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་མ་སྐྱེས་པ་རྣམས་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་འདུན་པ་བསྐྱེད་དོ། ། དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་སྐྱེས་པ་རྣམས་གནས་པ་དང་ཕྱིར་ཞིང་འབྱུང་བ་དང་ཉམས་པར་མི་འགྱུར་བ་དང་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་པར་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར་འདུན་པ་བསྐྱེད་དོ (*Sñiñ-rgyan. 127*). (1) अनुत्पन्नानां पापकानां अकुशलानां धर्माणामनुत्पादाय छन्दः जनयति; (2) उत्पन्नानां पापकानामकुशलानां धर्माणां प्रहाणाय छन्दः जनयति; (3) अनुत्पन्नानां कुशलानां धर्माणामनुत्पादाय छन्दं जनयति; (4) उत्पन्नानां धर्माणां स्थितये सुखभावतायै असमप्रमुखाय परिपूरये छन्दं जनयति; (*M.V.*). [The substance of the Sanskrit expressions is as follows:—(1) exertion to retain meritorious conditions already existing; (2) exertion to produce such not yet in existence; (3) exertion to put away sinful states already existing; (4) exertion to prevent such arising.]*S*.

ཡང་ན *yañ-na* अथवा or, either ... or; ཡང་ན་ནི and again.

ཡང་ནས་ཡང་དུ *yañ-nas yañ-du* adv. well; again and again, continually, repeatedly: རྟེན་འབྲེལ་མཐའ་དག་ལ་ཡང་ནས་ཡང་དུ་མཁྱེན། ཞབས་ཚོགས་ག་བུར་གྱི་དྲི་བཟང་ཡང་ནས་ཡང་དུ་ཡོད་པ་མཛོད as you know fully the doctrine of dependent-origination, pray let the camphor-like fragrance of your favours come here continually (*Yig. k. 36, 51*).

ཡང་སྤྲུལ *yañ-sprul*=སྤྲུལ་པའི་སྤྲུལ་པ *sprul-pahi sprul-pa* the further embodiment of the *karma* of a lama once recognized as an incarnate being.

ཡང་པོ *yañ-po* also ཡང་བ *yañ-wa* light (*i.e.*, not heavy), lightness, also fig. འཇམ་ཤིང་ཡང་བ *hjam-shiñ yañ-wa* what is soft and light, commodious and easy, weak (*Jä.*).

ཡང་མ *yañ-ma*=མའི་མ *mahi-ma* grandmother; ཡང་མེས་པོ *yañ-mes-po* grandfather's father, *i.e.*, great grandfather; ཡང་མེས་མོ *yañ-mes-mo* great grandmother.

ཡང་རྩལ *yañ-rtsal* 1.=ལུས་རྩལ་ཡང་པོ *lus-rtsal yañ-po* light physical exercise. 2. very high skill, consummate art (*Jä.*).

ཡང་རྩེའི་ཀློང་ཆེན *yañ-rtsehi kloñ-chen*=མཁའ་འགྲོ་སྙིང་ཐིག *mkhah-hgro sñiñ-thig* n. of a Bon religious work (*D.R.*).

ཡང་ཚ *yañ-tsha* great grandson: བུ་ཡི་བུ=ཚ་བོ, དེའི་བུ=ཡང་ཚ

ཡང་ཡང་ཧོང་བ *yañ-yañ hoñ-wa* 1.=སྐོར་བ to walk round, to circumambulate (*Mñon.*). 2. to come often.

ཡང་ར *Yañ-ra* 1. n. of a place in Tibet. 2.=ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྐོར་བ religious circumambulation.

ཡང་ལེ་ཤོད་ *yaṅ-le-çod* n. of a rock-cavern where the sage Padmākara performed meditation (*Dsam. 7*).

ཡང་སོས་ *yaṅ-sos* सञ्जीव the first of the eight hot hells where the soul suffers continually from the torments of heat.

ཡང་སྲིད་ *yaṅ-srid* = འཁོར་བ transmigratory or recurring existence, the world (*Mṅon.*). ཡང་སྲིད་མེད་ *yaṅ-srid med* = ཐར་པ emancipation; freedom from transmigratory existence (*Mṅon.*).

ཡང་སློབ་ *yaṅ-slob* pupil's pupil.

ཡངས་པ *yaṅs-pa* विशाल, पृथु, आयत, विस्तार wide, broad, extensive: ཐང་ཡངས་པ a wide field or plain; ཡངས་ལྡན་ or ཡངས་ཤིང་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ large and spacious; ས་ཆ་ཡངས་པ wide open country, a spacious place; རིག་པ་ཡངས་པ intellectual, very intelligent; ཡངས་དོག *yaṅs-dog* breadth, area; abbr. of ཡངས་པ་དང་དོག་པ being wide and narrow (*Rtsii.*).

ཡངས་པ་ཅན་ *Yaṅs-pa-can* वैशाली 1. n. of a city in Magadha, acc. to Csoma on the site of modern Allahabad. 2. n. of a monastery in northern Tibet called བྱང་ཡངས་པ་ཅན in which there is a སྐུ་གདུང་ or relic-tomb of Tsong-khapa (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *16*).

ཡངས་པའི་གྲོང་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་མདོ *yaṅs-pahi groṅ-du hjug-pahi-mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* on going into the city of Vaisālī (*K. d.* ཕ, *255*); and if this *Sûtra* is recited at the threshold of a town or house all evil-spirits frequenting the same will depart.

ཡངས་པའི་མིག་ *yaṅs-pahi-mig* विशालाक्षी 1. with large eyes, a handsome woman. 2. n. of a goddess (*K. my.* ཀ, *14*).

ཡན་ *yan* what is uppermost; མན་ཡན་ *man-yan* below and above (*Cs.*); ཡན་ན་ *yan-na* above, in the beginning, in the first place; ཡན་ལ, ཡན་ཆད་ལ, ཡན་ཆོད་ or ཡོན་ཆོད་ལ adv. or postp. above, in the upper-part; ལྟེ་བ་ཡན་སྙིང་ལ་ཡོད་དེ standing in (the water) up to the navel; རྐེ་རྒྱན་ཡན་ཆད་ above the hips; ལོ་བརྒྱད་ཡན་ཆད་ above eight years' old.

ཡན་དྷ་ཅེན་ཧུང་ཤི་ *Yan-dha-çen-huṅ-shi* one of the early emperors of China under whose orders works on medicine were composed (*Grub.* ན, *8*).

ཡན་པ *yan-pa* 1. = གཞན་པ *gshan-pa* the other, another: ཡན་པ་གཅིག་ང་ལ་གནང་ give me another. 2. adj., free, vacant, unoccupied, ownerless, of places and things that are common property, like the air, rocks and stones etc.; ཁྱི་ཡན་པ a dog without a master, vagrant dog; ཡུལ་ཡན་ལ་ཡོད་ there are yet places unoccupied; of fields: untilled, fallow-ground; ཕྱི་ཡན the external world: ཕྱི་ཡན་གྱི་གཉེན་པོ a helper from the external world; སེམས་ཕྱི་ཡན་དུ་མ་ཤོར་བར་ཟུངས take care that the mind be not distracted by outward things; ཡན་དུ་འཛུག་པ to suffer (the sheep) to wander, go ownerless.

ཡན་ལག *yan-lag* अवयव, परिकर, प्रताङ्ग ; 1. member, limb, element: ཡན་ལག་ལྔ पञ्चाङ्ग the five members: arms, legs and head; ཡན་ལག་བདུན the 7 members or elements of religious service, *i.e.*: ཕྱག་འཚལ་བ profound salutation, མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ offerings to a deity, worshipping, སྡིག་པ་བཤགས་པ confession of sins, དགེ་བ་ལ་རྗེས་སུ་ཡི་རང་བ to delight in virtue, ཆོས་འཁོར་བ་སྐོར་བར་བསྐུལ་བ to exert one's self to preach the *Dharma*, མྱ་ངན་ལས་མི་འདའ་བར་གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ to dedicate all accumulated moral merits to the attainment of Buddhahood and དགེ་བ་ཅི་བསགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་སངས་རྒྱས་ཐོབ་པའི་ཕྱིར་དུ་བསྔོ་བ to pray for not passing to Nirvāṇa. ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད eight subjects treated in the medical works of Tibet are: ལུས body, བྱིས་པ boy, མོ་ནད female disease, གདོན evil spirits, མཚོན symptoms, དུག poison, རྒས old age. རོ་ཙ earned desire ཡན་ལག་སྐྱོན་ཅན an injured or defective limb; ཡན་ལག་སྐྱེས *yan-lag-skyes* = ཕོ་མཚན *pho-mtshan* the

male organ (*M̱ñon.*); ཡན་ལག་ཉམས་པ weak in the limbs, decrepit = ཞ་བ. 2. appendage, contributory; fig. branch of a river, branch of a tree; also with reference to books: section, appendix, supplement (*Jä.*).

ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་ལྡན *yan-lag ḇrgyad-ḻdan* = ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱ river Ganges, she that is possessed of eight attributes: བསིལ་བ coolness ཞིམ་པ sweetness, ཡང་བ lightness (digestive), འཇམ་པ softness, དྭངས་པ clearness, དྲི་མ་མེད་པ freedom from impurities, འཐུང་ན་ལྟོ་བར་འཇམ་པ on drinking soothing to the stomach, མགྲིན་པ་སང་དང་བདེ་བར makes the throat clear and free.

ཡན་ལག་ངན *yan-lag-ñan* a pilferer, a thief; lit. one who has a mischief-committing limb, *i.e.*, pilfering hand (*M̱ñon.*).

ཡན་ལག་མཆོག *yan-lag-m̱chog* मस्तक as met. chief of the limbs, *i.e.*, the head (*M̱ñon.*).

ཡན་ལག་མཆོག་ལྡན *yan-lag m̱chog-ḻdan* = གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ a handsome person; ཡན་ལག་མཆོག་ལྡན་མ a very handsome woman (*M̱ñon.*).

ཡན་ལག་ཉམས་པ *yan-lag ñams̱-pa* lame, decrepit, one who is defective of limbs.

Syn. ཞ་བོ *sha-wo*; གྲུམ་པོ *grum-po*; འཕྱེ་བོ *ẖphye-wo*; གྱོལ་པོ *gyol-po*; ཡན་ལག་མ་ཚང་བ *yan-lag ma-tshañ-wa*; འཐེང་པོ *ẖtheñ-po* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཡན་ལག་མེད་པ *Yan-lag meḏ-pa* अनङ्ग an epithet of Kāmadeva.

ཡབ *yab* पितृ, पिता 1. resp. for ཕ *pha* father; *ṟgyal-po yab yum* denotes the king as father and mother to the country (*Glr.*); ཡབ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཐུགས་གསོ་བའི་ཕྱིར་དུ། for the purpose of healing the mind of his royal father (*M̱grin. 122*). ཡབ་མེས *yab-mes̱* paternal ancestors. 2. *yab* also specially signifies the male personage in the *yidam* groups of Tantrik Bodhisattwas each clasping his *yum* or female helper. ཡབ་སྲས *yab-s̱ras̱* father and son or, in a spiritual sense, master and disciple; ཡབ་སྲས་མཇལ་བའི་མདོ། the chapter on the interview of the Buddha with his father Sudhodana (*K. ko.* ང, *80*).

ཡབ་གཞི *yab-gshi* 1. the estates granted to the parents of the Grand Lamas of Lhasa and Tashi-lhunpo (*S. kar. 181*). 2. = ཕ་གཞི resp. for heritage of landed property.

ཡབ་པ *yab-pa* or གཡབ་པ 1. to lock up, to secure, keep safe: ཡབ་ཆ things kept securely, under safe keeping; ཡབ་ཡོབ་པ to hide, conceal (*Sch.*); གཡབ or ཡབ་ས covered place, *cache*, shelter. 2. in *C.* colloq. to skim off from the surface of a fluid. 3. in *W.* to move to and fro, hither and thither, to fan, v. གཡོབ་པ (*Jä.*).

ཡབ་མོ *yab-mo* or གཡབ་མོ 1. the act of fanning, waving; also, anything waved to and fro, as a fan, punkah, or beaten as a cymbal. གོས་ཀྱི་ཡབ་མོ་བྱེད་པ། to beckon by waving with one's coat. 2. attracting, provoking: འཕུང་གཞིའི་ཡབ་མོ་བྱེད་པ to bring on a calamity.

ཡབ་རིང་པོ *yab-riñ-po* portico, veranda, *e.g.*, of a monastery.

ཡམ་པ་ལ *Yam-pa-la* n. of a great river (*K. my.* ཀ, *68*).

ཡམ་བུ Y*am-bu* n. of the ancient capital of Nepal, the modern capital Khatmandu being also called by this name.

ཡམ་མེ་བ *yam-me-wa* = colloq. འཚམ་པོ, དུ་ལམ 1. moderate, middling, not severe, tolerable; བཀའ་བབས་ཡམ་མེ་བ་རེ་མཛད་ནས passing a moderate sentence (*A. 122-123*). 2. adv. blunderingly, coarsely, roughly, rough-hewn.

ཡམ་ཡོམ *yam-yom* also ཡ་མེ་ཡོ་མེ *ya-me-yo-me* or ཡ་ཊེ་ཡེ་ཊེ doing anything uncertainly, purposelessly or nonsensically: ཕར་འགྲོ་ཚུར་འགྲོ་དང་ཡམ་ཡོམ་རྣམས་ལ་མཛད he was moving this way and that (*A. 134*); ཡམ་ཡོམ་ལ་ལྟས་ཏེ *yam-*

yom-la lus-te falling or remaining in doubt (*A. 126*); ཡམ་ཡོམ་བྱེད་པ to totter.

ཡམས *yams* or ཡམས་ནད epidemic or infectious disease, one being called ཡམས་ནད and the other དལ་ཡམས slowly or steadily infecting disease.

ཡར *yar* akin to tr. ཡ=upwards, above higher; ཡར་ལག་གཟིགས་པ to look upwards; ཡར་འགྲོ་མར་འགྲོ་བྱེད་པ to travel up and down; ཡར་མར་འཆག་པ resp. to walk up and down; ཡར་ལ་ཁྱེར་ཤོག *yar-la khyer-çog* bring or fetch it up! ཡར་ནས་མར་ལ from top to bottom; ཡར་འཐོན་པ to come up again, from a depth; ཡར་ལང་བ to rise, get up; ཡར་འཕེལ་བ to increase;. ཡར་རྒྱུ *yar-rgyu* one rising in rank and office, &c. ཡར་རྒྱུ་དཀྱིལ་འདྲེན་མ་སྣན་གོས་འབོལ་གསུམ (*Jig. 27*) a rising middle class man should (in the order of precedence) get the silk cushions placed one above another on a rug. ཡར་ངོ་ *yar-ño* the part of the month in which the phases of the moon increase: ཡར་ངོའི་ཟླ་བ་ལྟར་གོང་ནས་གོང་འཕེལ་དུ་རྒྱས it increased (in prosperity) like the waxing moon (*Sorig. 248*). ཡར་སྙོག་མར་སྙོག *yar-sñog mar-sñog*= ཡར་འགྲོ་མར་འགྲོ moving up and down, also ཡར་འགྲོ་ཚུར་འགྲོ walking this way and that way: གསང་ཕུ་དང་ར་སྒྲེང་མར་སྙོག་བྱེད་པ་ལ་ཏོ་ཟན་འཁྱེར་མི་དགོས་པར་གདའ in journeying from *Gsañ-phu* to *Rwa-sgreñ* and back they did not require provision for a morning's halt (*A. 123*). ཡར་བསྟོད *yar-bstod*= གྱེན་དུ་འདེགས་པ *gyen-du hdegs-pa* (*Mñon.*) raising up, extolling; ཡར་འཐུད་མར་རྩིས *yar-hthud-mar-rtis* an average account, taking the maximum and minimum figures.

ཡར་ཀླུངས *Yar-kluñs* (also written ཡར་ལུང་ *Yar-luñ*) an extensive valley forming the principal district of the province of Lho-kha of which the chief city is Chethang (རྩེ་ཐང་) on the Tsang-po; is reputed the most fertile district of Tibet and contains many monasteries and residences of some of the chiefs and nobles of Tibet. The seat of Government of the earlier kings of Tibet was in the valley of Yarlung: ཡར་ཀླུངས་ཡུལ་བཟང་ཉིང་ the province of Yarlung being fine (in climate and produce) (*A. 93*).

ཡར་ཀླུངས་གནས་གསུམ་རྟེན་གསུམ *Yar-kluñs gnas-gsum rten-gsum* the three holy receptacles and three sanctuaries of Yarlung (*i.e.*, six) viz.: (1) ཤེལ་བྲག *Çel-brag* a monastery of the *Rñiñ-ma* sect situated on the top of a high hill over-hanging the |Tsang-po; (2) *Tanduk-Dolmai lha-khañ* an ancient monastery containing a sacred image of the goddess Dolma founded by king *Sroñ-dtsan sgam-po*; (3) *Tag-chen bum-pa* a small monastery in the neighbourhood of which are one hundred and eight tombs of former kings and queens, testifying to the existence of the custom of burial of the dead before the introduction of Buddhism into Tibet; (4) རས་ཆུང་ཕུག *Ras-chuñ-phug* a small monastery on the site of the cavern where Lama *Ras-chuñ-pa* was wont to perform ascetical meditations; (5) ཟངས་རི་མཁར་དམར *Zañs-ri kha-dmar* a monastery on the bank of the Tsang-po founded by the celebrated Ma-chig Lab-kyi Donma; (6) ཙན་དན་གཡུའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Tsan-dan yui lha khañ* monastery situated in a grove of firs and containing a sandal-wood image of Buddha and a turquoise image of the goddess Dolma; the roof of the temple being painted green. All these places were visited by the author of this Dictionary in 1882.

ཡར་བ *yar-wa*= འཐོར་བ *hthor-wa*, in colloq. to disperse, scatter, send adrift; also, to ramble, to be scattered (*Sch.*).

ཡར་འབྲོག *Yar-hbrog* Yamdok pastures, country of ཡར་འབྲོག་ཁྲི་སྐོར་ཁྲིད་ཚེས་ལ (*Loñ.* ༢, 5)

Yar-ḥbrog which was included in the *Thikor* noted for religiousness of its denizens.

ཡར་མ *yar-ma* (འབྲི་དང་མཛོ་མོ *ḥbri-dañ mdso-mo*) a barren yak-cow; also a cross-breed cow (*Rtsii.*).

ཡར་མོ་ཐང་ *Yar-mo thañ* or གཡར་མོ་ཐང *Gyar-mo thañ* n. of a district in the province of lower Amdo and Khams (*Loñ.* ཉ, *5*).

ཡར་མོ་སྣ་བཞི *Yar-mo sna-bshi* n. of a district in Lhokha (*Yig. 62*). ཡར་ལུང་ *Yar-luñ*= ཡར་ཀླུངས *Yar-kluñs*. ཡར་ལུང་དར་རྒྱས་དགོན *Yar-luñ Dar-rgyas-dgon* n. of a monastery in Yar-lung (*Loñ.* ཟ, *19*). ཡར་ལུང་སོག་ཁ *Yar-luñ Sog-kha* one of the 37 sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 28*). ཡར་ལོག *yar-log* a layman when he enters the order of monks late in life, opp. to མར་ལོག *mar-log* when a monk reverts to the life of a householder (*Sorig. 270*).

ཡལ་ག *yal-ga* C. colloq. "*ye-ka*" शाखा a branch, bough, twigs. ཡལ་ག་སྐྱུར *yal-ga skyur*= སྟར་བུའི་ཤིང་ *star-buḥi çiñ* (*Mñon.*) walnut tree. ཡལ་ག་ལྔ *yal-ga lña* पञ्चशाखा the five branches, *i.e.*, the five branches of the tree of the Mahāyāna doctrine:—(1) སྦྱིན་པ *spyin-pa* दान charity, *i.e.*, giving alms, help and protection; (2) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས शील moral discipline, purity of morals; (3) བཟོད་པ क्षान्ति tolerance and forgiveness; (4) བརྩོན་འགྲུས वीर्य assiduity and industry; (5) བསམ་གཏན ध्यान contemplation (*K. d.* ན, *327*).

Syn. མགོ་ལིང་ *mgo-liñ*; ཤིང་གི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *çiñ-gi brtul shugs*; སྡོང་པོའི་སོར་མོ *sdoñ-poḥi sor-mo Mñon.*

ཡལ་ག་ཅན *yal-ga-can* शाखिन् a notable tree.

Syn. ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *lzon-çiñ*; འདབ་ལྡན *ḥdab-ldan*; འདམ་མ་ཅན *ḥdam-ma can*; མགོ་ལྡིང་ཅན *mgo-ldiñ-can*; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *rtse-mo-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཡལ་ག་འབྲེལ *yal-ga ḥbrel* v. ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *ljon-çiñ* tree (*Mñon.*)

ཡལ་ག་འཛིན *yal-ga-ḥdsin* v. ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *ljon-çiñ* tree (*Mñon.*)

ཡལ་གའི་རལ་པ *yal-gaḥi ral-pa*= འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *ḥkhri-çiñ* a creeping plant (*Mñon.*)

ཡལ་གའི་རི་དྭགས *yal-gahi ri-dwags*= as met. monkey (*Mñon.*)

ཡལ་གས་ལྷག *yal-gas lhag* विशाखा.

ཡལ་འཕྱོང་ *yal-ḥphyoñ* large numeral.

ཡལ་བ *yal-wa* 1. diminution, decrease, lowering; disappearance, suppression. 2. to shrink, subside, cause diminution; to be displaced.

ཡལ་མ་ཡོལ *yal ma-yol* repentance, regret, and wonder that advantage was not taken of a certain opportunity: ཀུན་ཀྱང་ཐུགས་རྗེས་མ་བཟོད་ཡལ་མ་ཡོལ even all not appreciating, there was much regret (*A. 157*).

ཡལ་ཡལ *yal-yal* [*Cs.* 100,000 octillions] the 47th number enumerated in the ཕལ་ཆེན *phal-chen*: ཕལ་ཆེན་ཁྲིག་ཁམ་ཡལ་ཡལ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*). ཡལ་ཡལ་ཆེན་པ *yal-yal chen-pa* a million (*Jä.*).

ཡལ་ཡོལ *yal-yol* 1.= ཡལ་བེ་ཡོལ་བེ relaxation in attention, carelessness. 2. n. of a number: ཡལ་ཡོལ་ཁྲལ་ཁྲལ་ཐུད་ཐུད་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཡས *yas* 1.= ཟླ or མེད devoid of, less than; without: མཐའ་ཡས without end, endless; བགྲང་ཡས numberless; དཔག་ཡས measureless, unfathomable, གཞལ་ཡས immeasurable, incomparable. 2. from off, from above: ཡས་འབབ་པ to come down from above; ཡས་ཀྱི the one above, the upper one; ཡས་ནས from above *C.* 3. in Budh. ཡས་ཞེས་པ་ནི་མི་བདེ་བ་མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ the word *yas* signifies the state in which there is no unhappiness (*Ḥbum.* ཁ, *283*).

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ཡས་འཇབ *yaṣ-hjab* the kind of red or brown coloured leather with which wooden boxes or trunks are lined in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཡས་ཕྱིན *yaṣ-phyin* or ཡས་ཕྱིན་པ n. of a certain large estate in Tibet: གཞིས་ཁག་ཡས་ཕྱིན་གྱི་ཁང་ཆེན་ (*Rtsii.*).

ཡས་བསུ་མས་སྐྱེལ *yaṣ-bsu maṣ-skyel* or མ་འོང་ཡས་བསུ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་འདའ་བ་ལ་མས་སྐྱེལ early sowing and late sowing of grain (*Rtsii.*).

ཡི *yi* 1. num. fig.: 54. 2. in some combinations inst. of ཡིད.

ཡི་ག *yi-ga*=དང་ག appetite, taste: ཡི་ག་འགག the appetite is lost; ཡི་གར་འོང་ it is grateful to the taste; ཡི་ག་འཆུས་པ *yi-ga hchus-pa* repulsion felt in swallowing food: ཟས་སྦྱོད་གདོན་གྱིས་བདུ་བ་འདྲུགས་ནས་སྐྱེ་དང་སྙིང་ལ་ནེན་པས་ཡིག་འཆུས་པར་འགྱུར (*Mṅg.*, *ch. 45.*)

ཡི་གེ *yi-ge* लिपि, अक्षर, ग्रन्थ, हुङ्कार, मुद्रा 1. any letter of the alphabet; explained as མིང་ཚིག་གཉིས་ཀྱི་རྩ་བ་གཞིར་གྱུར་པའི་ཡི་གེས་དོན་མི་སྟོན། སྐད་ཀྱི་གདངས། the representation of sound forming the basis of the composition of both names and words; but such letters do not indicate the meaning of words, མིང་གི་ངོ་བོ་ཙམ་སྟོན་པར and generally show merely their nature (*Loṅ.* ཝ, *17*). Acc. to *Tshad-ma Rnam-Ḫgrel* we have another definition: ཡི་གེ་ནི་ཤེས་པའི་ངོ་བོ་ནི་སྐད་གདངས་ཁ་ན་ཡིན་པ། ཡི་གེ་རྣམས་པའི་སྐད་འདུག་པའི་དོན་བ་མདད་པ་ཡོད། and, again we read: ཡོན་ཏན་ཀུན་གྱི་གཞི་ནི་ཡི་གེ་ཡིན། letters are the basis of all acquirements. ཡི་གེ་དབུ་ཅན the Tibetan printed letters, དབུ་མེད the headless current hand-writing, of which there are again different kinds:—དཔེ་ཡིག the very carefully-formed character used in copying books, འཁྱུག་ཡིག *hkhyug-yig* the running hand and often rather illegible writing, and འབམ་ཡིག a formal large hand. ཡི་གེ་ཀློག་པའི་ཁྲང་ཁང་ *yi-ge klog-paḥi brañ-khañ* लिपिशाला; ཡི་གེ་འགོད་པ *yi-ge hgod-pa* लिखन, लिपि, लिपिन्यास the arrangement of letters in a book or letter. ཡི་གེ་དྲུག་པ *yi-gi drug-pa* षड्क्षरी विद्या the six-syllable (prayer), the *Om-ma-ni-pad-me-hum*; ཡི་གེ་བསླབ་པ to learn one's letters; ཡིག་རྩིས writing and cyphering. 2. written letter or note, any written document; དགེ་སྡིག་གི་ཡི་གེ register of virtues and iniquities; ཡི་གེའི་ལན a written answer (*Glr.*); ཡི་གེའི་ཤུབས (in recent years)=an envelope; ཡི་གེ་འབྲི་བ to write a letter, ཡི་གེ་སྐྱིང་བ to send off a letter, ཡི་གེ་ཐོབ་པ लेखना one who has obtained a written order or document, to receive a letter; ཡི་གེ་སླེབ *yi-ge ṣleb* a letter arrives; ཡི་གེར་འབྲི་བ to put into writing; ཡི་གེར་བྲིས་འཛུག་པ to dictate; ཡི་གེ་པ *yi-ge-pa*=དྲུང་ཡིག लेखक, लिपिकार a writer, a copyist; ཡི་གེ་ཤིང་ *yi-ge çiñ* लिपिफलक a writing board; ཡི་གེའི་གཞི *yi-geḥi-gshi* the substance on which a letter is written.

ཡི་ཆད *yi-chaḏ*=ཞང་ཆད or སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ.

ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dwags* (acc. to Bon=ཟས་ཡིད་ལ་བཏགས་པ or ཡི་བཏགས those that always think of food) प्रेत, a class of spiritual beings of the Buddhist *Bhavachakra* or cycle of existence, condemned to suffer torments of hunger and thirst in the ghost-world, a grade of punishment little less severe than the full torments of hell. They are usually represented as giants with huge bellies and very narrow throats hardly fitted to swallow the tiniest particles. The different kinds of Yi-dag or *Preta* are: (1) གུལ་བུམ *gul-bum* कबन्ध; (2) ཤ་ཟ *ça-za* पिशाच; (3) འབྱུང་པོ *ḥbyuñ-po* भूत; (4) སྲུལ་པོ *sṟul-po* पूतना; (5) ལུས་སྲུལ་པོ *luṣ-sṟul-po* कटपूतना; (6) སྨྱོ་བྱེད *smyo-byeḏ* उन्माद; (7) སྐྱེམ་བྱེད *ṣkyem-byeḏ* स्कन्द; (8) བརྗེད་བྱེད *bṟjeḏ-byeḏ* अपस्मार; (9) གྲིབ་གནོན *grib-gnon* छाया; (10) སྲིན་པོ *sṟin-po* राक्षस; (11) རྣམ་གྲུའི་གདོན *ṟnam-gruḫi*

ཡ

gdon रेवतीग्रह; (12) བྱའི་གདོན *byahi-gdon* शकुनिग्रह. [(1) headless demon; (2) *ignis-fatuus*; (3) ghost; (4) a female demon causing disease in children; (5) a goblin; (6) insane devil; (7) a leaping demon; (8) a demon causing forgetfulness; (9) the shadow; (10) a malignant spirit; (11) the star Revatī; (12) causer of destruction to birds]*S.* Again, these *Preta* are divided into four classes according to the nature of the torments they are destined to undergo for the expiation of their sins:—(1) ཟས་སྐོམ་ལ་ཕྱིའི་སྒྲིབ་པ་ཡོད་པ those that are outwardly obstructed from the use of food and drink. When these wretched beings go to springs, lakes, or tanks to drink water they are chased by hosts of demons armed with javelins and spears; and the water appears to them as repulsive and foul as pus. (2) ཟས་སྐོམ་ལ་ནང་སྒྲིབ་ཡོད་པ those that are inwardly obstructed from eating and drinking; although great is their appetite and hunger when they get food and drink they cannot enjoy them on account of their gullet becoming exceedingly contracted. (3) མེ་ལྕེ་ཕྲེང་བ་ཅན་ཞེས་བྱ་བ those that are called fire-flame wreathed *Preta* who, as soon as they take food or drink, become changed into flames of fire. (4) ལྗན་ལྗིན་ཟ་བ *ljan-ljin za-wa* those that subsist upon mucous, ordure and urine, etc.; some of them eating their own flesh and blood when they fail to satisfy their hunger by eating filth. Acc. to *Mdsod-ḅgrel*, the *Pretas* have an abode in the interior of this earth five hundred *yojana* below Rājgriha in Magadha. In reference to giving water to the *Preta*, Atis'a remarked: ཡི་དྭགས་འཇུར་གེགས་མ་ཞེས་པ་ཆུ་ཐིག་པ་གཅིག་ལ་གཞན་མི་ཐོབ those called Preta devoid of the power of digestion cannot obtain other than a drop of water.

ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ *yi-dwags kyi-yul* प्रेतविषय, प्रेतभूमि the subject of the *Preta*, the land of *Preta*. ཡི་དྭགས་ཁ་འཐོར་བའི་གནས *yi-dwags-kha-hthor-wahi-gnas* the places where *Pretas* live in a scattered manner such as the neighbourhood of human habitation, table-lands, &c. (*B. ch. 5*).

ཡི་དྭགས་བདག་པོ *yi-dwags ḅdag-po* प्रेताधिप the lord of the *Preta*.

ཡི་དམ *yi-dam* 1. or ཡིད་དམ་ལྷ इष्ट, इष्टदेवता tutelary deity, a deity whom a person chooses to be his guide and protector. Of these there are a large number, of varying form, being frequently Tantrik phases or aspects of such well-known gods as Tamdin, Dzambhala, Mi-gyowa, and the goddess Panden Lhamo; also there are *yi-dam* forms of the Bodhisattwas Jampal and Chenraisi, with or without their female or ཡུམ་མ companions. Acc. to *Jä.* a man chooses a tutelary deity either for his whole life or only for some particular undertaking, and with such he enters into an intimate union by meditation. 2.=དམ་བཅའ समादान resp. ཐུགས་དམ oath, vow, asseveration, promise: ཡིད་དམ་ལ་བརྟན་པ दृढसमादान firm adherence to one's word; ཡི་དམ་བཅའ་བ to lodge a vow.

ཡི་ཕྱ་དུང་ངེ *yi-phya duṅ-ṅe* for ཡིད་ཕྱ་དུང་ངེ = སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ *sems-skyo-wa* to repent, to regret. འཁོར་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ནས་དུས་རྟག་ཏུ་ཡི་ཕྱ་དུང་ངེ (*Khriḍ. 29*).

ཡི་མུག་པ *yi-mug-pa* for ཡིད་མུག་པ = སེམས་རྨོངས་པ *sems-rmoṅs-pa* to be unhappy, displeased; sorry, sad, dejected: འདི་འདྲ་ཡི་མུག་པ་ལས་མི་འདུག is not a deed so unfortunate as this (*Rdsa. 22*); མནའ་མ་ལ་ཡི་མུག་པར་གྱུར་ཏེ having become displeased with the daughter-in-law (*A. 77*).

ཡི་རངས་པ *yi-raṅs-pa* (for ཡིད་རངས་པ) = དགའ་བ *dgah-wa* (*Mṅon.*) चित्तोल्लास (*A. K.*) joy,

cheerfulness; to be delighted, pleased: འཁོར་རྣམས་ཡི་རངས the attendants being joyful (*Pag. 297*).

ཡིག *yig* in compounds for ཡི་གེ *yi-ge*; སྐུ་ཡིག letter, circular epistle; ཆད་ཡིག contract, ཁ་ཡིག address (of a letter); bargain; འཆམས་ཡིག dancing-book, rules for religious dances; ལམ་ཡིག passport, permit to travel; ཡིག་ཆ records, notes; ཡིག་ཕྲེང་ a line of a book or Ms.; དྲུང་ཡིག clerk, copyist; ཡིག་ཕྲན *yig-phran*=ཡིག་ཆུང་ (*Ya-sel. 11*) a note, a small letter. ཡིག་ཚང་མཁས་པ་དགའ་བྱེད་ཆེན་མོ n. of the keeper of the official records of the Government of Lhasa; also name of a book which contains the abstracts or register of official records (*Yig. 3*); ཡིག་འཛིན *yig-ḥdsin* a receipt in writing; written contract; ཡིག་འཛིན་བཞག་པ to enter into an agreement. ཡིག་ལྷད *yig-lhad* interpolation in writing; also mistakes in facts, grammar, &c.: སྐྱོན་མཐའ་དག་སེལ་ཞིང་ཡིག་ལྷད་མ་ཞུགས་པ entirely free from defects without any foreign matter inserted in it (*Ya-sel. 34*).

ཡིག་བསྐུར *yig-bskur* correspondence, epistolary guide containing the different addresses and customary phrases used in writing letters; ཡིག་བསྐུར་རྣམ་བཞག *yig-bskur rnam-bshag* a popular work on correspondence, complete letter-writer. ཡིག་བསྐུར་བ *yig-bskur-wa* to correspond.

ཡིག་མཁན *yig-mkhan* one who is versed in the art of reading and writing.

Syn. ཡི་གེ་པ *yi-ge-pa*; བྲིས་པ་མཁན *bris-pa mkhan*; ཡི་གེའི་མཁན་པོ *yi-geḥi mkhan-po*; སྨྱུ་གུ་ཅན *smyu-gu-can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིག་དྲུག *yig-drug* or ཡི་གེ་དྲུག་མ *yi-ge drug-ma* the six letters—Om, ma, ṇi, pad, me, hūm (*Rtsii.*).

ཡིད I: *yid* resp. ཐུགས *thugs* मनस् the intellect, the mind, esp. the powers of perception and imagination, said to be distinguishable from བློ *blo* which indicates rather the heart, mind, will, disposition, than the mental talents; but the two words are often confused and used interchangeably. Thus ཡིད *yid* in ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ *yid-du-hoṅ-wa* agreeable, clearly signifies a sentiment or disposition. ཡིད་བཞིན་གྱི་ནོར་བུ *yid-bshin-gyi nor-bu* चिन्तामणि a jewel or talisman that grants every wish; ཡིད་ཀྱི *yid-kyi* agreeable, to one's mind: ཡིད་ཀྱི་མཚོ *yid-kyi mtsho* a pretty lake; ངའི་ཡིད་ལ་མི་འབབ *ṅaḥi yid-la mi-ḥbab* it does not please me, I do not like it; ཡིད་ལ་ཤར་ཀྱང་རོ་མི་མྱོང though you may fancy it in your mind, yet you do not perceive the taste; ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ *yid-la byed-pa*, འཛིན་པ *ḥdsin-pa* to comprehend, perceive, remember, mind, take to heart; ཡིད་ཀྱིས་བྱེད་པ *yid-kyi byed-pa* to do a thing accordant with one's mind or fancy; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཟེའུ་འབྲུ *yid-kyi zeḥu ḥbru* anther of the heart, beloved, dearest (*Yig. k. 1*); ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཟླ་བ་གསར་པོ *yid-kyi zla-wa bsar-po*=གྲོགས་པོ friend, beloved friend—lit. the newly risen moon of one's heart གྲོགས་པོ་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཟླ་བ་གསར་པ་གང་དེའི་དྲུང་དུ to him who is my dearest friend (*Yig. k. 51*). ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ *yid-kyi phyag-rgya* मनोमुद्रा chief meditation, *i.e.*, the concentration of the mind on the attributes of deity (*Mṅon.*). ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས *yid-kyi-las*=རྣམ་རྟོག or བསམ་མནོ་བ imagination, thought, operation of the mind (*Mṅon.*); ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་རྟ *yid-kyi çiṅ-rta* मनोरथ desire, wish, expectation.

ཡིད་ཀར་འོང་ *yid-kar hoṅ* or ཡིད་ཀར་འོང་ 1. གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ very handsome. 2. without impurity, pellucid; pure water.

Syn. རྙོག་མེད *rñog-med*; གསལ་ལ་དྭངས *gsal-la-dwaṅs* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་སྐྱོ *yid-skyo* repentance, heart-trouble.

Syn. སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ *sems-skyo-wa*; ཡིད་འབྱུང་ *yid-ḥbyuṅ*; སྐྱོ་ཤས *skyo-ças* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་འཁྲུལ་བ *yid-ḥkhrul-wa* acc. to *Sch.* 'mental suffering'; acc. to *Jä.* to be uneasy, troubled, harrassed; ཡིད་འཁྲུལ་བ *yid-ḥkhrul-wa* to be mistaken.

ཡིད་འགྱུར་གྱི་མྱོང་བ *yid-gyur-gyi myoṅ-wa* = བསྒོམ་པའི་ཉམས་སྐྱེས་པ *bsgom-paḥi ñams skyes-pa*.

ཡིད་ཅན *yid-can* = སེམས་ཅན or ཡིད་ལྡན living beings (*Yig.*).

ཡིད་ཆད་པ *yid-chad-pa* = ཡི་ཆད་པ or ངལ་བ in སེམས་ཡང་སྐྱོ་ཞིང་ཡིད་ཆད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ (*Rdsa. 21*).

ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *yid-ches-pa* to believe, to rely, to depend upon; belief, confidence, faith, trust. ཁྱོད་ལ་ཅུང་ཞིག་ཡིད་མ་ཆེས་པས having become a little distrustful towards you (*Mil.*); ཡིད་ཆེས་པར་བྱ་ཕྱིར प्रत्ययनार्थं for inducing belief.

Syn. of sbst. གཏན་ལ་ཕེབས *gtan-la-phebs*; གདོན་མི་ཟ *gdon-mi-za*; ངེས་པ *ṅes-pa*; དོགས་མེད *dogs-med* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་ཉེ *yid-ñe* = སེམས་ཉེ *sems-ñe*, མཛའ་བོ *mdsa-bo* friend, intimate (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་གཉིས *yid-gñis* = ཐེ་ཚོམ विचिकित्सा doubt, hesitation.

Syn. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ *the-tshom za-wa*; མ་ངེས *ma-ṅes*; སོམ་ཉི *som-ñi* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་བཅུགས *yid-bcugs* or ཡིད་གཅུགས *yid-gcugs* ज्ञाति = མཛའ་བ friendly, affectionate towards friends or relatives (*Ṅag.*).

ཡིད་གདུངས *yid-gtuṅs* misery, suffering.

Syn. སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-sṅal*; ཡིད་ནང་ཆུད *yid-naṅ-chud*; ཡིད་མི་བདེ *yid-mi-bde* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་བཏགས *yid-btags* for ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dwags*.

ཡིད་བརྟན confidence, reliance; ཡིད་བརྟན་དཀའ་བ *yid-brtan dkaḥ-wa* not to be depended upon, hardly to be believed; ཡིད་བརྟན་པ विश्वास trust, faith; ཡིད་བརྟན་ཁེལ་ confident, confidence; ཡིད་བརྟན་པར་བྱ་བ་མ་ཡིན་པ *yid-brtan-par bya-wa ma-yin-pa* objects on which no reliance can be reposed and not to be considered as safe. སྣེ་ཚེམ་ཅུ་བ་པའི་རྒྱུ་དང་རྟ་དང་ནི། གླང་པོ་ཆེ་དང་སྤྲེའུ་དང་སྦྲུལ་ནག་དང་། སྤྱི་འགྲེང་བ་དང་གདོང་གཉེར་གང་བ་དང་། ཁ་སྤྱི་ཅུང་ལ་ཡིད་ནི་བརྟན་མི་བྱ། (*K. du.* ད, *203*).

ཡིད་མཐུན་པ *yid-mthun-pa*, v. གཉེན་འདྲོགས.

ཡིད་དང་འཐད་པ *yid-daṅ ḥthad-pa* मानार्ह, अनुकूल favourable: རྒྱལ་ཆེན་ཡིད་དང་འཐད་པ་ཡིན the great king is well-disposed (*K. du.* ད, *202*).

ཡིད་དུ་འཐད *yid-du-ḥthad* well-favoured, = གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ handsome body (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་དོགས་ཤར་བ *yid-dogs-çar-wa* = ཐེ་ཚོམ་སྐྱེད་པ *the-tshom skyed-pa* to doubt (*Ya-sel. 31*).

ཡིད་ལྡན *yid-ldan* humanity, = ཡིད་ཅན; ཡིད་ལྡན་མ *yid-ldan-ma* (གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ) n. of a *Yakṣinī* princess (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་དཔྱོད *yid-dpyod* मनःपरीक्षा examination of the mind, investigation into the mental faculties. There are three distinctions in it:—(1) རྒྱུ་མཚན་མེད་པའི་ཡིད་དཔྱོད; (2) རྒྱུ་མཚན་མ་ངེས་པའི་ཡིད་དཔྱོད; (3) རྒྱུ་མཚན་ལྟར་སྣང་ལ་བརྟེན་པའི་ཡིད་དཔྱོད (*Loṅ.* ཕ, *15*).

ཡིད་འཕམ་པ *yid-ḥpham-pa* to be cast down, dejected, depressed.

ཡིད་འཕྱོ *yid-ḥphyo* (གྲངས) n. of a great number: སང་ཐལ་ཞིད་ཡུག་ཡིད་འཕྱོ་དང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཡིད་འཕྲོག *yid-ḥphrog* मनोहर very handsome, charming, very beautiful (*Mṅon.*). ཡིད་འཕྲོག་པ *yid-ḥphrog-pa* to prepossess, to fascinate, charm. ཡིད་འཕྲོག་མ *yid-ḥphrog-ma* a charming woman with both personal and mental accomplishments (*Mṅon.*); also n. of a Yakṣa princess (*Mṅon.*).

ཡིད་འབྱིན་པ *yid-ḥbyin-pa* to be discontented or weary.

ཡིད་འབྱུང་ *yid-byuṅ* मनोभव an epithet of Kāmadeva (*A. K. 1-34*). ཡིད་དབྱུང་བ *yid dbyuṅ-wa* उद्विग्नमानस to be depressed in mind, anxious, disquieted.

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ཡིད་མོས་ཚལ་ *yid-mos-tshal* 1. a grove of lilies = ཀུ་མུ་ད་ཚལ་ *ku-mu da-tshal* (*Mñon.*). 2. = ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ fascinating; also = ཡིད་འཛིན་པ agreeable, pleasing to the mind, pleasant (*A. 126*).

ཡིད་སྨྱོས་ *yid-myos* fuddled, tipsy (*Jä.*).

ཡིད་སྨོན་ *yid-smon* wish, desire; ཡིད་དགའ་བ हृष्टवत्, हृष्ट [glad in heart]*S.* v. སྨོན་པ *smon-pa*. ཡིད་སྨོན་ཅན་ *yid smon-can* a blessed heart, blessed.

ཡིད་ཚིམ་པ *yid-tshim-pa* = གཟུགས་བཟང་བ of charming appearance, of form that gives satisfaction to the mind (*Mñon.*). ཡིད་འཚིམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ *yid-htshim-par hbyur-wa* to become satisfied, contented.

ཡིད་གཤུང་ *yid-gshuṅ* 1. = རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog* illusive or unreal thoughts, imaginary thoughts (*Mñon.*). 2. as met. = a parrot (*Mñon.*). ཡིད་གཤུང་ཅན་ or ཡིད་གཤུང་ལྡན་ deluded.

ཡིད་གཤུངས *yid-gshuṅs* 1. मेधावी prudent, acute, perceptive, v. གཟུངས *gzuṅs*. ཡིད་གཤུངས་པ *yid-gshuṅs-pa* a prudent man, a man of analytic powers (*Mñon.*). 2. = སེམས་དྲང་པོ *sems-draṅ-po* honest, straight-forward, upright: བློ་གསལ་ཐབས་མཁས་ཡིད་གཤུངས་ཤེས་པ་བརྒྱ clear in mind, clever in resources, straight-forward, of varied knowledge.

ཡིད་བཞིན་ *yid-bshin* = ཡིད་བསམ चिन्ता wish, thought. ཡིད་བཞིན་གྲུབ *yid-bshin-grub* heaven,
ཡ bliss. ཡིད་བཞིན་ཀུན་འབྱུང་ *yid-bshin kun-hbyuṅ* as met. the ocean; also a gem; སྐུ་འཚོ་ཡིད་བཞིན་ཀུན་འབྱུང་ *sku-htsho yid-bshin kun-hbyuṅ* (*Yig. k. 83*) ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ *yid-bshin nor-bu* चिन्तामणि the wishing gem (*A. K. 1, 46*); fig. of the fulfilment of one's desires (*Yig. k.*): ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ་འཆང་བས་བསམ་པ་འགྲུབ by laying hold on the *Chintāmaṇi* gem one's wishes are fulfilled; ཡིད་བཞིན་དབང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *yid-bshin dwaṅ-gi rgyal-po* चिन्तामणिराज the prince of all wish-fulfilling gems (*Yig. k. 2*). ཡིད་བཞིན་མ་མ *yid-bshin ma-ma* as met. = the great ocean (*Yig. k. 31*).

ཡིད་འོང་ *yid-hoṅ* or ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ *yid-du hoṅ-wa* 1. handsome. 2. charming, delightful, pleasing, agreeable. ཡིད་འོང་མ *yid-hoṅ-ma* a handsome woman, a beauty (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *13*).

ཡིད་འོང་ལྡན *Yid-hoṅ-ldan* an epithet of the river Gandak: ཆུ་ཀླུང་ག་ནྜ་ཀ་འམ་ཡིད་འོང་ལྡན་ཞེས་བ་ཡོད་པ། དེ་བརྒལ་ནས་ཡངས་པ་ཅན་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་འགྱུར there is the river called Gandaka or *Yid-hoṅ ldan* after crossing which (you) would enter the city of *Yaṅs-pa-can* (*Dsam. 13*).

ཡིད་ཡལ *yid-yal* आगार [a house]*S.*

ཡིད་རང་བ *yid-raṅ-wa* = ཡི་རང་བ, *yi-raṅ-wa* དགའ་བ *dgah-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཡིད་ལ་བརྗོད་པ मनोजल्पना [debate in the mind]*S.*

ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ *yid-la byed-pa* 1. मनस्कार imagination, fancy. 2. vb. to take to, to be pleased by: ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་ཆོས་རྣམས་ལ་འཛུག་པ་ཡིན་ནོ (*K. d.* ར, *355*) what is called ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ implies the fixing of the mind on things.

Syn. of 1. རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog*; བསམ་མནོ *bsam-mno*; མནོ་བསམ *mno-bsam* (*Mñon.*).

ཡིད་ལས་སྐྱེས *yid-las-skyes* lit. mind-born, an epithet of Kāmadeva the god of love.

Syn. ཡིད་ལས་འབྱུང་ *yid-las-byuṅ*; ཡིད་སྲུབས *yid-srubs* (*Mñon.*).

ཡིད་ལོག་པ *yid-log-pa* to be tired or weary of.

ཡིད་བསད་པ *yid bsad-pa* = སྙིང་ཞུམ་པ विषाद, विषण्णमानस [sad in mind]*S.*

ཡིད་བསམ *yid-bsam* = ཡིད་བཞིན *yid-bshin*.

ཡིད་སྲུབས *yid-srubs* 1. = འདོད་ལྷ *hdod-lha* मन्मथ an epithet of Kāmadeva the god

of love. 2. ཧོར་ཟླ་གསུམ་པ the 3rd month of the Tibetan kalender (*Mṉon.*). 3. a refractory stubborn mind (*Jä*).

ཡིན་པ *yin-pa* 1.=the vb. to be; and is used to express direct affirmation or with a negative particle direct negation, and also to connect any attribute with its subject. Thus: ཡིན་ཟེར་རོ he said, it is, མ་ཡིན is not; ཁོ་རང་འཇིག་རྟེན་པ་ཡིན he is a layman; ཁྱོད་སུ་ཡིན who are you? ང་རང་གཙང་གི་མི་ཞིག་ཡིན I am a man of Tsang. In books it will be found that ཡིན is employed to express both the first and the third persons, sing, and pl., and sometimes, though not so commonly, the second person chiefly indeed interrogatively: ཁྱོད་དེའི་བུ་ཡིན་ནམ are you his son? Colloq. however in C. ཡིན seems to be rarely if ever used with the second and third persons, འདུག being resorted to with the second and (occasionally) third persons and རེད "*re*" reserved for the third person; thus a Lhasa man would say: ང་རང་ཚེམ་པ་ཡིན I am a tailor, but would use ཁོ་རང་ཚེམ་པ་རེད to express: he is a tailor, and ཁྱོད་ཚེམ་པ་འདུག for: you are a tailor. But in books ཕྱིན་པ་ཡིན would commonly= he has gone. 2. ཡིན is often found in the past sense: དེའི་ཚེ་སྡོན་པོ་དེ་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཤཱཀྱ་ཐུབ་པའི་སྤྲུལ་པ་ཡིན the officer of that period was an emanation of S'ākya-thubpa; རྒྱལ་པོ་དེ་ནི་འདུད་པོ་འཛུམ་མེད་དེ་ཡིན that unsmiling demon was that king (*Glr.*). ཡོད་པ་ཡིན=has been. 3. as *Jä.* points out, this vb. is only used to connect the attribute and not to express presence or existence, ཡོད་པ and not ཡིན་པ being employed in such cases; *e.g.*, "I am in the house" cannot be turned ང་རང་ཁང་པ་ལ་ཡིན but must be rendered with ཡོད. 4. in addition to its use as substantive vb. ཡིན occurs as auxiliary vb. joined either to the participle or to a gerund. Joined to the participle it may indicate either the present or past tenses: འགྲོ་བ་ཡིན I am going; ཚོང་བ་ཡིན I have, or he has, sold; ཕྱིན་པ་ཡིན has departed; ཁྱོད་ལ་ལམ་མཁན་ཡོད་པ་ཨེ་ཡིན did you have a guide? དེའི་ནང་ན་སུ་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན who is within that? ཅི་བྱུང་བ་ཡིན what has become of him? དེ་དུས་ཅི་བྱས་པ་ཡིན what had you been doing just then? Also, may have fut. sense: ཤི་བ་ཡིན. I shall die; ངོ་སུ་ཤེས་པ་ལ་བསྐུར་བ་ཡིན she shall be given to whomsoever knows her; འགྲོ་བ་ཡིན་མོད indeed you will have to go now (*Jä*). Combined with the gerund in གྱི or གྱིན it forms in the colloq. a narrative present incessantly resorted to, but the ཡིན seems here again reserved for the first person: ཁྱོད་ད་ལྟ་ཀློག་གི་འདུག་གམ are you reading now? ང་རང་ཀློག་གི་ཡིན I am reading. Annexed to the supine in རྒྱུ *rgyu* it forms a future tense frequently heard in talk and met with in the later literature: ང་རྟ་དེ་ཉོ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན I shall buy that horse; སྐུའི་གཟིམ་ཚང་ལ་བཅར་རྒྱུ་ཡིན will attend at your honour's abode. In the fut. 3rd person རེད *red* is generally the auxiliary. 5. In metaphysics the terms ཡིན་ལོག and མིན་ལོག are hotly discussed; ཡིན་ལོག signifies ཡིན་པ་ལས་ལོག་པ what is contrary to what is is མ་ཡིན, and in the same manner what is opposite to མིན་ལོག, *i.e.*, ཡིན་པ་ལས་ལོག་པ is ཡིན that which is. Besides these, expressions like ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ, མི་ཡིན་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ, མ་ཡིན་མ་ཡིན་པ, etc. also form subjects of discussion in scholastic controversies.

ཡིབ *yib* v. ཆར་ཡིབ=སྐྱིབས eaves, shelter: ཆར་ཡིབ་བྱེད་པ to take shelter from the rain. ཡིབ་མ *yib-ma* something hidden.

ཡིབ་པ *yib-pa* to hide one's self.

Syn. གབ་པ *gab-pa*; བག་ལ་ཉལ *bag-la-ñal* (*Mṉon.*).

ཡིབ་ཤིང་ *yib-çiñ* an officinal plant used for wounds and sores (*Sman. 345*).

ཡུ *yu* 1. num. fig.: 84. 2. in ཡུ་རྡིད་པ to culminate (*Jä.*).

ཡུ་ག *yu-ga* or ཡུ་ཁུ *yu-khu* oats, or a similar kind of grain.

ཡུ་གུ་ཤིང་ *yu-gu-çiñ* an officinal tree yielding a remedy for wounds and sores: ཡུ་གུ་ཤིང་གིས་རྨ་འགྱུར་དུག་ཚད་སེལ.

ཡུ་གུར *Yu-gur*, ཡུ་གེ་ར *Yu-ge-ra* n. of a country and people; the part of Mongolia situated to the north of Amdo.

ཡུ་ང་ *Yu-ña* n. of a place in *Hphan-yul* (*Rtsii.*): ཡུ་ང་དཔལ་འབྱོར་གླིང་ *Yu-ña Dpal-hbyor gliñ* chief town with fort and monastery in *Hphan-yul* (*Rtsii.*).

ཡུ་ཛ *yu-ja* a kind of Chinese tea.

ཡུ་ཏང་ *Yu-tañ* an ancient monastery in Nepal: བལ་ཡུལ་གྲུབ་པའི་གནས་ཆེན་པོ་ཡུ་ཏང་ལྡན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ཆེན་པོ (*K. g.* ཀ, *191*).

‡ **ཡུ་ཐི་ཀ** *yu-thi-ka* यूथिका n. of a sweet scented flower (*K. ko.* ཀ, *4*) [*Jasminum auriculatum*]*S*.

ཡུ་བ *yu-wa* 1.=སྲོག་ཤིང་ the life-tree. 2. a stick; that part of anything which the hand can grasp. ཡུ་བ་ལྡན་ दण्डवान् one with a stick; གྲི་ཡུ *gri-yu* haft of a knife; དེབས་ཡུ *debs-yu* handle of an awl; ལྷམ་ཡུ leg of a boot; ཡུ་བ་ཅན་ दण्डिक provided with a handle, ཡུ་མེད without a handle (*Jä.*).

ཡུ་བོ *yu-wo* an ox or yak having no horns. ཡུ་མོ *yu-mo* 1. any hornless female cattle; also, esp. a hind, female of stag (*Pth. 192a*). 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *36*).

‡ **ཡུ་བུ་ཅག** *yu-bu-cag*=རང་རེ *rañ-re* and བདག་ཅག *bdag-cag* we, ourselves; also acc. *Cs.*=ཧུ་བུ་ཅག *hu-bu-cag*.

ཡུ་མ *yu-ma* or ཡུར་མ weeds. ཡུ་མ་ཡུ་བ *yu-ma-yu-wa* or ཡུར་མ་ཡུར་བ to weed out, to remove weeds from a garden or cultivation (*Rtsii. 54*).

ཡུག *yug* 1. a piece of cloth or stuff; གོས་སུ་རས་ཡུག་གཅིག་ལས་མི་འདུག་སྟེ as they had but one cotton cloth for their clothing. ཡུག་སྣམ *yug-snam* piece of serge-cloth. 2. for ཡུད in *Mil.*

ཡུག་པ *yug-pa* old word=རྐང་པ the leg with the foot.

ཡུག་པོ *yug-po* defined as ཕུབ་མ་དང་རྩ་ཤིབ་འདྲེས་མ *phub-ma dañ-rtsa shib-hdres-ma* chaff and hay-dust mixed together.

ཡུག་ཡུག་རྒྱབ་པ *yug-yug rgyab-pa* to wag (like the tail of a cow); to whirl round.

ཡུགས་པ *yugs-pa*, 1.=བྱུགས་པ to anoint, rub, daub with; imp. ཡུགས་ཤིག *yugs-çig*. 2. sometimes for ཡུགས་ཕོ.

ཡུགས་ཕོ *yugs-pho* a widower; ཡུགས་མོ *yugs-mo* a widow. ཡུགས་ས *yags-sa* or ཡུགས་ཟ *yugs-za* mourning for a deceased husband or wife, and the state of uncleanness consequent on it, the duration of which varies according to the circumstances under which the first or second spouse had died, and also in different provinces; ཡུགས་ས་པ widower; ཡུགས་ས་མ *yugs-sa-ma* or ཡུགས་ས་མོ *yugs-sa-mo* a widow; ཡུགས་ས་མོའི་བདག་པོ one who has married a widow.

ཡུང་བ *yuñ-wa* काञ्चनी, हरिद्रा 1. turmeric; ཡུང་བའི་མདོག turmeric colour, yellow. In Sikk. it is called སྒ་སེར *sga-ser*. 2. n. of a place in *Hphan-yul* (*Loñ.* ཙ, *3*).

Syn. of 1. གསེར་འཇོམས *gser-hjoms*; མདོག་མཆོག *mdog-mchog*; མདོག་མཛེས་པ *mdog-mdes-pa*; སེར་མོ *ser-mo*; གསེར་ལྡན *gser-ldan* (*Mñon*).

ཡུང་མ *yuñ-ma*=ཉུང་མ *ñuñ-ma* turnip.

ཡུངས་ཀར *yuṅs-kar* (ཡུངས་དཀར) सर्षप) राजिका गौरी white mustard; ཡུངས་ནག *yuṅs-nag* also called པད་གངས *pad-gaṅs* black mustard. ཡུངས་འབྲུ *yuṅs-ḥbru* mustard-seed, grain of mustard: ཡུངས་འབྲུ་ཙམ as small as a grain of mustard. ཡུངས་མར *yuṅs-mar* कटुकतैल oil of mustard.

ཡུད *yud* 1.=སྐད་ཅིག an instant, a very small portion of time stated to be a space of time varying from 8 seconds to 1½ minutes. 2. acc. to *Stg.* ཁ fol. 53 ཡུད is a space of time of longer duration, 48 minutes; acc. to *Schtr.* in Bhotan=ཆུ་ཚོད 24 minutes. 3. a black or coloured stripe on woven fabrics; ཡུད་ཅན striped black or white in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཡུད་ཀྱིས *yud-kyis*=མགྱོགས་པོ adv. quickly, instantly: ངང་ཞེར་ནས་ཡུད་ཀྱིས་སོང saying I will come (he) quickly vanished (*A. 131*). ཡུད་དུ *yud-du* in a moment, ཡུད་ཙམ *yud-tsam* =ཧྲིབ་ཙམ *hrib-tsam* (or སྲིབ་ཙམ *srib-tsam*) a moment, about a moment: གང་མོས་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་ལ་ཡུད་ཙམ་ཞིག་ལ་འབྱུར (*Rdsa. 22*). ཡུད་ཡུད *yud-yud*, =སྐད་ཅིག་སྐད་ཅིག momentarily, only a moment.

ཡུན *yun* आयाम any certain space or length of time, ཡུན་ཅི་སྲིད་དུ *yun-ci srid-du* how long? ཡུན་འགོར་བ *yun-ḥgor-wa* to delay, to take long to do a thing: ཡུན་འགོར་ཡོང་གི་ཡོད་འདུག་པ་བཅས་ཞུས་པ་དུ (*D. çel. 7*). ཡུན་ཐུང་བ *yun-thuṅ-wa* a short time, of short duration; ཡུན་རིང *yun-riṅ* (*A. K. 1-34*) a long time; ཡུན་རིང་པོ *yun-riṅ-po*, ཡུན་རིང་པོར *yun-riṅ por* or ཡུན་རིང་དུ during a long time. ཡུན་རིང་པོ་ནས a long time since or past: ཡུན་རིང་པོ་སྡོད stayed or remained for a long time; ཡུན་རིང་འཚོ long-lived; ཡུན་རིང་མ *yun-riṅ-ma* late, old, stale.

ཡུན་ནན ཡུན་ནན *Yun-nen* Yunnan, a province of China.

ཡུམ *yum* 1. resp. for མ, मातृ, अम्मा mother. བཙུན་མོ་ཡུམ, ཡུམ་བཙུན་མོ the queen-mother 2. the ཤེས་ཀ or "female energy" of a deity or Bodhisattwa, but in Tantrik ceremonial usually thought of and represented as a female companion or concubine of the deified personage. ཡབ་ཡུམ the symbolical representation of the procreative and generative faculties; and in Tantrikism a male deity clasping a female deity in his embrace or both standing together. 3. मातृका a title of the third and latest part of the sacred writings, which contains the Abhidharma, or metaphysical portion of Buddhist Scripture, *i.e.*, the collection of sacred writings colloq. called *Bum*; they are divided into འབུམ་རྒྱས, འབུམ་འབྲིང, འབུམ་བསྡུས་པ the detailed, the middling, and the abridged compilations: དུས་གསུམ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྱེད་པ་བྱེད་པའི་ཡུམ་གཙོ་བོར་ཉམས་པ་དང (*A. 21*), he chiefly studied ཡུམ (the Mātrikā) that gives birth to all the Buddhas of the three periods. ཡུམ་ཆེན་ས་ཏྲིག་ཨེར་སངས *yum-chen-sa trig-er saṅs* the counterpart of the Prajñā Pāramitā, ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ, in the Bon religion ཡུམ་མདོ *yum-mdo*,=ཤེས་རབ་སྙིང་པོ the Prajñāsāra. 4. when a copy is made of a sacred or royal writing or edict, the original from which the copy is made is styled the ཡུམ.

ཡུམ་སངས་རྒོད་ལ་འཐེན *Yum-saṅs rgod-la ḥthen* the son of *Hol-saṅs yum-la ḥthen* (*G. Bon. 23*). ཡུམ་སངས་ཧོལ་ལ་འཐེན *yum-saṅs hol-la ḥthen* n. of the son of ཡུམ་སངས་རྒོད་ལ་འཐེན (*G. Bon. 21*).

ཡུམ་བློ་བཟང་ཆོས་མཚོ *Yum-blo bzaṅ-chos mtsho* n. of the mother of Dalai Lama Kalzang Gya-tsho (བསྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱ་མཚོ) (*Loṅ.* ༤, *11*).

ཡུམ་པ *yum-pa* only in *W.* to strew, salt on food, ashes on the snow (*Jä.*).

ཡུ

ཡུར་བ *yur-wa* 1. to irrigate; to arrange irrigation canals: བར་དབུས་གཙང་རུ་བཞི་ཡུར་བ་འདྲ (*Yig. 9*), the four provinces of U, Tsang, Ru, and the land intervening are like an irrigated area. 2. sbst. aqueduct, conduit, water-course, irrigation channel; སྦུབས་ཡུར *ṣbubṣ-yur* a covered, subterraneous canal (*Cs.*); ཡུར་བའི་ཆུ *yur-wahi chu* water conveyed by a canal (*Jä.*); ཡུར་པོ་ཆེ *yur-po che* कुल्य a large trench, channel, canal, ཡུར་ཕྲན *yur-phran* आलि a small channel; མ་ཡུར mother channel or feeding channel.

ཡུར་མ *yur-ma* the act of weeding, ཡུར་མ་ཡུར་བ *yur-ma yur-wa* to pull out weeds; metaph. to purify the mind, cleanse the heart, *e.g.*, by disburdening one's conscience (*Jä.*).

ཡ **ཡུལ** *yul* 1. primarily signifies: a country in general, an inhabited land; secondarily, the country districts as opposed to the metropolis, provincial parts, a province: ཡུལ་གྱི་སྐད provincial dialect, provincialism; ཡུལ་གྱི་མཐིལ, མཆོག chief place, capital; ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒྱ one hundred countries, such as Sing-gala (Ceylon), Thogar (Bactria), Li (Khotan), Balpo (Nepal), Kashmir, Zahor-Urgyan (Udyāna), Magadha, རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་ཡུལ India; རྒྱ་ཡུལ China (or India) བོད་ཡུལ Tibet, སོག་ཡུལ Mongolia. 2. a place; and sometimes even a village. Whenever ཡུལ precedes a word, it is to be understood as relating to the place (situation), ཡུལ་བ་ར་ན་སི in Benares. སྐྱིད་ཡུལ a happy place, སྡུག་ཡུལ a wretched place; འབྲོག་ཡུལ *rañ-yul* country consisting of steppes, where cattle abound or where they are kept. 3. a sphere, region, whether physical or metaphysical; the object or objects of perception by means of the senses; ཡུལ་དྲུག the provinces of the six senses, *i.e.*, forms (the external appearances of bodies), sounds, etc. ཡུལ་མི་འཛིན་པ, གཞན་དུ་འཛིན་པ to perceive things either not at all, or not correctly; བརྗོད་པའི་ཡུལ་ལས་འདས་པ is stated to imply: exceeding the limits of speech, unspeakable; བསམ་བྱའི་ཡུལ་ལས་འདས་པ = བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པ frq. unimaginable, inconceivable, = विषय, subject; ཡུལ་ཅན་ཡིད་ལ་སྐྱེས *yul-can yid-la ṣkyeṣ* विषयिन् a business man, one who has nothing else but business to think upon; ཡུལ་དཔོན = विषयपति a business man; ཡུལ་དབང་བྱེད इन्द्रिय the senses.

རྒྱལ་ཁམས *yul-khamṣ* 1. kingdom, *e.g.*, of Nepal, China, Tibet, country. 2. habitation.

Syn. ཡུལ་ལྗོངས *yul-lzoñṣ*; ཡུལ་ཁམས *rgyal-khamṣ*; ཡུལ་འཁོར *yul-hkhor*; རང་བྱུང་སྐྱེས *rañ-byuñ ṣkyeṣ*; ཡུལ་གྱི་གནས *yul-gyi gnaṣ* (*Mñon.*).

ཡུལ་འཁོར *yul-hkhor* राष्ट्र चक्र tract of राष्ट्र country, province: མི་ཁྱིམ་འབུམ་ཕྲག་གཅིག་ཡོད་པ་ལ (*Mñon.*) a country which contains about a hundred thousand habitations. ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱེས *yul-hkhor ṣkyeṣ* कण्टकारि (*Mñon.*) [several plants such as *Solanum jacquini*, etc.] *S.* ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱོང་ *yul-hkhor ṣkyoñ* राष्ट्रपाल met.: a ruler; ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱོང་གིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *Sūtra* in (*K. ko.* ང, *427*) containing an account of Buddha's life, besides the legendary account of prince Puṇya Prabha.

ཡུལ་འཁོར་ལྡན *yul-hkhor ldan* राष्ट्रिय = (in theatrical language) king's brother-in-law. ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང་ *yul-hkhor dwañ* = རྒྱལ་ཕྲན, རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆ་ཤས a king, a potentate (not an emperor) (*Mñon.*). ཡུལ་འཁོར་འཛིན *yul-hkhor-hdsin* = ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ (*Mñon.*) king of geese, धृतराष्ट्र, one of the four guardian kings of the world.

ཡུལ་འཁྱར *yul-hkhyar* immigrant, any people who on account of poverty leave

their country and emigrate to other lands (*R̲tsii.*).

ཡུལ་གྲུ *yul-gru̲* a district, place, village, town.

ཡུལ་དགུགས་པ *yul-d̲gugs̱-pa* to confiscate property, to resume lands: ཡུལ་དགུགས་ཀྱི་རིགས་ལ་གནས་དུས་ནས་ལོ་ཟླ་ཚུན་རིང་པའི་མགོ་གཙང་བསྟོན་རྒྱལ་ཕྲན།

ཡུལ་བརྒྱད *yul-b̲r̲gyad̲* the eight organs of bodily sensation and perception.

ཡུལ་ངན *yul-ñan* tempest; also public calamities, such as famine, murrain, etc. ཡུལ་ངན་གྱི་ཚུབ་མ *yul-ñan-gyi tsub-ma̲* the turmoil of the tempest. ཡུལ་ངན་འབོད *yul-ñan h̲bod̲* as met. = བྱ་སྐྱུང་ཀ *bya-s̱kyuñ-ka* the jackdaw (*M̲ñon.*), lit. that which invites public calamities.

ཡུལ་ཅན *yul-can* suited, proper, being in its place, fulfilling its purpose (*Cs.*); acc. to *Was.* that which is treated objectively.

ཡུལ་ཆས *yul-chas̱* = ཡུལ་ལུགས or ཡུལ་ཁྲིམས a country's usages, the customs or laws of a country.

ཡུལ་ལྗོངས *yul-ljoñs̱* जनपद an inhabited tract where lands are cultivated.

ཡུལ་ཐང་ *yul-thañ* local price: ཉོས་རིན་བཀོད་པར་རིན་གོང་མ་སྨའི་ཡུལ་ཐང་མཐུན་པ་འདུག (*R̲tsii.*).

ཡུལ་སྡེ *yul-s̱de* 1. district. 2. a village or groups of villages under circle headman or governor.

ཡུལ་ཕུ་བླ་མཁར *Yul-phu b̲la-m̲khar* ordinarily called འོམ་བུ་ལ་སྒར *H̲om-bu la-s̱gar* the ancient palace of king *G̲ñah̲-khri b̲tsan-po* in Yarlung (*Yig. 63*).

ཡུལ་ཕྱུང་བ *yol-phyuñ-wa* one banished, one exiled.

Syn. ཧོར་ཅིག *h̲or-cig*; མ་འདུག *ma-h̲dug*; མ་སྡོག *ma-s̱dog*; སོངས་ཤིག *soñs̱-çig*; ཕྱིར་བསྐྲད *phyir-b̲s̱krad*; དབྱང་ *d̲byañ*; ཕུད *phud̲* (*M̲ñon.*).

ཡུལ་ཕྱོགས *yul-phyogs̱* region, neighbourhood.

ཡུལ་དབུས *Yul-d̲bus̱* मध्यदेश the central country, *i.e.*, Magadha. ཡུལ་དབུས་སྐྱེས *yul-d̲bus̱ s̱kyes̱* 1. a native of Magadha, one of the middle country. 2. = པི་པི་ལིང་ *pi-pi liñ* (*M̲ñon.*) piper longum.

Syn. རྒྱ་གར་ཡུལ *r̲gya-gar yul*; དབུས་འགྱུར་འཆང་ *d̲bus̱-h̲gyur-h̲chañ* (*M̲ñon.*).

ཡུལ་མེད *yul-med̲* improper, not in its place (*Cs.*): རང་སྙིང་ཡུལ་མེད་བསྟན་དུ་གསོལ what has no place in my mind, that I beg you to teach me.

ཡུལ་ཚོ *yul-tsho* a village, a cluster of hamlets; properly a number of villages classed together and placed under a local headman.

ཡུལ་གཞིས *yul-gshis̱*, v. གཞིས *gshis̱*.

ཡུལ་བཟང་ *yul-b̲zañ* 1. fair weather (*Cs.*). 2. country with goodly climate, food and water.

ཡུལ་ཡོད་པ *yul-yod̲-pa* = ཡུལ་ཅན *yul-can* (*Cs.*).

ཡུལ་ལུགས *yul-lugs̱* manners and customs of a country, usage of a country.

Syn. ལུགས *lugs̱*; ཁྲིམས *khrims̱*; རིགས་པ *rigs̱-pa* (*M̲ñon.*).

ཡུས *yus̱* 1. boastfulness, swollen with pride, exultation, fervour; also making the most of things: ཡུས་ཆེ་བ *yus̱-che-wa* exultant, very proud, one who thinks much of himself: སྤྱན་འདྲེན་གཉིས་པ་བཏང་བས་ཁོང་ཡུས་ཆེ་བ་དང་ invitation was twice sent (to him) but he being proud (*A. 120*); ཡུས་ཀྱིས་བནྡངས unable to utter a word, the gullet being choked with exultation; མ་ཉི་ཤ་ངེས་པར་སྣང་སྣན་ནས་བདག་ཡུས་ཀྱིས་བནྡངས་ཏེ (*A. 134*). 2. charge, blame, accusation, false accusation: བུའི་ཁོར་བ་དང་ཀྱན་མོ་ཡུས་གསོལ (*A. 5*) as soon ཡ

as her son returned (from his journey) the old mother laid accusations to her son against his wife.

卐 **ཡུས་ཏེ** *yuṣ-te*=བདེན་ཏེ सत्य it being true, in fact, in truth.

ཡེ *ye* from the beginning, from eternity, utterly, perfectly, highly, quite; ཡེ་སྟོང་ *ye-ṣtoñ* void or empty from the beginning: ཡེ་སྟོང་ལྷུན་གྲུབ་ཟག་མེད་ལ། གང་ལ་གང་འཛིན་ཞེན་པ་གྲོལ. (*Ḫbrom.* ཁ, *32*). ཡེ་དག *ye-dag* quite clean, clean from the beginning; ཡེ་རྫོགས quite perfect. ཡེ་ནས *ye-naṣ*, from the beginning, from eternity: ཡེ་ནས་ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ self existent from the beginning, ཡེ་ནས་བཟང་པོ altogether good; ཡེ་ནས་མ་ཞིག་པར་འདུག he has not hurt at all; ཡེ་ནས་མི་བྱེད་དགོས that is not to be done by any means. ཡེ་འབྱམས *ye-ḫbyamṣ*=སྟོང་པ་ཉིད emptiness. ཡེ་འབྲོག *ye-ḫbrog* accident, danger caused by a gdon-evil spirit. It occurs in ཐལ་རྐྱེན་གློ་བུར་ཡེ་འབྲོག་བྱུང་སེལ་མི་ནུབ་པ་འདུག (*Sorig. 13*).

ཡེ་མ་བྱེད་པ *ye-ma byeḏ-pa*=གཏན་ནས་མ་བྱེད་པ does not at all do: རིངས་རིངས་བློ་མ་བབས་པ་ཡེ་མ་ཟུས་པར (*A. 132*); ཡེ་མ་སོང *ye-ma soñ*=ཟ་བ་ནས་མ་སོང་ was not at all good; ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་སྔར་གྱི་ཆོས་ལམ་དུ་ཡེ་མ་སོང་ your former religious course was not at all good (*A. 83*). ཡེ་མི་སྣང་ *ye-mi ṣnañ* not at all conceived or seen: ངག་ཆགས་ལྷ་བུ་ཡི་ནང་མེད་པར་ཡེ་མི་སྣང་ (*Ya-sel. 15*). ཡེ་མེད *ye-meḏ*, ལོང་ཡེ་མེད་པ *loñ-ye meḏ-pa*=མ་ཁོམ་པ restless, continually at work, leisureless: ངས་ཆོས་མ་ཞུས་པར་ལོང་ཡེ་མེད་པའི་དུས་སུ་ཡང་གསུང་ (*A. 29*).

ཡེའི *yeḫi*=ངའི in the dialect of Lhokha. ཡེའི་ཉ་མོ་གྲུག་གི=ངའི་ཉ་མོ་གྲུག་གི་ཡེ་སྙོན་རྒྱལ་པོ the earliest legendary king of Tibet who was born in a shell: དུང་གི་སྒོ་ང་དེ་ལ་དབང་པོ་ཡན་ལག་ཉེང་རྫོང་པ་ལས་ཁྲིན་ཞིག་བྱུང་བ་ནི་ཡེ་སྙོན་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྟེ (*J. Zañ.*). ཡེ་སྙོན་ནག་པོ one of the four earliest tribes of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

ཡེ་རེ *ye-re*=ལན་གཅིག or ཚར་གཅིག once: གསང་ཕུབ་ཆེན་པོས་ར་སྒྲེང་དུ་ཡེ་རེ་བྱོན་ཙ་ན (*A. 123*); ར་སྒྲེང་དུ་ཡེ་རེ་བྱོན *rwa-ṣgreñ-du ye-re-byon* he once visited *Ṟwa-ṣgreñ* (*Radeñ*) (*A. 123*).

ཡེ་རང་ *Ye-rañ* or *Yera* ललितग्राम; ललितपत्तन n. of a city, next in importance to Khobom (Khatmandu), in Nepal.

ཡེ་ཤེས *ye-çes* ज्ञान the perfect absolute divine wisdom; also occasionally ཡེ་མཁྱེན *ye-ṃkhyen*. This is inherent to all great saints and divine beings.

ཡེ་ཤེས་ལྔ *ye-çes-ḻña* the five kinds of divine wisdom:—(1) ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་ཡེས་ཤེས धर्मधातुज्ञान; (2) མེ་ལོང་ལྟ་བུའི་ཡེ་ཤེས; (3) མཉམ་པ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས (4) སོ་སོར་རྟོགས་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས; (5) བྱ་བ་ནན་ཏན་དུ་གྲུབ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས. In sooth ཡེ་ཤེས *ye-çes* is of two kinds: (1) ཇི་ལྟ་བ་མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས which comprises དོན་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད all spiritual knowledge; (2) ཇི་སྙེད་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས which consists of ཀུན་རྫོབ་པའི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད all apparent or unreal things. རང་བྱུང་ཡེ་ཤེས=the self-originated wisdom. ཡེ་ཤེས་མཐོང་ཕུང་བ་པོ one of the five infallible aggregates of divine knowledge; རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་ཡེ་ཤེས the knowledge which leads to *Nirvāna*.

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྐུ *ye-çes-ṣku* and ཡེ་ཤེས་མེ་ལོང་ *ye-çeṣ me-loñ* are epithets of Mañju S'rī or Jampal (*Ṃñon.*).

ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱལ་བ *Ye-çeṣ ṟgyal-wa* n. of a great Lama of the Bon (*G. Bon. 35*).

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྙིང་པོ *ye-çeṣ ṣñiñ-po*=ज्ञानगर्भ.

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཕྱག་རྒྱའི་མདོ *ye-çeṣ phyag-ṟgyaḫi-ṃdo* a Sûtra in the Kahgyur vol. (*5, 370*).

ཡེ་ཤེས་གཙུག་ཕུད *Ye-çeṣ gtsug-phuḏ* one of the successors of *Ḡçen-rab* in the Bon hirearchy of Tibet.

ཡེ་ཤེས་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *Ye-çeṣ tshul-khrims* one of the four saints (*G. Bon. 35*).

ཡེ་བཤེར་གཙུག་ཕུད་ *Ye-bçer gtsug-phud* n. of a predecessor of གཤེན་རབ the founder of Bon religion (*G. Bon. 12*).

ཡེ་སང་དཀར་པོ *Ye-sañ dkar-po* 1. n. of a tribe in Tibet. 2. n. of a Bon deity. (*J. Zañ.*).

ཡེ་སུ *Ye-su* asserted to be a Chinese Buddhist teacher said to have been born in a miraculous manner: རྫུས་སྐྱེས་སུ་གྲགས་པའི་སྟོན་པ ཡེ་སུ་སྐྱེ་འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ་ཟླ་བ་ཞིག་གིས (*Grub.* ང, *2*).

ཡེགས་པ *yegs-pa* rough, shaggy, hairy.

ཡེང་ཡེང་ *yeñ-yeñ* disposing things properly, putting those of one size or kind together, those different separately, &c. (*Rtsii.*).

ཡེང་བ *yeñ-wa* = གཡེང་བ *gyeñ-wa.*

ཡེད་པོ *yed-po* prov. for ཡག་པོ *yag-po.*

ཡེན *yen* amply, plentifully: ཟས་དང་སྤྱོད་ལམ་ཡེན་ལ་གཏོང་བར་བྱ food and exercise should be amply provided for (*Jä.*).

ཡེར་པ *yer-pa* 1. n. of a place. 2. in ཕྱག་ཏུ་ཡེར་པ་ཞིག་མཛད་ནས raising one's hand with the palm turned upward, as a gesture of offering (*Mil.*).

ཡེར་པ་ལྷ་རི *Yer-pa lha-ri* n. of a sacred mountain in Yerpa about ten miles from and to the east of Lhasa (*J. Zañ.*): ཡེར་པར་ཡང་ཕྱག་ཕབ *Yer-par yañ-phyag-phab* he also visited Yerpa (*A. 27*).

ཡེར་ཁེན *Yer-khen* Yarkand; it is stated in the biography of the first Dalai Lama that the people of Yarkand had become his subjects.

ཡེར་བ *yer-wa* 1. = གཉིད་མ་ཁུགས་པ not asleep. 2. = འཐོར་བ *hthor-pa* to sprinkle.

ཡེར་རེ *yer-re* or ཡེར་རེ་བ *yer-re-wa* pure, clear, genuine, unadulterated; སྔོ་ཡེར་རེ *sño-yer-re* a pure blue; དཀར་ཡེར་ན *dkar-yer-na* a pure white, in *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཡེར་ཤོང་ *Yer-çoñ* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Loñ.* ཆ, *19*).

ཡེལ་ཡེལ *yel-yel* = ཡེར་ཡེང་; མདངས་ཡེལ་ཡེལ *mdañs-yel-yel* clear, light, bright, said to be equivalent to སེམས་དགའ་ཡེལ་ཡེལ.

ཡེལ་འཕྱོས *yel-hphyos* = ཟུང་འཇུག.

ཡེས་མས *yes-mas* in colloq. = ཡས་མས ancestors (*Sch.*).

ཡོ *yo* num. fig.: 144.

† ཡོ་ག *yo-ga* योग = རྣལ་འབྱོར *rnal-hbyor* systematic religious meditation; ཡོ་གི or ཡོ་ག་པ *yo-ga-pa* = योगि an ascetic who practices meditation; ཡོ་ག་མ *yo-ga-ma* = ཡོ་གི་ནི योगिनी a female ascetic.

ཡོ་ག་ཙ་རྻ *yo-ga carya* योगाचार्य = རྣལ་འབྱོར་སྤྱོད་པ *rnal-hbyor spyod-pa* a system of Buddhist philosophy developed by Āryāsañga; also n. of a metaphysical work དབུ་མ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སྙིང་པོ་དང་། ཡོ་ག་ཙ་རྻ་དང (*A. 66.*)

ཡོ་གུར *Yo-gur* n. of a country (*Bon. ch. 4*).

ཡོ་ཏན *yo-tan* the scarf presented as a token of one's consent to any order or proposal or suggestion; the scarf of assent (*Yig. 23*).

ཡོ་བ *yo-wa* adj. and sbst., aslant, sloping, awry, crooked; obliquity, slope, slant; ཁ་ཡོ the mouth crooked; ཡོན་པོ 1. adj., awry ཡོ་སྲོང་བ *yo-sroñ-wa* or བསྲང་བ to make the crooked straight. 2. crafty distorted, perverted, deceitful; ཡོན་དཔྱོད wrong interpretation, false judgement. 3. sbst.

crookedness, deceitful dealings. Also གཡོ *gyo.*

ཡོ་བྱད *yo-byad* 1. उपचार, परिष्कार, वस्तु; ནོར་རྫས chattels, household furniture, necessaries; ཡོ་བྱད་བསྡངས་པ less furnished; འཚོ་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད necessaries of life; མཆོད་པའི་ཡོ་བྱད requisites for sacrificing; ཡོ་བྱད་འབྱོར་བ to procure the needful articles to make preparations (*Dzl.*); ཡོ་བྱད་ཀྱི་འབྲུལ་བ to be in want of the needful (*Jä.*). 2. often used for ཉོ་བྱད "*nyop-che*" articles to buy or for sale.

ཡོ་བྱད་ལྡན *yo-byad-ldan* a man of property. Syn. འབྱོར་པ་ཅན *hbyor-pa-can*; རྫས་ལྡན *rdsas-ldan* (*Mñon.*)

ཡོ་འབོག *yo-hbog* n. of a medicinal tree the bark of which is taken as a decoction in fevers of all kinds.

ཡོ་ལང *yo-lañ* or ཡོ་ལངས cf. as used in དམག་མི་འགོ་བྱང་སོགས་དོན་དུ་ཁྲིགས་ཆ་ཡོ་ལངས་བྱ་དགོས་འདུག (*Rtsii.*).

ཡོག *yog* for འོག below, downstairs; ཡོག་ཁང་ the ground floor, cellar.

ཡོག་པོ *yog-po* or ཡོག་ཤིང་ a 1. pole or stick for stirring the fire. 2. v. གཡོག་པོ.

ཡོག་རྒྱལ *yog-rgyal* a fruit for all classes; འབྲས་བུ་ཡོག་རྒྱལ *hbras-bu yog-rgyal* (*Khrid.* 97).

ཡོག་གཅིན *yog-gcin* one that wets his bed (*Sch.*)

ཡོང་བ *yoñ-wa* 1. to be patient, to be capable for, equal to, to suffice, etc. 2.= ཧོང་བ *hoñ-wa.*

ཡོང་ཉེ་ *yoñ-ñe* colloq.=that will do, that is enough.

ཡོང་ཚད *yoñ-chad* appointed time and place of coming.

ཡོང་ *yoñ* subst. yield, produce; ཡོང་སྒོ income; ཡོང་དེབ *yoñ-deb* account book in which is entered the income or receipts; ཡོང་སྡུད *yoñ-sdud* collection (of revenue) income, proceeds; ཡོང་ཁུལ *yoñ-khul* (ཡོང་གི་ཡོད་པའི་སྤྱོལ). ཡོང་སྡུད་པ *yoñ-sdud-pa* collector of revenue: ཡོང་སྡུད་པ་རྫོང་སོ་ནང་ལྟར the collector according to the register of rent (*Rtsii.*). བཀའ་རྒྱ་ཡོང་སྡུད་པག་དབུས་གཙང་གི་རྩིར་སྙིགས་ནམས་ཀྱིས (*D. çel.* 7); ཡོང་རྩིས *yoñ-rtsis* register of income, book of receipts (*Rtsii.*).

ཡོང་ཡེ *yoñ-ye*=ངེས་པར adj. certainly, surely; defined as ནམ་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ and as ནམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ everywhere, in all, ever before, at all times.

ཡོངས *yoñs* all, whole, complete, entire: ག་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་རྗེ lord of all the black-haired, .*e.*, of laymen; ཡོང་འདུ་ཚལ་གྱི་ཕོ་བྲང་ the palace in which all wish to meet.

ཡོངས་དཀྲིས *yoñs-dkris* परिधि [circumference]*S.*

ཡོངས་སྐྱོབ *yoñs-skyob* (ཟངས) copper (*S. Lex.*).

ཡོངས་བསྐོར *yoñs-bskor* परिवेष [a full circle]*S.*

ཡོངས་ཁུལ *yoñs-khul* all together, every thing included, inclusive of all (*Rtsii.*).

ཡོངས་ཁེབས *yoñs-khebs* पटल [a roof, a cover]*S.*

ཡོངས་ཁྱབ *yoñs-khyab* कीर्ण [surrounded]*S.*

ཡོངས་གང་སྣོད *yoñs-gañ snod* पूर्णपात्र [a full vessel]*S.*

ཡོངས་གྲུབ *yoñs-grub* (for ཡོངས་སུ་གྲུབ) 1. परिनिष्पन्न perfected, accomplished; the absolute, what is independant and complete in itself (*Was. 202*). 2. independence, self-sufficiency, one of the three *lakṣaṇa* or characteristics of the deity or of Buddha

according to the *Yogācārya* school of Buddhists; ལོངས་སྐུ་གཞན་དབང་དང་ཆོས་སྐུ་ཡོངས་འགྲུབ་པོ the *Sambhoga-kāya* manifestation is subject to other's influence but the *Dharmakāya* (the spiritual) is complete in itself (*A. 78*).

ཡོངས་འགྲོ *yoṅs-ḥdro* तमस् darkness.

ཡོངས་གཅོད *yoṅs-gcod* अवधि [limit, beginning]*S.* in the mystic language of the དགེ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལྷ this word = སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ; whilst ཡོངས་གཅོད་འབྱུང་ *yoṅs-gcod-ḥbyuṅ* = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ, ཁྱིམ་མཐའ *khyim-mthaḥ* = འགོག་པ and རྟག་ཏུ་རྣམ་དག *rtag-tu rnam-dag* = ལམ (*K. ko.* ཀ, *36*).

ཡོངས་འཇོམ *yoṅs-ḥjom* a term for བ *ba* cow (*Mṅon.*).

ཡོངས་འཇོམས *yoṅs-ḥjoms* परिघात, परिघ [an iron beam]*S.*

ཡོངས་རྟོགས *yoṅs-rtogs* पर्यालोचना full consideration; exhaustive inquiry, careful discussion on any subject; fully understood.

ཡོངས་གདུང་ *yoṅs-gduṅ* उपधूपित, संताप [great heat, affliction]*S.*

ཡོངས་འདུད *yoṅs-ḥdud* द्रुम met. a tree.

ཡོངས་འདུས་ས་རྡོལ *yoṅs-ḥdus sa-rdol* 1. n. of a celestial region said to be somewhere to the north where the five kinds of འདོད་ཡོན *hdod-yan* are detained (*Bon. ch. 6*). 2.= དཔག་བསམ་ཤིང་, *i.e.*, *Kalpadruma* the wishing tree of the gods its root being in the abodes of the Asura and its trunk hanging over the celestial regions so that the gods may enjoy its fruits.

ཡོངས་འབབ *yoṅs-ḥbab* v. ཆང་དངོས ब्राल essential spirit.

ཡོངས་སྦྱོར *yoṅs-sbyor* = འགྲོགས་པ *hgrogs-pa* friendship, company (*Mṅon.*).

ཡོངས་འཛིན *yoṅs-ḥdsin* designation given to the tutor or spiritual and philosophical instructor superintending the childhood of the highest incarnate lamas. Thus the instructor of the present Panchhen Lama of Tashi-lhunpo is styled: the Yong-dsin Lho-pa.

ཡོངས་བཟང་ཅན *yoṅs-bzaṅ-can* 1. a term for ཤུག་པ *çug-pa* juniper. 2. पारिजात (*Mṅon.*) the tree of paradise growing on the lofty peaks of the Himalaya.

ཡོངས་ཟླུམ་མིག *yoṅs-zlum-mig* lit. the round-eye, as met. the domestic fowl, the cock (*Mṅon.*).

ཡོངས་སུ *yoṅs-su* 1. adv. परि wholly, completely, altogether; ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ immaculate, fully purified, quite clean; ཡོངས་སུ་སྤོང་བ परित्याग to give up entirely; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྙད་དེ quite lost in perverseness. 2. generally, universally: ཞེས་ཡོངས་སུ་གྲགས་སོ इति परिकीर्त्तित so he was universally famed; ཡོངས་གྲགས་ཀྱི་བུ་ཆེན་བཞི four disciples of universal fame. Compounds:—ཡོངས་སུ་དཀྲིས *yoṅs-su dkris* ensnared, entangled, all round; ཡོངས་སུ་བཀག *yoṅs-su bkag* पर्यवरोध wholly forbidden, stopped; ཡོངས་སུ་བཀྲུས *yoṅs-su bkrus* अवधौत well washed; ཡོངས་སུ་བརྐྱང་ *yoṅs-su brkyaṅ* परिसर्प्य completely stretched out [following]*S.*; ཡོངས་སུ་སྐོར *yoṅs-su skor* परिवृत: [completely surrounded]*S.*; ཡོངས་སུ་སྐྱོབས་པ *yoṅs-su-skyobs-pa* wholly protected, saved; ཡོངས་སུ་སྐྱོ་བ *yoṅs-su skyo-wa* परिखेद to repent sincerely, repentance, regret; ཡོངས་སུ་བགྲེང་ *yoṅs-su hgreṅ* आकलन [binding, counting]*S.*; ཡོངས་སུ་གྱུར་པ *yoṅs-su gyur-pa* परिणत wholly changed [matured]*S.*; ཡོངས་སུ་མགུ་བ *yoṅs-su mgu-wa* परितोष to be very joyful; ཡོངས་སུ་འགུལ་བ *yoṅs-su hgul-wa* परिकम्प, परिप्लव to be very much moved [trembling, swimming about]*S.*

ཡོངས་སུ་འགེབས་པ *yoṅs-su hgebs-pa* परिकर, परिवार, परिवाह, उपकर to cover completely; ཡོངས་སུ་འགེམས *yoṅs-su hgems* समोपघ [enlightening]*S*. ཡོངས་སུ་འགོག་པ *yoṅs-su hgog-pa* संरोध to stop completely, pull out, take away entirely [obstruction]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་རྒོལ निर्वेद *yoṅs-su rgol* to dispute hotly, ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱས་པ *yoṅs-su rgyas-pa* परिप्लुत [flooded]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱུད *yoṅs-su rgyud* परम्परा [succession, regular series]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་སྒྲོགས་བྱེད *yoṅs-su sgrogs-byed* परि-नाद [resounding]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྒྱུར *yoṅs-su bsgyur* आवर्त्तन entirely changed. ཡོངས་སུ་བསྔོ་བ *yoṅ-su bsṅo-wa* to make full prayer basing it on ones merit and faith; ཡོངས་སུ་གཅོད *yoṅs-su gcod* परिच्छेद, परिक्रम cut off entirely; ཡོངས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *yoṅs-su hjug-pa* परिनिवेश to put in all; ཡོངས་སུ་བརྗོད་པ *yoṅs-su brjod-pa* अवगीत to speak without reserve [abused]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་ཉམས་པ *yoṅs-su ñams-pa* परिहानि to lose all inherent strength: ལྷའི་སྟོབས་ཡོངས་སུ་ཉམས་སོང་ the power of the (local) god is gone; ཡོངས་སུ་མཉེན་པར་བྱེད་པ *yoṅs-su mñen-par byed-pa* परिमृन्दयति to make very soft, pliable, smooth; ཡོངས་སུ་གཏོང་བ *yoṅs-su gtoṅ-wa* विसर्जन, अववर्जन [abandonment]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ *yoṅs-su rtogs-pa* = ཤེས་རབ་ཅན (*Mṅon.*) a wise man, one possessed of divine knowledge. ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བ *yoṅs-su rtogs-pa las-byuṅ-wa* having arisen from quite reliable information of परिकम्य

ཡ समुच्छ्रिति [attained to decision]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་ཐོབ *yoṅs-su thob* परिवाप [furniture, shaving]*S*. ཡོངས་སུ་བསྣུན *yoṅs-su bsnun* परिहन thoroughly pricked [loosened]*S*. ཡོངས་སུ་སྦྱིན་པ *yoṅs-su sbyin-pa* परिदान to give, bestow freely, [devotion, exchange, deposit]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་མོངས *yoṅs-su moṅs* आदीनव wholly obscured; perplexed. ཡོངས་སུ་སྨིན *yoṅs-su smin* परिपाक lit. quite ripe [digestion]*S*.; ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་པར *yoṅs-su dsogs-par* परिपूर्ण the whole completed.

ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ *yoṅs-su dag-pa* विशुद्धि absolute purification, the state of *Nirvāna*; also, purification by righteousness, purity of one's doctrine. ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ་གསུམ the three perfect purities, viz: དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ; སྨོན་ལམ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ परिशुद्ध परिध्यान [pure meditation or prayer]*S*.; ལྟ་བ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ परिशुद्ध दर्शन [correct insight]*S*. (*K. d.* ང, *51*).

ཡོངས་སུ་འདོགས་པ *yoṅs-su hdogs-pa* विश्राणन to fasten well [distribution, gift]*S*.

ཡོངས་སུ་འདྲི *yoṅs-su hdri* परिप्रश्न [investigation, enquiry]*S*.

ཡོངས་སུ་འདྲེན *yoṅs-su hdren* = རྗེ; ཡོངས་སུ་འདྲེན་པ *yoṅs-su hdren-pa* परिणायक [a guide]*S*.

ཡོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད *yoṅs-su-spyod* 1. = བྲན་གཡོག *bran gyog* servants, slaves, etc. 2. the honeymoon of a Brāhman (*Mṅon.*). ཡོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ *yoṅs-su spyod-pa* परिभोग, परिचर्या complete enjoyment, also (དད་པ་ལྟ་བུར) showing respect or faith.

ཡོངས་སུ་དབང་ *yoṅs-su dwaṅ* परीन्द्र as met. = the lion.

ཡོངས་སུ་དབུལ་བྱ *yoṅs-su dbul-bya* signifies one who makes gifts, lavishes alms on the poor and liberally assists the clergy (*Mṅon.*)

ཡོངས་སུ་སྨོད *yoṅs-su-smod* = མི་མོས་པ परिभाव disrespectful, an infidel (*Mṅon.*).

ཡོངས་སུ་ཚང་བ *yoṅs-su tshaṅ-wa* complete, full in all its parts, not fractional.

Syn. ཀུན་ཏུ *kun-tu*; མ་ཚང་མེད *ma-tshaṅ-med*; དུམ་བུ་མིན *dum-bu-min*; མཐའ་དག *mthah-dag* (*Mṅon.*).

ཡོངས་སུ་གཟིར་བ *yoṅs-su gzir-wa* उपनिपीड़ [to oppress]*S*.

ཡོད *yod* भू, सत्ति, भाव all that exists, existing; matter, all that comes within cognition or perception.

Syn. གཞི་གྲུབ *gshi-grub*; གཞལ་བྱ *gshal-bya*; ཤེས་བྱ *çes-bya*; ཆོས་རྣམས *chos-rnams* (*Mñon.*).

ཡོད་དགུ *yod-dgu* an emphatical expression = everything, all matter without aught left out; ལྷག་མ་མ་ལུས་པ་སྟེ་འདོད་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྐྱ matter, substance, all that exists, everything (*Ñag.*).

Syn. ཡོད་དོ་ཅོག *yod-do-cog*; མཐའ་དག *mthah-dag* (*Mñon.*).

ཡོད་ཐང་ *yod-thañ* that existing; acc. to *Sch.* thoroughly clear; ཡོད་ཐང་གང་བ all that exists.

ཡོད་དོ་ཅོག *yod-do-cog* = ཡོད་ཚོད་ཐམས་ཅད *yod-tshod thams-cad*, as in སེམས་ཅན་ཡོད་དོ་ཅོག་ལ་འཆི་བའི་གནས་ལས་ཐར་བ་ནི་གཅིག་ཀྱང་མེད (*Khrid. 21*).

ཡོད་པ *yod-pa* विद्यते, सत्ति, आस्तिक, भवति 1. to be, to exist; to be present anywhere. As *Jä.* points out, this vb. may be used always in place of ཡིན་པ although the latter may not always re-place ཡོད་པ which is more than the mere connective of the attribute to the subjects. However ཡོད་པ is in the full sense an auxiliary vb. as well as possessed of its substantive verbal use. ཁོ་རང་ག་ལ་ཡོད where is he?—ཡིན can not be here employed; ངའི་ལག་པ་ཁོམ་ཡོད my hands are at leisure, I am unoccupied; འདི་པ་སུ་ཡོད who is here? As an auxiliary with gerund: ཟོས་ནས་ཡོད he was eating; ངས་དཔེ་ཆ་ཀློག་གི་ཡོད I am reading a book; ཕྱིན་པ་ཡོད he has gone. The negative form of ཡོད is མེད: ཁོ་རང་ཁོམ་མེད he is not at leisure. In the C. colloq. the interrogative form is generally not ཡོད་དམ but ཡོད་པས "*yö-pe*": འདི་ནས་དགོན་པ་དེ་ཐག་རིང་པོ་ཡོད་པས "*di-ne gömpa te tha' riñ-po yö-pe*" is that monastery far from here? 2. to have, to be in possession of, to possess (any quality or piece of property); used with dat. of person having or owning: ཁྱོད་ལ་ཁྱི་མང་པོ་ཡོད you have many dogs; ཁོ་ལ་སྙི་ཐབས་ཡོད་པ་རེད he has a crafty mind; རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་འདོད་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོད་པ་འདུག the king seems to have yet a great wish; རྒྱལ་མོའི་གཡོག་མོ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ a maid-servant whom the queen had; in a like manner without a case: གྲི་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་དེ the knife which he had about (him); ཁྲོན་པ་འདོམ་བཅུ་དགུ་ཡོད་པ a well having depth of 19 fathoms; ཡོད་པར་འགྱུར fut. of ཡོད་པ shall or will have; ཁྲི་གདུགས་ཀྱང་ཡོད་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག the throne should also have a canopy; ཡོད་པར་བྱེད་པ to beget, produce, effect; བུ་ཡོད་པར་གྱིས་ཤིག get her to have a child. In C. རེད་པ is very commonly conjoined quite pleonastically to ཡོད in this sense: ཁྱོད་ལས་ཀའི་དོན་ལ་སྙིང་རུས་ཡོད་པ་རེད you have zeal for the work; ང་ལ་ཉོ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་པ་མ་རེད "*ña-la nyop-che yö-a-ma-re*" I have no things to sell.

ཡོད་པ་ཉིད *yod-pa-ñid* सत्त्व existence (*Cs.*); ཡོད་མིན *yod-min* अभाव [1. non-existence. 2. the plant *Guilandina*]*S.*; ཡོད་མིན་ཉིད *yod-min-ñid* non-existence. ཡོད་མེད *yod-med* सत्ति, नास्ति being and not being. ཡོད་མེད་གོ་བཟློག་སྣང་ *yod-med go-bzlog-snañ* optical illusion when one imagines one sees what is not existing, or the reverse. ཡོད་ཚོད་ཡིན *yod-tshod-yin* there is probability of its being, existing; acc. to *Jä.* it has the semblance of being.

ཡོན *yon* दक्षिणा (རིམ་གྲོ་སྐྱ་བྱའི) a present given to priests for religious services or as alms. ཟས་ཡོན a gift consisting of food; ཡོན་ priest and mendicant friars (Buddhists), ཡོད་འབུལ་བ to bestow a gift, to bring an offering; ཡོན་འབུལ་འོས दक्षणीय, दक्षिण्य worth of a present; ཡོན་དུ་འབུལ་བ to present as a gift; སྨན་ཡོན a physician's fee (*Cs.*).

ཡ

Syn. མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa*; བརྙན་པ *brñan-pa*; མེ་ཏོག *me-tog*. (*Mñon.*)

+ **ཡོན་ཁྲར་ད** *yon-khar-da*=ཡང་དག་མ་ཡིན་པ profane, not very pure, not holy.

ཡོན་གྱི་གནས་པ *yon-gyi-gnas-pa*=སྦྱིན་གནས *sbyin-gnas* or མཆོད་གནས an officer or sacrificer (*Mñon.*).

Syn. ཡོན་སོགས་འགྱེད་པའི་མིང་ *yon-sog hgyed-pahi miñ*: བྲིམས་པ *brims-pa*; བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa*; ཉེ་བར་འགྱེད *ñe-war-hgyed*; འགྲེམས *hgrems-pa*; གཏོང་བ *gtoñ-wa*; སྦྱིན་པ *sbyin-pa*; བྱིན་པ *byin-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཡོན་བསྔོ་བ *yon-bsño-wa*=རྣམ་པར་འགྱུར (*Mñon.*); ཡོན་བསྔོ་བ་མེད་པ་ལ་བསྔོ་བ་མཛད་པ (*A. 80*). ཁྲིལ་མ་ལ་བསྟན་གནས་དང་ཡོན་བསྔོ་བ (*A. 155*) the prayer that one who offers makes that by the virtue of his gifts he may gain the position of a *Bodhisattva*.

ཡོན་ཆབ *yon-chab* oblation, water that is daily offered in a set of five, seven, or nine small brass cups to Buddhas, saints, and gods.

ཡོན་བདག *yon-bdag* यजमान 1. a priest who performs a sacrifice. 2. a householder who employs priests to perform sacrifices.

ཡོན་ཏན *yon-tan* अलंकार, ज्ञात, द्रव्य; ཡོན་ཏན་ཅན गुणवत्; गुण good quality, excellence; taste, effect, virtue, valuable properties, *e.g.*, the virtues of plants; also accomplishments, attainments: ཡོན་ཏན་སློབ་པ *yon-tan slob-pa* to learn something useful; property, quality, in gen., *e.g.*, the different tastes and effects of medicines; also mystic or fantastic properties (*Glr.*). ཡོན་ཏན་ཀུན་ལྡན *yon-tan kun-ldan* सर्वगुणान्वित, सर्वज्ञानी one possessed of all sorts of accomplishments; མཁས་པ་ཡོན་ཏན་ཀུན་ལྡན་ཏེ། རློམ་སེམས་མེད་པར་ནི་ཞི་དུལ he who is learned and is possessed of all accomplishments is peaceful, disciplined, and free from boasting. (*Leg.*); ཡོན་ཏན་རྒྱ་མཚོ *yon-tan rgya-mtsho* गुणसागर the ocean of talents, the most talented, an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*); ཡོན་ཏན་ཅན *yon-tan can* विद्वान् learned, wise, talented; ཡོན་ཏན་མེད *yon-tan med* विधुर, निर्गुण not talented; ཡོན་ཏན་རིན་ཆེན་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པ n. of a *Bodhisattva*. (*K. ko.* ཅ, *437*). ཡོན་ཏན་ཤེས *yon-tan-çes* talented, one who has useful khowledge.

ཡོན་པོ *yon-po* 1. v. ཡོ་བ *yo-wa* (*Jä.*). 2.=དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ *drañ-po min-pa* also འཁྱོག་པ *hkhyog-pa* crooked, not straight (*Zam. 11*).

Syn. ཀྱོག་པོ *kyog-po*; ཡོན་ཀྱོག *yon-kyog*; གཅུ་བོ *gcu-wo*; མི་དྲང་བ *mi-drañ-wa*; འཆུས་པ *hchus-pa*; སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa*; འཁྱོག་པོ *hkhyog-po*; ཀྱག་ཀྱོག *kyag-kyog*. (*Mñon.*).

ཡོབ *yob*=ཧོབ *hob* 1. (སྒོའི་ཡོབ *sgohi-yob*) the steps at the threshold. 2. stirrup; ཡོབ་གོང་ instep of the foot. ཡོབ་ཏུ་རྐང་པ་བཙུག riding on saddle-horse, lit. putting the feet into the stirrups (*Hbrom. 30*); ཡོབ་ཐག *yob-thag* stirrup-leather; ཡོབ་མཐིལ the footing. 3. trench, ditch.

ཡོབ་པ *yob-pa*, v. གཡོབ་པ *gyob-pa*.

+ **ཡོབ་ཡོབ** *yob-yob*=རྐང་པ the foot (*Liç.*).

ཡོམ་པ *yom-pa* vb. to swing, totter, tremble, to be unsteady, swinging, etc.; the swinging; adj. ཡོམ་པོ *yom-po*. adv. ཡོམ་ཡོམ *yom-yom* rolling, swinging.

ཡོཧུ་ཆང་ *Yohu-chañ* n. of one of the Emperors of China (*Grub.* ཤ, *15*).

ཡོར་པོ *yor-po*, or ཡོར་ཡོར་བ also ཡོམ་ཡོར shaking, tottering, trembling; also oblique, slanting, in *C.*

ཡོར་ཤིང་ *yor-çiñ* = ཧོམ་བུ *hom-bu* a species of tamarisk (in mystic talk) (*Miñ. rda. 4*).

ཡོལ *yol* n. of a place in Tibet: དེ་ནས་དགེ་བཤེས་ཡོལ་གྱིས་ཁྱུས་པས་ཕྲུད་སྐྱིང་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆེ་བ་ཡིན་པས་ཕྲུད་ལ་བྱིན (*A. 103*) (*Deb.* ག, *19*).

ཡོལ་གོ *yol-go* or ཡོལ་མ a cup or vessel of precious stone or metal (*Yig.*). Acc. to *Schtr.*, earthenware, crockery; དཀར་ཡོལ china-ware, porcelain, frq.; ཡོལ་གོར cup, bowl. ཡོལ་སྒོ *yol-sgo* = ཡོལ་གོ.

ཡོལ་བ *yol-wa* I: यवनिका, यवानी, गुप्तमी sbst. curtain: ཡོལ་བས་འབྲེལ་བ *yol-was hbrel-wa* to stretch a curtain over; ཡོལ་བ་ཐེན་པ to draw a curtain; ཡོལ་བ་གཅོད་པ to close the curtain (of a door); དར་ཡོལ silk-curtain; རས་ཡོལ calico-curtain; སྒོ་ཡོལ *sgo-yol* door-curtain.

II: vb. 1. to have past, be done: ཉི་མ་ཕྱེད་ཡོལ mid-day is past; སྲོད་ཡོལ་སོང་ *srod-yol soñ* the evening has past; ནམ་ཕྱེད་ཡོལ་བ has gone by midnight, ཉི་མ་ཡོལ་ལ་ཁད the sun is nearly down, has nearly set; ཉི་མ་ལ་ཡོལ་བ the sun has passed over the hill-top; དུས་ལས་ཡོལ་བ to be past, of time, youth, etc.; རླུང་དང་ཆར་དུས་ལས་ཡོལ་བས wind and rain setting in and ceasing at the proper time 2. also = གཡོལ་བ *gyol-wa* in *C.*

ཡོས *yos* (ནས་ལྡ་བུ) parched corn, mostly barley and wheat; འབྲས་ཡོས parched rice. ཡོས་འཐག *yos-hthag* = རྫས་པ་བཏགས་པ or རྫས་འཐག parched barley, rice or wheat made into flour: འདི་གུན་ཡང་རྟ་རྡེ་དང་ཡོས་འཐག་ཡིན (*A. 119*).

Syn. རྔོས་པ *rños-pa*; བཅག་པ *bcad-pa*; ཡོས་བཀྲ *yos-bkra*; མརྡེས་འི་རྨ་ཅན *mrdses hi rma-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཡོས or ཡོས་བུ *yos-bu* = the rabbit or hare, but is found so used only in the calendar or in astronomical calculations: ཡོས་བུའི་ལོ་དཔྱིད་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོའི་ཚེས་བཅུད་ལ་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན he visited *Rdorje gdan* in the second month of the spring of the *hare-year* (*A. 93*).

གཡག *gyag* चमरि, चमर (ཙ་མ་ར *tsa-ma-ra*) the Tibetan yak, *Bos grunniens*; is very abundant throughout Tibet, especially in the north-east, but does not seem to penetrate further north than the Akka Tagh range or the Koko-nor region. In Tibet, the male is called གཡག *gyag* and the female འབྲི་མོ *hbri-mo*; ཕ་གཡག (sometimes called གཡག་རྒོད) uncastrated yak-bull which is very wild and fierce; གཡག་རྒོད or འབྲོང་ wild-yak; གཡག་རུ horn of a yak; གཡག་རོག་ཞོལ་ཅན a long-haired shaggy yak. གཡག་རྫ sbst. the tail of the yak: ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་གཡག་རྫ་བཞིན་དུ་བསྲུང་བ (idiomatically) to preserve one's morals as the yak takes care of its tail (*A. 150*); hence གཡག་རྫ་བ to carefully preserve.

གཡག་སྡེ *Gyag-sde* n. of a place in the district of སྙེ་མོ་གཡག་སྡེ་རྫོང་ *sñe-mo gyag-sde-rdsoñ* (*Rtsii.*).

གཡག་རྨེད *gyag-rmed* (དམ་ཅིག་ནི་རྨ་འཚོས་ཁལ་མི་བཟུན) ? (*Blo-sbyoñ. 7*).

གཡང་ *gyañ* 1. ह.श्री, श्री; syn. དཔལ *dpal*; ཕྱྭ *phywa*. 2. happiness, blessing, prosperity: གཡང་ཆགས blessing comes (from), growth of prosperity; གཡང་ཤོར prosperity vanishes; གཡང་སྐྱོབ *gyañ-skyob*, གཡང་འགུགས sacrifices and other ceremonies to secure prosperity; གཡང་ཁང་ *gyañ-khañ* a house furnished with rich furniture, precious things, and equipped with all accompaniments of prosperity; གཡང་སྒྲོ་བ *gyañ-sgro-wa* or གཡང་སྒམ a chest containing treasures; གཡང་དར *gyañ-dar* kind of white scarf indicative of prosperity, wealth, and long life: གཡང་དར་ཁལ་དགུ་གཅིག (*Rtsii.*). 3. gulf, abyss.

+ གཡང་སྐྱོ་བ *gyañ-skyo-wa* immodest behaviour, shameless conduct, = ཅོ་འདྲི་བ *co-hdri-wa*; also, to slight.

གཡང་དཀར་ *gyaṅ-dkar* as met. a sheep.
Syn. ལུག *lug*; གཡང་མོ *gyaṅ-mo*; བལ་ལྡན *bal-ldan* (*Mṅon.*)

གཡང་ཁུག *gyaṅ-khug* the bag in which auspicious articles (मङ्गलद्रव्य) are kept.

གཡང་སྤྲུའུ *gyaṅ-spruhu* = གཡང་ཏི jade: དཀར་པོ་འདུག་ན་གཡང་སྤྲུའུ་ཞེས་ཟེར if it is white the jade is called yang-du (*Jig. 16*).

གཡང་བ *gyaṅ-wa* गोष्पद, परिगत [a cow's foot or hoof]*S.*

གཡང་བུམ *gyaṅ-bum* or གཡང་རྟེན་གྱི་བུམ་པ the auspicious pot in which sacred gold ornaments, gold coins, and other precious things are kept. It is generally consecrated by a lama with spells sacred to the god of wealth (Dsambhala) and the goddess ནོར་རྒྱུན་མ; the top of this pot being covered with a kind of silk scarf containing figures of the Dorje: གཡང་བུམ་གྱི་ཁེབས་སྣ་ཚོགས་རྡོ་རྗེ་འབྲི་བའི་ཁ་བཏགས་གཅིག (*Rtsii.*).

གཡང་ཚེ *gyaṅ-tshe* for གཡང་ *gyaṅ* and ཚེ.

ཡང་གཞི *gyaṅ-gshi* 1. an orgie in *Tantrik* mysticism for which a stuffed human skin is said to be required (*Rtsii.*). 2. अजिन the whole skin of an antelope on which religious men sit; acc. to *Jä.* a skin couch, also a covering in general.

གཡང་རོང་ *gyaṅ-roṅ* a precipice descending into a deep ravine (*Yig. 67*).

ཡ

གཡང་ལུག *gyaṅ-lug* the effigy of a sheep made of butter used at religious ceremony of གཡང་སྒྲུབ *gyaṅ-sgrub* 'the calling in of blessings.'

གཡང་ལུགས *gyaṅ-lugs* अजिन-अम्बर a mantle; skin of an animal used for clothing.

གཡང་སྐྱོད་བོང་ར *Gyaṅ-çod boṅ-ra* n. of a place in Kham (*Loṅ.* ཟ, *28.*)

གཡང་ས *gyaṅ-sa* दरी, प्रपात [a deep cavern, a precipice]*S.* ཇི་ཙམ་མཐོ་བཞིན་གཡང་ས་ཆེ high as you stand, so deep is the gulf. གཡང་ས་ལས་འཛིན་པ *gyaṅ-sa las ḥdsin-pa* to snatch from the abyss, to save (*Thgy.*); འདི་ནི་ གཡང་ས་ཁྲི་ནར་རྒྱུག अत्रापद्येषु एव धावति this only runs into rocky precipices (*A. K. 2-62*).

གཡང་ལྷ *gyaṅ-lha* a deity of the Shamans dispensing happiness (*Sch.*).

གཡན་པ *gyan-pa* कण्डु, कच्छु a cutaneous eruption akin to itch, which is said to invade any part of the body and to be combined with a copious discharge of matter; acc. to *Jä.* hereditary and not contagious: གཡན་པ་ཕྲུགས་ན་བདེ་འབྱུང་བ། དེ་བས་གཡན་པ་མེད་ན་བདེ། དེ་བཞིན་འཇིག་རྟེན་བདེ། འདོད་ལྡན་བདེ། དེ་བས་འདོད་པ་མེད་ན་བདེ if the *gyan-pa* eruption is scratched there is a little sensation of relief but if indeed there was no itching there would be happiness. So worldly happiness is a temporary relief but happier still would one be without itching desires.

གཡབ་པ *gyab-pa*, pf. གཡབས *gyabs*, 1. to signal, to beckon: འབོད་པའི་ཕྱིར་གཡབ་པ to signal for calling one; ལག་པས་གཡབས (*Ñag.*), waved the hand (to call somebody). 2. projection of a roof, ཁང་པའི་བྱ་གཡབ projection of roof where birds take shelter; བྲག་གཡབ a piece of rock projecting under which people take shelter from rain; རས་གུར་གྱི་གཡབ sheltering tent. 3. fan: བསིལ་གཡབ the swinging fan; གཡབ་དར silk fan.

གཡབ་མོ *gyab-mo* sbst. a call by signal from the hand or by the waving of a scarf.

གཡམ *gyam* = ཤར *shar*; གཡམ་རྒྱུག = ཤར་ལ་རྒྱུག་པ (?)

གཡམ་པ *gyam-pa* slab of stone, roof-slate, for གཡའ་སྤང་ *gyaḥ-spaṅ*.

གཡའ *gyaḥ* म्लानिका rust, ལྕགས་གཡའ oxide of iron; ཟངས་ཀྱི་གཡའ oxide of copper, verdigris. གཡའ་དག་པ freed from rust; to clear, polish, *e.g.*, a mirror.

གཡའ་ཀྱི་མ *gyaḥ-kyi-ma* a small high-alpine Saussurea, the flower of which plant is an antibilious medicine.

གཡའ་ཐིག *gyaḥ-thig* 1. a line drawn on a slate with a lead-pencil (*Jä.*). 2. a slate-pencil or lead-pencil, also གཡའ་སྨྱུག *gyaḥ-ṣmyug*. 3. bolt or bar: གཡའ་རྒྱབ་པ *gyaḥ-ṛgyab-pa* to bolt, to bar; གཡའ་ཕྱེ་བ *gyaḥ-phye-wa* to unbolt, unbar.

གཡའ་འདྲུལ་བ *gyaḥ-ḥdṛul-wa* to be mouldy, to get rusty, to get covered with foul extraneous matter (*Sch.*).

གཡའ་སྤང་ *gyaḥ-ṣpań* 1. slate. 2. oil of vitriol; in *C.* verdigris.

གཡའ་སྤང་སྐྱེས *gyaḥ-ṣpań-ṣkyeṣ* one of the generic names of the Sakya-pa hierarchs (*Loń.* ཀ, *30*).

གཡའ་བ *gyaḥ-wa* to shudder, to itch; also defined as ཟ་འཕྲུག་ལང་བ itching of the skin; གཟུགས་པོ་གཡའ་བའི་ནད scratching the body for relief (*Ya-sel. 28*); གཡའ་སྒོག *gyaḥ-ṣgog* itching in the body; མཆན་ཁུག་དང་ལུས་ཟ་ཕྲུག་ལངས་པ itching in the arm-pit, &c.

གཡའ་པ *gyaḥ-pa* rusty (*Jä.*).

གཡའ་བཟང་ *Gyaḥ-bzań* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loń.* ཞ, *5*).

གཡའ་བཟང་ཁྲི་དཔོན *Gyaḥ-bzań khri-dpon* n. of one of the Governors of Tibet under the hierarchy of *Ḥgro-mgon Ḥphags-pa* of Sakya (*Loń.* ཞ, *13*).

གཡའ་རུག་པ *gyaḥ-rug-pa* = ཧོན་ལེན a medicinal herb, *Picrorhiza* (mystic) (*Miń. ṛda.*).

གཡའ་ཤིང་ *gyaḥ-çiń* the maple.

Syn. བདག་སྦད *bdag-ṣbad*; མི་གསལ *mi-gsal*; ཨ་དྷྱ་ནྜ *a-dhya-ṇda*; སྐྱེས་མ *ṣkyeṣ-ma*; རབ་ཏུ་ཆར་འབེབས་མ *rab-tu char ḥbebṣ-ma*; དྲང་སྲོང་བརྗོད *drań-sroń brjod*; ཤིམ་བི་རྩེ *çim-bi-ṛtse*; (शिंशि-पा); ནགས་ཀྱི་མི་འདྲ *nagṣ-kyi mi-ḥdṛa* (*Mñon.*).

གཡར *gyar* = ཁ *kha*, གདོང་ *gdoń* and མདུན *mdun*, *i.e.*, mouth, face and front. གཡར་ཁང་ *gyar-khań* = སྐུ་གཟུགས human body, person. གཡར་ཁམས *gyar-khamṣ* = སྐུ་ཁམས or སྐུ་ལུས body, person.

+ **གཡར་ཁྲལ** *gyar-kkral* = ཁྲལ, སོ་གམ *ço-gam* or དཔྱ *dpya* (*Mñon.*) tax, revenue, rent, but generally capitation tax.

+ **གཡར་དམ** *gyar-dam* sometimes incorrectly written for ཡལ་གམ to avow, promise, undertake.

Syn. དམ་བཅས *dam-bcaṣ-pa*; ཁས་བླངས་པ *khaṣ-blańṣ-pa*.

གཡར་འདྲེན་པ *gyar-ḥdṛen-pa* = སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ *ṣpyan-ḥdṛen-pa* to invite, to call one to one's place.

གཡར་པོ *gyar-po* 1. anything borrowed, taken as a loan, a loan: ལུས་འདི་འབྱུང་བཞིའི་གཡར་པོ་ཡིན this is a loan of the four (constituent) elements (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *108*). 2. credit for what has been lent or advanced.

གཡར་བ *gyar-wa* to borrow, to hire: སོ་ཕྲང་ནས་མར་མེ་གཡར་ཏེ having borrowed a lamp in the castle; གནས་ཚང་གཡར་བ to hire night-quarters; ཁང་པ་གཡར་མཁན tenant, lodger; གཡར་བྱེད་པ = གཡར་བ. ཕ་གཡར step-father, མ་གཡར step-mother, བུ་གཡར adopted child (*Jä.*).

གཡར་མོ་ཐང་པ *dyar-mo thań-pa* n. of a medicinal flower: གཡར་མོ་ཐང་པས་སྐྲངས་འཇོམས་མ་ལ་པན (*Med.*). ཡ

+ གཡར་ཚ *gyar-tsha* = ངོ་ཚ shame, bashfulness.

+ གཡར་ལེན *gyar-len* = ཁས་ལེན promise.

+ གཡར་ལམ *gyaṛ-lam* 1. = མདུན front-side or before one's presence. 2. = རྨི་ལམ *ṛmi-lam* dream (*K. d.* ཤ, *197*).

གཡལ *gyal* विजृम्भ yawning, gaping.

གཡས་པ *gyas-pa* अपसव्य', दक्षिण the right hand or side, ལག་པ་གཡས་མ the right hand; གཡས་ན on the right (hand), གཡས་སུ to the right, གཡས་ནས from the right; མིག་གཡས the right eye; ལག་གཡས the right hand; གཡས་ཕྱོགས་ལ *gyas-phyogs-la* to or on the right-hand side; གཡས་ཕྱོགས་ལ id.; གཡས་གཡོན right and left; གཡས་གཡོན་ལ་ལྟ་བ to look all round to the right and the left. One of the two provinces into which Tsang anciently was divided is གཡས་རུ the right-hand division, the other is གཡོན་རུ the left side division or banner (*Loṅ.* ཙ, *4*). གཡས་བརྐྱང་གི་འདུག་སྟངས a sitting posture in which the right leg is stretched forth (ལྷ་རྣམས་ཕྱག་དང་ཞབས་བརྐྱང་བསྐུམ་གྱི་བཞུགས་ཚུལ) (*Ya-sel.*). གཡས་ཁག་གཡོན་དཀྲིས *gyas-khag gyon-dkris* one hiding or covering the fault of another, one defending another. གཡས་འཁྱིལ *gyas-ḫkhyil*, दक्षिणावर्त invariably reverting to the right side (coiling to the right-hand side; as conch shell with rings) reverting to the right hand side. གཡས་ལེན་གཡོན་འཇོག *gyas-len gyon-ḫjog* lit. taking by the right hand what the left gives or places into it, *i.e.*, to re-arrange papers, records, etc., also furniture. ངོ་ཐོག་གཡས་ལེན་གཡོན་འཇོག་གིས་མཛད་པའི་རྗེས་ཀྱི་རིགས gen. to present or to help a person with things taken as a loan or on credit from another party (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཡ **གཡི** *gyi*=དབྱི *ḏḇyi* the Tibetan lynx; གཡི་སྤྱང་ *gyi-ṣpyaṅ* lynx and wolf. གཡི་ཡི་ཤ་ནི་གདོན་གྱི་ནད་ལ་ཕན the flesh of lynx cures disease caused by evil spirits: ཐེར་གཉིས, གཡི་སྤྱང་བཞི, ཁྲབ་བཞི two sacerdotal cloaks, four skins of lynx and wolf, and four bucklers (*A. 101*).

གཡིགས་པ *gyigṣ-pa* sbst. eructation; also as vb. to belch, eructate: གཡེར་མ་ཟ་བ་སོགས་ཀྱིས་ཁ་ནས་གཡིགས་བྱེད་པ to eructate from eating capsicum, etc. (*Ṅag.*).

གཡིད་སྟོན *gyiḏ-ṣton* अनुरस [1. a subordinate feeling. 2. a secondary flavour]*S.*

གཡུ *gyu* पेरोचन, पेरोज the Ladak and W. Tibet turquoise. Syn. པོ་རོ་ཛ *po-ro-dsa*; རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོ *rin-chen ṟgyal-po*; རྡོ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ṟdo-yi ṟgyal-po* (*Ṃṅon.*). The finest turquoise are obtained from a mine in the neighbourhood of the *Gaṅṣ-can* mountains of Ngari Khorsum. Those of inferior quality come from India and elsewhere. There are asserted to be at least five varieties of this precious stone called ཤེལ་གདོང་གཡུ་སྤྱང་, གཡུ་སྤྱུ་དཀར, གཡུ་སྤྱུ་དམར, བར་གཡུ, and གཡུ་མཆེན་ཁ (*Loṅ.* ད, *1*). གཡུ་ཁ *gyu-kha* the turquoise colour; གཡུ་ཁ་ལྕགས་ཁ་གནམ་ཁ་གུར་གུམ་ཀ turquoise-colour, iron-colour, sky-colour and saffron-colour (*Yig. 20*). མདུན་གཡུ the front turquois in the head-dress of females; ཕྲ་གཡུ little turquois-stones; གཡུའི frq. for གཡུ་མདོག turquois-blue; གཡུ་མཚོ a glacial-lake, a blue glittering lake. གཡུ་བཅལ་མ *gyu-ḇcal-ma*=གཡུ་ཁྲ *gyu-khra* spotted turquoise: གསེར་སྤུ་བཞི་གཡུ་བཅལ་མ་གཡུ་ཐིལ་གཟི་སོགས (*Ṛtsii.*).

གཡུ་ཐོག་པ *Gyu-thog-pa* n. of an ancient noble family in Tibet from which one of the four state ministers or *Shapé* are generally selected by the Government of Lhasa. Their palace stands near the གཡུ་ཐོག་ཟམ་པ *Gyu-thog zam-pa* a bridge in Lhasa. གཡུ་ཐོག་ཡོན་ཏན་མགོན་པོ *Gyu-thog yon-tan ṃgon-po* n. of a celebrated physician and author of medical works who flourished during the reign of king *Thi-ṣroṅ d·hu-ḇtsan.* He is said to have thrice visited Magadha from Tibet in order to study Sanskrit medicinal works at Nālanda. A block-print biography of this worthy consisting of 149 leaves exists in the Government library at Lhasa in which work it is stated that he lived to the age of 125 years.

It is also mentioned that the gods and demons presented him with an immense quantity of turquoises and other precious stones heaping them on the roof of his house, hence he was called by the name of གཡུ་ཐོག་པ.

གཡུ་དྲུག་སྔོན་མོ *gyu-drug ṣñon-mo* = འབྲུག *ḥbrug* the dragon symbolical of the thunder; and hence signifying thunder: འགུང་སྔོན་མོའི་གཡུ་འབྲུག་སྔོན་མོ་འདི་གཟུགས་མེད་ཀྱང་སྐད་གསུམ་སྐད་གྲགས་གང་།

གཡུ་དྲུག་སྟོད *Gyu-drug-ṣtoḏ* n. of a place in the district of Nyang in the province of Tsang (*Deb.* ག, *33*).

གཡུ་ལྡན *gyu-ḻdan* vegetable incense of the colour of turquoise (*Ṟtsii.*).

གཡུ་བུར *gyu-bur* = གཡུ་ཁྲ *gyu-khra* : དར་ཁབ་གོས་དང་་གཡུ་བུར་མཛེས་པ་དང་ (*A. 12*).

གཡུ་བྱིལ *gyu-byil* = གཡུ *gyu* and བྱུ་རུ *byu-ru* turquoise and coral.

གཡུ་མཚོ *G̱yu-m̱tsho* one of the names by which lake Yamdok is known in Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

གཡུ་མཛོད་སྔོན་པོ *gyu-m̱dsoḏ ṣñon-mo* n. of a demon (*sa-ḇdag*) who presides over time to make it auspicious or inauspicious.

གཡུ་རུང་ *gyu-ruñ* for གཡུང་དྲུང་ *gyuñ-ḏruñ*.

གཡུ་ལོ *gyu-lo* 1. an epithet of a disciple of *G̱çen-rab* who was a counterpart of Maudgalyāyana (*Bon.*). 2. turquoise leaf; གཡུ་ལོ་བཀོད་པའི་བདག་མོ *gyu-lo ḇkoḏ-paḫi ḇdag-mo* an epithet of the goddess Dolma (*Yig. k. 61*); གཡུ་ལོ་བཀོད་པའི་ཞིང་ *gyu-la ḇkoḏ-paḫi shiñ* the celestial mansion of the goddess Dolma (*Yig. k. 61*).

གཡུག་པ *gyug-pa* in ལག་པ་གཡུག་པ *lag-pa gyug-pa* for ལག་པ་དབྱུག་པ *lag-pa ḏbyug-pa* to flourish or brandish the hand.

གཡུང་ *gyuñ* = མཛོ་གཡུང་ *m̱dso-gyuñ* 1. the cross between cow and yak. 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *22*).

གཡུང་དྲུང་ *gyuñ-ḏruñ* स्वस्तिक, शाश्वत the Sanskrit Svastika or Tibetan གཡུང་དྲུང་, the mystic cross 卐 "is only a monogrammatic symbol formed by the combination of the two (Pali) syllables 𑀲𑀼 *su*, and 𑀢𑀺 *ti* = *svasti*, which term is a compound of *su*, "well" and *asti*, "it is" meaning "it is (fatalistic) well" or "so be it," implying complete resignation under all circumstances, not the meek resignation of the Christian bowing to the chastening of the Almighty." (Cunningham's *Bilsa Topes.*) Latterly it is thought that the *swastika* or གཡུང་དྲུང derived its shape from ⊕ the sun and thus may be connected with sun-worship. If that is so, the 卐 would help to explain the perambulation of holy objects of the Bonpos which leaves the honoured object to the left not as with the Buddhists to the right.

The Buddhists seem to believe that the sun moves round the top of Sumeru leaving it to the right. But in that case the shape of the གཡུང་དྲུང must originally have been reversed in form. This sign is used by the Bonpo in the place of the Buddhist *Vajra* (*Ṟdorje*): མ་དྲོས་མཚོ་རུ་གཡུང་དྲུང་བརྙེས they found the *swastika* cross on the lake Manasarowara (*Zam. 4*). གཡུང་དྲུང་འཁྱིལ་བ *gyuñ-ḏruñ ḫkyil-wa* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ king's palace (*M̱ñon.*). གཡུང་དྲུང་དགོན *gyuñ-ḏruñ-ḏgon* Buddhist monastery, Lama Yurru in Ladak (*Cunn.*); གཡུང་དྲུང་ཅན *gyuñ-ḏruñ-can* सनातन an epithet of Vishṇu (*M̱ñon.*). གཡུང་དྲུང་ལྟུང་བཤགས *gyuñ-ḏruñ-ḻtuñ ḇçagṣ* n. of a Bon religious work on confession; its Buddhist counterpart being

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བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྟུང་བཤགས་གཡུང་དྲུང་པ *byañ-chub ltuñ-bçags gyuñ-druñ-pa* the follower of the *Gyuñ-druñ* or Bon religion.

གཡུང་དྲུང་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *Gyuñ-druñ tshul-khrims* n. of a Bon sage (*G. Bon. 35*).

གཡུང་དྲུང་སེམས་དཔའ *gyuñ-druñ sems-dpah* the counterpart of a *Bodhisattva* in the Bon religion (*G. Bon.*).

+ **གཡུང་པོ** *gyuñ-po* or གཡུང་ཕོ *gyuñ-pho* श्वपचखेटक, पण्डक (*S. Lex.*) a low caste people of India.

གཡུང་བ *gyuñ-wa* = ཕྱིར་ཕུད་པ *phyir-phud-pa* 1. to outcaste; to cast out. 2. one of very ugly and repulsive appearance, a cadaverous-looking person. 3. acc. to *Jä.* tame, opp. to རྒོད་པ *rgod-pa* wild.

གཡུང་མོ *gyuñ-mo*, (རིགས་ངན་མོ) 1. चाण्डालिनी a woman of the lowest caste in India. 2. acc. to (*S. Lex.*) डोम्बिनी; and to *Jä.* डम्बिका a libidinous woman.

གཡུར *gyur* or ཡུར 1. = གཉིད sleep, slumber. 2. v. གཡུལ་བ *gyul-wa* (*Jä.*).

གཡུར་ཟ *gyur-za* or གཡུར་ཟ་བ *gyur-za-wa* निर्भर, पुष [dependence, support]*S.*; a tree bent under the weight of its flowers or fruits (*Rtsii. 17*).

ཡ **གཡུལ་བ** *gyul-wa* or གཡུལ་ཁ་བྱེད་པ to fight, make battle; also གཡུལ *gyul* as subst. संग्राम, रण, विग्रह, battle, fight, war; གཡུལ་གྱི་ཆས་གྱོན་པ = གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ to dress in coat of mail, to be in full armour. གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ *gyul-hgyed-pa* चिपक, सम्पराय to give battle, གཡུལ་གྱི་ས་གཞི *gyul-gyi sa-gshi* युद्धक्षेत्र a battle field. གཡུལ་ངོ *gyul-ño* रण, आजि a battle, fight; acc. to *Jä.* an army facing the enemy and ready for battle; གཡུལ་ངོར रण-शौण्ड; གཡུལ་ངོར་བརྟན་པ युधिष्ठिर the eldest of the Pāṇḍava brothers, one fearless and sturdy in fight, a hero (*Mñon.*); གཡུལ་ངོར་ཞུགས་པ or གཡུལ་དུ་ཞུགས་པ to go to battle; གཡུལ་ངོར་སོན *gyul-ñor son* श्रयिका [skilful in making war, a hero in battle]*S.* གཡུལ་གྱི་སར་འཇུང་བའི་དགྲ་སྐད་སོ་སོ the different kinds of war cry: གླང་པོའི་དཔའ་སྒྲ *glañ-pohi dpah-sgra*; འབྲུ་མང་པོ *hbru-mañ-po*; ཤིང་རྟའི་བསྐྱོད་ཤུགས *çiñ-rtahi bskyod-çugs*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྒྲ *sprin-gyi-tgra*; རྟ་སྒྲ་གསང་མཐོ་འཚེར་བ *rta-sgra gsañ-mtho htsher-wa*; ཨ་ཧང་སྐྱེས་བུའི་དྲེགས་སྒྲ *a-hañ skyes-buhi dregs-sgra*; འཁྲུག་རྔ་པ་ཏ་ཧ་ཡི་སྒྲ *hkhrug-rña pa-ta ha-yi sgra*; ཟབ་མོའི་ང་རོ་ཁ་གླིང་སྒྲ *zab-mohi ña-ro kha-gliñ sgra*; ལྷབ་ལྷབ་པ་དན་བསྐྱོད་པའི་སྒྲ *lhab-lhab-pa dan-bskyod-pahi-sgra* མར་མར་སྒྲ *mar-mar sgra*; གླག་ཅོར་ཅ་བོའི་སྒྲ་འདྲེས་པ *glag-cor-ca-wohi-sgra-hdres-pa* (*Mñon.*). གཡུལ་དཀྲུག *gyul-dkrug*, occurs in གཡུལ་དཀྲུག་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *gyul-dkrug pahi hkhor-lo* (*Gyu. 10*). གཡུལ་བསྐྲད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *gyul bskrad-pahi-hkhor-lo* (*Gyu. 10*).

གཡུལ་ཁ *gyul-kha* खल्या, खलिनी 1. a threshing-floor. 2. = གཡུལ་འཐབ war, a battle. གཡུལ་འཁྲུག་པ *gyul-hkhrug-pa* क्षिपि disorder, an up-rising in a country.

གཡུལ་ཐང་(འབྲུའི) *gyul-thañ* a threshing floor खलिनी [a multitude of threshing floors; the plant *Anthericum tuberasum*]*S.*

གཡུལ་དུ་འཛིན *gyul-du hdsin* as met. = a knife or sword.

གཡུལ་ན་བརྗིད *gyul-na brjid* = དཔའ་བོ *dpah-wo* a hero, a champion (*Mñon.*).

གཡུལ་སྤྲོད་པ *gyul-sprod-pa* to do battle, to fight, strive, struggle.

Syn. འཁྲུག་པ *hkhrug-pa*; འཛིང་བ *hdsiñ-wa*; གཡུལ་གཅོམ་པ *gyul-gçom-pa*; རྒོལ་བ *rgol-wa*; འཐབ་རྩོད *hthab-rtsod*; མངོན་པར་ཉིད *mñon-par ñid*; རྡེག་གསོད *rdeg-gsod*; འཁྲུག་ལོང *hkhrug-loñ*; ཁ་འཐབ་པ *kha-hthab-pa*; གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ *gyul-hgyed-pa*; འཐབ་པ *hthab-pa* (*Mñon.*)

གཡུལ་བཟློག་པ *gyul-bzlog-pa* to avert war, also, to rout an enemy, to make the

enemy run away or retire: གཡུལ་བཟློག་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ a wheel which can subdue an enemy and bring victory (*Gyu. 10*).

གཡུལ་ལས *gyul-las* = སྟོན་ལས *ston-las* (*Ñag.*).

གཡུལ་བསྲུང་ *gyul-bsruñ* a sentinel or military sentry, watch-guard: གཡུལ་བསྲུང་བའི་འཁོར་ལོ (*Gyu. 10*).

གཡེང་བ *gyeñ-wa* 1. विक्षेप, चञ्चल to swing, waft, to flow, agitate, to move a thing softly to and fro: རྦས་གཡེངས་ཏེ moved by the waves to and fro.; ཡུལ་ཁམས་སུ་གཡེང་བ to flow over a country, with floods or hostile armies, etc. (*Ma.*); དཔེ་རྣམས་གཡེང་བ to turn over books. 2. (སེམས་ལྷ་བུ) to agitate the mind, to turn off the attention, to disturb the mind: རྒྱལ་པོ་སྤྱན་གཡེངས་པ་དང་ the king looking away, directing his attention to something else; སེམས་བདུད་ཀྱིས་གཡེངས the soul is disturbed by the devil; མ་གཡེངས་པ undisturbed, attentive; རྣམ་པར་མི་གཡེང་བ or གཡེངས་པ to be quite attentive, not to be disturbed by any thing, inexcitable, a character in which Buddha excels and which all must strive to attain to. 3. sbst. as གཡེངས་པ diversion, pleasure, recreation; jest, joke: གཡེངས་འདོད་ཀྱི་ཁ་ཁྲམ་མ་ཡིན these are no falsehoods spoken in jest (*Mil.*).

གཡེངས་བྱེད *gyeñs-byed* किटि fig. a pig.

གཡེན *gyen* 1. གཡེན་སྦྱོར་བ *gyen-slyor-wa* to caluminate. 2. n. of a royal family: གཡེན་སངས་ཕྱ་ལ་འཐེན *Gyen-sañs phya-la hthen* a son of king *Bala sañs-gyen-la hthen* (*G. Bon. 23*).

གཡེམ་པ *gyem-pa* or ལོག་གཡེམ 1. = འདོད་ལོག *hdod-log* or འདོད་པ་ལོག་པར་གཡེམ་པ fornication, incest, adultery. གཡེམ་བྱེད་པ *gyem-byed-pa* to commit adultery, fornication. 2. मिथ्याचर्य्या false dealings, acting wrongfully.

གཡེར་ཁ *gyer-kka* or དྲིལ་བུ་གཡེར་ཁ་མ *dril-bu gyer-kha-ma* small bell attached to the neck of a Lhasa lap-dog as an ornament.

གཡེར་སྙོམ་པ *gyer-sñom-pa* तन्द्री [weary, drowsy]*S.*

གཡེར་པ *ggyer-pa* = གཡེར་བ *gyer-wa* མི་བདག་གཡེར་པའི་ལུགས་བཞིན་དུ नीतिं दृप्तवोत्सिक्तो [in the manner of a proud king]*S.* (*A. K. 1-32*).

+ གཡེར་པོ *gyer-po* पटु an expert, one who is well versed in any subject. Acc. to *Jä.* adj. wise, prudent, circumspect.

Syn. མཁས་ངས *mkhas-ñas*; མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; གྲིམས་པ *grims-pa*.

གཡེར་བ *gyer-wa* 1. v. གཡེལ་བ *gyel-wa*. 2. passion, misbehaviour: ཕྱི་དོར་མི་གཡེར་ངོམས (*Yig. 48*).

གཡེར་བག *gyer-bag* = སྣང་གཡེལ་ཅན *snañ-gyel-can* light, luminous body or space.

གཡེར་མ *gyer-ma* वनमरिच guinea pepper, *Capsicum.*

གཡེར་མོ་ཐང *Gyer-mo-thañ* n. of a place in Kham (*Ya-sel. 17*).

གཡེར་ཤིང་པ *gyer-çiñ-pa* n. of a medicinal plant: གཡེར་ཤིང་པ་ཡིས་འབྲུམ་པའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ.

གཡེལ *gyel* 1. = མཉམ་ལས तन्द्रित, slumbering; indolence. 2. n. of a place in Kongpo (*Deb.* ཀ, *45*).

+ **གཡེལ་པ** *gyel-pa* = འདོད་པ་གཅིག *hdod-pa gcig* an urgent wish; a passion.

གཡེལ་བ *gyel-wa* 1. to be idle, lazy, slothful; གཡེལ་བ་མེད་པར incessantly, continually, busily. 2. in ཐུགས་གཡེལ་བ to forget.

གཡེལ་མ *gyel-ma* = འཕྱོན་མ *hphyon-ma* a harlot, prostitute (*Mñon.*).

གཡོ *gyo* or གཡོ་སྒྱུ *gyo-sgyu*, also གཡོ་སྐྱུ *gyo-skyu*, craft, cunning, deceit (*Jä.*); གཡོ་

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བཀོལ *gyo-bkol* id.: ཐ་བྱེད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀུང་སྡིག་པའི་གཡོ་བཀོལ་འབའ་ཞིག་ལས་མི་འདུག་པས (*Khrid. 45*). གཡོ་ཁྲམ *gyo-khram* = གཡོ་སྒྱུ་དང་ཁྲམ *gyo-sgyu-dañ khram* both deceit and cunning.

གཡོ་འགུལ *gyo-hgul* quaking, trembling, shivering གཡོ་འགུལ་ཆེན་པོ *gyo-hgul chen-po* great quaking. Syn. གཡོ་ཞིང་འགུལ *gyo-shiñ-hgul*; འདར་ཞིང་ལྡེག *hdar-shiñ-ldeg*; ཡོམ་ཡོམ *yom-yom*; ཤིག་ཤིག *çig-çig*; སིག་སིག *sig-sig*; ཡོངས་སུ་འགུལ *yoñs-su-hgul*; འཁྲུགས *hkhrugs*; ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྲུགས *kun-tu-hkhrugs* (*Mñon.*).

གཡོ་ཅན *gyo-can* धूर्त, शठ, ह्वारक, निकृत crafty, deceitful; a deceiver, cheat: གཡོ་ཅན; མི་ཡིས་བདེན་ཅེ་ཡང་མི་ཟེར (*Rdsa.*).

Syn. དབྱེ་བྱེད *dye-byed*; ཁྲམ་བྱེད *khram-byed*; དབྱེན་བྱེད *dbyen-byed*; སྒྱུ་ཅན *sgyu-can*; གཙུགས་མཁན *gcugs-mkhan*; ཕྲ་མ་བྱེད *phra-ma-byed*; སླུ་བྱེད *slu-byed*; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce-gñis-pa*; རྒྱ་སྒྱུ་ཅན *gya-gyu-can*; མ་རུངས་པ *ma-ruñs-pa*; སྒྱུ་མ་མཁན *sgyu-ma-mkhan*; གཡོ་སྒྱུ་ཅན *gyo-sgyu-can* (*Mñon.*).

གཡོ་ཐོན *gyo-thon* = ལྷག་པོ་ཐོན་པ what is found in excess (*Rtsii.*); also as vb. གཡོ་ཐོན་པ to be in excess, to exceed; = ཡོང་བ or འཕེལ་བ *hphel-wa* excess.

གཡོ་ལྡན *gyo-ldan* 1. = གཡོ་ཅན. 2. a hill-stream, a stream. 3. met. a woman (*Mñon.*).

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གཡོ་སྣོད *gyo-snod* a cooking pot or vessel. Syn. ཕྲ་བ *phra-wa*; རྫ་མ *rdsa-ma*; ཁོག་པ *khog-pa*; མི་ཐ་ར *mi-tha-ra* (*Mñon.*).

གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa*, p f. གཡོས *gyos* = མི་བརྟན་པ 1. to move, to remove; to wave, waver, to be unsteady. མི་གཡོ་བ *mi-gyo-wa* अचल not moving, not agitated, as met. = a mountain. གཡོ་བའི་མིག་ཅན *gyo-wahi mig-can* लोलाक्षी, a woman with rolling eyes; གཡོ་མེད་པ *gyo-med-pa* निश्चल unmoved, steady. 2. sbst. moveableness, mobility: ཡང་ཞིང་གཡོ་བ་ཉིད *yañ-shiñ gyo-wa-ñid* being of light or easy mobility.

གཡོ་བ་ཅན *gyo-wa-can* (འདོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ *hdod-pas dregs-pa*) an elephant that is mad for coupling (*Mñon.*)

གཡོ་བ་པ *gyo-wa-pa* अभियुक्त [defeat; intercourse] *S.*

གཡོ་བའི་སྡོང་པོ *gyo-wahi sdoñ-po* = སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar-çiñ* the *Sal* tree the gum of which is used as incense (*Mñon.*)

གཡོ་བྱེད *gyo-byed* 1. किरण that moves or quakes fig. = རླུང་ *rluñ* the wind (*Mñon.*). 2. काक the crow. གཡོ་བྱེད་མགོན = རླུང་ལྷ *rluñ-lha* the god of wind (*Mñon.*). 3. གཡོ་བྱེད་པ *gyo-byed-pa* to cheat, to deceive; also one who cheats: གཡོ་བྱེད་པའི་ཇོ་ཚོང་གིས། གང་ཞིག་གཞན་གྱི་ནོར་འཕྲོག་པ (*K. d.* ཡ, *135*).

གཡོ་མེད *gyo-med* 1. honest, without deceit or cunning (*Mñon.*). 2. निश्चल, स्थिर, ध्रुव, अचल immoveable, constant, unvarying, firm: གཡོ་མེད་གླང་རྫི *gyo-med glañ-rdsi* lit. the firm cow-herd, an epithet of Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

Syn. རྟག་པ *rtag-pa*; བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; མི་འགྱུར་བ *mi-hgyur-wa*; མི་ཞིག *mi-shig*; མི་གཡོ *mi-gyo*; གཞོམ་མེད *gshom-med* (*Mñon.*).

གཡོ་མོ *gyo-mo* डोम्बिनी a low woman.

གཡོ་རུ *Gyo-ru* one of the two early divisions of the province of Ü: དབུས་ན་དབུ་རུ་གཡོ་རུ་གཉིས" (*Loñ.* ༢, *4*).

གཡོག *gyog* or *gyog-po* 1. service, work ང་ལ་གཡོག་ཡོད = ང་ལ་ལས་ཀ་ཡོད I have work, I have business, I am busy; མིའི་གཡོག་བྱེད་པ to serve, be in men's service, to obey. 2. दास, भृत्य; = ཁོལ་པོ man-servant; དཔོན་གཡོག master and servant, master and attendants; ནད་གཡོག service at sick-bed, a nurse, one that attends sick persons; གཡོག་པོ་དང་ཡང་གཡོག་དང་ཉེ་གཡོག servant, servant's

servant, and the servant again of the latter. མ་ཤིའི་བར་གཡོག་པོ one who is bound to serve till his death, a life-servant; ཕ་ཚ་བུ་རབས་ཀྱི་གཡོག་པོ a slave whose son and grandson are bound to serve. དྲིན་གྱིས་བསྐྱངས་པའི་གཡོག་འཁོར་གྱིས attendants and retinue who have been kindly protected (*Rdsa. 19*); གཡོག་གླ *gyog-gla* भृति, निर्वेश pay, salary, wages; གཡོག་ནང་ཟན *gyog-nañ-zan* a house-servant, a servant who gets his food and wages or at least the former from his master's house; གཡོག་རིགས *gyog-rigs* those in service = དྲུང་འཁོར officials.

གཡོག་པ *gyog-pa*, pf. གཡོགས *gyogs* 1. = སྦུ་ལ་བཀབ་པ (*Mñon.*) प्रतिच्छदन to cover, to strew over or upon: བུ་གོས་ཀྱིས་གཡོག་པ to cover a child with a garment; མགོ་ལ་རྫ་མ་གཡོག་པ to cover one's head with a pot (*Glr.*); also རྫ་མའི་མགོ་ལ་དྲ་བས་གཡོག་པ to cover the pot's mouth with a wire-grate (*Glr.*); ཕྱིའི་པགས་པ་གཡོགས་པ the external cutaneous covering (in the embryo) (*Jä*).; རི་མགོ་ཁ་བས་གཡོགས the hill-tops were covered with snow (*Mil.*). 2. to pour out or off.

གཡོགས *gyogs* = ཁེབས a cover (*Mñon.*); आच्छादन cover, covering; མགོ་གཡོགས covering for the head, cap; also fig. for self-delusion, self-deception (*Mil.*); སྟེང་གཡོགས, སྟོད་གཡོགས upper-garment, mantle; སྨད་གཡོགས lower garments, breeches; གཡོགས་ཅན *gyogs-can* anything covered, having a cover; གཡོགས་མ *gyogs-ma*, dress, covering (*Mñon.*).

གཡོད *gyod* in *C.* the large intestine (*Jä.*).

གཡོན *gyon* वाम, सव्य the left hand or side; གཡོན་ན on the left, to the left; གཡོན་དུ towards the left; གཡོན་ཕྱོགས་ནས from the left side; གཡོན་བརྐྱང or གཡོན་བརྐྱང་གི་འདུག་སྟངས प्रत्यालीढ a sitting posture the left leg stretched forth; it has been described as: ལྷ་རྣམས་ཕྱག་དང་ཞབས་བརྐྱང་བསྐུམ་གྱི་བཞུགས་པའི་ཚུལ (*Ya-sel.*).

གཡོན་གྱི་ལྷ *Gyon-gyi lha* वामदेव [a sage, author of the fourth *Maṇḍala* of the Rig-veda]*S.*

གཡོན་ཅན *gyon-can* 1. = བྱི་ལ a cat. 2. = བདུད a demon, devil (*Mñon.*). 3. གཡོན་ཅན खल, जिह्म crafty, perh. also fornicator.

+ གཡོན་སྤྱོ་བ *gyon-spyo-wa* = ཧོ་འདྲི་སྨྲང་བར་བྱེད་པ.

གཡོན་མ *gyon-ma* 1. the left hand (*Jä.*). 2. a woman: བུད་མེད་སྒེག་ཆོས་ཅན a woman who is possessed of seductive virtues; གཡོན་མིག་མ *gyon-mig-ma* a term for a handsome woman (*Mñon.*); a woman of captivating looks.

གཡོན་ལམ *gyon-lam* = ལམ་ངན་པ bad road or path; also bad behaviour (*Mñon.*).

གཡོབ་པ *gyob-pa* pf. གཡོབས *gyobs* to move about, to swing, flutter: གཤོག་པ་གཡོབ་བ to flutter the wings; རྐང་ལག་གཡོབ་པ to strike out with the arms and legs. ཡོབ་བྱེད *gyob-byed* = གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* (*Mñon.*) 1. an oar. 2. རྔ་ཡབ a fan, the fan of yak-tail to drive away flies.

གཡོམ་ཐོག *gyom-thog* described as བང་ཁྲི་སྟོགས་ལ་ཐོག་ཡོད་པ (*Rtsii.*) any structure with step-like plinth, steps one above another of an altar.

གཡོར *gyor-* = སྦྱོང་ཁ་བྱེད चक्रिका [1. a heap, 2. a crooked device]*S.*

གཡོར་ཆེ *gyor-che* colloq. a good deal, great quantity: མ་དཔང་རམ་པས་གཙོས་རྒྱ་མི་དཔོན་ཁག་བཅས་གཡོར་ཆེ་ཕག་རིར་བྱོན (*Yig.*); གཡོར་མ་བཟོ *gyor-ma-gzo*, colloq. a great many, very many; cognate expressions for which are:—གཡོར་མ་བཟོ་མ་ཡིན་པའི, གཡོར་མ་བཟོ་ཚབས་ཆེན (*Rtsii.*); བབས་དང་མཐུན་པའི་ཐད་པ་རྣམས་ལོ་བ་བྱེད་ཅིང་། གཡོར་མ་བཟོ་ཚབས་ཆེན་དང་ཚབས་པ་ངོ་ཐོག་བཟློག (*D. çel. 11*).

གཡོར་པོ *Gyor-po* n. of a place between Ta-nang and Dol-phyi and Dal-ngan in Lho-kha.

གཡོར་བ *gyor-wa* [1. v. གཡུར་བ. 2. v. གཡར་པ. 3. v. ཡོར] *Jä.*

གཡོར་མོ *gyor-mo* (གྲུ་ཡི་དར་པོ་ཆེ *gru-yi dar-po-ehe*) 1. a sail. 2. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གཡོར *rgya-mtshohi-gyor* a wave, billow.

གཡོར་ཡོལ *gyor-yol* a sail; གཡོར་ཤིང་ *gyor-çiñ* a boom or mast.

གཡོལ་བ *gyol-wa* v. ཡོལ་བ *yol-wa.*

གཡོས *gyos* I: 1. prov. for གཡས, in གཡོས་སྐོར circumambulation from left to right so that the right side is towards the person or object that is reverentially to be saluted (*Jä.*). 2. v. གཡོ་བ.

གཡོས II: (ལྟོ་བཅོས་པ *lto bcos-pa*) cooking food; གཡོས་བྱེད་པ to cook: སྦྲ་གུར་གཉིས་ཕུབ་ནས་དཀར་པོ་ལ་སྐུ་གདུང་བཞུགས་ནག་པོར་གཡོས་མཛད་ནས་དགུང་གཅིག pitching two felt-tents, in the white one (he) kept the remains, while in the black tent they cooked their food and slept one night (*A. 120.*). གཡོས་ཁང་ *gyos-khañ* kitchen, cooking house, the place where the food for the general body of monks is cooked; དགེ་སློང་སྤྱིའི་མེ་ཁང་ *dge-sloñ spyihi me-khañ* (*Ñag. 69*); also གཡོལ་ཁང་ or ཐབ་ཚང་ (*Mñon.*). གཡོས་ཐབ *gyos-thab* = ཐབ་ཀ། *thab-ka,* also གཡོས་ས *gyos-sa* a hearth; གཡོས་སྦྱོར *gyos-sbyor* utensils, &c., necessaries for the kitchen: གཡོས་སྦྱོར་ཡང་དག་ཤེས *gyos-byor yañ-sdag-çes* (*Jig. 26*).

ར

ར *ra* 1. is the twenty-fifth letter of the Tibetan alphabet and is always pronounced rather strongly. 2. num. fig.: 25.

ར II: in Budh. ར demonstrates the state of all matter as being fine as an atom or even more inconceivable than an atom (*K. d.* ཅ, *321*); in Tantrikism it represents a state which is free from རྐྱེན *rkyen* (co-ordinate influence) (*K. g.* ཤ, *43*); in mysticism ར=ཁྱོ་མེད་མོ a widow or one who is without a husband (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*).

ར III: छाग a goat; ར་མོ *ra-mo* a she-goat; ར་ལུག་གི་ར་བ **अजमाला** goat and sheep fold; ར་རྐྱལ *ra-kyal* bag made of goat's skin. ར་སྐྱུར *ra-skyur*=རྩབ་མོ *rtsab-mo* (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 4*). ར་སྐྱེས *ra-skyes* a gelded he-goat; ར་གུ *ra-gu* or colloq. རི་གུ *ri-gu* a young goat, kid; ར་རྒོད *ra-rgod* wild goat; ར་ཐུག *ra-thug* he-goat; ར་ཐེར *ra-ther* serge or shawl made in Tibet with the fine wool called ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* growing next to the skin of the Tibetan goat: ར་ཐེར་ཞེས་པ་ར་སྤུའི་ཉིང་བལ་ལ་བཟོས་པའི་ཐེར་མ (*Jig. 23*). ར་སྣམ thick serge made of goat's hair; ར་ལྤགས *ra-lpags* goat's skin, kid leather; ར་སྤུ *ra-spu*=རའི་སྤུ *rahi-spu* goat hair; ར་ཕོ *ra-pho* a gelded he-goat; ར་སློག *ra-slog* a coat with goat's skin lining; ར་ལུག *ra-lug* smaller cattle, *i.e.*, goat and sheep—in enumerations of domestic cattle the ར or goat always precedes the ལུག or sheep. ར་ཤ *ra-ça* goat's flesh, goat-mutton.

Syn. ཚེ་ཚེ *tshe-tshe*; ཨག་ཚར *ag-tshar*; ཨག་ཚོམ་ཅན *ag-tshom-can*; ཝ་འཕྱང *wa-hphyañ*; དྲི་འཛིན *dri-hdsin*; སྐྱེས་སྒྲ་ཅན *skyes-sgra can* (*Mñon.*).

ར་ཀྵ་སྤྲུལ *Rakṣa-sprul* the apparitional Rakṣa goblin, an epithet of the *Tantrik* god རྟ་མགྲིན་དམར་པོ the red Hâyagriba (*Bon.*).

ར་གན *ra-gan*, in comp. རག *rag*, brass: ར་གན་གྱི་བུམ་པ *ra-gan-gyi bum-pa* brass vessel: ར་གན་གཡའ་ཡིས་མིག་ནད་སེལ the rust of brass cures eye disease (*Med.*).

Syn. རི་རི་ག *ri-ri gā*; དྲི་མེད *dri-med*; གསེར་ཅན *gser-can*; རྩིབས་བརྩིབས *rtsibs-brtsibs*; བཤུ་བྱ *bshu-bya* (*Mñon.*).

ར་གུར *ra-gur*=ར་བ an enclosure with rail, wall or fencing; རྡོ་རྗེ་ར་གུར *rdo-rje ra-gur* an enclosure made with walls or pillars having *Dorje* figures on them (*Yig.*)—the monastery of Sam-ye has such an enclosure around it.

ར་རྒྱབ་པ *ra-rgyab-pa* (more properly རོ་རྒྱབ་པ) the common term applied to the scavengers and corpse-disposers in Lhasa and also in Shiga-tse.

ར་སྒོག *ra-sgog* a species of garlic: ར་སྒོག་ཙ་བས་གྲང་སེལ་དྭོད་སྐྱེད་མགོ་སྙིན་འཇོམས.

ར་སྒྲེང *Ra-sgreñ* also written as ར་སྒྲེང, an ancient monastery of Tibet founded by *Hbrom-ston-pa* in the beginning of the 11th century A.D.: བྱང་ར་སྒྲེང་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་སྤྲུལ་པའི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང the miraculous monastery called Raḍeng in the north of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ར་ཆོད *ra-chod*=ཐག་ཆོད definite arrangements, settlement of an affair (*D.R.*).

‡ ར་ཏི་གུ་པ་ཏ *Ra-ti gup-ta* n. of an Indian Buddhists sage (*K. dun. 55*).

ར་མདའ I: *ra-mdah* or ར་མདའ་པ *ra-mdah-pa* 1.=ཟླ *zla* or གྲོགས *grogs* friend, companion, assistant, helper. 2.=རོགས་རམ *rogs-ram* help, assistance: ར་མདའ་འཚོལ་བ *ra-mdah htshol-wa* (*Ñag. 35*) to seek help, to ask for aid. ར་འདེགས་པ *ra-hdegs-pa* or ར་འདྲེན་པ *ra-hdren-pa* to help, to assist (*Sch.*).

ར་མདའ II: pursuing one who is running away, chasing.

ར་སྡོང་ *ra-sdoñ* the weeping willow.

‡ **ར་ཌྷ** *ra-dha* ordinarily called *Rada* a province near Bañgala (Bengal): ར་ཌྷའི་ཡུལ་དུ་རེ་ཞིག་མུ་སྟེགས་རྒྱུན་ཆད། ཐམས་ཅད་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ཞུགས once there was a break in the continuity of the Tirthika religion, for everyone in Rada embraced the religion of Buddha (*K. dun. 14*).

ར་འདྲ *ra-hdra* a kind of stone or mineral substance: ར་འདྲས་དུས་ནད་མིག་ནད་སྨན་ལ་ཕན.

ར་སྣ *ra-sna* 1. n. of a medicinal herb (*Vai-sñ.*). 2.=སྒྲོན་ཤིང་ *sgron-çiñ* fir-tree.

ར་སྤྲོད་པ *ra-sprod-pa* to verify, to prove. ར་ཕྲོད་པ *ra-phrod-pa* found correct, proved proof, verification.

ར་བ *ra-wa*=ལྕགས་རི *lcags-ri* प्राकार, आलवाल 1. [a basin for water round the root of a tree]*S.* (*A. K. 1-2*). 2. enclosure, fence, enclosed wall, frq., esp. in *W.*, also the space in a fence, wall etc., ཁང་པའི་ར་བ yard, court-yard, pen, fold, etc.; ར་བས་སྐོར་བ to enclose with a fence; སྨྱུག་མའི་ར་བ *smyug-mahi ra-wa* bamboo-fence, bamboo-hedge, etc.; ཤིང་གི་ར་བ wooden fence, fence of boards; ཚེར་མའི་ར་བ thorn hedge, thorn fence; ཀུན་ར or ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ आराम an open ground with bushes or trees here and there enclosed by a fence, a park; ཁྲིམས་ར a yard or open space before a court of justice where culprits are punished, acc. to *Jä.* a place of execution; ལྕང་ར *lcañ-ra* a grove of trees, willow, poplar, etc. རྡོ་ར (1) stone wall enclosure. (2) circle of dancers. བཙོན་ར prison-enclosure or jail-house; ལུག་ར sheep-cot, sheep-fold.

‡ **ར་བ་ཏི** *Ra-wa-ti* n. of a Kashmirian Buddhist monk who is said to have possessed miraculous powers and foreknowledge (*Khrid. 73*).

ར་བ་སྟོད *Ra-wa stod* n. of a small monastery situated in the upland tract of སྙེ་ཐང་ Ñe-thang near Lhasa, where Lama *Kloñ-rdol Rin-po-che* resided for a long time (*Loñ.* ཟ, *3*).

‡ **ར་མ** *ra-ma* 1. अजिका goat, she-goat: ར་ལུག goats and sheep. 2. as metaph. mixture, medley of, *e.g.*, when both དབུ་མེད and དབུ་ཅན characters are carelessly used in writing a letter or anything else.

‡ **ར་མ་ག་བུར** *ra-ma ga-bur* सौर, तालो, खर्जूरि a species of fragrant grass [a species of mountain-palm, the date tree]*S.*

Syn. ལྷ་སྐྱེས *lha-skyes*; སེ་རེ *se-re* or སཽ་ར *sau-ra*; ཤིན་ཏུ་དྲི་བཟང་ལྡན *çin-tu dri-bzañ-ldan*; འབྲ་གོ *hbra-go*; གནས་ཅན *gnas-can*; ཏཱ་ལི *tā-li*; ཁ་ཛུ་རི *kha-dsu ri*; རྩྭ་ཡི་ཤིང་ *rtswa-yi çiñ*; འཕྲེང་བའི་རྩ *hphreñ-wahi rtsa*; ས་ཡི་རྩ *sa-yi rtsa*; ཤ་ཁྱ་རྩ *ça-çya rtsa*; གཞོན་ནུ *gshon-nu* (*Mñon.*).

‡ **ར་མེ་ཤྭ་ར** *Ra-me çwa-ra*=དཀའ་བའི་དབང་ཕྱུག रामेश्वर, described as ལང་ཀའི་གླིང་འགྲམ་ན་ཡོད a holy place situated near the island of Lañka (Ceylon) (*Dus-ye. 38*).

ར་མེད *ra-med* infallible, certain, sure; =ལྷད་མེད *lhad-med* without alloy, or free from any foreign bodies or impurities.

ར་མོ་ཆེ *Ra-mo-che* n. of the sanctuary built on a plain in the north quarter of Lhasa by

the Chinese wife of king *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po* in about 633 A.D. and containing the image of Akshobya Buddha which was carried from Nepal under the orders of *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po's* Nepalese wife, the daughter of king Aṁs'u Varman.

ར་མོ་ཤ *ra-mo-ça* मधुराज a hornet.

ར་བཟི་བ *ra-bzi-wa* in C. = to be drunk, get intoxicated.

ར་ཡི་ཤིང་ *ra-yi çiñ* छगल; गन्धकाष्ठ a species of sandal wood, a fragrant wood.

ར་ཡིག *ra-yig* रकार, रेफ the letter *r* when surmounting another letter is so called. ར་ཡིག་གཉིས་པ द्विरेफ = བུང་བ a name for the bee on account of its horns, resembling the double ན་རོ *na-ro* (*Yig. k.*).

ར་རྩིགས་ཁང་པ *Ra-rtsigs khañ-pa* n. of a castle in Tibet in which Atis'a was at one time accommodated when travelling in Tibet: ར་རྩིགས་ཁང་པ་ནས་བྱ་བར་བཞུགས་སོ (*A. 93*).

ར་རི *ra-ri* 1. a term for fault, defilement and dirt (*i.e.*, སྐྱོན *skyon*, དྲི་མ *dri-ma*, དྲེག་པ *dreg-pa*); ར་རི་མེད་པ *ra-ri med-pa* faultless, stainless. 2. acc. to *Sch.*: neither high nor low.

ར་རེས *ra-res* = རེས་མོས *res-mos* one by one; by turns.

ར་རོ *ra-ro* 1. intoxication, drunkenness. 2. intoxicated (*Sch.*): ར་རོ་དང་པོ་བག་མེད་པ the first stage of drunkenness makes one devoid of the senses, shameless; ར་རོ་གཉིས་པ་གླང་པོ་ཆེ་སྨྱོན་པ་དང་འདྲ drunkenness in the second stage resembles a furious elephant; ར་རོ་གསུམ་པ་ཤི་རོ་འདྲ the end (of it) resembles a corpse. ར་རོ་བ *ra-ro-wa* in *W.* to be intoxicated, drunk. ར་རོ་བར་བྱེད་པ *ra-ro war byed-pa* to make drunk (*Dzl.*); ར་རོ་བ་ལས་སངས་སོ having come to one's self again after a drunken fit, being sober again (*Jä.*).

ར་ལུང *Ra-luñ* n. of a village two days' journey east from Gyang-tse in Tsang where the Buddhist Saint *Hgro mgon Gtsañ-pa Rgya ras* founded the monstery of *Ralûñ* (*Loñ.* ³, *28*).

ར་ཤུལ *ra-çul* the remnants or traces of an old pen or enclosure.

ར་ས *Ra-sa* lit. goat's-land; the ancient name of Lhasa which, since the famous image of Buddha was brought from China and kept there, became converted into Lhasa, the letter *Ra* (ར) being naturally changed into *Lha* ལྷ which signifies a divine being, *i.e.*, Buddha.

ར་ས་འཕྲུལ་སྣང *Ra-sa hphrul-snañ* (the miraculous temple of Rasa) old n. of the great temple of Buddha now called the Cho-khang or Kinkhording དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྡིང at Lhasa built by king *Sroñ-btan sgam-po* at the request of his Nepalese wife. The historical image of Buddha in this temple representing him as a prince, which is said to have been taken from Magadha by the Chinese about the first century B.C., was presented by emperor Thaijung T'ai-tsung to his daughter who was married to king *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po*. The princess kept it in the temple of Ramochhe but in the 10th ceutury it was transferred to this temple. The spot on which this temple was built being found auspicious by astrology was selected for a site by the Nepalese princess, but being a low place it was raised with earth carried it is said, by goats, hence its name ར་ས *Ra-sa*.

† **ར་ས་ཡ་ན** *ra-sa ya-na* रसायन chemical preparation of mercury for medicinal purposes (*Sman.*).

† **རཱ་མ** *rā-ma* n. of an insect (*K. g.* ³, *462*).

‡ རཱ་ཛཱ་ཀ *rā-dsā-ka*=ལྕེ *lce* tongue (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *26*).

‡ རཱ་ས་རི *Rā-sa-ri* n. of an ancient city in Sind in India (*S. Lam. 35*).

‡ རཱ་ཧུ *rā-hu*=སྒྲ་གཅན the planet Rāhu.

ར྄ *rwa* शृङ्ग 1. also ར྄་ཅོ *rwa-co*, horn of yak, cow, etc. 2. met. a mountain peak: ར྄་མཉམ་པར་གྱུར་པ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་རི *Rwa mñam-par gyur-pa shes-bya-waḥi ri* (the mountain of equal and even peaks), n. of a mountain in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར, *301*). ར྄་གསུམ་པ *Rwa gsum-pa* n. of a three-peaked mountain said to be situated five hundred *yojana* beyond the south of the mountains which border the southern ocean; on its side is the kingdom of the lord of death (*K. d.* ར, *277*). 3. sting, *e.g.*, of the scorpion. ར྄་གཞུ་ཅན or ར྄་གཞུ་འཛིན one holding or using a bow made of horn.

ར྄་ཅན *rwa-can* 1. शृङ्गि horned animals, like cow, buffalo, antelope, stag, etc. 2. कण्टशङ्ख a species of conch shell which has horny projections or thorns (*Mṅon.*).

ར྄་དྭགས་མངའ་གསུམ *rwa-dwags mṅaḥ-gsum* an abbreviation of ར྄་སྒྲེང *Rwa-sgreṅ*, དྭགས་པོ *Dwags-po* and མངའ་རིས *Mṅaḥ-ris*. Also abbrev. of ར྄་བ་སྟོད *Rwa-wa stod*, ར྄་བ་སྨད *Rwa-wa smad*, དྭགས་པོ *Dwags-po*, and མངའ་རིས་གྲྭ་ཚང *Mṅaḥ-ris grwa-tshaṅ* the four sections of the monastic college in Tashi-lhunpo (*Loṅ.* ᠅, *13*).

ར྄་ཚྭ *rwa-tshwa* a kind of mineral salt resembling ར་རུ་ཕྱེ་མ *ra-ru phye-ma*: ར྄་ཚྭས་མི་ཁོང་ཉོད་ཀྱི་གྲང་བ་སེལ.

‡ **རཀྟ** *rak-ta* 1. as met.=blood, red. 2. saffron, minium, cinnabar (*Mil.*).

རག *rag* 1. sbst. v. ར་གན brass. རག་སྐུད brass wire; རག་དུང a brass trumpet: རག་དུང་འདི་ཡང་ལྷ་བཙུན་པའི་ཐུགས་ཀྱིས་བྱས the brass trumpet was also an invention of *Lha-btsun-pa* (*A. 75*). རག་འགག *rag-ḥgag*=ཟངས་འགག or ཞེར་བག a small brass plate; རག་སྟེགས *rag-stegs* a small brass-tray on which tea-cups are placed when tea is served (*Rtsii.*). རག་དུང *rag-duṅ* (also called ལོ་པཎ་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་གྱི་དུང *lo-paṇ spyan-ḥdren gyi-duṅ*) long brass-trumpets resembling a telescope in shape and size (*A. 75*). 2. subject, subservient, dependent: ཁྱོད་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བྱེད་པ་ལ་རག་གོ. In *W.* for དྲེགས་པ་ཅན *dregs-pa-can* proud, haughty, and also for གྲགས་ཅན glorious, splendid.

རག་ཆུང་ཤིང *rag-chuṅ çiṅ* कोषि the olive tree.

Syn. ཀོ་ལེ *ko-le*; སྐྱུར་ཤིང *skyur-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

རག་རྡོ *rag-rdo* a mineral substance རག་རྡོས་མིག་ནད་རབ་རིབ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད *Rag-rdo* cures eye disease and removes dimness of vision.

རག་པ *rag-pa* 1. vb. *W.* for རེག་པ to touch, feel, and in a more generalized sense=འཚོར་བ to perceive, to scent, taste, hear, see. 2. adj. dark-russet, brownish, of horses, rocks, etc. (*Jä.*).

རག་པ་ཐང་ཟླུམ *rag-pa thaṅ-zlum* one of the 37 sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

རག་མ *Rag-ma* n. of a village in Tibet mentioned in *Mil.*

རག་ཙེ *rag-tse* stone in fruits in *W.* (*Jä.*).

རག་ལུས་པ *rag-lus-pa*=ཆ་བཞག་པ adj. dependent on: as vb. རག་ལུས་པ to depend on: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་དགེ་འདུན་ལ་རག་ལུས the doctrine of Buddha is dependent on the Buddhist clergy; དེ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ནུས་པ་ལ་རག་ལུས that depends on your strength (*Mil.*); དབུགས་རྔུབ་པ་སེམས་ལ་རག་ལུས་ breathing depends on the soul; འཚོ་བ་གཞན་ལ་རག་ལུས་ཤིང་ as they depend on others for their living; རྐྱེན་གྱི་སྟོབས་ལ་རང་རག་ལུས་པ dependent on co-ordinate influence (*Yig. 18*).

✝ **རག་ཤ** *rag-ça* or རཀྵ *rakṣa* 1. रुद्राक्ष berries which are used for beads of rosary: རཀྵ་གདོན་འཇོམས་ is a protection against frightful deities. དྲག་པོའི་འཕྲེང་བ *drag-pohi hphreñ-wa* a rosary made of this fruit sacred to the god Rudra. 2. རག་ཤ *Rag-ça* तुरुष्क a Turk or Tartar.

རག་ཤི *rag-çi* 1. n. of a country and its people. 2. spirit, or liquor, that is distilled from the *Mowah* flowers.

རགས *rags* 1. dam, mole, dike, embankment; also ཆུ་རགས and ཆུ་ལོན. རགས་མཛད་པས་ད་ལྟ་ཡང་ལྷ་རྗེ་རེར་སྐད (*A. 90*) having constructed the embankment, it is still called *Lha-Je Rag.* 2. any construction of similar shape; མག་རགས (also) མག་ར intrenchment, breast-work; ཕུག་རགས stack, rick of straw; ཤིང་རགས stack of wood (*Jä.*).

རགས་པ I: 1. *rags-pa* स्थूल, opp. of ཕྲ or ཞིབ सूक्ष्म; coarse, thick, rough, unrefined: ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ་ཕྲ་རགས་རྣམས the more delicate and the coarser component parts of the body; རགས་པའི་དབང་དུ་བྱས་ན reckoned roughly; རགས་རྩིས་ by a rough estimate; རགས་པའི་མི་རྟག་པ་དང་ཕྲ་བའི་མི་རྟག་པ the perishableness of the corporeal mass and of the subtle parts; ཡན་ལག་རགས་པ स्थूलाङ्ग grosser parts or visible limbs; of Buddhas it is said that they appear རགས་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས, bodily. 2. to work, mould, form, sketch, etc., roughly.

རགས་པ II: few, short: སོ་སོའི་བྱུང་ཚུལ་རགས་ཙམ་བཤད་པ་ལ to give a brief account of the origin of the different ones; དཔོན་གཡོག་རགས་པ་རེ་ཕྱིད་གདན་འདྲེན་དུ for inviting a few including master and servants (*A. 127*). རགས་རིམ་ཙམ་ཞིག *rags-rim tsam-shig* = ཆེ་རིམ a few principal ones: ཡོན་ཏན་རགས་རིམ་ཙམ་ཞིག་གསུངས་པའོ he described a few of his chief talents or qualities (*A. 16*).

རང་ *rañ*, རང་ཉིད *rañ-ñid* स्व, आत्म, निज; རང་གི निज, स्वयं; 1. ourself, one's self, self: མ་རིག་པའི་དབང་གིས་ཕུགས་ཉི་རང་ཕོ་ན་ཕུང་བར་བྱས་སོ (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *120*) by ignorance (*Avidyā*) one's own future, of itself was destroyed; རང་གི་ཕྱོགས स्वपक्ष one's party or side; རང་འདུ་བ self evolved; རང་བྱུང *rañ-byuñ* self-sprung, very frq.; རང་འབྱུང་ *rañ-hbyuñ* one's own accord: ང་རང་འབྱུང་མཆོད་པ་ལ་འགྲོ་བ I shall go to the worship of my own accord (*A. 7*). རང་གཉིས་རྡེབ་ལ་སྙིང་རྩེམ་རྒྱག་ལ་འགྲོ let us two go together for our heart's satisfaction (*Rdsa. 17*). In colloq. རང་ is generally added to all the personal pron. without any reflective meaning; thus, ང་རང་ and ཁོ་རང་ are much more commonly used than merely ང་ and ཁོ indicating in C. simply "I" and "he." Again རང་ alone may stand for the pronoun I, etc.; རང་ཅག, རང་རྣམས plur.; རང་གི my, thy, etc. Other examples: ཆུང་མ་དེ་རང་གི་ལུས་ལ་ཆགས་པས that wife fond of herself, in love with herself (*D.R.*); དེས་རང་གི་མ་ཡིན་པར་རིག་ནས he perceiving that it was his own mother; རང་ལ་རང་གིས་སྐྲ་བཅད་དེ shaving one's own head (*Dzl.*); རང་བས་ངན་པ worse than self; རང་ལས་ཆེ་བ greater than one's self; རང་ལ་བུ་མེད་ན if a man has no son of his own (*Mil.*). In compounds; རང་སེམས one's own soul; རང་རིག་རང་གསལ་རང་བདེ་གསུམ one's own intelligence, perception and happiness; རང་སྲོག་རང་གིས་གཅོད *rañ-srog rañ-gis-gcod* you will take your own life (*Glr.*). 2. just, exactly, precisely, merely, the very: དེ་རང་ the very same; དེ་རང་ཡིན exactly so! it is just so! སྔ་མོ་རང་ *sña-mo-rañ* quite early in the morning (*Mil.*); ང་དང་ཕྲད་པ་རང་གིས by the mere meeting with me (*Mil.*); མི་རང་ just a person, a person travelling all alone; མོ་རང་ she, she alone; also, an unmarried woman. རང་གི་ངོ་བོ *rañ-gi ño-wo* स्वरूप one's own nature, constitution or inner shape.

རང་རྐྱ་ཐུབ *rañ-rkya-thub* one who is so learned, clever or skilled that he needs no help or advice or instruction from another party: ཉམས་ལེན་རང་རྐྱ་ཐུབ་ངེས་སུ་ཕྱིན་ནས་བཅད་པ་དེ་ཡིན (*Khrid. 153*).

རང་སྐྱུར *rañ-skyur* also written རང་བསྐྱུར षारव (*K. g.* ཙ, *47*).

རང་སྐྱེད *rañ-skyed*= འཇིག་རྟེན *hjig-rten* or གནས་རྟེན *gnas-rten* (*Mñon.*) as met.=the world.

རང་སྐྱེས *rañ-skyes* 1. कुल extraction, race, family. 2. स्वज =as met. ཁྲག blood.

རང་ཁ *rañ-kha* resp. རང་ཞལ lit. one's own face, one's own promise or word.

རང་ཁོངས *rañ-khoñs* or རང་ཁུལ one's own jurisdiction, country, territory.

རང་ག་བ *rañ-ga-wa*= དོན་དག་མེད་པ or བཏང་སྙོམས *tañ-snoms* purposeless, indifferent, without any object in view.

རང་གིར་བྱེད་པ *rañ-gir byed-pa* प्रतिग्रह to own, to make it one's own, to accept; to take in.

རང་གྲུབ *rañ-grub* natural, not artificial or produced by men, self-evolved or formed.

རང་དགའ་པ *rañ-dgah-pa* an unmarried man (*Sch.*). རང་དགའ་བ *rañ-dgah-wa* free, independent. རང་དགའ་མ *rañ-dgah-ma*= ཁྱིམ་བདག་མ (*Mñon.*) a house-wife.

རང་རྒྱལ *rañ-rgyal* 1.= རང་སངས་རྒྱས *rañs-sañs-rgyas*. 2. རང་རྒྱལ་གྱིས་འགྲོ་བ *rañ-rgyal gyis hgro-wa* to live after one's own option or pleasure (*Sch.*). Self-will(ed), obstinacy.

རང་རྒྱུད *rañ-rgyud* स्वतन्त्र [self-reliant]*S.* = རང་རང་གི་རྒྱུད་པ *rañ-rañ-gi rgyud-pa* individual temperament, independence.

རང་ཆ *rañ-cha*= རང་རང་གི་ཆ one's own share, portion or side (*Yasel. 41*).

རང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བགྲོད *rañ-stobs-kyis bgrod* as a met.= རྐང་དམག (*Mñon.*) infantry, foot soldier. རང་སྟོབས་གཤེན་རབ *rañ-stobs gçen-rab* = རང་རྒྱལ a class of Bon who aim at resembling Buddhist Pra'yeka Buddhas.

རང་འཐག *rañ-hthag* mill, water-mill; also = རང་མ flour pounded in a water-mill. རང་ཐག་བཅད་པ *rañ-thag bcad-pa* self-settling, one who does not consult another in any work but decides himself.

རང་མཐོང *rañ-mthoñ* pride, self-complacency, self-sufficiency: རང་མཐོང་མ་བྱེད be not self-sufficient; རང་མཐོང་ཆེ་བ་ལྟས་ངན་ཡིན pride, self-sufficiency is a bad omen.

རང་དོན *rañ-don* one's own affairs, one's own profit, self interest; རང་དོན་བྱེད་པ to look to one's own advantage, to be selfish.

རང་འདོད *rañ-hdod* स्वच्छन्द doing according to one's own wishes, selfishness, v. རང་རྩིས *rañ-rtsis*. རང་འདོད་པ self-willed; also स्वैर a libertine; རང་འདོད་མ स्वैरिणी a woman that acts freely according to her own wish.

རང་ནང་ स्वात्मा: innerself, the mind.

རང་པོ *rañ-po*= ཕོ་རང་ *pho-rañ* a celibate, an unmarried man.

རང་བབས *rañ-babs*=as it occurs to one's self.

+ རང་བྱན་ཆུད་པ *rañ-byan chud-pa*= ཙ་སྙིང་རང་དབང་དུ་འདུ་ན.

རང་བུ *rañ-bu*, 1. *Cs.* single, alone; རང་བུར *rañ-bur* adv. singly, alone, without a consort. 2. *Cs.*: a single life. 3. acc. to *Schtr.* one's own child.

རང་བྱུང *rañ-byuñ* also རང་བྱོན also རང་བྱུང་ཚངས་པ स्वयम्भू an epithet of Brahmā (*Mñon.*); v. also རང་ supra. རང་བྱུང་རྡོ་རྗེ *rañ-byuñ rdo-rje* n. of the 3rd *Karma-pa* hierarch (*Deb.* ཀ, *45*).

རང་བྱུས *rañ-byus*= རང་གི་དོན *rañ-gi-don* self-interest: རང་བྱུས་མི་ཤེས་གཞན་བྱུས་བཤག་ན་བྱུས (*Rdsa. 25*) understanding one's own worth it

is much better not to judge of others' merits.

རང་བྱོན་ *rañ-byon*= རང་བྱུང་ self-evolved or རང་བཞིན་གྱི་བྱོན་པ་ स्वयम्भू self-grown or born of itself: རང་བྱོན་ལྔ་ *rañ-byon-lña* the five images contained in the Cho-khang temple of Lhasa which are believed to be self-grown (*Loñ.* ཁ, *6*).

རང་དབང་ *rañ-dwañ* independence, liberty: གནས་ལ་རང་དབང་མེད་ they are not masters of the place, *i.e.*, they are not free to choose the place; in the same sense: གར་སྐྱེ་རང་དབང་མེད་ *gar-skye rañ-dbañ-med* as to where one is to be born one has no choice. རང་དབང་ཐོབ་པ་ to become free, an independent person; རང་དབང་ཅན་ *rañ-dwañ-can* free, independent.

Syn. རང་རྒྱུད་ *rañ-rgyud*; རང་དབང་ཅན་ *rañ-dwañ-can*; བདག་དབང་ཅན་ *bdag-dwañ-can*; བདག་གིར་བ་ *bdag-gir-wa*; ང་ཡིན་པ་ *ña-yin-pa*; རང་གིར་བྱེད་ *rañ-gir-byed*; རང་དགར་སྤྱོད་ *rañ-dgar-spyod*; རང་དགའ་ *rañ-dgah*; གཞན་གྱིས་མ་བཟུང་བ་ *gshan-gyis ma-bzuñ-wa* (*Mñon.*).

རང་དབང་མེད་ *rañ-dwañ-med* अधीन one not master of himself, one dependent on another; a subject, a vassal.

Syn. གཞན་དབང་སོང་ *gshan-dwañ-soñ*; བདག་དབང་མིན་ *bdag-dwañ min*; རང་དབང་བྲལ་ *rañ-dwañ bral*· ཕ་རོལ་དབང་ *pha-rol-dwañ* (*Mñon.*).

རང་འབྱོར་ལྔ་ *rañ-hbyor-lña* the five self-acquired privileges: (1) the privilege of being born as a sanctified human being; (2) to be born at a central place, like Magadha or Lhasa, where there are opportunities to learn Buddhism; (3) to be perfect in the development of the physical organs or limbs and in that of the inner faculties; (4) ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་མ་ལོག་པ་ not to do any work in a perverse manner, *i.e.*, attaining the end by proper means; (5) to have faith in the religion of Buddha (*Khrid. 11*).

རང་མོ་ *rañ-mo*= མོ་རང་ *mo-rañ* a woman herself or that has not taken a husband but lives a spinster.

རང་རྩིས་ *rañ-rtsis* self-complacence; also, the opinion which one has of one's self: རང་རྩིས་དང་རང་འདོད་མ་ཆེ་ཞིག do not be self-complacent or grow selfish.

རང་ཚུགས་ *rañ-tshugs*= རང་ཐུབ also རང་སྤྱོད་པ་འམ་གཏན་པ་ one capable of doing a work independently: གང་གིས་རང་ཚུགས་མི་ཐུབ་པ། དེ་ནི་གཞན་གྱིས་སྐྱོང་བར་བྱེད་ he who is not confident of his abilities will be protected, *i.e.*, ruled, by others (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *17*).

རང་ཚོད་ཟིན་པ་ *rañ-tshod-zin-pa* one who knows his own capabilities (*Rdsa. 21*).

རང་གཞན་= ཁོང་དང་ང་ he and myself.

རང་བཞིན་ *rañ-bshin*= ངོ་བོ་ *ño-wo* or ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་ *ño-wo-ñid* (*Mñon.*) प्रकृति, धर्म, तत्व, सत्व, आत्मन्, स्वभाव, मय nature, natural disposition, state or constitution, natural temperament: རང་བཞིན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་ by nature beautiful; རང་བཞིན་ལས་གཞན་དུ་འགྱུར་བ་ to change one's natural constitution (*Vai-sñ.*); རང་བཞིན་བསྒྱུར་ perversity, changed nature; འབབ་དེ་ལྟར་ཆེ་བའི་རང་བཞིན་གྱིས་ as a natural consequence of so heavy a snow-fall (*Mil.*); རང་བཞིན་གྱིས་ *rañ-bshin-gyis* of itself, by itself, རང་བཞིན་ནས་ from its very nature, naturally, spontaneously; འབྱུང་བ་ལྔའི་རང་བཞིན་ཅན་གྱི་ལུས་འདི་ this body having the nature of the five elements in its constitution (*Vai-sñ.*); རང་བཞིན་བཟང་ *rañ-bshin-bzañ* = གཤིས་བཟང་ *gçis-bzañ* innate goodness, one who is by nature good (*Mñon.*); རང་བཞིན་གནས་ *rañ-bshin-gnas*= རྟག་པ་ *rtag-pa* or བརྟན་པ་ *brtan-pa* (*Mñon.*) steady, constant, perpetual.

རང་གཟུགས་ *rañ-gzugs*= ངོ་བོ་ *ño-wo* or ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་ *ño-wo-ñid* also དངོས་པོ་ *dños-po* (*Mñon.*).

རང་བཟོ་ *rañ-bzo* 1. fabrication, one's own design; reform, innovation; an innovator, one who does not care to follow the

established custom or law; a reformer: མཐོང་ཆོས་སུ་ཡང་རང་བཟོ་དང་ཐོ་ཚོད་བྱེས་ས་ཞམ་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན (*Khrid. 51*). 2. self-determination opp. to a punctilious adhering to tradition (*Jä.*). རང་བཟོར་སྨྲ་བ *rañ-bzor smra-wa*= རྫུན་སྨྲ་བ *rdsan-smra-wa* to speak falsely, to lie.

རང་རིག *rañ-rig* स्वसंवेद natural intelligence; consciousness, self-cognition.

རང་རིགས *rañ-rigs* स्वजाति a kinsman.

རང་རེ *rañ-re* 1. each, each respectively: རང་རེའི་སྣ་ཁྲིད་རང་རེས་བཟུང་ each may lead himself, may be his own guide. Also རང་རང་= each. 2. we: རང་རེའི་སྒོ་དྲུང་ན *rañ-rehi sgo-druñ-na* at our own door (*Mil.*); རང་རེ་རྣམས we ourselves, one and all. 3. polite way of address=you.

རང་ལས་ཐ་དད *rañ-las-tha-dad* different from self.

རང་གཤིས *rañ-gçis*= རང་བཞིན or ངོ་བོ *ño-wo*; in colloq.= རྒྱུད་དག *rgyud-dag* (*Yig. 28*).

རང་ཤུགས་ལ *rañ-çugs-la* of itself, spontaneous; རང་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས spontaneously.

རང་ས *rañ-sa* or རང་སོ *rañ-so* one's own place: རང་ས་འཛིན་པ or རང་སོ་བཟུང་བ to maintain one's own place or station; རང་སར or རང་སོར བཞག་པ to leave (a thing) in its own place, fig.=to leave undecided, to let the matter alone (*Mil.*). རང་སར *rañ-sar* 1. unto one's own place or position, ཐམས་ཅད་རང་སར་གྱེས *thams-cad rañ-sar-gyes* all proceeded to their own places (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *19*). 2.= རང་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས spontaneously: ཐམས་ཅད་འཕྲིང་ཤིང་རང་སར་མཆི་མ་འཁྲིན all out of feeling spontaneously shed tears (*A. 15*).

རང་སངས་རྒྱས *Rañ-sañs-rgyas* प्रत्येकबुद्ध Pratyeka Buddha, *i.e.*, a Buddha who has obtained perfection by his own exertions, and by concentration of the mind, but who does not gain enlightenment by promoting the welfare of other beings. This class of Buddhist saints is of two kinds:—(1) བསེ་རུ་ལྟ་བུ *bse-ru lta-bu* खड्गविषाणकल्प; (2) ཚོགས་དང་སྤྱོད *tshogs-dañ-spyod* वर्गचारिकल्प.

Syn. རང་བྱང་ཆུབ *rañ-byañ-chub*; བསེ་རུའི་རྒྱལ་བ *bse-ruhi rgyal-wa*; ཉེ་ཚེའི་སངས་རྒྱས *ñe-tshehi sañs-rgyas*; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བསྒོམ *rten-hbrel-bsgom*; རང་ཞི་དོན་གཉེར *rañ-shi don-gñer*; རྐྱེན་གཅིག་རྟོགས *rkyen-gcig-rtogs*; རང་རྒྱལ *rañ-rgyal* (*Mñon*).

རང་བ *rañ-wa* pf. རངས *rañs*,= དགའ་བ or མགུ་བ, to be delighted, cheerful, joyous; to rejoice: སེམས་མི་རངས་པར discontented, ཡིད་རང་བ *yid-rañ-wa* or ཡི་རང་བ rejoicing, delight; ཡིད་མ་རངས་ཤིང་མི་མགུ་བར་གྱུར་ཏེ having been very much dissatisfied; མ་རངས་བཞིན་དུ unwillingly, reluctantly.

རངས་པ *rañs-pa* 1. उल्लास rapture, ecstasy, ravishment (*Mñon.*). 2. in ཉིན་རངས་པར for ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ early in the morning.

✝ **རངས་པོ** *rañs-po* 1.= ཚང་མ *tshañ-ma* all, whole, entire. 2. acc. to *Sch.*: rough, raw, unpolished.

‡ ར་ཉ་ཛ་ཀ *ra-ña-dsa-ka* as met.= ཀུ་བ *ku-wa* कटुतुम्बु a gourd (*Mñon.*).

རད་པ *rad-pa* in *W.* for བགྲད་པ *bgrad-pa*.

རད་རོད *rad-rod* 1. v. རོད་པོ *rod-po*. 2. uneven, any uneven place containing ditches, &c.

རན *ran*= རྩ *rtsa* a kind of grass (*K. du.* ཅ, *346*); said to be shave-grass, *Equisetum arvense* (*Jä.*).

རན་པ *ran-pa* རན་མ मित, सम 1. to be the time or right moment for anything, to be proper, just right, even; adv. རན་པར moderately, རན་པར་སྲོ *ran-par-sro* warm yourself moderately, ཟད་ཚོད་རན་པར་ཟ་བ *zad-tshod ran-par za-wa* to eat moderately; འདི་ཙམ་ནི་རན་ནོ

this is about the proper measure (*Dzl.*). 2. काल the time, opportunity; ཟས་ཟ་རན་པ time to take food; བུ་ཙ་སྐྱེ་རན་འདུག the time of child-birth has arrived; in *C.* colloq. ད་ལྟ་འགྲོ་རན་འདུག "*tanda ḍo ren du'*" now it is time to go; ཤི་མ་རན་པ་ཤི་བ to die an untimely death; བག་མར་གཏོང་རན་པ་དང་ when it was time to give her in marriage (*Dzl.*).

རན་མ ऊत; ཐགས་ཀྱི་རན་མ weaving of cloth or sewing.

རབ I: *rab* a ford; རབ་མེད *rab-meḍ* without a ford. ཆུ་བོ་རབ་མེད the river Vaitaraṇi which cannot be forded or passed over; n. of a river in Orissa.

རབ II: 1. वर, प्र, सु, उत्कर्ष, कोटि; མཆོག *mchog* best, highest, superior, excellent, pure; རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་གསུམ the three, the first, the intermediate, and the last; ཐེབས་ན་རབ *thebs-na-rab* if rightly understood, that will be the best; frq. for: it is right, that will do. 2. much, plentiful: རབ་སྐྲའི་ཧོག་ནས *rab-skrahi hog-nas* also with a full head of hair (you may be a holy man) (*Mil.*). རབ་དཀར *rab-ḍkar* very white, རབ་དཀར་སྙིང་ *rab-ḍkar-sñiṅ* = དོམ भल्लूक a bear (*Mṅon.*). རབ་དཀར་ལྷ་རྫས *rab-ḍkar lha-rdsas* = ཁ་བཏགས a special small white scarf used for presentation to great men in Tibet (*Yig. 88*). རབ་དགའ *rab-ḍgaḥ* प्रमुदित ecstasy, joy; རབ་གྱུར *rab-gyur* उत्कृष्ट excellence. རབ་འགྲོ་བ *rab-ḥgro-wa* प्रसार, प्रद्रावी to walk or move well, gently (*Mṅon.*); རབ་འགྲོ་བྱེད་པ प्रक्रान्त to move or walk freely, *i.e.*, unhindered. རབ་རྒྱས विकच, प्रकाश fully blown; རབ་གྲགས་པ प्रख्यात well-known; རབ་བསྒྲགས proclaimed. རབ་བསྔགས *rab-bsṅags* (1) प्रणव the mystic ओम् Om, the sublimest praise for the deity. (2) प्रशंसा praise. (3) = མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris-gnas*, དགེ་ལེགས *dge-legs* (*Mṅon.*) the heaven, the state of beatitude. རབ་མཆོག *rab-mchog* प्रवर excellence, the excellent one.

རབ་མཆོག་མིག *rab-mchog-mig* विल्वफल, श्रीफल = དཔལ་འབྲས *dpal-ḥbras* (*Mṅon.*) wood-apple.

རབ་བཀྲམ 1. प्रसृत, प्रकर well scattered or spread over. 2. n. of a very large number; རབ་བཀྲམ་ཆེན་པོ महाप्रसृत n. of a still larger number.

རབ་སྐྱེད *rab-skyeḍ* प्रसू as met. = ཕ father.

རབ་སྐྱེས་མང་ *rab-skyes maṅ* बहुप्रज that breeds many; met. a sow.

རབ་བསྐྱེད *rab-bskyeḍ* उद्गम growth, development.

རབ་དཀྲུས *rab-dkrus* उत्सेक washed clean, cleansed, sanctified.

རབ་བསྐྲད *rab-bskraḍ* banishment, expulsion; turning out from a place as in the case of an evil spirit.

རབ་འཁྱམས *rab-ḥkhyams* उद्भ्रान्त wandering, moving freely.

རབ་འཁྲུགས = རབ་གདུག་པ अतिकष्ट, अतिदुष्ट very wicked, very wrathful.

རབ་རྒྱགས *rab-rgyags* = རབ་རྒྱས.

རབ་ཏུ *rab-tu* adv. very, exceedingly, especially; fully, thoroughly (with adjectives and verbs) རབ་ཏུ་སྡོམ *rab-tu sdom* lock (the door) well; རབ་ཏུ་ཁྲོས་པར་གྱུར་ཏེ *rab-tu khros-par gyur-te* became very angry (*Jä.*). རབ་ཏུ་བཀག absolute prohibition; རབ་ཏུ་བརྐྱང་བ प्रतत quite stretched out. རབ་ཏུ་འབྱེད་པ *rab-tu ḥbyeḍ-pa* = རབ་བསྐྱེད་པ *rab-bskyeḍ-pa* to analyze, but in *Tā. 96* it is equivalent to प्रकरण treatise, dissertation. རབ་ཏུ་གྲུབ་པ or རབ་ཏུ་གྲགས་པ प्रसिद्ध famous, celebrated; རབ་ཏུ་འཇིག་པ प्रभङ्गुर easily destroyed, perishable; རབ་ཏུ་འཇོམས་པ प्रमथन, quite subdued; རབ་ཏུ་འཐིབས་པ *rab-tu ḥthibs-pa* = གཉིད་ལོག་འདོད་པ *gñiḍ-log ḥdoḍ-pa* to be sleepy, also wishing to sleep or fond of sleep; རབ་ཏུ་དང་བ very pure, pellucid; རབ་ཏུ་འདུད་པ प्रणाम, प्रणम्य saluting reverentially.

རབ་བརྟག *rab-brtag* उत्प्रेक्षण discrimination,

རབ་ཧོག *rab-hog* the second in rank, next in value.

རབ་སིམ་པ *rab-sim-pa* प्रह्लाद ecstasy, delighted.

རབ་གསལ *rab-gsal* or རབ་ཏུ་གསལ་བ विकाश, प्रसन्नता 1. very clear, illuminated, quite evident. 2. sbst. a small balcony or gallery, freq. seen in Tibetan houses. 3. illumination, cheerfulness. 4. n. of a legendary king, supposed to have been Buddha in one of his incarnations (*A. K.*).

རབ་ཏུ་སྐོར་བ *rab-tu skor-wa* प्रवर्त्तन to turn round and round, to deliver a sermon, preach over and again; རབ་ཏུ་རྟོན་པ प्रकाशन elucidation.

རབ་ཏུ་བསྟེན *rab-tu-bsten* reverence, veneration.

Syn. དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ *dad-gus-dan ldan-pa*; མོས་པ *mos-pa* (*Mnon.*).

རབ་ཏུ་གནས་པ *rab-tu gnas-pa* 1. प्रतिष्ठा to consecrate new images, pictures of deities and temples, houses; རྟེན་རབ་གནས་མེད་པ་ལ་རབ་གནས་མཛད (*A. 80*) he consecrated those images that had not been consecrated before; རབ་ཏུ་གནས་པ་མདོར་བསྡུས་པའི་ཆོ་གའི་རྒྱུད a *Tantra* containing the rites and ceremonies of consecration of images, symbols, &c. (*K. g.* ཀ, *288*). 2. प्रस्थापन fully establishing, founding.

རབ་ཏུ་འབྱིན་པ *rab-tu hbyin-pa*=རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ.

རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ *rab-tu hbyun-wa* प्रव्रज्या to enter the priesthood, to embrace religious life as a profession; more particularly: to leave one's home for the homeless life of an ascetic by embracing the religion of Buddha; to take vows of purity and celibacy and to religiously follow the rules of moral discipline as laid down in the *Vinaya* scriptures of Buddha (for further explanation see *Lam-rim. 96*); སློབ་དཔོན་ཆོས་འཕགས་ལས being ordained by a spiritual teacher. རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བ=རབ་བྱུང་ प्रव्रजित renounced perfectly; he that has taken orders, a clerical person; རབ་བྱུང་ *rab-byun* is also the name of the first year of the cycle of sixty years; རབ་ཏུ་བྱོན་ནས *rab-tu byon-nas*=རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་ནས *rab-tu byun-nas* having been initiated, ordained: དགེ་བཤེས་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ནི་དཔང་འདི་རབ་ཏུ་བྱོན་ནས (*A. 30*) the *Kalyāṇamitra* (learned monk) Lo-tsā-wa having been initiated in this sacred cult.

རབ་ཏུ་མྱོས་བྱེད་མ *rab-tu myos byed-ma* प्रमदा n. of a celestial courtezan (*Lon.* མ, *5*).

རབ་ཏུ་ཚ་བ *rab-tu tsha-wa*=སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsnal* or ཡིད་གདུངས *yid-gduns* (*Mnon.*) 1. misery, heart-burning grief, sorrow. 2. सन्ताप, अत्युष्ण very hot, burning; n. of a hell (*Bon. ch. 5*).

རབ་ཏུ་ཚ་བྱེད *rab-tu tsha-byed* as met.=ཁྱོ་བོ *khyo-wo* husband (*Mnon.*).

རབ་རྟོགས *rab-rtogs* प्रबोधिन्, प्रकल्पन perfect reflection; or प्रेक्षण full consideration; རབ་རྟོགས་ནས प्रतीत्य thinking well.

རབ་བརྟན་སྤྲིན་གྲོལ *rab-brtan sprin-grol* an epithet of the elephant on which Indra rides, Airāvata (*Mnon.*).

རབ་མཐོ *rab-mtho* n. of a medicinal plant दद्रुघ्न, उरण, that kills ring-worm [the plant *Cassia alata* or *Tora*]S.

Syn. དྲ་དྲུ་འཇོམས *dra-dru hjoms* (*Mnon.*).

རབ་སྣང་ *Rab-snan* n. of a king who is said to have seen the light on the day Gautama Buddha was born, the son of king Ananta Nemi or མུ་ཁྱུད་མཐའ་ཡས (*K. du.* ཀ, *5*).

རབ་ཉམས་པ *rab-ñams-pa* प्रनष्ट ruined; downfall, destruction.

རབ་གནས་མེ་ཏོག *rab-gnas me-tog* अम्बिर pomelo-flower: ཤུར་ཅི་ཙེན་དཔའི་ཤིང་གི་མེ་ཏོག (*Mnon.*).

རབ་གནོན *Rab-gnon* n. of a city of the *Asuras* situated at the foot of the great Sumeru mountain (*Sorig. 30*).

རབ་བྱེད་ *rab-byed* प्रकरण, सूत्राङ्क dissertation, description. རབ་སྤྱོད་ प्रचर्या habit, custom.

རབ་སྤྲས་ *rab-spras*=རབ་ཏུ་བརྒྱན་ *rab-tu brgyan* or ཤིན་ཏུ་མཛེས་ *çin-tu mdses* well-adorned, very handsome: རྒྱན་ཆ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་རབ་སྤྲས་ adorned with different sorts of ornaments (*A. 4*).

རབ་དབེན་པ་ *rab-dben-pa* प्रविवेक spiritual turn of mind, retiring mind; retirement.

རབ་འབྱམས་ *rab-hbyams* प्रसर deeply read, profound scholarship. རབ་འབྱམས་པ་ *rab-hbyams-pa* a diploma resembling in a manner the degree of Doctor of Divinity which the Buddhist priesthood confers on monk students of sacred literature (*Rtsii.*); རབ་འབྱམས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ *rab-hbyams rgya-mtsho* a degree of divinity in the Buddhist church (*Bon. ch. 10*).

རབ་འབྱོར་ *rab-hbyor* and རབ་འབྱོར་ཆེན་པ་ *rab-hbyor chen-pa* सुभूति, महासुभूति, the disciples of Buddha who were astute in asking questions of him for the elucidation of doubtful points, etc. They are generally the inquirers who provoke Buddha's discourses (*K. g.* ད, *119*).

རབ་སྦྱར་ *rab-sbyar* प्रबन्ध; anything put together, a composition.

རབ་སྦྱོར་ *rab-sbyor* प्रतियोग, प्रयोग coincidence; also co-operation, application.

རབ་འཇོམས་ *Rab-hjoms* प्रभञ्जन, प्रमाथी the god of wind; རབ་འཇོམས་བྱེད་ *Rab-hjoms-byed* महाकाल, the lord of death.

རབ་མང་ *rab-mañ* 1. प्रभूत many, a large number. 2. भूमि as met. the earth.

རབ་འཛག་ *rab-hdsag* प्रस्राव as met.=གཅིན་ *gcin* urine (*Mñon.*).

རབ་ཞི་ *rab-shi* perfect peace;=མཐོ་རིས་གནས་ *mtho-ris-gnas* heaven, also=དགེ་ལེགས་ *dge-legs* piety and righteousness (*Mñon.*). རབ་ཞི་རྣམ་ངེས་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་མདོ་ a *Sūtra* contained in the Kahgyur (*K. d.* ཏ, *179*).

རབ་བཟང་ *rab-bzañ* सुभद्र the excellent one; n. of an individual; also Buddha in one of his incarnations (*Pag. 302*).

རབ་ཡས་ नवर a fabulous great number.

རབ་རིབ *rab-rib* also as ཧྲབ་ཧྲིབ *hrab-hrib* तिमिर, तमिस्र mist, dimness, glimmer: སྐར་མ་རབ་རིབ the faint glimmering of a star (*Jä.*). Also=མུན་པ་ or མུན་ནག and མི་གསལ་བ darkness, dimness, faintness (*Mñon.*). རབ་རིབ་མེད་པ་ तिमिरापगत free from darkness. རབ་རིབ་དག་པ་ *rab-rib dag-pa* to get rid of dimness so as to see everything well defined: འབྲས་ཆན་ལ་རབ་རིབ་དག་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན་གྱིས (*A. 76*) when the mental darkness vanished in (cooked) rice-food, &c.; རབ་རིབ་ཅན་གྱི་སྐྲ་ཤད་མཐོང་བའི་རྒྱུས the cause of darkened combed out hair appearing [in the story related by Atis'a of an old woman who on account of her mental delusion used to see combed-out hair mixed up in her food] (*A. 77*).

རབ་སད་ *rab-sad* or རབ་ཧུ་ས་རབ *rab-hu-sa-rab* प्रतिबोध full awakening or understanding.

རབས *rabs* race, generation, lineage, succession of family or kings, class of people: རབས་ཆད་ནས the succession having been broken; རྒྱལ་རབས royal family or lineage; མི་རབས *mi-rabs* human race; ཡ་རབས the higher class of people, noblemen; མ་རབས the lower class, གདོལ་རབས fisherman-class; བླ་རབས hierarchical or lamaic succession; སྐྱེས་རབས genealogy.

རམ *Ram* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *9*); a རམ་པ native of Ram; *Sa-dwañ Ram-pa*, chief of Ram, is now one of the four *kalons* or state ministers of Lhasa.

རམ་པ *ram-pa* in *W.*=quitch-grass (*Jä.*). རམ་པ་དུག་འབྱེད་ *ram-pa dug-hbyed* a medicinal root which is an antidote against poison.

རམ་བུ *ram-bu* a glee, song, catch, roundel; འདེགས་པ *ram-bu hdegs-pa* to join in singing, to take part in a song; རམ་བུ་བཏེག *ram-bu bteg* explained as གླུ་ལེན་གྲོགས་བྱེད་མཁན a helper in a song, a joiner in singing.

རམ་ཚོས *ram-tshos* indigo plant, indigo dye (*Jig. 14*); but. v. རམས *rams*.

+ རམ་གྱིས *ram-gyis*= སྣམ་བུམ *snam-bum*.

རམས *rams* 1. (སྔོ་ཚོས) ग्रामिका indigo: རམས་ཀྱིས་མིག་དང་མེས་ཚིག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན indigo is useful in eye disease, sores, and also in healing scald. རམས་ཤིང་ *rams-çiñ* indigo plant; also the wood-apple tree. Syn. གྲོང་སྐྱེས་ནག་པོ *groñ-skyes nag-po*: རུལ་བ་ཅན *rul-wa-can*; འཚེད་བྱེད *htshed-byed*; རམས་ཀྱི་ཤིང་ *rams-kyi-çiñ* (*Mñon.*). 2. joined with such words as རྟགས་དྲུང་ when it expresses one having a monastic degree. In Tashi-lhunpo དྲུང་རམས་པ *druñ-rams-pa* is the lowest degree for proficiency in Buddhist literature; རྟགས་རམས་པ =doctor in mysticism.

†**རམ་མ** *Ram-ma* (रम्य) country between Tipperah and Arrakan in Burma, the ancient Chittagong. The name survives in the modern small town called Ramu.

རལ *ral* is evidently applied from the vb. རལ་བ (to tear) to its common signification, as a noun,=a rent, cleft, gorge; ཕུ་རལ་གཉིས *phu-ral gñis* a sloping valley dividing into two parts at its upper end; རལ་གསུམ a n. of Lahoul on account of its consisting of three valleys.

རལ་ཀ *ral-ka*, v. རལ་གུ *ral-gu*.

རལ་ཀླུང་ *ral-kluñ* a fancy name for the river Ganges: ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་རལ་ཀླུང་བཞིན་སྟོལ་བ་མཁྱེན *phebs-tshogs kyañ-ral kluñ-bshin stshol-wa mkhyen* your letters may come (uninterruptedly) like the flow of the Ganges (*Yig. k. 19*)

རལ་ཁ *ral-kha*, v. རལ་གྲི *ral-gri*.

རལ་ཁུར་ཅན *ral-khur-can* an epithet of དབང་ཕྱུག *dbañ-phyug* Is'vara, also= སེང་གེ *señ-ge* the lion (*Mñon.*).

རལ་ག *ral-ga* acc. to *Sch.*= ཡལ་ག *yal-ga*.

རལ་གུ *ral-gu* 1. ornaments, precious stones such as turquoise, coral, &c., used in adornment of the hair. 2. diminutive of རལ: cleft, chink, fissure.

རལ་གུ་ཅན *ral-gu-can*= སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕྱུང་བ *kyes-pa hbrus-phyuñ-wa* an eunuch, a hermaphrodite who generally is seen wearing lengthy locks (*Mñon.*).

རལ་གུ་ཟུལ *ral-gu-zul* bunches of pearl and coral in strings which the women of Tibet wear as pendants on their locks: མོ་རང་གི་རལ་གུ་ཟུལ་ཕུད་ནས་ཕུལ she presented me with the jewelled strings from her locks (*A. 102*).

རལ་གྲི *ral-gri* खड्ग a sword, spear, rapier, hunting knife, dagger: རལ་གྲིའི་འདབ་མ *ral-grihi hdab-ma* or ལྕེ *lce* blade of a sword; རལ་གྲིའི་སོ *ral-grihi-so* edge of a sword; རལ་གྲིའི་ཤུབས *ral-grihi çubs* scabbard of a sword; རལ་གྲི་པ *ral-gri-pa* acc. to *Cs.* a fighting man; རལ་ཁ= རལ་སོ sword-edge; རལ་ཁ་སྤྲོད་པ *ral-kha sprod-pa* to join blades together, to fight hand to hand (*Jä.*). རལ་གྲི་ཅན *ral-gri-can* an epithet of Mañju ghoṣa, or འཇམ་དབྱངས Jam-yang (*Mñon.*). རལ་གྲི་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *ral-gri ñe-wahi rin-po-che* खड्ग-उपरत्न the enchanted sword considered as a secondary gem of miraculous properties (*K. d.* ར, *335*). རལ་གྲིའི་རྩེ खड्ग फलक the sword-point; རལ་གྲི་འཛམ *ral-gri hdsam* a broad-bladed knife (*Rtsii.*); རལ་གྲིའི་བུ *ral-grihi bu*= གྲི་ཆུང་ *gri-chuñ* a small knife (*Mñon.*); རལ་གྲིའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *ral-grihi hkhrul-hkhor* the magical flourish of an enchanted sword (*Mñon.*).

རལ་གྲིའི་རྒྱུན་འཛིན་ *ral-griḥi rgyun-ḥdsin* or རལ་གྲིའི་གཉེན་ *ral-griḥi gñen*=དམག་དཔོན་ *ḍmag-ḍpon* a general or commander.

རལ་གྲིའི་ལོ་མ་ཅན་ *ral-griḥi lo-ma-can* sugar-cane plant the leaves of which are sword-like in appearance (*Mṅon.*).

རལ་གཅིག་མ་ *Ral-gcig-ma* एकजटी n. of a goddess in the Buddhist pantheon.

རལ་གཅོད་ *ral-gcod* a meddler, one who interferes in public business and thrusts his opinion in public concerns and acts in a high-handed manner; རལ་གཅོད་བྱེད་པ་ *ral-gcoḍ-byeḍ-pa* to interfere, to meddle: སྤྱི་ཡི་ཁྲིམས་ལ་རལ་གཅོད་མི་བྱ་ཞིང་ in the administration of law for the public he should not interfere (*Jig. 35*).

རལ་ལྕང་ *ral-lcaṅ* a weeping willow-tree, but according to *Jä.* a particular willow planted at the birth of a child and under which a lock of the child's hair is buried when it is seven years old in *Ld.*

རལ་པ *ral-pa*=སྐྲ *ṣkra* जटा hair, locks of hair, clotted hair, long hair, curls; mane (of the lion). རལ་བའི་གདེངས་ཀ་ *ral-waḥi gdeṅṣ-ka*=long hair.

རལ་པ་ཅན་ *Ral-pa-can* 1. n. of a Tibetan king who distinguished himself by his devotion to the Buddhist clergy, allowing the lamas to sit on his long pig-tail. 2. जाटानिक one with clotted hair. 3. n. of a hill-torrent in Kambachen, Nepal. 4. mythological island inhabited by cannibals situated beyond the red-sea (ཆུ་དམར་པོའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ) (*K. d.* ར *335.*)

རལ་པ་འཛིན་ *Ral-pa-ḥdsin* जटाधारी a Tantrik Buddhist priest. རལ་པའི་ཁུར་ཅན་ धूर्जटि an epithet of Mahādeva. རལ་པའི་ཚོགས་ཅན་ one wearing a number of locks of clotted hair; རལ་པ་ལྡན་=རལ་པ་འཛིན་ जटिल one having clotted hair. རལ་མེད་ वीचि (ཆུ་རླབས) wave, billow.

རལ་བ *ral-wa*=དྲལ་བ *ḍral-wa* and ཧྲལ་བ *hral-wa* to tear; also, to be torn, rent, cleft; also as sbst.=anything torn, such as torn clothes etc.; མཚོན་གྱིས་རལ་བུ *ṃtshon-gyiṣ-ral-bu* lacerated, slashed. cut to pieces by any weapon.

རས *raṣ* कार्पासक, वस्त्र sbst. cotton cloth, cotton: རས་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་ large piece of cotton cloth; རས་སྦོམ་པ *raṣ-ṣbom-pa* strong cotton cloth; ལག་རས, ཁྲུས་རས handkerchief, napkin, bathing towel; ཐོད་རས turban or *pagri*; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས *ka-çi hahi ras* Benares muslin. ཁ་རས 1. cotton cloth to tie round the mouth to protect the face from effects of cold. 2. adj. hard snow that will bear a man (*Jä.*). རས་བལ *raṣ-bal* कर्पास raw cotton; རས་རྐྱང་ *raṣ-ṛkyaṅ* cotton cloth; རས་སྐུད་ *raṣ-ṣkuḍ* cotton thread; རས་ཁུག *raṣ-khug* a small bag made of cotton; རས་ཁྲ *raṣ-khra* chintz; རས་འགའ *raṣ-ḥgaḥ* a strong cotton fabric brought from Sikkim; རས་བཅོས་བུ *raṣ-ḅcoṣ-bu* calico; རས་ཐག *raṣ-thag* bandage, cotton rope; རས་བུབས *raṣ-bubṣ* a whole piece of cotton རས་བྲིས inscription on cloths. རས་འབྲས *raṣ-ḥbraṣ* the cotton fruit: རས་འབྲས་སྣ་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད the cotton fruit is a cure for nose disease. རས་མ *raṣ-ma* a small piece of cotton, worn-out or old cotton clothes, rags; རས་གཟན *raṣ-gzan* in *C.* a long loose cotton wrapper or shawl which Buddhist monks use particularly during religious services; རས་སླག *raṣ-ṣlag* a furred garment lined with cotton cloth; རས་ལྷེ *raṣ-lhe* n. of a kind of cotton cloth (*S. kar. 179*).

རས་པ *raṣ-pa* a person wearing only cotton clothes; *Milaraṣ-pa* was so called from his wearing only cotton clothes or, acc. to his own assertion, a single cotton garment: hence=a Tibetan *ṣgom-chen* who dresses as an Indian Buddhist ascetic.

Ascetics used to dress in cotton cloth, it being considered luxurious to use woollens and silk raiment.

རས་བལ་ཤིང་ *raş-bal çiń* the cotton plant.

Syn. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཐའ་ཅན་ *rgya-mtshohi mthah-can*; མཆུ་ཅན་ *mchu-can*; སྲད་བུའི་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན་ *srad-buhi me-tog can*; རྭ་ཅན་ *rwa-can*; དྲང་སྲོང་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ *drań-sroń khyu-mchog* (*Mńon.*).

རས་རོས་ *raş-roş*=ཡོ་བྱད་སྣ་ཚོགས་ *yo-byad şna-tshogş* different kinds of furniture, utensils, &c.: རས་རོས་ཐམས་ཅད་མངོན་པར་གསོག་ཤིང་ having collected different kinds of furniture, utensils, &c. (*D.R.*).

རི *ri* I: or རི་བོ་ *ri-wo* पर्वत, गिरि, अद्रि, शैल a mountain, a hill. རིར་ *rir* or རི་ལ་ *ri-la* on the mountain; རི་ཡི་ངོས་ सानु a mountain slope; རི་ཐང་མཚམས་སུ་ at the foot of the mountains or hills; རིར་གནས་པ་ *rir-gan-pa* one living in close vicinity to a mountain, in *W.*; གངས་རི་ *gańş-ri* snowy mountain, glacier; ནགས་རི་ *nagş-ri* or ཤིང་རི་ a hill covered with wood; བྲག་རི་ *brag-ri* a rocky mountain; སྤང་རི་ *şpań-ri* a hill covered with grass (*Jä.*). ནུབ་རི་ *Nub-ri* western mountain prob. Western Ghauts of India. Syn.: རྩ་ར་མ་ནི་ *rtsa-ra ma-ni*; ཕྱི་མའི་རི་ *phyi-mahi ri*; ཆུ་ལྡན་མ་འཛིན་ (*Mńon.*). ཤར་རི་ eastern mountain (prob. Eastern Ghauts of India): ཉིན་མོའི་རྩེ་མོ་ *ńin-mohi rtse-mo*; ཐོག་མའི་རི་ *thog-mahi ri*; རྩེ་དགའི་རི་བ་ *rtse-dgahi ri-wa* (*Mńon.*).

Syn. མི་གཡོ་ *mi-gyo*; ས་འཛིན་ *sa-hdsin*; ས་གཞི་འཆང་ *sa-gshi hchań*; སྤྲིན་འཛིན་ *şprin-hdsin*; མགྲིན་པ་ཅན་ *mgrin-pa can*; འགྲོ་མེད་ *hgro-med*; གྱེན་འཕྱུར་ *gyen-hphyur*; སྤོ་མཐོ་མ་ *şpo-mtho ma*; ས་སྐྱོབ་ *sa-şkyob*; ཆུ་སྐྱོབ་ *chu-şkyob*; ས་ཕུར་བུ་ *sa-phur-bu*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སོ་ཅན་ *şprin-gyi so-can* (*Mńon.*).

རི་པོ་ཏ་ལ་ *Ri Potala* 1. the hill on which the palace of the Dalai Lama at Lhasa stands. 2. n. of a mountain in the South of India on which the fancied residence of Avalokites'vara and the goddess Tāra has been located by the northern Buddhists. Acc. to the Chinese Buddhists this mountain is situated in the island of Puto in the China Sea about hundred miles off Shanghai.

རི II:=སོ་ *so* tooth (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *26*).

རི་ཀ་ཤ་ *ri-ka-ça* रिकश n. of a flower: ཇི་ལྟར་སྨམས་ལས་སྐྱེས་པའི་མེ་ཏོག་གི་ནང་ན་མེ་ཏོག་རི་ཀ་ཤ་མཆོག་ཏུ་སྣར་པ་ལྟར་ (*K. my.* ཕ, *59*).

རི་སྐེད་ *ri-şked*=ཤེལ་ crystal.

རི་སྐྱེས་མ་ *Ri-şkyeş-ma* also རིར་སྐྱེས་ or རི་ལ་སྐྱེས་ lit. born in the mountain; गिरिजा the daughter of Himalaya, but acc. to Tibetan authors: one of the names of Draupadī the joint wife of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mńon.*).

རི་སྐྱེས་དཀར་མོ་ *Ri-şkyeş dkar-mo* an epithet of Umā (*Mńon.*).

རི་ཁ་བ་ཅན་ *Ri-kha-wa-can* हिमवान् पर्वत the snow mountains of Himavata.

རི་སྐྱེགས་ *ri-şkyegş* v. སྐྱེགས་ *şkyegş*.

རི་ཁྱི་ *ri-khyi*=སྤྱང་ཀི་ *şpyań-ki* hill-dog, wolf (*Mńon.*).

རི་ཁྲོད་ *ri-khrod* पर्वत कन्दर a chain of mountains, group of hills; but most commonly=a recluse's cell or cavern in the hills. རི་ཁྲོད་པ་ *ri-khrod-pa*, often simply རི་ཁྲོད་ "*ri-thö*," यवर, one who lives in mountain solitudes for the purpose of religious asceticism, meditation, etc.

Syn. ཆོས་སེམས་ཁང་བུ་ *choş-semş khań-bu*; བསམ་གཏན་ཁང་བུ་ *bsam-gtan khań-bu*; བདུད་རྩིའི་ཁང་པ་ *bdud-rtsihi khań-pa*; ཞི་བའི་གྲོང་ *shi-wahi groń*; སྙིང་པོའི་ཁང་པ་ *şńiń-pohi khań-pa*; སྒོམ་པའི་གནས་ *şgom-pahi gnaş* (*Mńon.*).

རི་འགེམས་ *ri-hgemş* n. of *dorje* or thunderbolt which rends hills and mountains asunder.

རི་རྒྱ *ri-rgya* for རི་བཀའ་རྒྱ *ri-bkah rgya* a prohibition to kill wild animals or game in the hills; རི་རྒྱ་ཀླུང་རྒྱ་བསྡམ་པ *ri-rgya kluñ-rgya bsdam-pa* ibid.

རི་རྒྱལ *ri-rgyal* or རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *rihi rgyal-po* a very high mountain, the mountain Tise, which is generally called the king of mountains. Also styled: རི་དབང་ལྷུན་པོ *ri-dbañ lhun-po*; རི་རྒྱལ་ལྷུན་པོ *ri-rgyal lhun-po* (*Yig. k. 62*). In most Tibetan works རི་རབ or Sumeru is mentioned as རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Rihi Gyalpo*; but names like མི་མཇེད་ཅན *mi-mjed-can*, རྩེ་མོ་བརྒྱ་པ *rtse-mo brgya-pa*, སྣ་ཚོགས་བརྩེགས *sna-tshogs-brtsegs* and རིག་སྔགས་འཆང་ *rig-sñags hchañ* also occur as kings of mountains in *K. g.* ཤ, *116*.

རི་སྒོག *ri-sgog* a species of garlic growing on the mountain slopes of Tibet, hill-garlic (*Mñon.*).

རི་ཆེན་པོ་ལྔ *ri chen-po lña* the five great mountains of the western continent of Godaniya are:—ནཱ་ཏོ་ཏཱ་ན *nā-to tāna*; རྭ་གསུམ་པ *rwa-gsum-pa*; ནོར་བུའི་རྟ་བབས *nor-buhi rta-babs*; པར྄་བ་བརྒྱ་པ *parba brgya-pa* and རྩུབ་པ *rtsub-pa*. རི་ཆེན་བཞི *ri-chen bshi* the four great mountains of Jambudvīpa are: མ་ན་དཱ་ར *ma na-dā-ra*, འཐིབས་བྱེད विन्ध्याचल Vindhya, མ་ལ་ཡ मलय Malaya, and གངས་ཅན् हिमवत, Himālayā. རི་ཆེན་པོ་དྲུག *ri-chen-po drug* the six great mountains of ལུས་འཕགས་པ the eastern continent or Pûrva Videha:—ལོགས་ཆེན་པོ *logs chen-po*; ནགས་ཀྱི་ཕྲེང་བ *nags-kyi phreñ-wa*; རྨ་བྱའི་ཚོགས *rma-byahi tshogs*; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ཁྲོད *ri-dbags kyi-khrod*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་གྱེན་དུ་འགྲོ *rgya-mtsho gyen-du hgro*; མིག་གི་ཕྲེང་བ *mig-gi phreñ-wa*.

རི་འཇོམས *ri-hjoms*= ཐོག་བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མཆོད इन्द्रायुध a thunder-bolt. It is stated that in ancient time hills and mountains used to walk and thereby cause immense mischief to all classes of living beings that inhabited this earth. Indra in mercy to them made all the mountains crippled by hurling down the thunder upon them. The mountain Mina (Maiṇāka) is said to have only escaped by plunging itself into the sea (*Mñon.*).

རི་སྟོང་ *ri-stoñ* v. སྟོང་པ *stoñ-pa*.

རི་ཐང་མཚམས *ri-thañ mtshams* the Terai, the low plain at the foot of a mountain; also n. of a kind of fever difficult to cure, which is generally caught by those who travel in the countries on the confines of the Indian plains and the Himalayas, the Terai fever (*Mñg.*, *ch. 14*).

རི་དྭགས *ri-dwags* पशु, मृग, हरिण large game generally of the deer and antelope species. རི་དྭགས་འཆིང་བྱེད *ri-dwags hchiñ byed* trap or net or strings and ropes laid to catch wild animals= རི་དྭགས་དྲ་བ *ri-dwags dra-wa*, རི་དྭགས་འཛིན *ri-dbags hdsin*, རྙི་ཐག *rñi-thag* (*Mñon.*). རི་དྭགས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་ལྔ *ri-dwags ñi-çu rtsa-lña* n. of the twenty-five wild animals said to be found in the forests of the mountains called སྤྲིན་དཀར་རྒྱུ་བའི་རི *sprin-dkar rgyu-wahi ri* and ངང་ཉུར་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *ñañ-ñur sgra-sgrogs* in Uttara Kuru:—ནམ་པར་བཀྲ་བའི་མེ་ནྲ; རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྣ་བདུན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པའི་ལུས་འདུལ་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་དྭགས; ཀུ་རང་སྨྲ་རས; ས་བླ; ར་བླ་འདོད་པ; ཤིན་ཏུ་དཀའ་བ; སམ་པུ་ཊི་ན; རྡོ་གཡོ་བ་རྣམས་འཛིན་པར་བྱེད་པ; ཁོང་ཡུག་གི་མིག; ཀར་ཀེ་ཊའི་ཀླུ་བ; གསེར་གྱི་ན; ཐོགས་དཔལ་གྱི་ལོགས; ཆུང་གི་ཤུགས; ཤིང་གི་རྩ་བ་ན་རྒྱུ་བ; ཆུའི་སྣ་འབབ་པར་ལྷ་བར་བྱེད་པ; ནགས་ཁྲིང་བར་འགྲུང་བ; ཐི་དུ་མའི་ལུས; ལགྲུའི་ཐོགས་སམ; ལྷོ་ཕྱིང་བ; བར་ཕྱུ་ཏྲ; ཤར་ཀླུ་ཏྲ་ནྲ; པགས་པ་ནག་པོ; རྩ་བའི་འོད; ལང་ཆོ་ལ་བབ་པ; ཤིན་ཏུ་འཛམ་པ; and དཀར་པོའི་ཚོགས (*K. d.* ར, *306*).

Syn. ས་ལུས *sa-lus*; ས་འདྲེས་པ *sa-hdres-pa*; ཁྲི་སྙན *khri-sñan* or ཁྲི་གཉན *khri-gñan*; རླུང་གི་སྲོག *rluñ-gi srog*; ལྤགས་པའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *lpags-pahi skye-gnas*; ལྤགས་པའི་འབྱུང་གནས *lpags-pahi hbyuñ-gnas*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད *hphrog-byed* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཀུ་རང་ག *ri-dwags ku-rañ ga* कुरङ्गमृग dress.

Syn. ཀ་ཏ་ལེ *ka-ta-lē* (कतली); གསེར་མདོག་ཅན *gser-mdog-can*; རིན་ཆེན་ལྤགས་པའི་འབྱུང་གནས *rin-chen lpags-pahi hbyuñ-gnas* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཀྲི་ཥྞ *ri-dwags kri-ṣna* कृष्णसारमृग the black antelope.

Syn. ཀྲི་ཥྞ་ས་ར *kri-ṣna sa-ra*; མི་མཛེས *mi-mdses*; གཞུང་ནག *gshun-nag* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་དགྲ་འདུལ་བ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་རི *Ri-dwags kyi-dgra hdul-wa shes-bya-wahi ri* n. of a mountain in Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར, *303*).

རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ཁྲོད་ཅེས་བྱ་བའི་རི *Ri-dwags-kyi khrod-ces bya-wahi ri* n. of a mountain in the continent of Pūrva Videha, the wild animals of which are the following:—བཻ་ནེ་ཡཱ *bai-ne-yā*; ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་གྲིབ་མ་ལ་དགའ་བ *ñe-hkhor gyi grib-ma la dgah-wa*; བ་ལྟས་པས་འབྲོས་པ *ba ltas-pas hbros-pa*; ཀུ་རང་ཀཱ *ku-rañ-gā*; ལམ་བཟང་པོ *lam-bzañ-po*; ཕྲག་དོག་ཀླུ་སྐྱེས *phrag-dog klu-skyes*; བ་གླང་གི་རྣ་བ *ba-glañ-gi rna-wa*; གླང་པོ་འཐུང་བ *glañ-po hthuñ-wa*; བྱིས་པ་མཆོག *byis-pa mchog*; གྲིབ་མ་ལ་དགའ་བ *grib-ma la dgah-wa*; རི་བོང་ལུག *ri-boñ lug*; རྔ་མོའི་ལུས *rña-mohi lus*; མཇུག་མ་ནག་པོ *mjug-ma nag-po*; མགོ་དཀར་པོ *mgo-dkar-po*; རྨ་དང་བཅས་པ *rma-dañ bcas-pa*; སྤྲུལ་གྱི་ལྕེ *sprul-gyi lce*; རང་གི་ས་བརྒྱ་པ *rañ-gi sa brgya-pa*; སྦོམ་པ *sbom-pa*; སྦུབས་ཀྱི་མགྲིན་པ *sbubs-gyi mgrin-pa* (*K. d.* ར, *338*).

རི་དྭགས་པ *ri-dwags-pa* a hunter.

Syn. རྔོན་པ *rñon-pa*; རི་དྭགས་མཐར་བྱེད *ri-dwags mthar-byed*; རི་དྭགས་གསད་པས་འཚོ *ri-dwags gsad-pas htsho*; རི་དྭགས་དགྲ *ri-dwags dgra* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གནས *Ri-dwags-kyi-gnas* मृगदाव deer-grove said to be the site of Sārnath near Benares where Buddha first preached his religion.

རི་དྭགས་སྐྱེས་མ *Ri-dwags skyes-ma* मृगजा n. of one of the Buddha's wives (*Yig. 18*).

རི་དྭགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *ri-dwags rgyal-po* पशुराज met. the king of brutes, *i.e.*, the lion (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་མགོ *ri-dwags mgo* मृगशिरा n. of a lunar mansion, the 5th constellation (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཆང *ri-dwags chañ* मृगमद musk.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་ལྟེ་བ *ri-dwags lte-wa*; རི་དྭགས་རྩི *ri-dwags rtsi*; གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ལྟེ་བ = གླ་རྩི मृगनाभि = རི་དྭགས་སྔོག मृगमद (*Mñon*).

རི་དྭགས་སྣ་འཛིན *ri-dwags sna-hdsin* as met. = ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་མིག་ཅན་མ *ri-dwags mig-can-ma* a handsome woman whose eyes compare with those of the deer (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཤམ་བྷ་ར *ri-dwags çam-bha-ra* शम्बरमृग ཤམ་བྷ་ར *çam-bha-ra*; མཆོག་མེད *mchog-med* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་རུ་རུ *ri-dwags ru-ru* रुरुमृग *or* རུ་རུ་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *ru-ru sgra-sgrogs* the species of deer that cries "*ru-ru.*"

རི་དྭགས་བ་ལང་རྣ་བ *ri-dwags-pa lañ rna-wa* गोकर्णमृग stag with ears resembling those of the cow (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་པྲྀ་ཥ་ཏ *ri-dwags pr-ṣa-ta* पृषतमृग the spotted deer, = ཐིག་ལེ་ཁྲ་བོ་ཅན *thig-le khra-bo can* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་ཤ་ར་བྷ *ri-dwags ça-ra bha* शरभमृग

Syn. གྱེན་མིག་ཅན *gyen-mig can*; སེང་གེ་འཇོམས *señ-ge hjoms*; ནགས་ན་སྤྱོད *nags-na spyod*; ཤ་རྡུ་ལ *ça-rdu la*; སྟེང་རྐང་ཅན *steñ-rkañ can*; ཤ་རུ་བྷ *ça-ru-bha*; སེང་གེ་རྐང་པ་བརྒྱད་པ *señ-ge rkañ-pa brgyad-pa* (*Mñon.*).

རི་དྭགས་མཚན་མ *ri-dwags mtshan-ma* मृगाङ्क as met. = the moon, believed to carry a deer or to have one pictured in her orb.

རི་དྭགས་གསོད *ri-dwags gsod* the wild dog.

Syn. འཕར་བ *hphar-wa*; ནགས་ཁྱི *nags-khyi* (*Mñon.*).

རི་བ *ri-wa* = the worth; to estimate the worth of a thing. in དངུལ་སྲང་གང་རི་བ *dñul-srañ gañ-ri-wa* and གསེར་སྲང་གང་རི་བ *gser-*

srañ gañ ri-wa, etc., worth an ounce of silver, an ounce of gold, etc.

རི་བོའི་རྒྱན་ *ri-b̲oh̲i r̲gyan*= སྤང་རྒྱན་མེ་ཏོག *s̲pan-r̲gyañ me-tog* (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོའི་བུ་མོ *Ri-b̲oh̲i bu-mo* पार्वती lit. the daughter of the mountain, an epithet of Umā; also a name of the river Indus (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོ *ri-b̲o* 1.= རི *ri*. 2. sym. num. 7.

རི་བོ་ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་ *ri-bo khruñ-khruñ* क्रौञ्चपक्षिन mountain crane or else the bustard.

Syn. ཀྲ་ཉ་ཙ *kra-ñ-ca*, ཕྲེང་བ་ཅན *phreñ-wa can* (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོ་གངས་ཅན *Ri-b̲o gañs̲-can* the Himavat (Himalaya) mountains.

Syn. ཁ་བའི་ལྷུན་པོ *kha-wah̲i lhun-po*; གངས་རི་དབང་ *gañs̲-ri d̲wañ*; དཀའ་བཟློག་བླ་མ *d̲kah̲-b̲zlog b̲la-ma*; མེ་ནའི་བདག *me-nah̲i b̲dag*; ཀཻ་ལ་ཤ *kai-la ça*; རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *rih̲i r̲gyal-po*; བསིལ་རི *b̲sel-ri*; གངས་ལྡན *gañs̲-l̲dan* (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོ་གྲུ་འཛིན *Ri-b̲o gru-h̲dsin* पोतल the residence of Avalokites'vara.

རི་བོ་དགའ་ལྡན *ri-b̲o d̲gah̲-l̲dan* the Gelugpa school (*Yig. 73*). རི་བོ་དགེ་ལུགས *ri-b̲o d̲ge-lugs̲* the yellow-cap school of Tibet (*Loñ.* ཞ, *11*).

རི་བོ་སྤོས་ངད་ལྡང་ *ri-bo s̲pos̲-ñad̲-l̲dañ* गन्धमादन.

Syn. ཡོངས་འདུ་ཅན *yoñs̲-h̲du can*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་ངད་ལྡང་ *s̲pos̲-kyi ñad̲-l̲dañ* (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོ་ཙན་དྲ་ཀ་ལ *Ri-b̲o tsan-d̲ra ka-la* चन्द्रकाल पर्वत n. of a mythical mountain full of medicinal plants, etc., situated in the outer range of the snowy mountains skirting the countryof S'ambhala (*S. lam. 41*).

རི་བོ་བཏང་བཟུང་ *Ri-b̲o b̲tañ-b̲zuñ* मुचिलिन्द Muchilinda mountain.

རི་བོ་ཆེན་པོ་བཅུ *ri-b̲o chen-po b̲cu* the ten great mountains which surround the continent of Uttara Kuru:—སང་ཀཱ་ཤེ་ཀཱ *sañ-kā çe-kā* (संकाशिका); རྭ་མཉམ་པ *rwa-m̲ñam-pa*; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་དགྲ་འདུལ་བ *ri-dwags̲-kyi d̲gra h̲dul-wa*; སྤྲིན་དཀར་པོ་འཛིན་པ *s̲prin-d̲kar-po h̲dsin-pa*; མཐོ་བར་བརྩེགས་པ *m̲tho-war b̲r̲tsegs̲-pa*; ཕྲེང་བའི་ཉེ་འཁོར *phreñ-wah̲i ñe-h̲khor*; དུས་ན་དགའ་བ *dus̲-na d̲gah̲-wa*; ཀུན་དགའ་བ་འཛིན་པ *kun-d̲gah̲-wa h̲dsin-pa*; ཡིད་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པ *yid̲-kyi r̲jes̲-su m̲thun-pa*; པད་མ་ཀུ་ཤེ་ཤ་ཡ་དང་ལྡན་པ *pad̲-ma ku-çe-ça-ya dañ l̲dan-pa* (*K. d.* ར, *274*).

རི་བོང་ *ri-boñ* the hare or rabbit. རི་བོང་མཚན་ཅན शशाङ्क or རི་བོང་འཛིན शशधर as met.= the moon (*M̲ñon.*): ཛྙཱན་ཆུབ་རྒྱལ་སེམས་དཔའ་རི་བོང་གི་ལུས་བྱིན་པར་བཏང་བས (*M̲ñon.*). In the later post-Christian legends of the Buddha it is related that the *Bodhisattva* (Gautama) when born as a hare gave up his body vicariously. Indra out of wonder and curiosity carried him up to heaven for the purpose of showing him to the gods, and kept him on the orb of the moon that human beings might see him at all times. Since that time the moon became known as the holder of the pious hare.

རི་བོང་གི་རྭ *ri-boñ gi-rb̲a* the horn of a hare which is an impossible thing but which certain writers such as Milaraspa are fond of speaking of as if real for the purpose of drawing fanciful comparisons. Similarly མོ་ཤམ་གྱི་བུ the son of a barren woman signifies a nonentity of the same kind. རི་བོང་རྭ་ཅན *ri-boñ rwa-can* the horned rabbit which is a rarity (*K. du.* ད, *199*).

རི་བོང་ཟ *ri-boñ za* as met.= ཁྲ་ཁྲ the hawk (*M̲ñon.*).

རི་བོར་གྱི་གྲོང་ *ri-bor gyi-groñ* mountain village.

རི་བྱ་སྐྱེགས *ri-bya s̲kyegs̲* grouse. Syn. སྨྱོས་བྱེད་ཐུར་མ *myos̲-byed̲ thur-ma*; ཐུར་བརྗོད་མ *thur-b̲rjod̲-ma*; མིག་བཀྲ་མ *mig-b̲kra ma*; རྐང་བཀྲ་མ *r̲kañ-b̲kra-ma*; བརྗོད་པའི་སྙེ་མ *b̲rjod̲-pah̲i s̲ñe-ma*;

མཚོན་བྱེད་ *mtson-byed* रक्त; གཏུམ་མོ་ *gtum-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

རི་བྲག *ri-brag*=བྲག་རི *brag-ri* rocky precipice.

རི་འབོག *ri-ḥbog* spur, hillock.

རི་ཚིག *ri-tshig*=བདེན་ཚིག *bden-tshig* truth (*Shal. ch. 11*).

རི་རྫོང་ *ri-rdsoṅ* mountain fortress, fort.

རི་ཞོལ་གནས *ri-shol-gnas* 1. residence on the plateau or plain at the foot of a mountain. 2. n. of an animal which is said to subsist on air (*K. d.* ཇ, *4 64*).

རི་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *ri-yi sñiṅ-po* as met.=ལྕགས *lcags* गिरिसार iron (*Mṅon.*).

རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བཅུ *riḥi rgyal-po chen-po bcu* the ten kings of mountains acc. to *Phal-chen.* གེ, *231* are—(1) ཁ་བ་ཅན *kha-wa can* (Himavata); (2) སྤོས་ཀྱི་ངད་ཅན *spos-kyi ṅad-can*; (3) རྣམ་པར་འདལ་བ *rnam-par ḥdal-wa*; (4) དང་སྲོང་རི *daṅ-sroṅ-ri*; (5) གཉའ་ཤིང་འཛིན *gñaḥ-çiṅ ḥdsin*; (6) རྟ་རྣ་རི *rta-rna-ri*; (7) ས་འཛིན *sa-ḥdsin*; (8) ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug*; (9) དཔལ་ཅན *dpal-can*; (10) རི་རབ *ri-rab*.

རི་ཡི་སྲས་མོ *Ri-yi sras-mo* पार्व्वती, गिरिसुता an epithet of Umā, the wife Mahes´vara (*Mṅon.*).

རི་ཡི་ཕྲེང་ *ri-yi phreṅ*=དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ *dug-mo ñuṅ* कलिक the *Kalika* plant (*Mṅon.*).

རིའི་རུས་སྦལ *riḥi rus-spal* the hill-tortoise is mentioned as one of the three things to be obtained along with certain minerals from the hills viz.: རྡོ་བའི་བུ *rdo-waḥi bu*, རིའི་རུས་སྦལ *riḥi rus-sbal*, ཁྱིམ་གྱི་རྡོ *khyim-gyi rdo* (*Mṅon.*).

རི་ཡི་འོད་ཅན *ri-yi ḥod-can*=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the great ocean (*Mṅon.*).

རི་བོ་ཆེ *Ri-wo-che* n. of a place with a famous monastery on the Ngul Chhu in Khams (*Loṅ.* ཇ, *28*). Visited by Capt. Bower and Dr. Thorold on their adventurous journey across Tibet in 1893.

རི་བོ་དེ་ཤན *Ri-wo de-çan* n. of a hill at *Ribo-rtse-lña* in China: རི་བོ་དེ་ཤན་རྩེ་ལ་འཇམ་དབྱངས་བཞུགས (*Ya-sel. 61*). (Bodhisattwa) Jam-yang resides on the hill called Riwo Deçan.

རི་བོ་རྩེ་ལྔ *Ri-wo rtse-lña* n. of a mountain with five peaks in China which is sacred to Jam-yang of the Tibetan Buddhists: མ་ཧཱ་ཙི་ནའི་ཡུལ་འཕགས་པ་འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་འདུལ་ཞིང་རི་བོ་རྩེ་ལྔ་ (*Loṅ.* ཧ, *9*).

རི་བོ་རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པ *Ri-bo rin-chen spuṅs-pa* n. of a hill sacred to the Bon in Kongpo situated to the east of the monastery of བུ་ཆུ་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Bu-chu lha-khaṅ* (*Grub. 2*).

རི་བོའི་བུ་མོ *Ri-boḥi bu-mo* a name of the Indus (*Mṅon.*).

རི་བྱ་རྐང་ *Ri-bya rkaṅ* n. of a Buddhist sacred place in China (*Yig. 20*).

རི་བྲག་པ *ri-brag-pa*=འབྲོག་པ *ḥbrog-pa* herdsman (*A. 73*).

རི་མེའི་ལྷ་མོ *Ri-meḥi lha-mo* n. of a goddess; རི་མེའི་ལྷ་མོས་བསྙེན་བཀུར་དགུ་པ་ཡིན Ri-mehi Lha is to be universally reverenced (*Loṅ.* ཇ, *4*).

རི་ཚག *ri-tshag* mountain-yak (*Btsii.*).

རི་ཤུམ *ri-shum* wild or hill-cat.

རི་ཞོལ the lower zone of a mountain.

རི་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *ri-yi sñiṅ-po* as met.=ལྕགས iron.

རི་མིག or རིཙ་མིག प्रकोष्ठ small checks or squares or enclosures made by lines crossing each other.

རི་མོ *ri-mo* 1. लेखा, रेखा, वर्णक, चित्र a picture, drawing, drawn or daubed figures. 2. line, figures, stripes: སྟག་གི་རི་མོ་ཕྱི་ལ་ཡོད། མིའི་རི་མོ་ནང་ལ་ཡོད (དཔེ) the stripes of a tiger are on the outside but the stripes of man (fig. his wickedness) lie inside (his heart); ལག་པའི་རི་མོ the lines or figures on the palms

of the hand or on the fingers. རི་མོ་ཅན་ *ri-mo can*, རི་མོ་ལྡན་ *ri-mo ldan* marked with figures; རི་མོར་བྱེད་པ་ *ri-mor byed-pa* to represent by means of figures and colours, to paint.

རི་མོ་མཁན་ *ri-mo mkhan* चित्रक, लेखक painter.

Syn. རི་མོ་པ་ *ri-mo-pa*; བཀྲ་བྱེད་ *bkra-byed*; ཚོན་གྱིས་འཚོ་བ་ *tshon-gyis htsho-wa* (*Mñon.*).

རི་མོ་ཅན་ *ri-mo-can*=གོ་དུམ་བཱ་ *go-dum bā* n. of medicinal herb (*Mñon.*).

རི་མོ་དམར་སེར་ཅན་ as met.=the peacock.

རི་མོ་གསུམ་པ་ *ri-mo gsum-pa* (*Mñon.*), the neck, throat, and voice.

རི་མོར་བྱེད་པ་ *ri-mot byed-pa* मानना to honour, venerate.

རི་རབ་ *Ri-rab* सुमेरु the centre of the world and king of mountains, the fabulous Sumeru or golden mountain; also called རི་རབ་ལྷུན་པོ་ *ri-ra blhun-po*, གསེར་གྱི་རི་ *gser-gyi-ri* རི་རྒྱལ་ *ri-rgyal*, རི་བོ་མཆོག་རབ་ *ri-bo mchog-rab*, རིན་ཆེན་རྡུལ་བརྩེགས་ལྷའི་རི་བོ་ *rin-chen rñul-brtsegs lha-hi ri-wo*.

རི་སྲིབ་ *ri-srib* or སྲིབ་རི་ *srib-ri* the hill side not exposed to sun, the shady side, generally the north and north-western sides of a mountain.

རི་གུ་ *ri-gu* colloq. for ར་གུ་ young goat, kid.

རི་འོར་བ་ *ri-hor-wa* people living in the neighbourhood of mountains and forests also hamlets on mountains with few residents.

རི་པ་ men who live high up in solitary places and do not mix with the general people much, simple people &c.; also animals like mice which burrow high up in the mountains are called རི་པ།

རི་བྲགས་པ་ *ri-brags-pa* a hill-man (*A. 70*): རི་བྲགས་པ་དེ་ནང་པར་འདི་འཕྲོག་ཏུ་འོང་ the hill-men will come to rob this to-morrow.

རི་བྱི་ *ri-byi* 1. mountain rat. 2. a corruption of the word རི་ཤི་ *ri-çi* a sage, and applied to the name अगस्त्य. རི་བྱིའི་ཁྱིམ་ *ri-byihi khyim* the residence of Agastya is mentioned as being made of *Ketaka* gem (*Jä.*).

Syn. རི་ཤི་ *ri-çi*; ཀུམ་བྷ་ས་བྷ་ཡ་ *kum-bha sa-bha-ya*; རི་འདར་ *ri-hdar*; རི་འཕན་ *ri-hphan*; ཆུ་ལྷའི་བུ་ *chu-lhahi-bu*; བུམ་སྐྱེས་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *bum-skyes rgyal-po*; ཁྱོར་ཆུ་ཅན་ *khyor-chu can*; ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་བདག་པོ་ *lho-phyogs bdag-po*; མདངས་གསལ་བ་ *mdañs-ggsal-wa*; མཛའ་བོའི་བུ་ *mdsah-bohi bu* (*Mñon.*).

རི་ཤོ་ *ri-ço* n. of a medicinal plant: རི་ཤོས་མཁྲིས་ཚུར་ནད་ཀུན་ཁྱེར་དུ་འདྲེན.

རིག་པ་ I: *rig-pa* vb. 1. ज्ञप्ति, वेद्य, वेद, वित्ति, हृद्य to know, to understand=ཤེས་པ; with the termin. of the inf.: to know that, to perceive, to observe anything to be of a particular shape or likeness; རིག་ནས knowing or having known; ཁྲོས་པར་རིག་ནས *khros-par rig-nas* perceiving that he became angry (*Dzl.*); ཕ་ལ་རིག་པར་གྱིས *pha-la rig-par gyis* let your father know it, inform your father of it (*Tar.*); བཟློག་ཏུ་རིག་པར་བྱེད *zlog-tu rig-par byed* (it or he) teaches how to avert, prevent, etc. རིག་མཁན *rig-mkhan* one who knows or has capacity for learning; acc. to *Jä.*: a knowing person, a learned man. རིག་རྒྱུད *rig-rgyud* source of learning, intelligence, character. རིག་སྔགས *rig-sñags* a spell, charm, magic formula; རིག་སྔགས་མཁན *rig-sñags mkhan* a person skilled in charms, an exorcist. རིག་ཅན *rig-can* or རིག་ལྡན *rig-ldan* a learned man, an intelligent person; རིག་གནས *rig-gnas* learning; a science. 2. v. སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig-pa* (*Jä.*).

རིག་པ་ II: 1. in Buddhism=संविद, སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པ་རིག प्रतिसंविद=ordinary *Samvid* which is of four kinds: (1) धर्म्मप्रतिसंविद; (2) अर्थप्रतिसंविद; (3) ངེས་པའི་ཚིག་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ निरुक्त-

प्रतिसंविद्; (4) སྤོབས་པ་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ प्रतिभान प्रतिसंविद् comprehension, prudence, talents, natural gifts. རིག་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ talented, rich in knowledge, learned; རིག་པ་གསར་བ new information, disclosures, knowledge; also, news: ལོག་གི་རིག་པ་ བསྒྲེགས་ན *log-gi rig-pa bsgregs-na* if false knowledge has belched (up) (*Ta. 174*, *Schf.*). 2. science, learning, literature; ནང་གི་རིག་པ the orthodox or sacred literature; ཕྱིའི་རིག་པ *phyiḥi-rig-pa* the heterodox or profane literature (*Cs.*); ཐུན་མོང་གི་རིག་པ literature or science common to both religions (Buddhism and Brahmanism). རིག་པའི་གནས *rig-paḥi gnas* and རིག་པ *rig-pa* any single science (philosophy, medicine, etc.) 3. the soul as an entity; རིག་པ་ལུས་དང་བྲལ་བ the soul separated from the body; རྟེན་དང་བྲལ་བ *rteñ-dañ bral-wa* the soul separated from her abode.

རིག་གནས་བཅུ *rig-gnas bcu* the ten sciences, ཆེ་བ་ལྔ་དང་ཆུང་བ་ལྔ of which five are the higher and five minor ones. The latter are:— གསོ་བ་རིག་པ *gso-wa rig-pa* the science of healing or medicine; སྒྲ་རིག་པ *sgra-rig-pa* the science of words or language; ཚད་མ *tshad-ma* and གཏན་ཚིག་རིག *gtan-tshig rig* न्याय dialectics; བཟོ་རིག་པ *bzo-rig-pa* mechanical arts. But ནང་དོན་སྡེ་སྣོད་གསུམ་རིག་པ *nañ-don sde-snod gsum rig-pa* आध्यात्मिक विद्या spiritual knowledge of the Tripitaka forms the higher sciences. Acc. to the work called *Kosalaḥi-rgyan* (ཀོ་ས་ལའི་རྒྱན) the word རིག་གནས comprises both art and science; under these being placed medicine, and astronomy, besides the arts of painting and writing, with the following crafts:—མགར་བ *mgar-wa* (smith), སེན་མ་འབྲེག་མཁན *sen-ma-ḥbreg-mkhan* (barber), ཤིང་བཟོ *çiñ-bzo* (carpentry), སྤོས་ཚོང་མཁན seller of frankincense, བརྩིག་མཁན *brtsig-mkhan* mason, བཙོ་ལ་མཁན *btso-la mkhan* dyer, ཚེམ་བུ་བ *tshem-bu-wa* tailor, གུར་མཁན *gur-mkhan* tent maker, ཆང་འཚོང་མ barmaid or beer-selling woman, བཤན་པ *bçan-pa* butcher, and the sellers of and workers in precious stones.

རིག་གནས་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *rig-gnas bco-brgyad* the eighteen arts and sciences mentioned in *Mdsod* comprise:—རོལ་མོ *rol-mo*, འཁྲིག་འབྲབ *ḥkhrig-ḥbrag*, སོ་ཚིས *so-tshis*, གྲང་ཅན *grañ-cañ*, སྒྲ *sgra*, གསོ་བ *gso-wa*, ཆོས་ལུགས *chos-lugs*, བཟོ་བ *bzo-wa*, འཕོང་སྤྱོད *ḥphoñ-spyod*, གཏན་ཚིག *gtan-tshig*, སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa*, རང་གི་བཅས་པ *rañ-gi bcas-pa*, ཐོས་པ་དྲན་པ *thos-pa dran-pa*, སྐར་མའི་དཔྱད *skar-maḥi dpyad*, རྩིས *rtsis*, མིག་འཕྲུལ *mig-ḥphrul*, སྔོན་རབས *sñon-rabs*, སྔོན་བྱུང་བརྗོད *sñon-byuñ brjod*. In the དུས་འཁོར་ལོ *Dus-ḥkhor-lo* or *Kālacakra* system eighteen *Rig-gnas* are differently enumerated.

རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-pa can* = རིག་ལྡན *rig-ldan* intelligent, sagacious.

Syn. སྤྱང་པོ *spyañ-po*; གྲུང་པོ *gruñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

རིག་པ་མཆོག་གི་རྒྱུད *rig-pa mchog-gi rgyud* is a *Tantrik* mystical work believed to enable one to distinguish the mischief done to a person by human beings from that done by evil spirits.

རིག་པ་མདའ་བསྣུན n. of a Bon religious work (*G. Bon. 4*).

རིག་པ་པོ वेदक the knower.

རིག་པ་མི་གསལ་བ *rig-pa mi-gsal-wa* = གླེན་པ *glen-pa* an idiot, a fool.

རིག་པ་འཛིན་པ *rig-pa ḥdsin-pa*, v. རིག་འཛིན *rig-ḥdsin*.

རིག་འཛིན་མ a complimentary address for a Buddhist nun similar to the form *Rje brtsun-ma* (*Yig. k. 70*).

རིག་པའི་རྣ་བ *rig-paḥi rna-wa* = ནགས་ཀྱི་ཏིག་ཏ *nags-kyi tig-ta* (*Mñon.*) a species of wild gentian.

རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཙོ་བོ་རྣམས *rig-paḥi rgyal-poḥi gtso-bo rnams* designation of the chief gods of learning:—གཙུག་ཏོར; མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ; མངོན་པར་མཐོ་བ; གདུགས་དཀར་བ; འདབ་མ་མཐའ་ཡས; འདབ

མ་བཀྱུ་པ ; རྒྱལ་བའི་གཙུག་ཏོར ; རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་གཙུག་ཏོར ; མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པའི་གཙུག་ཏོར ; བཀོད་པའི་གཙུག་ཏོར ; དོན་ཡོད་ཞགས་པ (अमोघपाश) ; རྟ་མགྲིན་དཀར་པོ ; མགྲིན་པ་མཐའ་ཡས ; མགྲིན་སྔོན (नीलकण्ठ).

རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་མོ *rig-pahi rgyal-mo* the goddesses or queens of learning :—སྒྲོལ་མ *sgrol-ma* ; སྒྲོལ་མ་བཟང་པོ *sgrol-ma bzań-po* ; གར་མཁན་མ *gar-mkhan-ma* ; ཁྲོ་གཉེར་མ *khro-gñer-ma* ; འགྲོ་བ་མཐའ་ཡས *hgro-wa mthah-yas* ; འཇིག་རྟེན་འགྲོ་མ *hjig-rten hgro-ma* ; གོས་དཀར་མོ *goș-dkar-mo*, &c., also རྨ་བྱ་ཆེན་མོ *rma-bya chen-mo* (महामायूरी) ; ནོར་སྦྱིན་མ *nor-sbyin-ma* ; དཔལ་ལྡན་མ *dpal ldan-ma* ; བཀྲ་ཤིས་བྱེད་མ *bkra-çis byed-ma* (*K. d.* ད, *112*).

རིག་པ་ལྡན་པའི་གནས *rig-pa ldan-pahi gnas*= དཔའ་བོའི་ཁྱིམ *dpah-wohi khyim* the residence of a hero (*Mńon.*).

རིག་བྱེད *rig-byed* 1. accomplished, acquired knowledge: ང་རིག་བྱེད་གླུ་མཁན་མ་ཡིན་ཏེ I am not an accomplished singer. 2. instruction, a book conveying knowledge, a scientific work: བཟོའི་རིག་བྱེད *bzohi-rig byed* a technological knowledge (*Glr.*). 3. वेद the (four) sacred writings of the Brāhmans. 4. in *Rtsis.*: symb.=four.

རིག་བྱེད་བཞི *rig byed-bshi* the four *Vedas* viz. :—(1) སྙན་ངག *sñan-ńag*, (2) ངེས་བརྗོད *neș-brjod*, (3) མཆོད་སྦྱིན *mchod-sbyin*, (4) སྲིད་བསྲུང *srid-bsruń*. རིག་བྱེད་ཀློག་པ *rig-byed klog-pa*= དྲང་སྲོང *drań-sroń* वेदपारग a rishi, a sage, one versed in the Vedas (*Mńon.*) ; རིག་བྱེད་ཆ वेदशाखा the branches or divisions of the Vedas. རིག་བྱེད་བདག *rig-byed bdag* वेदपति an epithet of Vṛhaspati, the teacher of the gods (*Mńon.*).

རིག་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *Rig-byed skyes* one of the names of Draupadi the joint wife of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mńon.*).

རིག་བྱེད་གདོང *rig-byed gdoń* वेदमुख an epithet of Brahma.

Syn. རིག་བྱེད་སྙིང་པོ *rig-byed sñiń-po* ; རིག་བྱེད་དབང *rig-byed dwań* ; རིག་བྱེད་རྣམ་བྱང *rig-byed rnam-byań* ; རིག་བྱེད་དྲན་པོ *rig-byed dran-po* (*Mńon.*).

རིག་བྱེད་གདོན་མ *rig-byed gdon-ma* an epithet of Umā, the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mńon.*).

རིག་བྱེད་ལྷ་མོ *Rig-byed-Lhamo* an epithet of the goddess Kurukulli of the Buddhist pantheon. She is believed to bestow peculiar power on her devotees and therefore is called དབང་སྡུད་ཀྱི་ལྷ་མོ (*Rtsis*).

རིག་བྱེད་གསང་བར་སྨྲ་བའི་ལྟ་བ *rig-byed gsań-war smra-wahi lta-wa* the *Tirthika* doctrine Dars'ana (*Theg.*).

རིག་མྱུར་མ *rig-myur-ma* a libidinous woman, a voluptuous woman (*Mńon.*).

རིག་འཛིན *rig-hdsin* or རིག་པ་འཛིན་པ *rig-pa hdsin-pa* विद्याधर comprehension of a science with ease ; also=a clever person ; but usually རིག་འཛིན *rig-hdsin* (like རིག་འཆང *rig-hchań*) denotes a kind of spirit to whom a high degree of wisdom is attributed by the Tantras. The names of the Rig-dzin or Vidyadharas :—བདེ་བ་ལ་ཆགས་པའི་ཤུག་གྲི ; འཁོར་བ་མེད་པར་འགྲོ་བ ; ནམ་མཁའི་སྟོབས་སྤྲིན་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱེད་པར་བྱེད་པ ; ཉི་མའི་ལམ་དུ་ཞེགས་པར་རྒྱུ་བ ; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་འགྲོས ; བོ་རྡྲ་ ; ཤིན་ཏུ་དྲན་པ ; ཀུ་ཤ་ཀ་ཿ ; རི་རྣམས་ལ་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆགས་པ ; རྟག་ཏུ་མྱོས་པའི་དྲི ; ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བར་བྱེད་པ ; སྨྲ་ཊའི་ནང་ན་གནས་པ ; ཙེ་མི་ཤའི་ཕུག་ན་རྒྱུ་བ ; རྟག་པའི་ཤུགས ; ཆང་གི་བཏུང་བ་ཅན ; རི་རབ་ལྷུན་པོ་ལ་གནས་པ ; ཀུན་ཏུ་ཁྱབ་པའི་ཉེན་པ ; རྟག་ཏུ་དགའ་བ ; མི་རྟོག་གི་འཁྲིད་བ་འཕྱང་བ ; ས་གཞི་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ ; སྔགས་གསང་བ་པ ; དད་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ ; གླང་པོའི་ཤིང་རྟ ; སྒྲོག་འཁྲུག་པར་བྱེད་པ ; མ་ཏ་ཡ་ན་གནས་པ ; ཀེ་ཏ་ཀའི་ཁྲིད་བ་མཆོག་དང་ལྡན་པ. All these spirits are alleged to reside in the magical forest called སྤྲིན་དཀར་པོ་རྒྱུ་བའི་རིའི་རྩའི་སྐྲ་ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲོགས་པ and to spend their time in perfect enjoyment with women who are equally accomplished (*K. d.* ར, *307*).

རིག་འཛིན་ཀུ་མཱ་ར་ཤྲཱི *Rig-hdsin ku-mā-ra çrī* n. of an Indian Buddhist who was well versed

in the Vedas and the sciences. He carried with him to China the famous image of Buddha made of sandal wood called *Candanaprabhu* or ཙནྡན་ཇོ་བོ *tshan-dan jo-bo* (*Grub.* ད, *16*).

རིག་ཤེས *rig-çes*= རིག་པ and ཤེས་རབ.

རིག་རིག *rig-rig* in མིག་རིག་རིག་བྱེད་པ to stare with revolving eye-balls, to look about, esp. in a timid or an anxious manner, (*Mil. Jä.*).

རིགས *rigs* in Budh. 1.=རུས वंश, वर्ण, गोत्र, कुल breed, culture, also spiritual descent. The word རིགས་ is so called, as we are told: དང་པོ་དེ་ལས་བྱུང་བ་དང་། བར་དུ་དེ་ཡི་བྱ་བ་བྱེད། ཐ་མར་དེ་ཡི་རྒྱུད་འཛིན་ཕྱིར (*K. g.* ཕ, *44*) first, for having originated from that; secondly, for doing works belonging to that; lastly for holding lineage to that! རིགས་ཅན of noble birth. 2. = རིགས་རུས *rigs-rus* race, lineage, relationship, and family; མའི་རིགས་སུ་ཉེ་བ *mahi-rigs-su ñe-wa* a relation by the mother's side; རིགས་ཀྱི་བུ *rigs-kyi-bu* or བུ་མོ *bu-mo* noble or honoured sirs! honoured madam! a respectful address, which is applied to Buddhist monks and saints. 3. in a special sense जाति, caste, class in society, rank: མི་རིགས the human race, mankind. 4.=སྡོར class (*Mñon.*) kind, sort, species: གྲོའི་རིགས་གསུམ་ཡོད *grohi-rigs gsum-yod* there are three sorts of wheat; སྐད་རིགས་གོས་རིགས་མི་འདྲ་བ different kinds of language and costumes; རྒྱལ་ཆེན་རིགས་བཞི the four classes of great kings; སངས་རྒྱས་རིགས་ལྔའི་ཞིང་ཁམས the sphere of spiritual culture and enjoyment of the five classes of Buddhas; རིགས་ཀྱིས or རིགས་ལ by the day, by days, daily (*Glr.*). 5. some, divers, certain: ནད་རིགས་ལ་མི་འཛེམ་ན if one is not on his guard against certain diseases. 6. custom, routine: རིགས་འཁྲེ *rigs-hkre* customary work.

རིགས་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་བདག *rtgs-kun khyab-bdag* 1.= དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *dus-kyi hkhor-lo* श्रीकालचक्र the *Tantrik* system of Buddhism called *Çri-kālacakra* (*Mñon.*). 2. =ངེས་པ་ལྔ་ལྡན *ñes-pa lña-ldan* an epithet of the Dhyani Bodhisattwa རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Rdo-rje hchañ* (in his mystical manifestation).

རིགས་ཀྱི་ཐུ་བ *rigs-kyi thu-wa*= བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས *bram-zehi rigs* (*Mñon.*) Brāhmaṇ caste.

རིགས་ཀྱི་མ *rigs-kyi ma*= རིགས་སྐྱོངས་མ *rigs-skyoñs-ma* or ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *khyim-bdag-mo* गृहपत्नी a housewife (*Mñon.*). རིགས་སྐྱོངས་མ *rigs-skyoñs-ma* id. (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigs-rgyud* or རིགས་བརྒྱུད *rigs-brgyud* = རྒྱུད་པ་རུས་རྒྱུད or གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduñ-rgyud* (*Mñon.*) race, lineage, extraction, family (*Cs.*); རིགས་བརྒྱུད་འཛིན male issue: རིགས་བརྒྱུད་འཕེལ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rigs-brgyud hphel-war hgyur-wa* the rising of a numerous progeny (*Dom.*).

རིགས་བརྒྱའི་བདག *Rigs-brgyahi bdag*= རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Rdo-rje hchañ* or Vajradhara.

རིགས་ངན *rigs-ñan* low extraction or birth; མགར་བ་བ་ཤན་པ་སོགས such as blacksmith, butcher, etc. རིགས་ངན་དཔོན་དུ་སྐྱོ་བ *rigs-ñan dpon-du sko-wa* to raise a child of low extraction to the royal dignity (*Glr.*); རིགས་ངན་གྱི་གནས the quarters generally in the suburbs of cities and villages occupied by low class people.

རིགས་ལྔ *rigs-lña* पञ्चगोत्र five older orders of monks: Pratyeka Buddha *gotra*, Tathāgatayāna *gotra*, Aniyata *gotra*, and Agotra (རིགས་མེད *rigs-med*) (*Mñon.*). རྒྱལ་བ་རིགས་ལྔ the five Dhyāni Buddhas; རིགས་གསུམ་མགོན་པོ *rigs-gsum mgon-po* the three protecting lords: Chenresi or Avalokites'vara, Chhakdor or Vajra-Pāṇi and Jampal or Mañju S'ri.

རིགས་ཆེན *rigs-chen*= འཕགས་རིགས of high birth, noble extraction; also, of holy birth, *i.e.*,

incarnate beings; = སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ *skyes-bu dam-pa* (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་ཉམས་པ *rigs-ñams-pa* degenerate: རིགས་ཉམས་དགེ་སློང་ *rig-ñams dge-sloñ* a fallen monk, a monk disgracing his position or profession.

རིགས་མཉམ་པ *rigs-mñam-pa* = རིགས་མཐུན་པ समजातीय of equal rank or caste. རིགས་མཐུན *rigs-mthun* id., opp. to རིགས་མི་མཐུན་པ.

རིགས་ལྡན *rigs-ldan* 1. वर्णी, कुलिक noble birth. 2. = རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog* an epithet of *Uccaiçravā*, the horse of Indra; a horse of good breed (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་ལྡན་མ *rigs-ldan-ma* कण्टकारि (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་པ *rigs-pa* 1. vb. to have the way, manner, custom, or quality of: མགོ་ཕྱིར་འབྱུང་བའི་རིགས་སོ that its head should come out was a matter of course. 2. योग्यकल्प, उचित necessary, proper, suitable, right, suited to the purpose: ད་རི་ཞིག་སྣང་བའི་རིགས now a mountain ought to appear (*Dzl.*); བཞག་པའི་རིགས་སམ would it not be proper to keep it? རིགས་ཀྱི་དུས་བབ་སོ it is right time (*Dzl.*); མི་སྨྲ་བའི་མི་རིགས་སོ it is not right to be silent; སྨད་པར་མི་རིགས་སོ it is not right to abuse. 3. possibility, capable or capability: འོང་རིགས་འདུག་པས because it is possible for him to come; དྲན་པའི་མི་ཟིན་རིགས་ལ *dran-pahi mi-zin rigs-la* if there should be any chance of his not remembering (*Thgr.*); ངན་སོང་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་རིགས་ལ as there is a posibility of going to hell; གདུལ་བའི་རིགས་པ *gdul-wahi rigs-pa* those capable of conversion (*Dzl.*); ལྷར་སྐྱེ་བ་ནི་རིགས་པ་མ་ལགས *lhar skye-wa ni rigs-pa-ma lags* his being born as a deity is not befitting, or also: not possible, not probable (*Dzl.*). མི་རིགས་པ wrong, not right, unbecoming, improper, etc., to do badly; རིགས་པ་མིན་པ unbecoming, improper.

རིགས་བྱུང་ *rigs-byuñ* = རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud-pa* or གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduñ-rgyud* extraction, descent; scion: ས་བོན་ལས་བྱུང་ *sa-bon las-byuñ* grown of the seed (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་མེད *rigs-med* 1. नकुल the fourth Pāṇḍava, one of the five orders of the Buddhists v. རིགས་ལྔ *rigs-lña*. 2. mongoose.

རིགས་མེད་པ *rigs-med-pa* श्रीकालचक्र the Kalachakra system of Buddhism (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་བཟང་ *rigs-bzañ* an ascetic, a hermit; ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ *khrims-la gnas-pa* one abiding by law, a holy man, one belonging to the holy order (*Mñon.*).

རིགས་བཞི *rigs-bshi* चतुर्वर्ण the four castes of Ancient India: བྲམ་ཟེ *bram-ze*, Brahmaṇ, རྒྱལ་རིགས *rgyal-rigs* Kṣetriya, རྗེ་རིགས *rje-rigs* the gentleman or trading caste, གདོལ་བའི་རིགས *gdol-wahi rigs* Sudra caste.

རིགས་གསུམ *rigs-gsum* the three classes of beings: देव or ལྷ་རིགས the gods, नर or མི་རིགས the human race, नाग ཀླུ་རིགས the serpent demi-god race. The three *Bodhisattwas* who protect these three are called རིགས་གསུམ་མགོན་པོ.

རིགས་སུ་འགྱུ as met. = རོལ་མཚོ the ocean.

རིང་གག *riñ-gag* also སྟོད་གག jacket or waistcoat without sleeves worn by Buddhist nuns.

རིང་ངེ་བ *riñ-ñe-wa* = རིང་སེ *riñ-se*: ཁ་ཟས་རིང་ངེ་བ in *Mil. nt.* = every day warm meals.

རིང་ཐུང་ *riñ-thuñ* 1. long and short. 2. length, relatively.

རིང་དུ་བསྐུལ कृकुटिका as met. = that calls from a distance, *i.e.*, a cock.

རིང་དུ་ཁྱབ *riñ-du khyab* perfume, sweet smell, scent.

Syn. དྲི་ཞིམ་པ *dri-shim-pa*; དྲི་ཞིམ་མོ *dri-shim-mo* (*Mñon.*).

རིང་དུ་མཐོང་བ *riñ-du mthoñ-wa* दूरदर्शी to see to a distance; fore-seeing, considerate; also as sbst. = a wise person. Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

རིང་ནས་འགུགས *riṅ-nas-hgugs* that attracts from smell; also = sweet scent. Syn. དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ *dri-shim-po* (*Mṅon.*).

རིང་འཕུར that soars or flies to a great height or distance = खरज n. of a star.

རིང་བ *riṅ-wa* 1. length of space or time; རིང་ཐུད id.: དུས་ཀྱི་རིང་བ *dus-kyi riṅ-wa* length of time; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་རིང་བ *gzugs-kyi riṅ-wa* the distance of space, length of body, etc. རིང་ནས दूरात् from a distance; ད་དུང་ཡུལ་ལས་རིང་སྟེ *da-duṅ yul-las riṅ-ste* as he is still at a distance from the place; གནས་འདི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དང་རིང་བས because this place is far from the town (*Dzl.*); མི་རིང་བར at no great distance. 2. or རིང་པོ and རིང་མོ adj. long, with respect to time: ཚེ་རིང་པོ a long life, adj. long-lived; རིང་མིན = མ་འགྱངས་པ without delay, shortly in a short time. རིང་མིན་ངོ་མཇལ་ཞུ་ཆོག་པ་ཐུགས་མཚོར་འཇགས་པ་མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན (*Yig. k. 26*) may it please you to keep in the ocean of your mind remembrance that I may be permitted to meet you within a short time. ཡུན་རིང་པོ་ནས *yun riṅ-po-nas* from a long time, a long time since; རིང་པོར་མ་ལོན་པར or རིང་པོ་མ་ལོན་པར soon afterwards; རིང་པོར་མ་ཐོགས་པར not delaying or being detained for long; མི་རིང་བར after not long, in a short time; དེ་ནས་མི་རིང་བར not long after that; རིང་ཞིག a long time; རིང་ཞིག་ལོན་པ་དང་ after a long time (*Dzl.*). རིང་ཞིག་ཏུ adv. a long while, for a long time; རིང་ཞིག་ཏུ་མ་འོངས་པས as he did not come for a long time (*Dzl.*); རིང་ཞིག་ན after or during a long time (*Glr.*). རིང་ལ resp. སྐུ་རིང་ལ c. genit. = during, at; ཉིན་གྱི་རིང་ལ in the day time, during the day; འདིར་བཞུགས་རིང་འཚོ་ཆས provisions for the time of his stay here. རིང་བ་ལྔ *riṅ-wa-lṅa* the five objects to be long admired: arms, eyes, breast, nose, knees (shanks) (*Mi.*).

རིང་མོ་སྐྱེས *riṅ-mo-skyes* वरण, पिप्पा n. of a very useful medicinal plant (*Mṅon.*).

ར

རིང་ལུགས *riṅ-lugs* मत doctrine; one's sect, religious order, or school; old custom.

རིང་བསྲེལ *riṅ-bsrel* शरीर धातु (*Zam. 11*) also called འཕེལ་གདུང་ *hphel-gduṅ*, small very hard glittering particles said to be found in the burnt ashes of certain (not all) holy lamas: སངས་རྒྱས་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་བསྲེལ་ཤ་རི་ར་ལ་སོགས་པ (*J. Zaṅ.*) the relics of bodies of the three Buddhas, etc.

+ **རིང་བུ** *riṅ-bu* = འབྲེལ་མེད *hbrel-med* or རྐྱང་པ *rkyaṅ-wa* single, simple, solitary, unconnected; also = prose.

རིངས *riṅs*, རིངས་པ *riṅs-pa* hurry, haste; or རིངས་པ as vb. = མྱུར་དུ་བྱེད་པ *myur-du byed-pa* to make haste; མ་ཐོགས་རིངས་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས་ད་ཚུར་ཤོག not delaying do now come here in haste; རིངས་པར་རྒྱུག་པ *riṅs-par rgyug-pa* to run fast; རིངས་རུང་ *riṅs-ruṅ* though you be in a hurry; རིངས་པའི་བསོད་སྙོམས *riṅs-pahi bsod-sñoms* gifts of charity requiring haste; རིངས་སྟབས་སུ *riṅs-stabs-su* most speedily (*Jä.*). རིངས་པའི་ཚུལ *riṅs-pahi tshul* in སྤྱན་གསུམ་བླ་མའི་ཐུགས་ཀར་རིངས་རིངས་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས་གཟིགས་པ the three eyes cast looks quickly upon the lama's heart (*Khrid. 189*).

རིད་པ *rid-pa* = དྲོས་ངན a rotten thing; emaciated.

རིན *rin* मूल्य, अर्घ, पण the price, value, charge: རིན་གཅོད་པ to fix, to determine the price; རིན་རྟོག་པ *rin-rtog-pa* to ascertain the price, to estimate the value; རིན་འཐེབས་པ to abate, to lessen the price (*Cs.*); རིན་འབབ་པ རིན་འབྲི་བ *rin-hbri-wa* the sinking or falling in value; རིན་ཅན *rin-can* valuable, dear, costly; རིན་མེད *rin-med* worthless, also: free, gratis; རིན་གོང་ *rin-goṅ* or རིན་ཐང་ or རིན་ཚེད price, cost.

+ རིན་ཅེན *rin-cen* or རིན་པོ་ཅེ *rin-po-ce* for རིན་ཆེན *rin-chen* or རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po-che*.

རིན་ཆེ་བ *rin-che-wa* 1. of great price, value. 2. = དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་རས (*Mṅon.*).

རིན་ཆེན་ *rin-chen* 1. रत्न, हिरण्य, मणि, वसु gem; precious, precious thing, gold, wealth (in metal). རིན་ཆེན་ཆེ or རིན་ཆེན་དང་པོ=གསེར gold: སྐུ་འཚོ་རིན་ཆེན་དང་པོའི་རང་ཁམས་གསལ་ཞིང་ your health being glowing as gold its natural glitter (*Yig. k. 39*); རིན་ཆེན་གཉིས་པ=དངུལ silver (*Yig. k. 4*). རིན་ཆེན་དྲ་བ་ཅན་གྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ n. of a Sûtra delivered by Buddha at the request of Rin-chen-dra-wa-can (*K. d.* པ, *232*). རིན་ཆེན་སྙིང་པོ रत्नगर्भ the earth that has precious gems in its bowels; རིན་ཆེན་བརྡར་ཕྱེ dust (from rubbing) of gold, silver, copper and iron (*Rtsii*). རིན་ཆེན་སྣ་གསུམ the three different Ratna or gems in Buddhism: Buddha or the supreme teacher; Dharma, the doctrine embodied in the scriptures that protects all living beings; and Sangha the church (comprising all the past Buddhas, Bodhisattwa, saints and the priesthood) which leads to salvation. རིན་ཆེན་སྣ་བདུན *rin-chen sna-bdun* the seven (really six) different precious articles believed to be the extraordinary treasures of a *Cakravartti* Rājā: the precious wheel, the precious elephant, the precious gem, the precious wife, the precious minister and the precious general. རིན་ཆེན་འབྱུང་གནས रत्नसम्भव, रत्नाकर the earth, also the ocean; n. of a Bodhisattva. རིན་ཆེན་བཞི་འདྲེན great rivers like the Indus, Ganges, &c., which carry the four kinds of precious metals (*Yig. k. 16*). རིན་ཆེན་ཟླ་བས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *rin-chen zla-was shus-pahi mdo* n. of a Sūtra delivered by Buddha at the request of *Ratna candra*. (*K. d.* པ, *258*). 2. symb. seven (*Rtsii*).

རིན་ཐང་ मूल्य price, value; རིན་ཐང་ཅན valuable; རིན་ཐང་ཆེ महार्घ dear, costly; རིན་ཐང་མེད invaluable, priceless (*Yig. k. 3*). རིན་ཐང་ཀུན =འགྲོན་བུ सर्वमूल्य the cowry or the current coin of ancient India.

རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po che*=ནོར་བུ, རིན་ཆེན, मणि, रत्न 1. precious, the title which the Lamas of Lhasa and Tashi-lhun-po receive when they are recognized as the embodiments of the souls of their predecessors and are installed in the hierarchical office. 2. sbst. gem, jewel, gold, silver, etc.

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་གདུགས *rin-po chehi-gdugs* रत्नछत्र the jewelled umbrella, one of the eight auspicious articles in the possession of royalty.

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་སྣ་ལྔ the five different kinds of precious articles: gold, silver, turquoise, coral and pearl (*Rtsii*).

རིན་པོ་ཆེ་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི n. of a submarine mountain of the Eastern ocean:—དཔག་ཚད་སྟོང་དུ་སྦྱར་པ་ཡིན་དུ་ལ་དང་། སྣི་ལ་ཆེན་པོ་དང་། རྡོ་རྗེ་དང་། བེ་ཌཱུ་རྱ་དང་། མུ་སྭ་ར་ག་བ་དང་། ཨ་ཀ་དང་། པད་མ་ར་ག་དང་། སུ་གུ་མ་རི་ཀ་ལ་སོགས་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་རྣམ་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ཉེ་བར་མཛེས་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ (*K. d.* ར, *269*). རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕྲུགས་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི n. of another mountain situated beyond the island of mother-o-pearl (མུ་ཏིག་གི་ཤུ་ཀ་ཏིའི་གླིང་ *mu-tig gi-çu-ka tihi-gliñ*) (*K. d.* ར, *330*).

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སྒྲོམ रत्नपेटक a chest made of gold or silver and studded with precious stones.

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་གླིང་ *rin-po chehi-gliñ* रत्नद्वीप n. of a fabulous island (*K. d.* ར, *343*).

རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕུང་པོ་ཞེས་པའི་མདོ n. of a Sūtra in (*K. ko.* ཅ, *261*).

རིན་སྤུངས or རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པ n. of a town in Tsang the chief of which once ruled over Tibet. It has a fort or Jong (*Rtsii*).

རིན་གྱིས་ཉོས धनक्रीत bought with money or price.

རིན་དི *rin-di* 1. bad. 2. a musket-ball (*Jä.*).

རིབ *rib* colloq. of སྐྱིབ=ཕུད་ཙམ a short time, a little while.

རིབ་མ *rib-ma* (also, colloq. "*dibma*") fence, hedge, enclosure to protect fields from the cold winds, intruders, etc. (*Jä.*).

རིམ་གྲོ *rim-gro*= སྐུ་རིམ *sku-rim* परिचर्य्या, उपस्थान, सत्कार any religious service conducted in a temple or chapel, daily, monthly, etc.; also honour, homage, shown more esp. to gods, saints, and priests; special personal rites and other ceremonies. རིམ་གྲོ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ परिचर्य्यानुत्तर्य्यक extraordinary religious service; རིམ་གྲོའི་གནས place of religious service; རིམ་གྲོས་ཐར་བར་འགྱུར *rim-gros thar-war hgyur* he will yet be cured by religous ceremonies; དེའི་རིམ་འགྲོ་ལ *dehi-rim gro-la* as a ceremony for him (the sick person) (*Mil.*); ཟང་ཟིང་གི་རིམ་གྲོས by offerings in goods, cattle, etc. (*Mil.*); རིམ་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱས *rim-hgro chen-po byas* he arranged a great sacrificial festival (*Jä.*).

རིམ་གྲོ་བ *rim-gro-wa* or རིམ་འགྲོ་པ *rim-hgro-pa* attendant, attending servant, aide-de-camp; in modern Tibetan the term comprises such high household officials as གསོལ་དཔོན *gsol-dpon*, གཟིམས་དཔོན *gzims-dpon*, &c. Ananda was Buddhas *rim-gro-pa*; and the priest conducting the fixed daily or monthly religious services in a temple or sanctuary is also called རིམ་གྲོ་པ *rim-gro-pa*.

རིམ་པ *rim-pa* परिक्रम, अनुक्रम, क्रम 1. order, series, succesion; རིམ་པ་བཞིན་དུ or རིམ་བཞིན in a row or line, in row, by turn; རིམ་པར *rim-par* successively, one after another, gradually; རིམ་གྱིས or རིམ་པས by degrees: རིམ་གྱིས་གཞོལ to come down by degrees; རིམ་པས་དང་པོ་མཆོག་ཡིན་ཕྱི་མ་དམན by degrees the first became chief and the last lowest; ཟུ་བ་ཐོབ་རིམ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ to do business by turns, each taking a certain share of work (*Glr.*). རིམ་པ་གཞན་དུ་སྤུར भिन्नक्रम to put the succession in another (branch). 2. separate order or succession, the place in a row or file, constituent part or member of a series, an item; a folding part: དེའི་མི་བརྒྱུད་རིམ་པ་ལྔས་རྒྱལ་ས་བཟུང་ five members of his line occupied the throne (*Glr.*), སྒོ་རིམ་པ་བདུན *sgo rim-pa-bdun* a seven-fold door (*Dzl.*); དངོས་པོ་བཟང་ངན་གྱི་རིམ་པ items of good or bad articles; གྲངས་ཀྱི་རིམ་པ numerical order, serial number. རིམ་འབེབས་པ to degrade, bring down gradually (*Yig. k. 1*). 3. order, method: རིམ་པ་མིན་པ परवृत्त without method, disorderly རིམ་པ་འདས་པ व्यतिक्रम out of order, changed, irregular; རིམ་པ་རིག་པ knowing the order or method; འཆད་པར་འགྱུར་བའི་རིམ་པ་འདིས by this method which will be explained immediately (*Jä.*); རིམ་བྲལ *rim-bral* disorderly, irregular (*Jä.*). 4. degree, stage: གོ་སའི་རིམ་པ degree in rank or dignity; ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་རིམ་པ degree in talents or attainment; ཆོས་དང་ས་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ stage in spiritual and saintly perfections. 5. time multiple: རིམ་ལྡབས *rim-ldabs* ཉིས་རིམ *ñis-rim* double; རིམ་གཅིག *rim-gcig*= ལན་གཅིག once, one time.

རིམས *rims* or རིམས་ནད *rims-nad* ज्वर infectious disease, plague, ནན་རིམས epidemic; རིམས་མི་ཟད་པ विषमज्वर typhoid fever; རིམས་གཏོང་བ *rims-gtoñ-wa* to send, to cause a plague; རིམས་དྲག་པོ virulent contagious disease; རིམས་མེད་པ निर्ज्वर free from epidemic or plague: དུས་གདོན་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་མ་སྐྱད་རིམས་མི་འབྱུང་ plagues, epidemics, are caused by nothing but the season or by demons; རྫས་ཟོག་ནས་རིམ་གྱིས་འགོས་པའི་ཕྱིར་རིམས་ནད་ཅེས་མིང་ because infection has set in gradually by the action of filth the disease has got the name *Rims-nad* (*Mñg. 23*).

+ **རིལ** *ril* or རིལ་པོ *ril-po* 1.= ཐམས་ཅད all, the whole, the entire thing (opp. to a part): ཟླ་བ་རིལ་པོ the entire month; རིལ་པོའི་ལྷག་མ *ril-pohi lhag-ma* the remainder of the whole

(*Vai. kar.*); སྦུབས་རིལ་ལུས་ *bubs-ril-lus* the whole body; རིལ་གྱིས་གཡོགས་པ *ril-gyis gyogs-pa* entirely covered, completely enveloped, or wrapped up (*Sch.*); དབུ་ན་བཟན་རིལ་གྱིས་གཡོགས covered his head entirely with his shawl (*A. 86*). རིལ་མིད་པ *ril-mid-pa* to swallow a thing entire; ང་དག་དང་རིལ་གྱིས་མཆིའམ་ཕྱེད་དང་མཆི་བ་བཀའ་སྩོལ་ཅིག tell me whether I am to come with all, or only with one half (of them) (*Jä.*). 2. ball, globule: རིལ་བོར་འཛིན་པ पिण्डग्राह accepting as a food-ball. 3. dung of sheep, rabbits, mice, etc. Also རིལ་མ *ril-ma*.

རིལ་འཇོག་མ *ril-hjog-ma* (ལྷའི་སྨད་འཚོང་མ *lhahi smad-htshon-ma*) n. of a celestial courtezan (*Mnon.*).

རིལ་ཏིང་ *ril-tin*, (གཏོར་མ་གཏོང་ཆུའི་རིལ་བུ་དང་། ཏིང་ཤག་གཉིས) balls or globules made of flour as offerings to the gods, spirits, etc., also the sacrificial water cup.

རིལ་པོར *ril-por*, adv. wholly, entirely: རྟག་པ་དང་རིལ་པོར་འཛིན་པ to consider a thing lasting and complete.

རིལ་བ *ril-wa* 1. or རིལ་མོ *ril-mo* round, cylindrical; སྲན་མ་རིལ་མོ *sran-ma ril-mo* peas are round (*Vai. sñ.*). 2. sbst. कुण्डिका, वर्त्तनिका a round, globular object, such as a round lump of butter, etc.; རིལ་བའི་སྤྱི་བླུགས *ril-wahi spyi-blugs* a bottle, narrow in the middle, a gourd-bottle (*Sch.*). Also= ཆབ་རིལ *chab-ril* or ཆབ་གླུག *chab-glug* water-pot to keep water for rinsing the mouth of monks; ཟངས་ཀྱི་རིལ་བ་སྤྱི་བླུགས་མ་ག་དྷའི་བྲེ་གང་ཤོང་བ a copper cylindrical pot used as a jug to contain one *drona* of Magadha (*A. 22*).

རིལ་བུ *ril-bu* small ball, globule, pill: རིལ་བུར་བསྒྲིལ་བ་སྲན་མ་ཙམ formed into a pill of the size of a pea (*Jä.*).

རིས *ris* 1. sbst. (apparently derived from འབྲི་བ *hbri-wa* to draw) any figure, form, design. རིས་སུ *ris-su*, in figure, རིས་སུ་འབྲི་བ *ris-su hbri-wa*= རི་མོ་ལ་འབྲི་བ *ri-mo-la bri-wa* to draw; རིས་སུ་འབྲི་བ་ལ་སོགས་པའི་བཟོ་རིག་བསྟན་བཅོས treatises on figure-drawing building, etc. (*A. 34*). པད་མ་རིས *pad-ma-ris* the figure of a lotus flower (*Glr.*); མིག་མང་རིས་སུ་བྲིས་པ *mig-mang ris-su bris-pa* designed like a chess-board; སྐྱ་རིས *skya-ris* the blank parts of a picture (*Cs.*). 2. acc. to *Cs.*: part, region, quarter, hence མཐོ་རིས *mtho-ris* heaven, དབང་རིས *dwan-ris* share of power or territory; མངའ་རིས *Mnah-ris* n. of a part of Tibet—the western province; 3. निकार party: ཕྱོགས་རིས *phyogs-ris* partiality; *Cs.* has also: རང་རིས *ran-ris* one's own party, གཞན་རིས *gshan-ris* another's party. རིས་ཅན *ris-can* partial, prejudiced. རིས་ཆད་ impartial: རིས་ཆད་བློ་ཡི་མི་ཁོམ་རྣམ་པ་བརྒྱད eight uneasinesses of an impartial mind (*Khrid. 16*). རིས་བྲལ = ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པ or ཕྱོགས་རིས་མེད་པ impartial, lit. not considering one near to his side and another distant from it. རིས་མེད *ris-med* impartial, indifferent, hence also a hermit, because he ought to feel indifferent to every thing (*Jä.*). རིས་གཟའ *ris-gzah* sym. num.=7, derived from the number of the greater planets together with the sun and moon (*Jä.*).

རུ *ru* 1. a horn,= རྭ *rwa*; གཡག་རུ yak's horn, ར་རུ *ra-ru* goat's horn, ལུག་རུ *lug-ru* ram's horn. 2.= ཆ *cha* a division, part, section: དམག་གི་རུ a brigade; རྫོང་རག་གི་རུ་ ཕྱག་ཕྱུགས་ལུག་སོགས the cattle, sheep, goat, &c., of each division under the Jong (*Rtsii.*). རུས་གསུམ་བྱས་པའི་རུ་གཅིག *rus-gsum byas-pahi-ru-gcig* one part out of three parts. Also རུ ru is equivalent to the Chinese term usually translated "banner": གཡས་རུ *gyas-ru* right wing or district, or "banner"; གཡོན་རུ left "banner" or wing, དབུ་རུ *dwu-ru* central division. More especially རུ་དར *ru-dar* banner, military ensign of triangular shape used in Tibet; རུ་དར་འཕྱར་བ *ru-dar*

ḥphyar-wä to display, to hoist the banner. རུ་སྣ *ru-ṣna* division or wing of an army; རུ་དཔོན *ru-dpon* commander of a regiment or wing; རུ་མཚོན *ru-mtshon* a lance with a flag attached to its top, colours.

རུ་ང་ *ru-ña* hatred, grudge, malice; རུ་ང་ཅན *ru-ña-can* spiteful, malicious.

རུ་རྟ *ru-rta* कुष्ठ acc. to *Cs.*: a kind of spicy root [a sort of medicinal plant used as a remedy for the disease called *takman*; Costus speciosus]*S.*

Syn. འོད་འབར་མ *hod-hbar-ma*; དབྱུག་པས་མཚན *dbyug-paṣ-mtshan*; ཁྱབ་བྱེད *khyab-byed*; སྨིན་ལྡན *smin-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

རུ་ཐོག *Ru-thog* or རུ་རྡོག *Ru-rdog* n. of an important fort as well as of a district in Tibet lying to the east of Ladak, about 15 miles beyond the east extremity of the *Pañ-koñ* Lake.

‡ རུ་བཏེ रुपति; one of the commanders of the Kaurava armies who fled from the battle field of Kurukṣetra and took shelter in Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

རུ་པི *ru-pi* (in Sikk. *rubi*) माणिक.

རུ་པོ *ru-po*=ram in *W.* (*Jä.*).

རུ་བ *ru-wa* 1.=རེ་གུར *re-gur* a tent-covering made of yak's hair; རུ་བ་པ *ru-wa-pa* a person living in such a tent; རུ་བའི་ཚོགས *ru-wahi-tshogs* a number of such tents, a tent-village (*Jä.*). 2.=འབྲོག་པ *brog-pa* herdsmen of Tibet.

རུ་མ *ru-ma* curded milk, used as a ferment, in *C.*: འོ་མར་རུ་མ་བླུག་འདྲ *ho-mar ru-ma blug-hdra* as when sweet and curded milk are put together.

རུ་ཡོང་བཟའ the princess of Ru-yong who was married to King *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po* and built the temple of Brag-Cha Klu-phug Lhakhang (*Loñ* ཉ. *6.*).

‡ རུ་ར་ཀྵ *ru-ra-kṣa* वरच a kind of berry, prob. the smaller species of रुद्राक्ष, of which the rosaries used by *Tantrik* lamas are often made.

‡ རུ་རུ *ru-ru* 1. a kind of deer (*K. d.* ཞ, *177*). 2. species of fruit-tree (*Jä.*).

རུ་ལེབ *ru-leb* 'flat-horn,' occurs in ཤ་བ་རུ་ལེབ the *Cervus Wallichii*, and in འབྲོག་གི་རུ་ལེབ the stag discovered in Central Tibet by Dr. Thorold and afterwards named *Cervus Thoroldi.*

རུག་གི *rug-gi*=ཕྲལ་དུ *phral-du* or མྱུར་དུ *myur-du* soon, quickly: རུག་གི་དམྱལ་བར་འགྲོ་ཡང་མི་འགྱོད (*Behu. 70*) they do not repent even if they have to go to hell quickly.

རུག་གེ *rug-ge* adj. and adv. gracefully, finely: ཐམས་ཅད་རུག་གེ་བསྡད་འདུག they all sat gracefully; ཞིང་སྣུམ་རུག་གེ *shiñ-num rug-ge* the field had a smooth elegant appearance.

རུག་པ *rug-pa* vb. to bend; རུག་བྱས *rug-byaṣ*=སྒུར་བྱས *ṣgur-byaṣ* bent; ཇ་བུར་འདྲེན་པའི་མགོ་རུག་བྱས་པ་ལས from having bent down his head in serving tea and molasses (*A. 141*).

རུག་རུག་བྱེད་པ *rug-rug byed-pa*=བསྡུས་པ *bsduṣ-pa* to collect together: ཐམས་ཅད་མཉམ་དུ་རུག་རུག་བསྒྲི put all things together pell mell.

རུག་མ *Rug-ma* n. of a town in the country of Sindhu (*S. lam. 35*).

✝ རུང་ཁང *ruñ-khañ* a polite term for bake-house or kitchen, generally such as belong to the clergy; also store-room for keeping clothes, furniture, and utensils permissible for the use of monks.

རུང་ཆུ *ruñ-chu* water for washing the mouth (of a monk) before taking food and after he has finished his meal: ཟ་ན་བྱུན་ལེན་དང་དགེ་རུང་ཆུ་ཡན་ཆད་མ་འདྲེས་པར་འབྱེད་མཁྱེན (*A. 35*).

རུང་བ *ruñ-wa* (cognate to ཉན་པ, རུག་པ) 1. vb. to be fit, capable for, suitable, right, and adj.: योग्य, कल्प, पात्र, उचित proper, fit, etc., གང་བྱས་ཀྱང་རུང whatever has been done is proper; idiom for: you can do what you like. ཚིག་འདི་འཇིགས་སུ་རུང་ this word is calculated to terrify, is terrible; བཙོང་དུ་རུང་ it is saleable, vendible; སློབ་དཔོན་དུ་མི་རུང་ *ṡlob-ḍpon-du-mi ruñ* he is not fit to be a teacher; གཞན་དུ་མི་རུང་ he is good for nothing else, but also in the sense: he is too good for any thing else (*Glr.*); སྒྲུབ་རུང་དུ་ཡོད་པ one that is able to perform it; མི་རྙེད་མི་རུང་ *mi-rñeḍ mi-ruñ* it must be procured by all means; མི་བྱས་མི་རུང་ it ought to be done; མེད་ཀྱང་རུང་ can also do without (him); དེའི་ཚེ་གཏང་དུ་རུང་ངམ་མི་རུང་ would it not be as well to let him go at that time; ཇི་ལྟར་ཡིད་ཆེས་སུ་རུང་ how can one believe you? (*Jä.*). 2. *Jä.* mentions several other phrases with རུང་: ལུས་འདི་ཅི་རུང་ why should we care so much for this our body? Esp. ཅི་མ་རུང་, preceded by ན or (rarely) by ཡང་, why should not ......?, *i.e.*, O that! would that! འདི་བདག་གི་ཡིན་ན་ཅི་མ་རུང་ would that this were mine! ངའི་བུ་མོ་མིན་ན་ཅི་མ་རུང་ I only wish, she were not my daughter! would it were not my daughter! In *C.* colloq. and in later writings རུང་="although" after a verbal root: དེ་ཙམ་བསྡད་རུང་ though I have been sitting so long (*Mil.*); མི་དགོས་རུང་ though it is not necessary (*Mil.*); ཤེས་རུང་མི་ཤེས་པ་ལྟར་བྱེད་པ to plead ignorance although one knows the thing (*Mil.*); ཅི་ལ་ཐུག་རུང་ whatever may happen to me,=at all events, at any rate; ཅི་ཡིན་རུང་ though it may be; ལོག་ཡིན་རུང་མིན་རུང་ whether it be an erroneous (opinion) or not (*Mil.*) ཤི་རུང་གསོན་རུང་ though I live or though I die; སུ་ཡང་རུང་ཅི་ཡང་རུང་ whosoever he may be, whatsoever it may be. མི་རུང་བ, མི་རུངས་པ (1) pernicious, dangerous, atrocious, as enemies, beasts of prey, malignant gods and spirits, etc. (2) spoiled, destroyed, ruined: མི་རུང་བར་བྱེད་པ to destroy, etc., མི་རུང་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be destroyed, etc., (*Jä.*).

‡ རུ་དྲཱ་ཀྵ *ru-drā-kṣa* रुद्राक्ष;=དྲག་པོའི་མིག *ḍrag-poḥi-mig* malignant eye, "evil eye"; in Tibet it is gen. called རག.

རུད *ruḍ*=རྙིལ a slip, that which has slipped down; a falling or fallen mass, as: ཁ་རུད snow-slip, avalanche, ཆུ་རུད deluge, inundation, flood (by the rupture of an embankment and the like),ས་རུད land-slip, descent of a mass of earth; རུད་རུད་པོ disintegrated, loosened; acc. to *Lex.* ཕབ་,=rough.

རུབ་ཆུ *Rub-chu* the large mountainous district of Rupchhu in the south of Ladak.

རུབ་པ *rub-pa* 1. to rush in upon, to attack, assault: ཕྱག་ཞབས་ཀུན་ནས་རུབ་རུབ་འཇུས་ཏེ rushing in upon him from every side in order to touch hands and feet (*Mil.*); བཟན་ལ་རུབ་པ to pounce on the prey, to fall upon the food (*Glr.*); ཁ་རུབ་བྱེད་པ *kha-rub byeḍ-pa* to out-cry, to bear down by a louder crying (*Jä.*). 2. to join in an affray; མི་ཁ་ཤས་རུབ་ནས་མི་གཅིག་ལ་བརྡུང་བ a number of people joining together to assault one man; ཁོང་རུབ་ཡོང (they) will jointly come upon me. 3. to close, shut: ཁ་རུབ་པ=ཁ་ཟུམ་པ to shut the mouth, to be silent; in colloq. ཁ་རུབ་སྡོད=ཁ་རོག་སྡོད sit quiet, shutting the lips.

རུབ་ཞོ *rub-ço* currant *W.* (*Jä.*).

རུམ *rum* or རུམས 1. womb, uterus,=མངལ but less frq.: རུམ་མི་བདེ་བ *rum mi-ḅde-wa* sensations of pain during pregnancy; རུམ་དུ་འཇུག་པ गर्भावक्रान्ति to take birth, to enter into the womb. 2. darkness, obscurity, also མུན་པའི་རུམ *mun-paḥi-rum* gen. སྨག་རུམ. 3. n., Turkey, the Ottoman Empire, the site

of which is but vaguely known to the Tibetans, though some commodities from thence find their way to Lhasa; རུམ་པ a man from Turkey, a Turk; རུམ་ཤམ Syria (*Jä.*).

རུལ་བ *rul-wa* = རྙིག་པ 1. adj. broken, putrid. 2. vb. to go bad, to get rotten, to turn rancid, etc. རུལ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rul-war ḫgyur-wa* to become putrid; འོ་མ་རུལ་སོང་ *ḫo-ma rul-soṅ* the milk has gone bad, has become putrid. རུལ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *rul-byeḏ-skyeş* lit. that which revives a rotten thing; n. of a medicinal fruit (*Mṅon.*). 3. to thaw (of snow).

རུལ་པོ *rul-po* for ཧྲུལ་པོ *hrul-po* (*Cs.*).

རུས་པ *ruş-pa* or རུས I = རིགས गोत्र, कुल lineage, family: མིང་དང་རུས་ནི་འདི་ལྟར་རོ their name and lineage are such; རུས་གཅིག་པ a kinsman. རུས་གཅིག་པ་གསོད་པ *ruş-gcig-pa gşoḏ-pa* murder of a kinsman རུས་གཅིག་པ་གསོད་པ་པོ་ལ་དམེ་ཞེ་རིགས་ངན་ཡིན the murderer of his kinsman is a detestable sinner, is low born. རུས་མཐོ་བ *ruş-mtho-wa* high extraction; རུས་དམའ་བ *ruş-ḏmaḫ-wa* low extraction. རུས་རྒྱུད *ruş-rgyuḏ* = རྒྱུད་པ *rgyuḏ-pa* or རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigş-rgyuḏ* or གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyuḏ* extraction, descendant, race (*Mṅon.*).

རུས་པ II अस्थि, कीकस bone; སྒལ་རུས backbone, the spine; རུས་ཆག fracture of the bone (*Meḏ.*); རུས་པའི་རུས་བུ small bones of which the Tibetan anatomy enumerates 360. མི་རུས *mi-ruş* human bone; ཤ་མེད་རུས་པ *ça-meḏ ruş-pa* bare-bone, skeleton, *i.e.*, bones when stript of flesh and skin; རྐང་རུས *rkaṅ-ruş* bone of the foot; མགོ་རུས *mgo-ruş* bone of the skull; ཀ་ནེ་རུ་ཀ *ka-ne ru-ka* = ཡན་ལག་གི་རུས་པ bones of the limbs; ན་ལ་ག *na-la-ga* the bones of the legs (*Mṅon.*). Also, fig. སྙིང་རུས *şñiṅ-ruş* courage; energy, perseverance. རུས་པ་ཆགས་པ *ruş-pa chagş-pa* = སྙིང་པོ *şñiṅ-po* the pith, *i.e.*, the meaning and sense (*A. 147*). རུས་ཆོད *ruş-choḏ* precision, accuracy, thorough correctness: རྒྱལ་པོ་རྗེ་རྒྱུ་དང་ཡིག་རིགས་ནས་བྱ་བ་བྱེད་དགོས་ལ་ཡི་གེར་རུས་ཆོད་ཆེང་ as the king has to conduct affairs by means of correspondence and accounts the greatest accuracy in letters is essential.

རུས་ཆང *ruş-chaṅ* (རུས་པ་ལས་བཙོས་པའི་ཆང *Mṅon.*), beer made of fermented bones.

རུས་པའི་རྒྱན अस्थ्याभरण, ornaments of terrific deities and for magicians, made of human bones which are suspended from the girdle; རུས་པའི་རྒྱན་དྲུག the like ornaments fastened to six different parts of the body, viz., the top of the head, the ears, the neck, the upper arm, the wrists, and the feet.

རུས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ = मज्जा the marrow of the bone; lit. the pith of the bone.

རུས་པའི་གཟེབ *ruş-paḫi-gzeb* = པགས་པ *pagş-pa* the skin (*Mṅon.*).

རུས་པའི་ཐོང = མགྲོན་བུ पणास्थि cowries, bones or shells of exchange.

རུས་འབོལ་བ *ruş-ḫbol-wa* 1. morbid symptoms. 2. the stone of the apricot and other stone-fruits *C.* (*Vai. şñ.*).

རུས་རྐྲང *ruş-rkraṅ* a skeleton.

རུས་པ་སྦ *Ruş-pa-şba* n. of a celebrated lama (*Deb.* ཀ, *33*).

རུས་ཚད *ruş-tshaḏ* or རུས་ཚོད *ruş-tshoḏ* (?)

རུས་མདོད་པོ་ཏི་བསེ་རུ n. of a work upon genealogy (*J. Zaṅ.*).

རུས་ཤིང *ruş-çiṅ*, 1. *Sch.*: firmness, perseverance, repentance. 2. the spinal column.

རུས་སྦལ *ruş-şbal* कूर्म, कच्छप, अग्निनख tortoise; རུས་སྦལ་མོ कूर्मी, कच्छपी the female tortoise; རུས་སྦལ་ཆེ་ཆེན महाकच्छप the sea or lake turtle (*S. Lex.*).

གསེར་གྱི་རུས་སྦལ *gser-gyi ruṣ-ṣbal* or མ་ཧཱ་གསེར་གྱི་རུས་སྦལ *ma-hā gser-gyi ruṣ-ṣbal* the fabulous golden tortoise from the figures upon whose breast the Chinese are said to have derived their knowledge of divination and astrology. The chart of divinition used by them for drawing omens, &c., is drawn on the figure of a tortoise and is called སྲིད་པ་ཧོ *srid-pa-ho ho* or *hwa* being the Chinese for a picture or chart).

Syn. ཡན་ལག་ལྔ་པ *yan-lag lña-pa*; དམ་དུ་འཛིན *dam-du-ḥdsin*; བུལ་འགྲོ *bul-ḥgro*; ཡན་ལག་ལྔ་སྦས་པ *yan-lag lña ṣbaṣ-pa*; གློག་འཐུང *glog-ḥthuñ*; འགྲམ་རྐྱོང *ḥgram-ṛkyoñ*; ཁོག་པ་ཅན *khog-pa-can*; ངན་པའི་ཤུབས་ལྡན *ñan-paḥi çubṣ-ḻdan* (*M̱ñon.*).

རུས་སྦལ་སེར་པོ *ruṣ-ṣbal ser-po* n. of a *Sa-ḇdag* demon.

རེ *re* 1. for རེ་བ, also for རའི. 2. each, every, single, a single one, some (person or thing); one to each, one at a time; རེ་རེ one by one, every, everybody, each: མི་རེ་རྟ་རེ་ཞོན each man riding on a horse; རང་ལ་བུ་རེ་མེད་ན་ཡིད་ཡམ་པ་རེ་ཡོང་གི་འདུག, dejection sometimes arises or despair comes from having no son; ཡུད་རེ or ཡུན་རེ for a moment, = ཡུད་ཙམ about a moment; ལན་རེ་ལན་གཉིས once or twice. རེ་ཙམ *re-tsam* seems to signify: just about: མི་བརྒྱ་རེ་ཙམ་ཞོན་ཚོག་པ (a horse) sufficiently (large) for being mounted by about a hundred men; ལོ་རེ་ཙམ་མ་གཏོགས with the exception of about one year. རས་གོས་རྐྱང་རེ *raṣ-goṣ ṛkyañ-re* a single cotton garment; བཅུ་ལ་ཕུར་པ་རེ་གཏད་ནས handing to each of the ten a phurpa; ལག་ན་དངུལ་རྡོ་རེ་རེ་ཡོད in each of his hands there was an ingot; ཉིན་རེ་ལ་སེམས་ཅན་ཁྲི་རེ་བསད he slaughtered every day 10,000 animals. མི་རེ་ལུག་རེ་བསད each man killed one sheep ཉུང་རེ *ñuñ-re* a little at a time རེ་རེ་གཉིས་གཉིས *re-re gñiṣ-gñiṣ* one and all, one with another, indiscriminately (*Mil.*). རེ་ཤིག re-*shig* somebody, something; some, a little; རེ་ཤིག also = (with or without དུས) a little while: རེ་ཤིག་སྡོད wait a while! རེ་ཤིག་ཙམ་ན after a little while. 3. in such forms as མཆིས་ས་རེ, མཆིས་ས་རེ *m̱chiṣ-sa-re* or གྱུར་ཏ་རེ *gyur-ta-re* it may be rendered by such an adverb as: certainly, indeed, undoubtedly. 4. occurs as a particle mostly put between two closely connected words for the purpose of giving the compound word a verbal signification; thus སྙིང་རྗེ *ṣñiñ-ṛje*, signifying compassion, can be split into two with the particle རེ between them and then it means: to take pity upon སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ; in the same manner ངལ་བརྒྱལ fatigue becomes ངལ་རེ་བརྒྱལ = was fatigued. In like manner we have ཉམས་རེ་དགའ, སྐྱོ་རེ་བདེ, སྐྱུག་རེ་ལོག *ṣkyug-re-log*; ཉེ་རེ་འཛིགས; ཡི་རེ་མུག; and དོན་རེ་ཆུང (*Jä.* chiefly).

རེ་སྐན *re-ṣkan*, also ordinarily རེ་ཀན, = seldom, by no means, never: ཡོང་རེ་སྐན that can seldom happen; ཚིམ་པར་འགྱུར་རེ་སྐན they can by no means be satisfied with it.

རེ་སྐོང *re-ṣkoñ* or རེ་བ་སྐོང lit. fulfilment of hope = heaven, blissful state.

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་གནས *m̱tho-riṣ-gnaṣ*; དགེ་ལེགས *ḏge-legṣ* (*M̱ñon.*).

རེ་སྐོན *re-ṣkon* n. of a bitter medicinal herb: རེ་སྐོན་ཁྲག་སྨིམ་སྨུག་པོ་རྩ་ཚད་སེལ (*M̱ed*).

‡ རེ་ཁ *re-kha* रेखा; = རི་མོ *ri-mo* line, figure, drawing, picture, painting. རེ་ཁའི་འདབ *re-khaḥi-ḥdab* = སྟག་པ་ཤིང *ṣtag-pa çiñ* birch-tree (*M̱ñon.*); རེ་ཁ་ཅན = རི་མོ་ཅན (*Yig. k. 55*).

རེ་འཁང *re-ḥkhañ* offence: རེ་འཁང་འཛུང་བ to become offended and abusive. རེ་འཁོན *re-ḥkhon* frequent quarrel: མི་ནང་སྔ་དགོང་རེ་འཁོན་པ quarrel in one's house both morning and evening.

རེ་གུར *re-gur* goat's hair tent; castle of hope.

རེ་བ *re-wa* I: आशा 1. sbst. hope; རེ་བ་དང་བཅས་པ आशावन्त harbouring hope, hopeful;

རེ་བ་སྐོང་བ *re-wa skoṅ-wa* or རེ་བ་སྒྲུབ་པ *re-wa sgrub-pa* आशापूरण to fulfil a hope; རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa* to get fulfilled, to obtain, what one has hoped for, རེ་བ་ལྟར་གྱུར it has arisen as well as one could wish; རེ་བ་དང་ལྡན་པ hoping, full of hope, རེ་བ་མེད་པ hopeless, despairing. 2. vb., to hope: ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང་དུ་རེའོ *thams-cad mthoṅ-du reho* all hope to see.

རེ་སྒྲོན *re-gron* hope; reliance; རེ་ལྟོས *re-ltos* hope, expectation: གཞན་ལ་རེ་ལྟོས་བྱེད་པ *gshan-la re-ltos byed-pa* to depend upon another, to repose hope on another; སྐྱབས་དང་གབ་ས་སྐྱབས་དང་རེ་ལྟོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཟད་ནས་ཅི་བྱ་གཏོལ་མེད་པའི་སྐབས (*Khrid.* 8) at the time when all hope of refuge, protection, of hiding himself, or running away had been exhausted, he did not know what to do. རེ་སྒྲོན་མེད་པ *re-gron med-pa* = རེ་ལྟོས་མེད་པ *re-stos med-pa* to be hopeless, disappointed; also disappointment.

རེ་རྒྱང་ཁ་མཐའ one of the 37 sacred places of the Bon. (*G. Bon. 37*).

རེ་ལྕག་པ *re-lcag-pa* a mezereon with white blossoms growing in the South Himalayas, of which paper is made; or the shrub *Daphne* and its bark (*Ya-sel. 28*).

‡ རེ་ཏྲ an epithet of the goddess *Dpal ldän Lhamo*.

རེ་དོགས *re-dogs* hope and fear. རེ་དོགས་ཅན = རེ་བ་དང་དོགས་པའི་སེམས་ཡོད་མཁན one possessed of hopes and fears; རེ་དོགས་མེད being without hope and without fear.

རེ་ཐག་ཆོད་པ *re-thag chod-pa* = ཁོ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *kho-thag gcod-pa* to be disappointed; despair, disappointment.

རེ་ལྡེ *re-lde* a kind of buckler manufactured in Tsang (*Jig. 32*).

རེ་སྣམ *re-snam* woollen cloth or blanket made of goat's hair.

རེ་བ *re-wa* II: goats hair; རེ་བ་ནག་མོ a kind of cap made of black goat's hair; རེ་བོ *re-wo* acc. to some = སྦྲེ་བོ *sbre-bo* sackloth, a kind of cloth of yak's hair, a tent.

རེ་མོས *re-mos* or རེས་མོས turn, series, or more accurately: the turn or change of the series: ངེད་ལ་སྡུག་པའི་རེ་མོས་བབ then the turn of misfortunes came upon me.

✢ **རེ་རྨ** *re-rma* as a met. = བུད་མེད *bud-med* woman.

རེ་ཤིག *re-shig*, v. རེ *re*; = རེ་ཞིག सम्प्रति (འགྱུང་ས་ཆ) a short while: གང་འཚམ་ཞིག་རེ་ཤིག་ནས་ཁོབ་ཐོབ་དུ་ཆོམ་ཟེར shortly there was *khob-thob* noise of something being struck.

རེ་རལ *re-ral* n. of a vegetable medicine: ལྕུམ་བུ་རེ་རལ, ཞ་བོ་བྲག་སྒྲོམ, གསུམ་ལ་རིམ་བཞིན་རྒྱལ་པོ་བཙུན་མོ་བློན་པོ་རེ་རལ་གསུམ་ཟེར.

རེ་རེ *re-re* singly; each...... each.

རེ་ཞིག *re-çig* used for རེ་ཤིག.

རེ་ས *re-sa* = རེ་བའི་གནས *re-wahi-gnas* place of repose of one's hope: ངས་ཁྱོད་དང་ལས་གཞན་རེ་ས་མེད I have none to repose my hopes other than you.

རེག་པ *reg-pa* 1. = ཐོབ་པ or ཐུག་པ to attain to, to reach: མཐར་ཐུག་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ས་ལ་མ་རེག་པར་དུ until attaining to the perfect state of Buddha (*Buddha-bhūmi*). 2. but chiefly: स्पर्श, आलिङ्गन vb., to touch, to come in contact with: རེག་ན་བདེ་བ, सुखसंस्पर्शन pleasure in coming in contact with; ལག་པས་མགོ་ལ་རེག touched (his) head with the hand. In *W.* very common under the form "*rag-ce.*" 3. to feel, to perceive; esp. in W. where it sounds: *rag-ce*. 4. sbst. རེག *reg*, सम्पर्क connection; རེག་དུག *reg-dug* (poison that has entered the body by contact) contagion, hence venereal disease, syphilis.

རེག་བྱ *reg-bya* 1. what is felt, or may be felt, anything palpable or tangible, རེག་བྱ

མི་ཚོར *reg-bya mi-tshor* what may be felt is felt no longer. 2. feeling, sense of feeling: པགས་པ་རེག་བྱ་གྲང་ལ *pags-pa reg-bya grañ-la* whilst the outside of the body appears cold to the touch; རེག་བྱ་རྩུབ *reg-bya-rtsub* rough to the touch (*Jä.*).

རེག་ཤེས 1. touch. 2.=ཞེན་ཁྲི.

ᚋ **རེག་ཟེགས** *reg-zegs*=ཞིན་བྲིས *zin-bris* draft.

རེག་བཟང་ *reg-bzañ* पद्म n. of a medicinal plant.

Syn. སྐྱེས་མ *skyes-ma*; ཚོས་བྱེད་མ *tshos-byed-ma*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་མ *mchod-sbyin-ma*; འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར *hkhor-los-sgyur*; ཚིགས་དྲུག་པ *tshigs-drug-pa*; མདུད་པ་དྲུག་པ *mdud-pa drug-pa*; དྲི་ཡི་རྩ་བ *dri-yi rtsa-wa*; བདེ་ལྡན་མ *bde-ldan-ma*; པ་ཏོ་ལ *pa-to la*; ས་བདག་འབྲས *sa-bdag-hbras*; གསལ་བ *gsal-wa*; རིགས་ལྡན *rigs-ldan*; ཁ་བར་བྱེད *kha-war-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ᚋ **རེགས་པ** *regs-pa*=བྲེགས་པ *bregs-pa*.

རེང་བ *reñ-wa*, also རེངས *reñs*=གྱོང་པོ *gyoñ-po* stiff, congealed, tense, rigid; རེངས་པར་བྱེད་པ *reñs-par byed-pa* to make hard or stiff: ཇོ་བོས་སྒྲོལ་མའི་བསྙེན་རིམ་གྱིས་རེངས་པར་བྱེད་པ་ཡོད *Jowo* by his series of rites for propitiating the goddess Dolma made it (the thief's body) stiff (*A. 139*); རྨའི་རེང་སྦྱངས *rmahi reñ-sbyañs* to remove the stiff parts of a wound (*Vai. sñ.*).

རེང་བུ *reñ-bu* (སྤོས་ཀྱི་རེང་བུ *spos-kyl reñ-bu*) 1. pastil for fumigating: རེང་བུ་ཁྱེར་ཏེ་འཚོན་ནམ would you proceed carrying a pastil of fumigating incense? (*Jig. 28.*) 2. separate, not belonging to anything else (*Sch.*).

རེངས *reñs*=ཁྱེངས་པ *khyeñs* स्तब्ध.

རེངས་པོ *reñs-po* 1. rigid, coagulated. 2. alone, single (*Sch.*).

རེད་པ *red-pa* 1. auxiliary and substantive vb., very common throughout Central and Eastern Tibet where it largely replaces the other auxiliaries. It rarely occurs in books, though occasionally in *Mil.* It is most often used in the 3rd person and never in the 2nd person: ཁོ་རང་ག་བ་འགྲོ་གི་རེད where is he going? འདི་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཁྱི་མ་རེད this is not your dog; ང་རང་ཤེས་ཀྱི་མ་རེད (pronounced always: *ña-rañ çin-gi-ma-re'*) I do not know. Often annexed to ཡོད་པ in common talk in the form ཡོད་པ་རེད (sounded: *yö' a-re'*): ཁོ་རང་ལ་བུ་ཁ་ཤས་ཡོད་པ་རེད་མེད་པ་རེད "*khorañ-la pu kha-çe yö'a-re me' a-re*" has he any sons or not; "*dindé yö'a ma re*" is it so or not? 2. =གྲུབ་པ *grub-pa* ready, accomplished, done: རེད་མདའ *red-mdah* a spent arrow.

རེབ་རེབ་པ *reb-reb-pa* 1. hazy, something misty or glimmering before the eyes. 2. to be in a great hurry, to be very zealous (*Jä.*).

རེམ་པ *rem-pa* 1.=the vulg. colloq. རིག་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *rig-pa sgrim-pa* to be cautious, careful. རེམ་ནས་ལངས he rose carefully (*Rdsa 28*); ད་རེ་རེམ་ཤིག་རེམ་ཤིག་གྲོགས་པོ་གཉིས ye two friends be careful this time (*Rdsa. 25*). 2. vb. and adj., (to be) strong, vigorous, durable, powerful, of men and animals.

རེམས =འབྲས run out; diffuse.

རེཧུ *rehu*=ར་ཕྲུག kid, young of a goat; རེཧུ་མིག *rehu mig* lit. kid's eye; squares of chess board.

རེལ་ཚར the skin of a kid (*Rtsii.*).

རེས *res* 1. inst. of རེ *re*. 2. change, turn, time, times: རེས་འཇོག་བྱེད་པ to change places alternately (*Jig. 7*); ད་ཚོད་བྱེད་པའི་རེས་ལ་བབ་སྟེ it being now our turn of acting (*Dsl.*); རེས་བྱེད་པ *res-byed-pa* with verbal root, to do

a thing by turn with another person. ཆང་ལ་འཐུང་རེས་བྱེད་པ resp.: སྐྱེམས་ལ་གསོལ་རེས་མཛད་པ *skems-la gsol-res mdsad-pa* to vie with one another in drinking beer (*Glr.*); རེས་མོས་བྱེད་པ *res-mos byed-pa* to work by turn; རིམ་གྱིས་བྱིན་པས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གཅིག་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་རེས་མོ་བྱེད་པ (*A. 59*) having travelled gradually he found in a town that the kingly office was performed by turn; རེས་མཛེ་སྤྲང་ཀུན་ལ་བག་ཆགས་ངན་གསུངས by turns he explained to all the lepers and beggars that attachment (to life or worldly things) was bad (*A. 106*). 3.=མཚམས་མཚམས་ལ or རེས་འགའ *res-hgah* at times, at intervals, occasionally: རེས་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འཕྱིར་བ་དང་ (*A. 18*) at times carried (it) to the sky. རེས་ཆེ་རེ་ཆུང་ *res-che re-chuṅ* now great, now small, or partly great, partly small; རེས་ཡོད་རེས་མེད *res-yod res-med* at one time is there, at another not (*Cs.*); རེས་དགའ at times cheerful, =འོར་དགའ or བདེ་དགའ.

རེས་འགའ *res-hgah* कदा; v. རེས 2. supra.

རེས་གཅིག *res-gcig* once, once upon a time.

རེས་མོས *res-mos*, v. རེ་མོས *re-mos*.

རེས་གཟའ *res-gzah* an occasionally appearing star, a changing (wandering) star, a planet (*Cs.*); རེས་འགྲོགས་ཟླ་སྐར *res-hgrogs zla-skar* the stars with which the moon is successively in conjunction (*Sch.*).

རེས་པོ *res-po*, 1. =རེས་མོ *res-mo*. 2. old, v. བགྲེ་བ *bgre-wa* (*Jä.*).

རོ I: *ro*=སྤྲོ་བ or བཅུད, also རོ་བཅུད; sbst. रस taste, flavour, savour: ཁ་རོ *kha-ro* tasty thing; རོ་མྱོང་བ *ro-myoṅ-wa* to taste; རོ་མེད་པ= སྤྲོ་བ་མེད་པ निरास्वाद insipid, tasteless. རོ་ལ་དྲུག་སྟེ *ro-la drug-ste* there are six different kinds of taste:—མངར་བ *mṅar-wa* sweet, སྐྱུར་བ *skyur-wa* sour, ཁ་བ *kha-wa* bitter, སྐ་བ *ska-wa* astringent, ཚ་བ *tsha-wa* acrid, ལན་ཚྭ་བ *lan-tshba-wa* salt. The medicines are also divided into six classes such as མངར་བའི་མངར་བ *mṅar-wahi mṅar-wa* sweet of sweet, མངར་བའི་སྐྱུར་བ *mṅar-wahi skyur-wa* sweet with but a little sour. རོ་བརྒྱ་དང་ལྡན་པའི་ཞལ་ཟས food (for great men) consisting of one hundred different tastes, *i.e.*, of the most exquisite and manifold flavour (*Jä.*). རོ་མཆོག་ལྡན་པ रसवन्त tasteful, of great relish (*S. Lex.*). རོ་འཇམ་པོ कोमल रस flavoury, flavour.

རོ་ལྡན *ro-ldan*, रसज्ञा 1. grapes. 2. garlic.=སྒོག་པ *sgog-pa*; གུ་ཉ་ཛུ་ན *gū-ña-dsu-na* (*Mṅon.*). 3. chireta, gentian (*Mṅon.*).

རོ་ལྡན་མ *ro-ldan-ma* as met.=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-mtsho chen-po* ocean (*Mṅon.*).

རོ་བཟང་མ *go-bzaṅ-ma* n. of a Yakṣa princess (*K. g.* ད, *130*).

རོ་མ *ro-ma* 1. anything from which the juice or spirit or essence has been extracted. 2.=རྩ grass.

རོ་བཙོང་བ *ro-btsoṅ-wa* in Sikk. to importunate; persistence.

རོ་འཛིན *ro-hdsin* रसना as met. the tongue.

རོ་མྱང་ *ro-myaṅ* स्वादु 1. relish, taste; also delicious. 2.=སྦྲང་མ *sbraṅ-ma*, bee.

རོ་མྱང་བ *ro-myaṅ-wa* 1. to taste, to relish. 2. as met. the tongue, ལྕེ *lce* or བཅུད་ཀྱི་མ *bcud-kyi-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

རོའི་གསེར *rohi-gser*=ག་བུར कर्पूर रसकेसर camphor (*S. Lex.*).

རོ II:=རོ་མ residue, remains, sediment: ཚག་རོ *tshag-ro* (or འཚག་རོ *htshag-ro*) that which remains in a sieve or filter, husks, etc.; ཇ་རོ *ja-ro* tea-leaves left in a tea-pot; ཚིལ་རོ *tshil-ro* the remains of fat after having been melted; གལ་རོ *gal-ro*, རོ་རོ *ro-ro*, སོ་རོ *so-ro* rubbish; སྐུད་རོ *skud-ro* the ends of threads in a seam.

རོ III: 1. physical body, especially a beast's body: རོ་རྒྱབ *ro-rgyab* back; རོ་སྐོད *ro-*

stod the upper part of the human body, chest and back (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *82*); རོ་སྨད་ *ro-smad* the lower part of the body; རོ་སྨད་སྦྲུལ་དུ་འཁྱིལ་བ *ro-smad sbrul-du hkhyil-wa* the lower part of the body like a serpent (*Jä.*). 2. more frq. dead body, corpse, carcass: མི་རོ *mi-ro* a dead man, རྟ་རོ *rta-ro* dead horse; རོའི་ཉལ་ས the place where a corpse is laid, the cemetery; རོ་སྲེག་པ *ro-sreg-pa* to burn a corpse. རོ་ཁང་ *ro-khañ* (1) the house or place where a dead body is kept before being carried to the cemetery for disposal; (2) चैत्य place for burning or burying the dead, a favourite spot for conjurations and sorceries of the Tantrik lamas. རོ་རྒྱབ་པ lit. one who carries a corpse on his back for disposal to a cemetery, hence the scavengers in Tibet are called rogyab-pa; but the word is ordinarily pronounced ra-gya-pa. རོ་སྒམ *ro-sgam* a coffin; རོ་དྲངས་ཉེས་པ *ro-drañs ñes-pa* defect in the performance of a funeral; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi gnas* श्मशान the place where dead bodies are disposed of; རོ་བུག *ro-bug* grave, tomb; རོ་བུམ *ro-bum* a structure resembling a མཆོད་རྟེན in which the རོ་སྟོད the upper half of the body is placed in upright position; मृताोदन food offered to the manes of the dead. རོ་རས *ro-ras* cotton cloth for wrapping up a dead body before cremation; upon it incantations are frequently inscribed against demons and malignant spirits; རོ་ལངས *ro-lañs* वेताल the soul of the dead roving on earth, also (evil) spirit, or goblin that occupies a dead body.

རོ་ཉེ *ro-ñe* = ར་ཉེ *ra-ñe* or ཤ་ཉེ *sha-ñe* lead.

‡ **རོ་ཙ་ཀ** *ro-tsa-ka* रोचक, and རོ་ཙ་ཀ་ཆེན་པ *ro-tsa-ka chen-pa* महारोचक, are celestial flowers (*K. d.* ཤ, *156*).

རོ་ཙ *ro-tsa* or རོ་གཙའ *ro-gtsah* sexual instinct or power, carnal desire, lust (*Med.*). རོ་ཙ་སྐྱེད་པ *ro-tsa skyed-pa* to procreate, to increase the carnal appetite by medicine (*Cs.*); also: to feel it; རོ་ཙ་བ *ro-tsa-wa*, voluptuousness, sensual, lustful (*Mil.*).

རོ་ཚན་གསུམ *ro-tshan-gsum* a kind of officinal plant: རོ་ཚན་གསུམ་གྱིས་དུག་ནད་འཇོམས.

‡ **རོ་ཧི་ཏ** *Ro-hi-ta* 1. n. of river that flowed between the towns *Serskya* and *Lha-bstan.* (*J. Zañ.*) 2. a species of ibex said to possess three horns.

‡ **རོ་ཧི་ཏ་ཀ** *Ro-hi ta-ka* n. of a place in ancient India.

རོག་པོ *rog-po* 1. *C.* black, cf. བྱ *bya* and ཕོ་རོག *pho-rog.* 2. *W.*= རག་པ *rag-pa* reddish, yellowish-brown, of rocks. རོག་གེ་བ *rog-ge-wa* shining dimly with a face glowing gloomily as it were *Mil., nt.* (*Jä.*).

རོག་པོ་འཇོམས་སྐྱེས་ *rog-po hjoms skyes* a medicinal herb.

རོགས *rogs* vulg. for གྲོགས *grogs* friend, companion, associate, assistant; རོགས་མེད་གཅིག་པ *rogs-med gcig-pa* friendless and quite alone. རོགས་རམ *rogs-ram* or རོགས་བྱེད་པ *rogs-byed-pa* to help, assist; གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ *grogs-byed-pa* help, assistance.

རོང་ *roñ* = གྲོང་ deep gorge, defile, narrow passage, cleft in a hill, also valley; རོང་ཁུང་ abyss, deep hole; བྲག་རོང་ *brag-roñ* dell or chasm between rocks; a ravine, ནག་ཀླུ་ཡུལ་རོང་མི་རོག་གམ is not the nether region of the Naga an abyss and very narrow? (*Hbrom. 163*).

རོང་བྱམས་ཆེན *Roñ-byams-chen* n. of a district in the mountainous country situated in the north of Tsang where in a monastery a huge image of Maitreya Buddha was constructed by Lama *Sems-dpah chen-po Gshon-nu rgyal mchog* (*Lon.* ཤ, *16*); རོང་སྟོན n. of a lama of Rong (*Deb.*

ག, 28); རང་རོང་རྫོལ་མོ an epithet of the devil (G. Bon. 8).

རོང་ཡུལ *Roṅ-yul* the country of ravines; gen. Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, etc., are so called. རོང་མི *roṅ-mi*, a man coming from Rong; རོང་རྟ *roṅ-ṛta*, རོང་ལྕང་ *roṅ-ḷcaṅ* a horse bred in, a willow growing in, Sikkim or Bhutan.

རོད *roḍ* pride, haughtiness (in *Tsaṅ*).

+ **རོད་པ** *roḍ-pa* or རོད་པོ *roḍ-po*, 1. = གོས *goṣ* dress. 2. stiff, unable to help one's self. རོད་ལྕི་བ *roḍ-ḷci-wa* id. (*Jä.*).

རོལ་ *rol* deep, abyss, chasm: རོལ་ཤིན་ཏུ་མི་བཟད་པའི་ནང་དུ་སྐྱེས་ལ they are born in a very intolerable abyss (*Sorig. 19*).

རོམ་པོ *rom-po* (for སྦོམ་པོ in Sikk. and *C.*) thick, big, stout, massive, plump; deep, of sound; opp. to ཕྲ་མོ *phra-mo*.

རོལ་རྙེད *rol-ṛñeḍ* लीला playfulness. རོལ་རྙེད་མ་འཕྲོག་པ *rol-ṛñeḍ-ma ḥphrog-pa* the ravishment of རོལ་རྙེད་མ *rol-ṛñeḍ-ma* (prob. लीलावती-हरण) n. of a dramatical work about which, Atisa remarked རོལ་རྙེད་ན་སྒོགས་པ་དང་གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཁ་ཤ་པ་བསད་པའི (*A. 30*).

རོལ་རྟ *rol-ṛta*, 1. *Sch.*: the near horse in a team, the right-hand horse. 2. the act of playing with cymbals and with wind instruments.

རོལ་གནས *rol-gnaṣ* लीलास्थान a stage, a place of enjoyment; a pleasure grove; heaven.

རོལ་པ *rol-pa*, 1.= སྤྲུལ་པ *ṣprul-pa*, v. རོལ་བ *rol-wa*. 2. लीला playfulness; སྒེག་པ the coquettish airs and gestures of youthful playmates (*Mṅon.*). 3. = ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ *loṅs-ṣpyoḍ-pa* or ཚོགས་ཟ་བ *tshogṣ-za-wa* to enjoy, amuse oneself with women; also drinking, and merriment. རོལ་པའི་འགྲོས *rol-paḥi ḥgroṣ* musical gait, dancing to music = རྐང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད *ṛkaṅ-paḥi ḥdu-byeḍ* (*Mṅon.*).

རོལ་པའི་མཚོ་བདུན *rol-paḥi ṃtsho-ḅdun* the seven lakes of which the waters move in gentle waves as if they were dancing to the music of the wind.

རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *rol-paḥi ṛdo-ṛje* लीलावज्र an epithet of the *Tantrik* god དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *ḍgyeṣ-pa ṛdo-ṛje* हेरुका Heruka (*Mṅon..*)

རོལ་པའི་ས *rol-paḥi-sa* as met = མཐོ་རིས་གནས *ṃtho-riṣ-gnaṣ* the celestial regions (*Mṅon.*).

རོལ་བ *rol-wa* = རྩེ་བ་དང་བཞད་པ क्रीड़ा 1. to amuse or divert one's self; to play and laugh. In རྒྱ་ཆེར་རོལ་པ *ṛgya-cher rol-pa, i.e.*, the Lalitavistara and in རོལ་པ་བཀོད་པ or *lalita nyāsa* (the name of a certain kind of contemplation), *rol-pa* is used for ललित, acting or playing on the stage of this worldly existence. 2. to take, taste, eat, drink: སྲིན་མོ་ཁྲག་ལ་རོལ་པ *ṣrin-mo khrag-la rol-pa* witches or ogresses revelling in blood (*Mil.*); རོལ་པའི་སྟབས་སུ་བཞུགས་པ *rol-paḥi ṣtabṣ-su ḅshugṣ-pa* there he sits, or to sit with revelrous mien. 3.= སྤྲུལ་བ *ṣprul-wa* to practise sorcery, to cause to appear in magical form; རྣམ་པར་རོལ་པ *ṛnam-par rol-pa*= རྣམ་པར་སྤྲུལ་པ *ṛnam-par ṣprul-pa*. ཡེ་ཤེས་རོལ་པའི་ཁྲེའུ་ལྔ *ye-çeṣ rol-paḥi kheḥu ḷṅa* is used for: ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་པ *ye-çeṣ-kyi ṣprul-pa* incarnations of the divine Wisdom.

རོལ་མོ *rol-mo* 1. गन्धर्व वाद्य རོལ་མོའི་སྒྲ वाद्य the sound of music: རོལ་མོ་བྱེད་པ *rol-mo byeḍ-pa* to make music; རོལ་མོ་སྤྱོད་པ *rol-mo ṣpyoḍ-pa* musical profession. 2. music, musical instrument, རོལ་མོའི་ཆ་བརྒྱད *rol-moḥi cha-ḅrgyaḍ* = the eight divisions of music. རོལ་མོའི་གནས *rol-moḥi gnaṣ* or རོལ་མོའི་ས the place where music is performed, a theatre; རོལ་མོ་མཁན *rol-mo-ṃkhan* musician, esp.= སིལ་མཁན *sil-ṃkhan* a cymbal player (*Mṅon.*). རོལ་མོའི་སྒྲ་མཐའ་དག *rol-moḥi ṣgra-ṃthaḥ dag* n. of the

different kinds of musical sounds or notes· (1) སྐ་ཆ་སྦྱང་བ ཀཱ་ཀ་ལཱི་ काकली; (2) མི་གསལ་སྙན་པ་སྙན་ षान; (3) ཤིན་ཏུ་མཐོ་བ ཏཱ་རཾ་ तार; (4) མ་མ་དྷྭ་ནི (समध्वनि) ཆ་མཉམ་གཅིག; (5) ཕེག་དང་པི་ཝང་བལླ་ཀི वल्लकि; སྙན་པའི་སྒྲགས་ནི་ཟབ་མོའི་དབྱངས། ཉམས་པར་སྦྱོར་དང་ལྡན་པ་ནི (*Mñon.*). In the same Tibetan work we find some curious definitions of what are termed རོལ་མོའི་སྒྲ་སོ་སོའི་འབྱུང་ཁུངས་བསྟན་པ the sources of the different musical sounds, which are specified in the following way:—པི་ཝང་ལ་སོགས་རྒྱུ་ཡི་སྒྲ the violin, etc. emits sound from (striking) the strings; རྔ་རྔ་ལ་སོགས་སྤགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲ drums etc. give sounds from beating the skin placed upon a hollow vessel; གླིང་བུ་ལ་སོགས་བུ་གའི་སྒྲ the pipe, flute, etc. yield sounds through the passage of holes; སིལ་སྙན་སྒྲ་ནི་ཆ་མཉམ་སོགས the sound of cymbals, etc., is by the falling of one disk of metal upon another at intervals (*Mñon.*). Again རོལ་མོའི་སྦྱོང་ས *rol-mohi spoñ-sa* is the school-house or place where music is taught. Furthermore we hear of རོལ་མོའི་བྱེ་བྲག་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *rol-mohi bye-brag bco-brgad* the eighteen accompaniments of music:—གར་མཁར, སྣ, རྔ་བོ་ཆེ, རྔ་རྔ, རྔ་སྙན, རྔ་ཏེ་ཆེན་མོ, མཁར་རྔ, ཟ་ཕྱང་རྒྱུད་གཅིག་པ, རྔ་རྔ་ཁ་གཅིག་པ, ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སིལ་ཁྲོལ, མཁར་བའི་སིལ་ཁྲོལ, པི་ཝང་རྒྱུད་གསུམ་པ, རྔ་ཟླ་གུ་ཏ, སིལ་སྙན་སྒྲ་དབྱང་ས་བསྟན་པ, པག་ཊོབ, རོལ་མོའི་སྒྲ, པི་ཝང་ and གླིང་བུ.

རོལ་མོའི་དབྱེ་བ *rol-mohi dbye-wa* the different kinds of musical instruments:—(1) ཅང་ཏེའུ the damaru; (2) མདུ *ma-du*; (3) སིལ་ཁྲོལ *sil-khrol*; (4) དཎྜི་མ *dandi-ma* डिण्डिम drum; (5) བལ་རྔ *bal-rña* Nepalese drum; (6) མཁར་རྔ *mkhar-rña* kettle drum, fort drum (*Mñon.*).

རོལ་རྩེད་མ *rol-rtsed-ma* रसिका a dancing girl; a coquettish woman.

རོལ furrow; རོལ་ཁ་གཏོང་བ to begin ploughing in spring.

རླ *rla* sometimes for བླ *bla* (*Jä.*).

རླག *rlag* or རླག་པ *rlag-pa*=བོར་བ or སྟོར་བ 1. destruction, loss or ruin; བཅོམ་རླགས मथुरा n. of a city in ancient India which was destroyed by the Yavanas, hence termed the ruined city; རླག་པར་གྱུར་པ to be destroyed, ruined. 2.=འབྱུང་བ་མེད་པར་གྱུར་པ to become bodiless.

རླངས་པ *rlañs-pa* वाष्प vapour, steam; exhalations; ཁ་རླངས *kha-rlañs* breath, vapour from the mouth; ཆུ་རླངས *chu-rlañs* steam, watery vapour; རླངས་ཆུ་འདོན་པ to distil. རླངས་འཕྱུད་པ་བྱེད་པ to steam.

རླངས་པོ *rlañs-po*=གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa* चण्डाल, शूद्र the lowest social grade (*Mñon.*).

རླན *rlan* आर्द्र 1. moisture, humidity; རླན་སྤང་བ *rlan spañ-wa* to avoid the wet; རླན་ཅན *rlan-can* moist, wet, humid; རླན་མེད *rlan-med* dry. རླན་སྟེང་ཉལ་བ *rlan-steñ ñal-wa* to sleep in the wet (*Lt.*). 2. द्रव a liquid; རླན་རློན *rlan-rlon* id., རླན་རློན་ཆང *rlan-rlon-chañ* the liquid (called) beer.

རླན་མ་འདབ་མའི་གོས་ཅན one dressed in leaves of trees (*Yig. k. 25.*).

རླན་སྐྱེས or རླན་ལས་སྐྱེས *rlan-las skyes* a general n. for insects or animals generated in moisture (*Mñon*).

རླབ་པ *rlab-pa* or རླབས་པ *rlabs-pa* to remove, to clear away (*Sch.*).

རླབས *rlabs* वीचि, ऊर्मि wave, billow, ripple: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རླབས *rgya-mtshohi rlabs* large wave; རླབས་པོ་ཆེ *rlabs-po-che* or རླབས་ཆེན *rlabs-chen* महावीचि, महोर्मि, a large wave or billow; རླབས་ཀྱི་རི་མོ *rlabs-kyi ri-mo*=ཆུ་གཉེར *chu-gñer* (*Mñon.*) ripples on water: རླབས་ཕྲེང *rlabs-phreñ* series of waves or billows one following another in rapid succession.

Syn. ཆུ་རླབས *chu-rlabs*; དབའ་རླབས *dbah-rlabs* or རབ་རླབས *rba-rlabs* (*Mñon.*).

རླབས་ཡས *rlabs-yas* अतपल n. of a great number (*S. Lex.*).

རླམ་པ *rlam-pa*, v. རློམ་པ *rlom-pa*; also we find: རླམ་ཁྱེར *rlam-khyer*.

རླིག་པ *rlig-pa* वृषण अण्ड resp. གསང་རླིག *gsaṅ-rlig* testicles. རླིག་པ་འབྱིན་པ *rlig-pa hbyin-pa* or རླིག་པ་འཕྱིད་པ *rlog-pa hphyid-pa* to castrate, emasculate (a man), to cut or geld (an animal); རླིག་པ་ཕྱུང *rlig-pa phyuṅ* emasculated; རླིག་མེད *rlig-med* castrated; རླིག་སྐྲངས *rlig-skraṅs* swollen testicle; རླིག་སྒོང་ अण्ड the testes; རླིག་ཅན *rlig-can* having testicles, a stallion; རླིག་གཅིག་པ *rlig gcig-pa* having only one testicle; རླིག་བུ *rlig-bu* or རླིག་ཤུབས *rlig-çubs* the scrotum; རླིག་རླུགས་པ *rlig rlugs-pa* or རླིག་སྦོས་པ *rlig sbos-pa* swollen testicles (*Ṅag. 64*).

Syn. སྒྲོ་བ *sgro-wa*; སྦུབས *sbubs*; འབྲས་བུ *hbras-bu*; མཛོད *mdsod* (*Mṅon.*).

རླིངས *rliṅs* entire, all; རླིངས་ཀྱི entirely, altogether.

རླིད *rlid* a closed leather bag (*Sch.*).

རླིད་བུ *rlid-bu* 1. a whole, a lump or mass (*Sch.*). 2.=རྐྱལ *rkyal*, a skin or leather bag; gen. དུད་འགྲོའི་རླིད་བུ *dud-hgrohi rlid-bu* the entire skin of an animal.

རླིབས་པ *rlibs-bu*=རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ large, wide, spacious.

རླུགས་པ *rlugs-pa* 1.=སྦོས་པ *sbos-pa* (*Ṅag. 64*), swollen: རླིག་པ་རླུགས a swollen testicle. 2. acc. to *Cs.*: to purge; མངལ་རླུགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *mṅal rlugs-par byed-pa* to cause abortion; རླུགས་བྱེད་པ *rlugs-byed-pa* a purge procuring abortion (*Jä.*). 3. in Tsang: to cast, to overthrow, to pull down; for ལུག་པ *lug-pa*. རླུགས་མ *rlugs-ma* anything cast forth, or ejected; the casting out, effusion; acc. to one *Lex.* excretion of indigested food (*Jä.*).

རླུང་ *rluṅ* I: अनिल, मारुत, वायु; ལྷག་པ breeze, wind: རླུང་ལོ་མ་ལ་རེག *rluṅ lo-ma-la reg* the wind touches the leaves; རླུང་གིས་བསྐྱོད *rluṅ-gis-bskyod* (a thing) is moved by the wind, blown away by the wind; རླུང་ཆེན་པོ *rluṅ-chen-po*, རླུང་དྲག *rluṅ-drag-po* a high wind, a gale. But among the common people of Central Tibet *rluṅ* in the simple sense of "the wind" seems to be almost unused except in certain compound words, such as *rluṅ-rta*, *hog-rluṅ* flatulence, etc. Alone it is known chiefly in the mystical sense; ལྷགས་པ *lhaks-pa* being in *C.* the colloq. word for: wind, breeze. རླུང་དམར *rluṅ-dmar*=རླུང་ཆེན་པོ *rluṅ chen-po* (lit. red-wind) storm, tempest, high wind, gale at sea: རླུང་དམར་ཐམས་ཅད་ཞི་ནས *rluṅ-dmar thams-cad shi-nas* the tempest having subsided (*A. 16*). རླུང་ཚུབ *rluṅ-tshub* whirl-wind, storm with rain and sleet.

Syn. ནམ་མཁའི་སྲོག *nam-mkhahi-srog*; ནམ་མཁའི་དབྱུགས *nam-mkhahi dbyugs*; མ་མོས་འཕེལ *ma-mos-phel*; ནམ་མཁའི་སྟོབས *nam-mkhahi stobs*; གཡོ་བྱེད་རྡུལ་གྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *gyo-byed rdul-gyi kha-lo-pa*; འགྲོ་བའི་ངང་ཚུལ *hgro-wahi ṅaṅ-tshul*; འགྲོ་བའི་སྲོག *hgro-wahi-srog*; དྲི་བཞོན *dri-bshon*; དྲི་ལེན *dri-len*; དྲིའི་ཤིང་རྟ *drihi çiṅ-rta*; གནས་མེད་རྟག་འགྲོ *gnas-med rtag-hgro*; ཀུན་འདུལ་རྔ *kun-hdul-rṅa*; བསིལ་བྱེད་རེག་ལྡན *bsil-byed reg-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་ II: 1. In the mystical physiology of Buddhism is set forth as one of the three humours of the body (ནད་ཉེས་པ *nad ṅes-pa*) and is supposed to exist in nearly all its parts and organs, circulating in veins of its own, producing both the arbitrary and the involuntary motions, and causing various other physiological phenomena. When deranged it is the cause of many diseases, esp. of such complaints the origin and seat of which are unknown, rheumatism, nervous affections, etc. This རླུང་ *rluṅ* or humour is divided into five species, viz.: སྲོག་འཛིན *srog-hdsin* which is the cause of breathing; གྱེན་རྒྱུ *gyen-rgyu* faculty of speaking, ཁྱབ་བྱེད cause of muscular motion, མེ་མཉམ of digestion and

assimilation; ཐུར་སེལ *thur-sel* of excretion. In mysticism, as *Jä.* remarks, རླུང་འཛིན་པ *ṛluṅ ḥdsin-pa* seems to be= དབུགས་བསྐྱང་བ *ḏbugs ḇskyaṅ-wa* and to denote the drawing in and holding one's breath during the procedure called གཏུམ་མོ which is as much as to prepare one's self for contemplation, or to enter into a state of ecstasy (*Mil.*); རླུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *ṛluṅ-gyi ḏkyil-ḥkhor* वायुमण्डल, a kind of subtle meditative performance. རླུང་གི་ནད *ṛluṅ-gi naḏ* diseases caused by *ṛluṅ* which are:— རླུང་ལ་རེངས *ṛluṅ-la-reṅs*, རྩེ་སྤྱང་མགོ *cc-ṣpyaṅ-ṃgo*, གཟུགས་འཁུམས *g̱zugs-ḥkhums*, བི་ཤི་རྩི *bi-çi-ṛtsi*, སྲན་མི་འཐིང་པོ *sṛan-mi ḥthiṅ-po*, སྨད་ཀྱི་རྩ་དཀར་གྱི་རླུང *ṣmaḏ-kyi ṛtsa ḏkar-gyi ṛluṅ* (*Sman.* 7). རླུང་གི་མི་ཡི་རང་བཞིན *ṛluṅ-gi mi-yi raṅ-ḇshin* the nature, constitution and appearance of one who is affected by an evil conjunction of རླུང་ *ṛluṅ* (*K. g.* ད, *262*).

རླུང་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *ṛluṅ-gi ṛgyal-ṃtshan*= འཇའ་མཚོན *hjaḥ-ṃtshon*, the colours of the rainbow (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་བལ *ṛluṅ-gi bal*=as met. འཇའ་མཚོན *hjaḥ-ṃtshon* the rainbow (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་བང་ཡོད་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་བྱ a fabulous bird which can fly one thousand miles in a moment and is said to live in the forest called གྲིབ་མ་སྔོན་པོའི་ནགས *grib-ma ṣṅon-poḥi nāgṣ* (*K. d.* ར, *297*).

རླུང་གི་བུ *Rluṅ-gi bu* पवनपुत्र one of the names of the second Pāṇḍava brothers (*Ṃṅon.*); also is an epithet of Hanumāna the monkey general of Rāma.

རླུང་གི་བུ་རྒྱུད *ṛluṅ-gi bu-ṛgyuḏ* as met.= monkey (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *ṛluṅ-gi ḥbraṣ-bu* 1.= འཇའ་མཚོན *hjaḥ-ṃtshon* the rainbow (*Ṃṅon.*). 2. as met.= ཆར་པ *char-pa* or སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *sprin-gyi me-tog* rain (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་བྱེ་བྲག་བཀའ་རིགས་གི་མིང་, *i.e.*, the names of the different winds:—(1) རླུང་སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྤྲིང་བ་ཅན, རླུང་འཇིག་བྱེད, རླུང་འཚགས་བྱེད, རླུང་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇིག་བྱེད, རླུང་རྣམ་པར་འཐོར, རླུང་དུས་ལྡན, རླུང་དམར, རླུང་འཇིག་རྟེན་འཛིན (*K. g.* ཞ, *114*); (2) བསེར་བུ་འབིགས་བྱེད་རླུང་, རླུང་གཉན་མ་ལ་ཡ་རླུང་, རླུང་ནག, རླུང་དམར, དྲག་པོའི་རླུང་, ཞྭ་རས་ཟླ (मेरवा) འཐོར་རླུང་, མཚོ་རིམ་རླུང་ or ཀུ་བེར (कुबेर) (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་མཚན་ཉིད་དྲུག *ṛluṅ-gi ṃtshan-ṅiḏ-ḏṛug* the six qualities of wind:—རྩུབ་པ *ṛtsub-pa*, ཡང་བ *yaṅ-wa*, གྲང་བ *graṅ-wa*, སྲ་བ *sṛa-wa*, ཕྲ་བ *phra-wa*, གཡོ་བ *g̱yo-wa* (*Ḥbum. 17*).

རླུང་གི་ཤིང་རྟ *ṛluṅ-gi çiṅ-ṛta* lit. wind-chariot 1.= རླུང་ལས་སྐྱེས *ṛluṅ-las-ṣkyeṣ* born of the wind, a figurative name for a horse (*Ṃṅon.*). 2.= སྤྲིན *sprin* cloud (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་གི་གཤོག་པ་ཅན *ṛluṅ-gi g̱çog-pa-can* (lit. having wind wings) a term for the swiftest horse; the kind of horse to which this compliment is given in Tibet is generally called གྱི་ལིང་ *gyi-liṅ* (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་འཁོར་བ *ṛluṅ ḥkhor-wa* वायुयन्त्र weather-cock, an instrument that is turned by the wind.

རླུང་གཉིས་འཐུང་ *ṛluṅ-ḇṅis-ḥthuṅ* as met.= རྔ་མོང་ *ṛṅa-moṅ* camel, dromedary (*Ṃṅon.*).

རླུང་རྟ *ṛluṅ-ṛta* (lit. the wind-horse); the horse of fortune or luck, generally inscribed on flags with charms and allowed to flutter in the wind. But the long perpendicular flags attached to poles themselves are also styled "*lung-ta.*"

རླུང་ནག *ṛluṅ-nag* (lit. black-wind), dust storm, a storm whirling up clouds of dust.

རླུང་སྤུ་སུན་འབྱིན *ṛluṅ-ṣpu sun-ḥbyin* one of the seven different winds of the human body; the names of the remaining six:— རླུང་དག་གི་རྗེས་མཐུན. རླུང་མི་ལམ་འདྲུལ་སྟོན, རླུང་བསོད་མེད, རླུང་ཞེས་བརྗོད་པ་མི་བཟོད, རླུང་རོ་སྟོ་གྲིད་བྱེད, རླུང་མཆུན་པ་འཛིགས་བྱེད (*K. d.* ཟ, *367*).

རླུང་སྤྱོད *rluṅ-spyod* lit. that pairs while floating on the wind=བྱ་རྒོད *bya-rgod* vulture (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་མ *rluṅ-ma* 1. col. wind. 2. n. of a Yakṣa princess (*K. g. 5, 30*).

རླུང་གཡབ *rluṅ-gyab* a fan. Syn. བསིལ་གཡབ *bsil-gyab*; བསིལ་བ་སྟོབ *bsil-wa-stob* (*Mṅon*).

རླུང་ལ་དགའ་བ *rluṅ-la dgaḥ-wa* (lit. that which delights in wind)= as met. the camel (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་ལྷ *Rluṅ-lha* पवन, प्रभञ्जन the god of wind. རླུང་ལྷའི་ཞོན་པ *rluṅ-lhaḥi shon-pa* the conveyance of the god of wind (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. རླུང་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག *rluṅ-gi dwaṅ-phyug*; དབུགས་འབྱིན་བདག *dbugs-ḥbyin-bdag*; སྣ་ཚོགས་རྟ་ཅན *snı-tshogs rta-can*; གཡོ་བྱེད་མགོན *gyo-byed-mgon*; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མཛེས་པ *loṅs-spyod mdses-pa*; སྟོབས་ཀྱི་ལྷ *stobs-kyi-lha*; ནུབ་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *nub-byaṅ phyogs-skyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་ལས་རྒྱལ *rluṅ-las-rgyal* जवनज n. of the king of the horses, he that can win in the race with wind.

Syn. རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog*; ཅང་ཤེས་པ *caṅ-çes-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་གསོམ(ཆུ་རླབས) a wave (*S. Lex.*).

རླུང་བསྲེག *rluṅ-bsreg* the musk-deer.

Syn. གླ་བ *gla-wa*; གླ་རྩི་ཅན *gla-rtsi-can* (*Mṅon.*).

རླུང་སངས་ཧོག་ལ་འཐེན *Rluṅ-saṅs hog-la hthen* the son of ཡུམ་སངས་ཧོག་ལ་འཐེན *Yum-saṅs hog-la hthen* (*G. Bon. 23*).

རླུབས *rlubs* 1.=དམའ་བ निम्न low. 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *C.*=a corner, hole, place for hiding a thing; གོས་ཀྱི་རླུབས the pocket in a robe (*Lex.*): ཁུང་བུའི་རླུབས *khuṅ-buḥi rlubs*. 3. acc. to *Sch.*: ditch, pit, pool, abyss: མེའི་རླུབས *meḥi-rlubs* fire-pool.

རླུབས་པ *rlubs-pa* 1. a cover; also as vb. to cover, hide; གོས་ཀྱིས་རླུབས་པ to hide under a robe. 2.=སྦུགས་པ.

རླག་པོ *rlag-po* foolish, stupid, of a little child (*Jä.*).

རློག་པ *rlog-pa* pf. བརླགས *brlags*, form of pres. and fut. བརླག *brlag*, imp. རློག *rlog* or རློགས *rlogs*, 1. to destroy; break down, turn up; as in ས་རློག་པ *sa-rlog-pa*, རྡོ་རློག་པ *rdo-rlogpa*, ཤིང་ལ་རློག་བརྒྱབ་པའི་གནས་སྐབས (*Sñiṅ.*) ཐལ་བར or རྡུལ་དུ་རློག་པ *rdul-du rlog-pa* to reduce to powder, to destroy entirely. 2. fig. to pervert, to infatuate; ཉེས་པའི་དྲི་མས་ཡོངས་སུ་བརླགས་ཏེ quite corrupted by the filth of sin (*Dzl.*); ཆུང་མར་འདོད་པའི་བསམ་རླགས་ཚོ those infatuated by thoughts of marriage (*Jä.*).

རློན་པ I: *rlon-pa* 1.=Mongolian ནོམ་ཐང་ adj. आर्द्र wet, moist, damp; colloq. "*löm-po*"; ཚང་རློན *tshaṅ-rlon* quite wet, wet through; of meat, vegetables and the like =མ་ཚོས་པ uncooked, as in འོ་རློན milk not boiled; also=མ་སྨིན་པ unripe as in ཤིང་ཏོག་རློན་པ, also used in ཤ་རློན་པ raw meat. 2. vb. with pf. and fut. in བརླན *brlan*=སྦང་བ *sbaṅ-wa* to make wet, to moisten, *e.g.*, ཆུས or ཆར་པས with water or with rain; བརློན་ཏོ *brlon-to* made wet (*Situ. 76*).

Syn. རློན་ཅན *rlon-can*; གཤེར་པ *gçer-pa*; བངས་པ *baṅs-pa*; ཐག་ཅན *thag-can* (*Mṅon.*).

རློན་པ *rlon-pa* II: to answer, with ལན *lan*; also གློན་པ *glon-pa*, ལྡོན་པ *ldon-pa*, བླན་པ *blan-pa*, ཟློན་པ *zlon-pa* (see *Jä.*).

རློབས *rlobs* as in བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས with pf. བརླབས *brlabs*, fut. བརླབ *brlab*, imp. རློབས *rlobs*, v. བྱིན *byin*.

རློམ་པ *rlom-pa* 1.=ཧམ་པ *ham-pa* sbst. मान्य conceit, vanity. 2. vb. with pf. བརླམས *brlams* to be conceited, to be proud of, to glory in, to boast of, used with termin.

case: བདེར་རློམ་པ *bder rlom-pa* to boast of one's good fortune; གཅིག་ཏུ་རློམ་པ *gcig-tu rlom-pa* to be proud of being one with. 3. to love, to adhere to, to be attached to. 4. to covet: གཞན་གྱི་ནོར་ལ *gshan-gyi nor-la* to hanker after another's property; རློམ་སེམས་སྐྱེས་འདུག covetousness has grown up.

བརླ *brla* ऊरु the thigh བརླ་ཤ *brla-ça* जघन, सक्थि muscular part of the thigh; བརླ་སྐྱེས *brla-skyes* born of the (Brahmâ's) thigh, = རྗེ་རིགས *rje-rigs*; བརླ་བྱུང་ (*Mṅon.*) the Vais'ya or the gentleman caste of India.

+ བརླ་བརྙན *brla-brñan* = སྣོན་པ *snon-pa* augmenting, growth, increase.

བརླག་པ *brlag-pa* 1. v. རློག་པ *rlog-pa* forsaken, abandoned. 2. = མེད་པར་བྱས་པ *med-par byas-pa*, demolished; དགྲ་བརླག *dgra-brlag* killed the enemy (*Situ. 76*). 3. = བཤལ་བ उत्क्षालन to wash off (*S. Lex.*).

+ **བརླང་པོ** *brlaṅ-po* पारुष्य = རྩུབ་པོ *rtsub-po* rude, coarse, roughness in conversation: བརླང་པོའི་ཚིག *brlaṅ-pohi tshig* rough words, abusive language; རྩུབ་བརླང་བ་མ་ཡིན་པ *rtsub brlaṅ-wa ma-yin-pa* refraining from abusive language; བརླང་པོ་རྣམས་བྱེད་པ *brlaṅ-po rnams byed-pa* to make use of such language. བརླང་སྤྱོད *brlaṅ-spyod* = རྩུབ་སྤྱོད *rtsub-spyod* rough behaviour. misconduct; also described as རྩུབ་ཚིག་བྱ་ལས་གང་ཡིན་བརླང་སྤྱོད་དུ་མ་སོང་བའི་སྐྱོམས་སྤར་ཆེ་བ (*D. çel. 11*); བརླང་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པ *brlaṅ-spyod byed-pa* to be rude or rough in manners. བརླང་མོ *brlaṅ-mo* = བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ *bud-med gtum-mo* a fierce woman, an amazon (*Mṅon.*).

བརླན་པ *brlan-pa* 1. another form of རློན་པ, = གཤེར་བ or སྦང་བ *sbaṅ-wa*: ཆུས་བརླན་ཏོ *chus brlan-to* (*Situ. 76*); བརླན་སྐྱེས met. a tree. 2. = བསྡུས་པ *bsdus-pa* or ཕྱོགས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ *phyogs-su gtogs-pa* to collect or put aside.

བརླབ་པ *brlab-pa*, v. རློབ་པ *rlob-pa*.

བརླམ་པ *brlam-pa*, v. རློམ་པ *rlom-pa*.

བརླམས་པ *brlams-pa* = བསྐྱོད་པ *bskyod-pa*, tremulous, trembling; འབྱུང་པོས་བརློམས *hbyuṅ-pos brloms* quivering with a demon, described as མིའི་ཁོག་པ་ལ་གདོན་ཞུགས་པ the occupation of one's body by an evil spirit (*Situ. 76*).

བརླིང་བ *brliṅ-wa* गम्भीर, गुरु excellent (*Zam. 12*). Also = བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa* firm, steady: རང་བཞིན་བརླིང་ལ་ཤེས་རྒྱ་ཆེ he is wise who is naturally steady. བརླིང་པོ *brliṅ-po* firm, secure, safe (both of men and things). བརླིང་ལོག *brliṅ-log* confused, disorderly, not to be trusted (*Sch.*).

བརླུག་པ *brlug-pa* = མི་བརྟན་པ *mi-brtan-pa* (*Ṅag. 64*) unsteady, not firm.

བརླུབས *brlubs*, v. རླུབས *rlubs* (གོས་ཀྱིས་གཡོགས་ཚར་བ *gos-kyis gyogs tshar-wa*) covered with clothes.

ལ

ལ *la* I: 1. is the twenty-sixth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding with the English *l* and Sanskrit ल. 2. numeral: 26.

ལ II: 1. a mountain pass, ལ་རྩེ the summit of a pass, ལ་ཟུར the edge or side of a pass, ལའི་རྒྱེན *laḥi-gyen* the ascent of a mountain pass, ལའི་ཐུར *laḥi-thur* the descent or declivity of a mountain pass. ལ་རྒལ་བ also ལ་རྒྱབ་པ to cross a pass. 2. candle, wax-candle, wax-light, taper (from the Chinese *lāh* wax) in *C.*

ལ་ཀ the top of a mountain; ལ་ཀ་མཐོན་པོར on the summit of a lofty mountain (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *18*).

ལ III: ལ་ནི་སྣང་བ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། ཡོན་ཏན་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ *La* in mystic Buddhism is symbolic of the state of non-receiving, *i.e.*, of absolute repletion (*K. g.* ཞ, *43*). ཉེས་པ་ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་ཅན་ནི་འགྱུར་བ་མི་གནས་པ་སྟེ། ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ནི་བརྟན་པ་ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་སྤོང་ཞིང་ བླ་ན་ མེད་ པའི་ ཐེག་པ་ ཆེན་པོ་ལ་བརྩོན་པར *La* signifies that a believer in the doctrine of (the less developed) *S'rāvaka* is changeful. The *Mahāyāna* doctrine (fully developed) being steady, giving up the *S'rāvaka* doctrine one should be assiduous in the *Mahāgāna* doctrine (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*).

ལ IV: postpos. or case-sign 1. denoting སུ, ཏུ, ར, དུ, ན, རུ all being said to possess ལ་དོན, *i.e.*, signifying—as to, to, on, in, at, into, upto, by, from, toward. དོན་ལ = as to the meaning; ཤར་ཕྱོགས་ལ(སུ)་འགྲོ go eastward; མཐའ་ལ(ཏུ)་འཁྱོལ brought to the end; མཐའ་ལ་ཕྱིན = མཐར་ཕྱིན arrived at the limit, attained to perfection; རྒྱ་གར་ལ(དུ)འགྲོ goes to India; ནོག་ལ་བསྣན pressed down; མདུན་ལ(ན)་རྒྱུ running or moving in front; ལག་ལ(རུ)་བཟུང catch in or by the hand. གར་ལྟ་བ་ལ looking where to or at what; སྒྲོན་མེ་ཕྱོགས at or towards the lamp-light (*Situ. 19*); ས་ལ་འགྲེ་བ *sa-la ḥgre-wa* to roll (one's body) on the ground; ས་ལ་འགྲིལ་བ *sa-la ḥgril-wa* to fall to the ground; ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འཕགས་པ to rise to heaven, ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འཕུར་བ to soar or fly in the air, མེ་ལ at, on, in, the fire, རི་ལ on the mountain, ཆུ་ལ in, into, to, on, the water, ཤར་ལ towards the east, eastward, བོད་ལ in, to, Tibet; from, as: གནམ་ལ་ཁ་བ་འབབ snow falls from heaven, རྟ་ལ་འབབ he alights from his horse, བྲག་ལ་མཆོངས he leaps from the rock, ལུས་ལ་ཁྲག་འབྱིན་པ *luṣ-la khrag-ḥbyin-pa* to draw blood from the body. 2. ཚེ་སྐབས, *i.e.*, with reference to time: སྲོད་ལ་བདུད་བཏུལ at dusk vanquished the demon, ཞག་གསུམ་པ་ལ on the third day, ལོ་ཉི་ཤུ་པ་ལ in the twentieth year, ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་ལ within three months. *Phyag dañ-po la* at, during, the first obeisance 3. to signify: དགོས་ཆེད necessity; དེའི་ཆེད་ལ or དེའི་ཆེད་དུ purpose of; also to signify ངོ་བོར state of, nature of:—ལྷར་(ལ)་གསལ manifested as a god, གཅིག་ལ་(རུ)་གྱུར became unified, མང་དུ་འཕེལ multiplied, became many; གཟུགས་ལ(སུ)་གྲུབ assumed shape (*Situ. 19*). Also = relying on, keeping to: དེ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས *de-la ṛten-naṣ* depending on it; also: relative to, with respect to, in consequence of: དེ་ལ་དགའ་སྟེ glad, rejoicing at

it; སྡིག་པ་ལ་འཛེམ་པ *ṣdig-pa-la ḫdsem-pa* being afraid of sin; མ་བྱུང་བ་འདི་ལ་གདམས་ངག་གསོལ་ཏོ he asked advice with respect to this not having been properly done. In introducing a new subject: རྒྱལ་ས་མི་ཉག་ལ་སོང་བའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལ now, as to the fact of the kingdom having been transferred (gone) to Miñag; in headings of chapters, etc., *e.g.*, གླིང་བཞིའི་མིང་ལ *gliṅ-bshihi miṅ-la* concerning the names of the four parts of the globe ཆེ་ཆུང་གི་ཚད་ལ *che-chuṅ-gi tshaḏ-la* with respect to size. 4. in all relations mentioned above, ལ *la* is added, to the inf., the partic. and to the root of a vb. whereever the verb will at all admit of it; and besides it is used as gerundial particle in a similar way as ཏེ *te*: (*a*) after the inf. སྐུ་རྟེན་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་ལ as there was in that place an idol-shrine or symbol; also to be translated by: although. (*b*) added to the root: མཐོང་ལ་མ་བཏགས (though) having seen it, yet he did not fasten it. In *C.* when ལ is added to adjectives it signifies ཡིན་པ་ལ being: སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ་སེར་ལ་རིང་བ (*A. 31*) his hair and beard being yellow and long; ལུས་མི་སྡུག་ཅིང་ཐུང་ལ་དབྱངས་སྙན་པ ugly as to his body (and) of small stature, (but) having a fine voice. In sentences containing two imperatives ལ = and: ཤོག་ལ་ལྟོས་ཤིག *çog-la ḻtoṣ-çig* come and look!

ལ་ཁྱི་མོ *la-khyi-mo* the mountain-weasel (*Jä.*).

+ **ལ་གོར** *la-gor* क्षिप्र = མགྱོགས་པ *m̱gyogṣ-pa*, མྱུར་བ *myur-wa* quick, swift.

ལ་རྒྱ *la-ṟgya* (pronounced *largya*) government order (gen. prohibiting the killing of wild animals and birds in a mountain tract).

+ ལ་གཅན་པ *la-gcan-pa* (ལ་ལ་ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་པོ *la-la khral-ṣduḏ-pa-po*) a collector of duties on a mountain pass.

ལ་ཚ *la-cha* लाक्षा shell-lac, sealing-wax. ལ་ཐིག *la-thig* a drop of sealing-wax on which the seal is pressed.

ལ་ཉུང་ *la-ñuṅ* for ལ་ཕུག and ཉུང་མ *ñuṅ-ma* radish and turnip.

ལ་ཉེ *la-ñe* a mark (*Sch.*).

ལ་ཉེ་བ शकुन vulture; lit. a bird that lives about the summits of mountains.

ལ་ཏ *la-ta* or ལ་ད *la-da* kind of yarn imported to Tibet from Assam and Bhutan.

ལ་ཊ *La-ṭa* a country of the Turuṣka (Turks) towards the west of India (*Duṣ-ye 39*).

ལ་སྟོང་ *la-ṣtoṅ* mountain-pass solitudes, v. སྟོང་པ *ṣtoṅ-pa*.

ལ་ཐོག *la-thog* = ལ་རྩེ *la-ṟtse* the summit of a mountain-pass.

ལ་ཐོད *la-thoḏ* turban, *pagri* or cloth which the Indians wrap round their head (*Jig. 13*).

‡ **ལ་དུ** *la-du* मोदक, लाडु (ऋम) a kind of pastry made in Tibet; a medicinal food in which radish preponderates.

ལ་དྭགས *La-dwagṣ*, also called མར་ཡུལ་ལ་དྭགས Ladak, province in the valley of the Indus between མངའ་རིས and Balti, inhabited by Tibetans and formerly belonging to Tibet.

ལ་པ་ཤ *la-pa-ça*, ལ་པ་ཤག *la-pa-çag* a kind of upper garment without a girdle (*Cs.*).

ལ་པོ *la-po* 1. a pass over a lofty mountain; also a high peak. 2. buttermilk, boiled, but not yet dried into vermicelli (ཆུར་པ).

ལ་པེན *la-pen* occurs in མི་ལྷག་གི་ལ་པེན.

ལ་ཕུག *la-phug* मूल the radish; in Tibet a large round white root, not long and forked. Syn. ཧི་ལ *hi-la* (हिल); མུ་ཙི་ཀ *mu-tsi-ka* (मुचिक); འདབ་གསུམ་པ *hdab-gsum-pa*; ལེགས་འབབ *legs-hbab*; ངང་པའི་རྐང་ *ṅaṅ-pahi-rkaṅ*; གཏུན་ཤིང་ *gtun-çiṅ*; ཏ་ལའི་རྩ་བ་ཅན *ta-lahi ṛtsa-wa-can* (*Mṅon.*). བོད་ལ་ཕུག the common radish; རྒྱ་ལ་ཕུག *rgya-la phug* a reddish species of an acidulous taste; ཤུང་ལ་ཕུག also called ལ་ཕུག་སེར་པོ *la-phug ser-po* carrot.

ལ་བ *la-wa* कम्बल, प्रावरण blanket, night-covering; = སླ་བ a kind of cloak.

ལ་བོ་ཆེ *La-bo-che* n. of the high mountain situated to the back of the great monastery of Sam-ye: བསམ་ཡས་ལ་བོ་ཆེ་ལ་ཕྱིན་པས་འདོད་པ་ཆེ་དར་ཡང་གྲགས (*A. 97*).

ལ་མ *la-ma* acc. to *Sch.* a certain herb.

ལ་མ་སྲོ *la-ma-sro* the raspberry in Kunawar.

ལ་མོ *la-mo* 1. quickly: ལ་མོ་ཤོག come quickly. 2. n. of a village situated to the east of Lhasa: དེར་ལ་མོ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྷག་ཞེས་པའི་ལྷ་ཁང་ཞིག་བྱུང་ཡོད (*Loṅ.* २, *18*).

\+ ལ་རྩོགས་པ *la-stsogs-pa* = ལ་སོགས་པ etcetera.

ལ་རྫས *la-rdsas* or colloq. ལབ་རྫས, a cairn or votive pile in the form of a chhorten on the tops of hills.

ལ་ཟླས་པ *la-zlas-pa* = ཆག་བཅད་པ to settle, decide finally; नियम final settlement. ལ་ཟློ་བ *la-zlo-wa* = མཐའ་བཀག་པ to put limits to, to settle finally.

ལ་ཧུར *la-hur* = འཕྲལ་དུ, མགྱོགས་པར quickly, hastily: ལ་ཧུར་ཕྱིད་ཀྱིས་ཐོས་ལ་གཤེགས do quickly pass out or run away; ལ་ཧུར་མྱ་ངན་འདས་ན་དྲང it is proper to pass out of misery soon, i.e. to die; ཁལ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཧུར་ཁྱེལ (*A. 137*).

ལ་རིག n. of a place in *Mon-mtsho-sna* (*Loṅ.* ༣, *20*).

ལ་རིང་ a candle or lamp in Sikkim.

ལ་གཡོགས *la-gyogs* retribution: ལས་ཀྱི་ལ་གཡོགས་དང་ལ་འཁོར་གསུངས (*Rdsa. 17*) he said that retribution of one's wicked actions visits one.

\+ **ལ་ཛྷ་ལུ** *la-dsha-lu* a kind of herb, लज्जालु [the blushing herb, the sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica]*S.* ལ་ཛྷ་ལུ་དང་། ཤ་ར་ཕུང་ཀའི་རྩ་བ་འདུས་བུ་བྱང་ཚོས་བཏགས་ནས་ཐུགས་པར་བྱེད (*K. g,* ङ, *48.*)

ལ་ལ *la-la* = འགའ་ཞིག एकचे, केचित (*A. K. 134*) or ཁ་ཅིག some, a few; acc. to *Jä.*: partly, what—what; ལ་ལ་ཞིག कश्चित certain; also as a singular, somebody, someone.

ལ་ལ་ཕུད *la-la phud* जवनि a medicinal herb; ལ་ལ་ཕུད་ཀྱིས་མ་ཞུ་ནད་གཞང་བ་སེལ the medicine *la-la phud* heals dyspepsia and gonorrhœa.

Syn. དྲག་ཤུལ་དྲི *drag-çul dri*; ཚངས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *tshaṅs-pahi sñiṅ-po*; ཡོལ་བ་ཅན *yol-wa-can* (*Mṅon.*).

ལ་ལོ་ལ་མོར *la-lo la-mor* = རིམ་གྱིས་རིམ་གྱིས *rim-gyis rim-gyis* gradually, by degrees; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལ་ལོ་ལ་མོར་འཇིག་པའི་རྟགས་ཡིན་གསུངས he said that it was a sign of the gradual decay of the religion of Buddha (*A. 49*).

ལ་སོ *la-so* abbr. of ལ་རྩེ *la-rtse* top of a mountain-pass, and ལ་ལ་བསྟོད་པའི་སོ་བ.

ལ་སིང་ *La-siṅ* abbr. of Ladak-pa and Singpa the latter being the Tibetan name for a Sikh native of Punjab (*Yig. k. 13*).

ལ་སོགས *la-sogs* प्रमुख, प्रभृति, आदि = གཙོ་བྱས་པ *gtso byas-pa*, མཚོན་པ *mtshon-pa*, འགོ་བྱས་པ *hgo-byas-pa* = this being the principal one, others following it.

ལྭ་བ *lwa-wa* or ལ་བ *la-wa* कम्बल woollen blanket or cloth; སྐྲའི་ལྭ་བ *skrahi-lwa-wa* a kind of hair cloth; ལྭ་བ་ནག་པོ *lwa-wa nag-po*

a dress made of black-blanket: ལྭ་བ་ནག་པོ་ཞིག་ཏི་སྐུ་ལ་གསོལ (*A. 11*) he wore a black cloak (or blanket) round his person. ལྭ་བ་པ *Lwa-wa-pa* n. of a Buddhist saint who had done many miraculous deeds. He used to wear only one piece of blanket as his raiment, hence was called La-wa-pa (*K. dun. 22*).

ལག *lag* 1. v. ལ་གག. 2. हस्ता, स्वाती the fifth lunar mansion or constellation.

Syn. ནག་མོ *nag-mo*; དྲག་པོ *drag-po*; དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན *drag-çul can*; དམག་དཔོན་དགྲ *dmag-dpon dgra* (*Rtsii.*).

ལག་པ *lag-pa* resp. ཕྱག *phyag*, हस्त, पाणि, बाहु the hand, arm: ལག་པ་ནས་འཛིན་བ to take or seize by the hand; ལག་པའི་རྒྱབ the back of the hand; ལག་པའི་མདུན *lag-pahi-mdun* the palm of the hand; ལག་པའི་སོར་མོ हस्ताङ्गुलि the fingers. ལག་པ་མ་སྒྲོག do not move about the arms; ལག་པ་མ་སྦྲེལ do not join hands; ལག་པའི་སྣོད་དུ or ལག་པའི་རྒྱན bangle ornament worn on the arms; ལག་པ་ཁ་སྦྱོར་བ अञ्जलि joining of the palms of the hands together as in devotion. ལག་པའི་ཡལ་ག as met. the fingers, lit. the branches of the hand. ལག་ཏུ་ལེན་པ *lag-tu len-pa* to take in hand, to exercise, to practise, *e.g.*, སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* meditation; ཚིག་དོན་ལག་ཏུ་ལེན་པ to study and practise the import of a word. As metaph.: མཚོ་ལག arm of the sea, gulf, bay, གླིང་ལག *gliñ-lag* or སྤུལ་ལག tongue of land; གླིང་ལག་འབྲེལ *gliñ-lag hbrel* isthmus, neck of land *C.* Is used fig. for power, authority: མིའི་ལག་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བ *mihi-lag-tu hgro-wa* to get into a persons power, to be at his mercy (*Thgy.*); ལག་ནས་འཕྲོག་པ *lag-nas hphrog-pa* to snatch out of a person's hand, to deliver from another's power (*Glr.*). ལག་པའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *lag-pahi rnam-rgyur* the different forms and configurations of the hand:—སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་པ་ཐལ་མོ་བརྡབ་པ to bow touching the ground with the palms of hands; ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱོར་བ *thal-mo sbyor-wa* to twirl with the fingers joining the palms of the hands in devotion or out of respect; ཁྱོར་བ *khyor-wa*, the hollow of the སྙིམ་པ *sñim-pa*; ཁུ་ཚུར་བཅངས་པ *khu-tshur bcañs-pa* the clenched hands for boxing; ཁྱིད *khyid* fist, མཐོ *mtho* span, ཁྲུ *khu* cubit, འདོམ *hdom* fathom measured by the stretching of the arms; བརྡ་སྟོན་པ *brda ston-pa* to signal by the hand (*Mñon.*)

Syn. ཡལ་ག་ལྔ *yal-ga-lña*; འཛིན་བྱེད *hdsin-byed*; གཟུང་བྱེད *gzuñ-byed*; བརྡ་སྟོན་བྱེད *brda-ston-byed*; སུག་པ *sug-pa*; འཇུག་བྱེད *hjug-byed*; འབབ་བྱེད *hbab-byed*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed*; དཔུང་པའི་འདབ *dpuñ-pahi hdab* (*Mñon.*).

ལག་སྐྱོགས *lag-skyogs*= གསར་བུ *gsar-bu* ladle (*Mñon.*).

ལག་རྐྱོང་ *lag-rkyoñ*= སྤྲང་པོ *sprañ-po* beggar, destitute person (*Mñon.*).

ལག་སྐྱོང་ *lag-skyoñ*= as met. knife (*Mñon.*).

ལག་ཁུག *lag-khug* pouch, hand-bag (*Rtsii.*).

+ ལག་གི་བླ *lag-gi-bla* one who does general menial service to the congregation of lamas in a monastery.

ལག་གྲམ *lag-gram* one sitting with his cheek resting on his hand (as if in sorrow); acc. to *Jä.* leaning one's head on the hand

ལག་མགོ *lag-mgo* ལག་མགོ་ཙམ 1. both hands put together in shape of a globe or ball. 2. a glove with only a thumb, a mitten *C.* (*Jä.*).

ལག་ངར *lag-ñar* the fore-arm (the part of the arm between གྲུ་མོ *gru-mo* elbow and མཁྲིག་མ *mkhrig-ma* wrist).

ལག་བཙང་ *lag-bcañ* in: གཉིས་གཉིས་ཁྱད་དང་ལག་བཙང་ (*B. ch. 8*).

ལག་ཆ *lag-cha* utensils, tools, instruments; objects carried in the hands, *e.g.*, royal insignia at a festival procession (*Glr.*); འཁོར་གཡོག་ལག་ཆ་དང་བཅས་པ་ཐོང་ཤིག send the servants with the things (wanted for the journey)! (*Glr.*).

Syn. शस्त्र ; ལག་པས་གྲོལ་བ *lag-paṣ grol-wa* ; མཚོན་ཆ *m̱tshon-cha* (*M̱ñon.*).

ལག་རྗེས *lag-ṟjes* 1. impression or mark of the fingers. 2. a work which immortalizes a person's name: ལག་རྗེས་འཇོག་པ *lag.ṟjeṣ ẖjog-pa* to leave such a work behind (*Glr.*).

ལག་ཉ *lag-ña*= བྱིན་ལེན་མ་བྱས་པར་ལེན་པ receipt of a thing without acknowledgement; སྟེར་མཁན་མེད་པར་ལེན་པ *ṣter-m̱khan meḏ-par len-pa* to take what is not given, hence ལག་ཉ *lag-ña* sbst.: a grasp, a snatch (*Jä.*).

ལག་ཉལ *lag-ñal*= རྡོ་རྗེ *ṟdo-ṟje* thunder bolt.

ལག་རྟགས *lag-ṟtagṣ* 1. resp. ཕྱག་རྟགས sign manual sign or mark made with the hand as a seal of verification, impressed on a legal document, but often only with the finger dipped in ink. 2. any small object, *e.g.*, a needle, which the deliverer of a letter has to hand over together with the letter; present in general (*Jä.*).

ལག་སྟབས *lag-ṣtabṣ*= ལག་ལེན *lag-len.*

ལག་ཐོག cash payment; in cash, ready money; = ལག་ཡོད (*Ṟtsii.*).

ལག་མཐིལ *lag-m̱thil* करतल the palm of the hand.

ལག་དམ *lag-dam* 1., hon. ཕྱག་དམ, a seal. 2. ལག་དམ་པོ *lag-dam-po* in *C.* close-fisted, stingy, niggardly.

ལག་དར *lag-dar* acc. to *Lex.*= handkerchief; prob. the same as ལབ་དར *lab-dar* *W.* col. grater (*Jä.*).

ལག་དེབ note, note-book, hand-book; གཞིས་ཁག་གང་ཡིན་གྱི་ལག་དེབ a register or note of all the different *shi-kha* farm-estates (*Ṟtsii.*).

ལག་བདེ *lag-ḇde* 1. person that pours out the tea at a tea-carousal and serves food to the monks of the monastery (*Ṟtsii.*). 2. resp. ཕྱག་བདེ *phyag-ḇde*,= མ་གཡོག cook, one who serves in the kitchen or at table: ལག་བདེ་བདེ་སླག་ཅན་མང་ཇ་གྲུས་པའི་འདྲེན་གསོལ་བྱེད་པ་དང་ (*A. 141*). ལག་བདེ་དཔོན་པོ *lag-ḇde ḏpon-po* chief cook or table server.

ལག་འདོན *lag-ẖdon* a vassal or subject paying his landlord in money or kind, opp. to རྐང་འགྲོ *ṟkañ-ẖgro* who performs his services as an errand-goer or a porter (*Jä.*).

ལག་རྡུམ *lag-ṟdum*= ལག་ཆད་པ *Mil.* having a mutilated or crippled hand (*Jä.*).

ལག་ལྡན *lag-ḻdan* करी, हस्तिन् having a hand or a trunk, hence as met.= elephant; ལག་ལྡན་མ *lag-ḻdan-ma*= གླང་མོ *glañ-mo* she-elephant (*M̱ñon.*). ལག་ལྡན་ར་བ elephant stable, place where elephants are kept (*M̱ñon.*)

ལག་བརྡ *lag-ḇṟda* sign of the hand; signal made by the hand, beckoning.

ལག་བསྡམས *lag-ḇṣdamṣ*= འཁྲིག་པ *ẖkhrig-pa* sexual embrace (*M̱ñon.*).

ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lag-na ṟdo-ṟje* or ལག་རྡོར *Lag-ṟdor* otherwise ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ or ཕྱག་རྡོར *Phyag-ṟdor*, is another aspect of the Dhyani Bodhisattwa Dorje Chhang. In Tantrik ceremonial is often known as and depicted as "the green-robed *Lag-na ṟdo-ṟje.*"

ལག་ན་གཞོང་ཐོགས *Lag-na ḡshon-thogṣ* holding a basin in hand, n. of a deity.

ལག་ནོར property in hand, also property that has not been sold or mortgaged.

ལག་སྣོད *lag-ṣnoḏ*= ལག་ཏིག a hand pot or vessel to measure milk or arack.

ལག་པ་བརྒྱང་བ *Lag-pa ḇrgyañ-wa* an epithet of the son of Kāmadeva (*M̱ñon.*).

ལག་པའི་ཆུ་བོ *Lag-paḥi chu-bo*= ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏ *chu-bo si-ta* a name of the river Sitā (*Mñon.*).

ལག་པ་ཎ *Lag-pa-ṇa* or ལཀ་ས་ཎ *lak-sa-ṇa* लक्ष्मण;=Lakṣmaṇa brother of Rāma the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa.

Syn. མཚོན་བྱེད *mtshon-byed*; མཛོད་འཛིན *mdsod-ḥdsin*; སྤྲིན་དགྲ་རྒྱལ *sprin-dgra-rgyal*; བཤེས་གཉེན་བཟང་ *bçes-gñen-bzañ*; མཛོད་ལྡན *mdsod-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ལག་སྤྲོད cash payment (*Rtsii.*)

ལག་དཔོན *lag-dpon* work-master, overseer, esp. builder (*Jä.*).

ལག་བུབས *lag-bubs*, v. འབུབ་པ *ḥbub-pa*.

ལག་བེར *lag-ber* walking-staff (*Jä.*).

ལག་མངས *lag-mañs* many-armed; certain of the gods are represented as possessed of many arms, and one reason assigned is thatthey may therewith seize evil demons.

ལག་བྲིས 1. a letter, autograph. 2. the marks or lines in the hand.

ལག་དམར *lag-dmar* the red-handed, the executioner, hangman (*Jä.*).

ལག་རྩིས *lag-rtsis* मुद्रा the lines or marks in the hands; palmistry.

ལག་བཙུག *lag-btsug* a shoot, a scion.

ལག་འཛིན a receipt, an acknowledgement (*Rtsii.*).

ལག་འཛུགས seeds or plants sown or put into the ground by the hand; transplanting; it is also called ཕུར་འཛུགས (*Rtsii.*).

ལག་བཟང་གིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *lag-bzañ gis-shus pahi-mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* delivered by Buddha at the request of ལག་བཟང་ (*K. kon.* ཅ, *277*).

ལག་བཟང་མ *Lag-bzañ-ma* n. of a celestial courtezan (*Loñ.* མ, *5*).

ལག་གཟུངས *lag-gzuñs* balustrade, banister, railing.

ལག་གཡོག་པ *lag-gyog-pa* companion, assistant, associate.

ལག་ལེན *lag-len* resp. ཕྱག་ལེན, also ལག་ཏུ་ལེན་པ and ལག་སྟབས *lag-stabs*=practice, practical knowledge: སེམས་ལ་གང་ཤར་ལག་ལེན་འདུམ་ཡོང་ངམ (*Rdsa. 15*). ཆོས་ཀྱི་ལག་ལེན the practice of religion; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ལག་ལེན *khrims-kyi lag-len* the practice of laws, རྩིས་ཀྱི *rtsis-kyi* of mathematics.

ལག་ལས་སྐྱེས *lag-las-skyes* as met.=རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po* king (*Mñon.*).

ལག་སོར *lag-sor* गण्डूष handful of water or rather mouthful of water.

ལགས *lags* Sir, your honour, སྐུ་ཞབས་རྗེ་དྲུང་ལགས his honour the Chief Secretary; བླ་མ་ལགས your lama reverence! This word, however, though taken in modern times in this sense, is really only the pres. form of the vb. in next para., and merely= it is.

ལགས་པ *lags-pa* 1. resp. and eleg. for ཡིན་པ and འགྱུར་བ to be; ལགས་སོ; so it is! yes to be sure! བླ་མ་ཁྱེད་ཅི་སྐད་བྱ་བ་ལགས O Lama what is your name, sir? དེ་ཁྱེད་ལགས་སམ is it you, Sir? དགེ་སློང་དེ་སུ་ལགས *dge-sloñ de-su lags* who is this reverend monk? (*Dzl.*); a lama asks: བཙལ་ལེ *btsal-le* (=བཙལ་ལམ) have you looked for it? and the disciple answers: བཙལ་ལགས *btsal-lags* yes, I have! (*Mil., Jä.*). 2.=བཟང་བ *bzañ-wa* good. ལགས་མོད་དམ *lags mod-dam*= མིན་ནམ *min-nam* is it not; ལྷ་རྗེ་ཇུར་ལགས་མོད་ན my lord, if it is not so (*K. du.* ད, *261*). ལགས་མ་ལགས *lags-ma-lags*= རེད་དམ་མ་རེད yes or no.

ལགས་མོ *lags-mo* in *W.* clean=ལེགས་པ (*Jä.*).

‡ལང་ཀ *Lañ-ka* लङ्का Ceylon; ལང་ཀ་པུ་རི city of the Rakshasa (cannibal demons); ལང་ཀར་གཤེགས་པའི་མདོ *lañ-kar gçegs-pahi-mdo* the Lañkāvatāra Sûtra which was translated both from the original Sanskrit and

ལ

from the Chinese version into Tibetan (*K. d.* ཞ.).

ལང་ཀའི་བདག་པོ *Lañ-kahi bdag-po* लङ्कापति the lord of Lañkā, the king of Ceylon; the guardian of the south-western quarter.

Syn. ར་བ་ཎ *ra-wa-ṇa* (रावण), ལྷོ་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *lho-nub phyogs-skyoñ*; མགྲིན་བཅུ་པ *mgrin-bcu-pa*; གདོང་བཅུ་པ *gdoñ-bcu-pa*; སྲིན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *srin-pohi rgyal-po* (*Mñon.*).

ལང་བ *lañ-wa* 1. (also: ལོང་བ *loñ-wa*), pf. ལངས imp. ལོང་ or ལོངས to rise, to get up; ད་ལོངས get up now! ལངས་སོ he has arisen; ལངས་ཏེ་སྡོད་པ *lañs-te sdod-pa* to get up and stand, (not to move on) ནམ་ལངས་ཏེ night having passed away. 2. pf. ལོངས to come up to, to arrive at, to be equal, to reach.

ལན་དཀར ऋणमोचं ।

ལང་ཏང་ *lañ-tañ* or ལང་ཐང་ *lañ-thañ* धुस्तूर a species of Hyoscyamus: ལང་ཐང་ཙེ་ཡིས་སྲིན་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད the seeds of Hyoscyamus are a cure for worms.

Syn. དྷུ་སྟུ་ར *dhu-stu-ra*; མེ་ཏོག་སྙིང་ཅན *me-tog sñiñ-can*; གསེར་མིང་ཅན *gser-miñ can*; སྨྱོ་བྱེད *smyo-byed*; གདུལ་དཀའ *gdul-dkah* (*Mñon.*).

ལང་ཚོ *lañ-tsho* वयस, यौवन youth, youthful age; ལང་ཚོ་ལ་བབས་པ entering early manhood; དེའི་ལང་ཚོ་ལ་མ་ཆགས་པས not being enticed or led away by their youthful appearance (*Glr.*); ལང་ཚོ་རྒྱས་པས *lañ-tsho rgyas-pas* grown up to adolescence (*Jä*) ལང་ཚོ་རྒྱས་པ *lañ-tsho rgyas-pa* youthful, *i.e.*, the period between the twenty-fifth and the thirty-sixth year of age (*Rtsii.*): ལང་ཚོ་ཅན *lañ-tsho can* or ལང་ཚོ་ལྡན adolescent, youthful; ལང་ཚོ་ཅན་མ *lañ-tsho can-ma* यौवनी youthful maiden,=དར་བབ་མ *dar-bab-ma* (*Mñon.*); ལང་ཚོ་མ *lañ-tsho-ma* युवती maiden, a youthful woman; ལང་ཚོའི་མཚན་མ *lañ-tshohi mtshan-ma*=ནུ་མ यौवन लक्षण the heaving breast of a maiden (*Mñon.*); ལང་ཚོ་བརྟན་བྱེད *lañ-tsho brtan-byed*=སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *Myrobalan emblica*, lit. that which preserves youth (*Mñon.*). ལང་ཚོ་དང་པོ *lañ-tsho dañ-po* a girl just entering into youth, but still in her virginity. ལང་ཚོ་དར་བ *lañ-tsho dar-wa* adult age, full manhood or womanhood, the period of enjoyment of life. Syn. ན་ཚོད་གནས་པ *na-tshod gnas-pa*; རིག་པ་ཚང་བ *rig-pa tshañ-wa*; སྒྱུ་རྩལ་སྤྱོད་པ *sgyu-rtsal spyod-pa*; བདེ་བ *bde-wa*; རྒྱགས་པ *rgyags-pa*; ཁོ་ལག་རྫོགས *kho-lag rdsogs* (*Mñon.*). ལང་ཚོ་ཡོལ *lañ-tsho-yol* past youth, old-man (*Mñon.*).

ལང་ལིང་ *lañ-liñ* moving along gently. Acc. to *Jä.* ལང་མ་ལིང་ *lañ-ma-liñ* in *Mil.* seems to be a word descriptive of the rising of a cloud, or the soaring of a bird of prey.

ལང་ལོང་ *lañ-loñ* languid; irregularly assembling or coming; ལང་ངེ་ལོང་ངེ་འཚོགས་པ་ལ་འཁོར་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས coming from different directions his complement of retinue became full (*A. 124*). Also occurs as ལང་ང་ལོང་ངེ *lañ-ṅa loñ-ṅe*.

ལང་ཤོར *lañ-çor* habit; habituated.

ལད་པ *lad-pa* acc. to *Cs.* weak, faint, exhausted, of men and animals; blunt, dull, (*Sch.*); also rotten, decayed (*Jä.*).

ལད་མོ *lad-mo* imitation, ལད་མོ་བྱེད་པ *lad-om byed-pa* to imitate, to mimic, to say after another: སྨོན་ལམ་འདི་སྐད་བདག་གི་ལད་མོ་གྱིས say after me the following prayer (*Thgr.*); བྱ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལད་མོ་ཡིན། ལད་མོའི་ནང་གང་མཁས་ཡིན all actions are imitations; among these imitations some are skilful (*Khrid. 193*).

ལན *lan* 1. time, times: ལན་གཅིག once, one time. Also དུས་ལན་གཅིག once, one day, both as to the past and the future: རྒྱལ་པོ་སྐྱ

བ་ལན་ཅིག *rgyal-po smra-wa lan-gcig* the king issues his command only once, *i.e.*, he does not change his words; བུ་མོ་གཏོང་བ་ལན་ཅིག་ཡིན marraige is given to one's daughter only once (*Tshig.*). ལན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས *lan-cig skyes*=བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* lit. that gives birth to its young only once); a met. for the crow (*Mṅon.*). ད་ལན this time; ལན་གཉིས twice, ལན་བཅུ ten times, etc.; ལན་བདུན(ནམ)གསུམ seven times or three times; བསྐོར་བ་ལན་མང་དུ་བྱས་ཏེ circumambulating round it many times (*Mil.*); བཞི་ལན་གཉིས་ལ་བརྒྱད་སོང twice 4 are 8. 2. as reflective and contrary attribute: retaliation ལན་བྱེད་པ *lan-byed-pa*, ལན་འཇལ་བ to reply, return, retaliate, repay; ལན་ལན་གནོད་པས or ལེགས་པའི་ལན་ཉེས་པས to return evil for good. 3. प्रतिवचन rejoinder, answer, reply: ལན་ཐོབ to get a reply; ལན་སྨྲས་པ, प्रत्यभाषत expressed in reply, replied; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་གསུང་བ་དེའི་ལན་དུ as answer to your majesty's question (*Glr.*); ལན་འདེབས་པ *lan-hdebs-pa* frq., also ཀློན་པ *klon-pa* or ལྡོན་པ *ldon-pa* to answer; ལན་ལྷ་ལྷག་པ to give a reply.

ལན་ཁན *lan-kan* 1. railing, fence, enclosures. 2.=པུ་ཤུ *pu-çu*, སྟེགས་བུ *stegs-pu*, or མདའ་ཡབ *mdah-yab* (*Ṅag.*).

ལན་སྐྱར *lan-skyar*=ལན *lan* retribution, return.

ལན་གུས *lan-gus*=ཕྱི་མི *phyi-mi* (Chinese) an outsider, foreigner.

ལན་གྱོག *lan-gyog* vulg. for ལན་ཆགས *lan-chags*.

ལན་ཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ सकृदागामि returning to the world or transmigrating only once =a stage of perfection in the Hinayana system. ལན་གཅིག་ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ अनागामि not coming or transmigrating more than once.

ལན་ཆགས *lan-chags* misfortune, adversity, calamity, as supposed punishment for what has been done in a former life; every unlucky accident, that happens to a person without his own fault, being looked upon as a retribution for former crimes. Thus ལན་ཆགས *lan-chags* denotes about what Non-Buddhists would call destiny, fate, disaster (*Jä.*)

ལན་ཏ་ཀ *lan-ta-ka* n. of a drug: ལན་ཏ་ཀ་ཡི་མགོ་ཡིས་རྨ་གསོ་རོ་རྩེ་མཆོག (*Med.*).

ལན་བུ *lan-bu* braid, plait, tress of hair (*Cs.* curl, lock of hair).

Syn. ལན་ཚར *lan-tshar*; སྐྲ་ལྷས་པ *skra-lhas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ལན་པ་སྤྱིལ་བུ *Lan-pa spyil-bu* n. of a place in C. Tibet: དེ་ནས་ལན་པ་སྤྱིལ་བུར་ཟླ་བ་གཅིག་བཞུགས (*A. 132*).

ལན་བུ་ཅན *lan-bu-can* as met.=a woman (in general) (*Mṅon.*).

ལན་བུ་མ *lan-bu-ma* a shoddy made of stuff mixed with inferior materials (*Jig.*). ལན་བུ་ལྷས=कुन्तला.

+ ལན་བོན *lan-bon*=ལན་སློན *lan-slon*.

ལན་ཚ *lan-tsha* or ལན་ཛ *lan-dsa* corruption of रञ्जा; Hodg. n. of a style of writing in use among Nepalese Buddhists. It is a kind of ornamental writing used by caligraphists for inscriptions and titles of books from (*Jä.*).

ལན་ཚྭ *lan-tshwa* 1. लवण; met. རྒྱ་མི་བཟུང salt as table-salt. 2. क्षेर, brackish salt; ལན་ཚྭ་ཁ་ཟས་ཀུན་གྱི་བྲོ་བ་སྐྱེད salt gives relish to every dish. ལན་ཚྭ་ཆུ *lan tshwa-chu* salt-water: འདོད་ཡོན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལན་ཚྭའི་ཆུ་འོར་ཞེས (*A. 5*).

ལན་ཚྭ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ n. of a sea seven thousand *yojana* wide containing submarine mountain-ranges inhabited by huge porpoises, sea-monsters, crocodiles, *Nāga*, *Çukti* (शुक्ति), also furnished the white *Vidruma* coral reefs, &c. (*K. d.* ར, *343*).

ལན་ལོན *lan-lon*=ལན་སློན.

ལབ་བདར་ *lab-ḅdar*, also ལབ་བརྡར་ *lab-ḅṛdar*, v. ལ་བདར་ *la-ḅdar*.

ལབ་པ *lab-pa* to speak, talk, tell—is a common word in colloq. of all classes: དེ་འདྲས་མ་ལབ *de-ḥdraṣ ma lab* don't talk like that; ཧ་ཅང་མགྱོགས་པོ་ལབ་ཀྱི་རེད *ha-caṅ mgyogs-po lab-kyi-red* he speaks very quickly. ལབ་ག *lab-ga* talk; ལབ་གྲོགས *lab-grogṣ*=ལབ་ཟླ companion, intimate friend; ལབ་སྒྲ *lab-ṣgra* noise of tattle, talk; ལབ་གཏོང་བ *lab-g̣toṅ-wa* to talk, to chat; རྒྱ་ལབ *ṛgya-lab* a great deal of talk, རྒྱ་ལབ་ཅན *ṛgya-lab-can* talkative; ལབ་རྡོལ *lab-ṛdol* talking unbecomingly (*Sch.*); ལབ་ཟླ a pleader, a helper in speaking for one's defence: བདག་ཅག་ལབ་ཟླར་མི་རིགས we do not require a helper in speaking (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ, *134*).

ལབ་བཟང་ *lab-ḅzaṅ*=གཏམ་བཟང་ *gtam-ḅzaṅ* good speech, eloquence (*Mṅon.*). ལབ་ཙམ་པ *lab-tsam-pa* acc. to *Sch.*: to speak while dreaming, to be delirious.

ལབ་གཞི=གླེང་གཞི basis of speech, a discourse: སྔར་ནས་རང་ལབ་གཞི་ཞིག་ཡོད from before there has been a cause (basis) of this talk (*Rdsa. 25*).

ལབ་རྩེ *lap-ṛtse* (incorrectly for ལ་རྩེ) a heap of stones in which poles with little inscribed flags are pitched and gods are invoked to help travellers.

ལབ་སོན *lab-son* (is abbrev. for: ལ་ཕུག་ས་བོན *la-phug sa-bon*) radish seed.

ལམ **ལམ** *lam* 1. पन्था, मार्ग, वर्त्म, सरणी, सेतु a road, the way; passage, course, track; ལམ་ཆེན *lam-chen*, རྒྱ་ལམ *ṛgya-lam*, སྟོང་ལམ *ṣtoṅ-lam* high-way, thoroughfare, public road, main-road, high-road. In Budh. ལམ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས་ཏེ *lam-la ṛnam-pa g̣ñiṣ-te* there are two ways towards salvation:—(1) རྟག་པ *ṛtag-pa* नित्य the perfect road, which is open to the Buddhists; (2) མི་རྟག་པ *mi-ṛtag-pa* अनित्य; the imperfect-road *i.e.* the ways by which the *Tirthika* seek to enter the state of beatitude (*K. my. k. 435*). ལམ་ཐག་རིང་པོ a long way; and as adj.=distant, remote; ལམ་ལ་འཁོར་བ to wander about on the road, to rove; གྱེན་ལམ *gyen-lam* an up-hill road, an ascent, ཟུར་ལམ a horizontal or a sloping road that leads alongside a hill; གྲི་ལམ *gri-lam* the way of a knife, *i.e.*, a cut, slit, slash. 2. way, space or distance travelled over, journey. ལམ་དུ on the road, on the journey; བལ་བོད་ཀྱི་ལམ the journey from Nepal to Tibet. So ལམ་དུ *lam-du* may even=when: ཁྲུས་ལ་འགྲོ་བའི་ལམ་དུ *khruṣ-la ḥgro-waḥi lam-du* when he went to bathe (*Dzl.*). 3. गति fig.: way or manner of acting in order to obtain a certain end: རྒྱ་ཆེ་ལམ प्रपथ the broad way, དགེ་བའི་ལམ कुशलमार्ग the path of virtue; ལམ་གཅིག་ཉིད एकमार्ग, one way without variety or variation. ཐར་(པའི་)ལམ *thar(-paḥi)-lam* the way of deliverance, viz., for Buddhists, from the cycle of transmigrations. The six classes of beings are sometimes called the six ways of rebirth within the orb of transmigration. For "the way of deliverance" the following are synonyms:—ལམ་པོ་ཆེ *lam-po-che*; ཀུན་འགྲོའི་སྲོལ *kun-ḥgroḥi-ṣṛol*; ལམ་བཟང་ *lam-ḅzaṅ*; འགྲོད་བྱ *ḅgroḍ-bya*; འགོམ་བྱ *ḥgom-bya*; འཇུག་བྱ *ḥjug-bya*; རྒྱུ་བའི་ས *ṛgyu-wahi-sa*; སྒྲོལ་བའི་ས *ṣgrol-waḥi-sa*; འགྲོ་བྱ *ḥgro-bya*; བཤུལ་ལམ *ḅçul-lam*; ལམ་དམ་པ *lam-dam-pa*; ལེགས་པའི་ལམ *legṣ-paḥi lam*; མཆོད་པར་བྱེད་པའི་ལམ *mchoḍ-par byeḍ-paḥi lam*; འཁྱོག་བྲལ *ḥkhyog-bral*; དྲང་པོའི་ལམ *dṛaṅ-poḥi lam*; མ་ནོར་ལམ *ma-nor lam*; རྒྱ་ལམ *ṛgya-lam* (*Mṅon.*). We may here add ལམ་བརྒྱད *lam-ḅrgyaḍ* the eight pure ways of all Bodhisattva:—(1) ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་ལམ; (2) བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོའི་ལམ; (3) མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ལམ; (4) ཚད་མེད་པའི་ལམ; (5) ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་པའི་ལམ; (6) སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སེམས་

མཉམ་པའི་ལམ; (7) མི་སློབ་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་བརྩོན་པ་རབ་ཏུ་ཐོབ་པའི་ལམ; (8) རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་ལམ.

ལམ་ཀ *lam-ka*=ལམ *lam.* ལམ་ཀ་ན *lam-ka-na* or ལམ་ཁར *lam-khar* by the road-side (*Dzl.*, *Jä.*).

ལམ་མཁན *lam-mkhan* a guide both in the ordinary sense and fig: ལམ་གོལ་བ to go on the wrong way, to go astray, to mistake the right path.

ལམ་རྒྱུད *lam-rgyud* the stages of moral and spiritual existence. ལམ་རྒྱུད་ལྔ *lam-rgyud-lña* the five classes of beings, cf. འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa.*

ལམ་རྒྱ་བཞི་མདོ *lam-rgya bshi mdo* the crossing of two roads or when four roads meet. Again we have: ལམ་རྒྱ་གཙོ་བོ་རྣམ་གསུམ the three principal ways: —(1) ངེས་འབྱུང་ निःसरण-मार्ग the way of passing out to the state of beatitude; (2) བྱང་སེམས་ལམ बोधिसत्त्वमार्ग the way for the attainment of Bodhisattva perfection; (3) ཡང་དག་པའི་ལྟ་བ सम्यक्दृष्टि the doctrine of perfection whereby is the entrance into the state of *Nirvāna.*

ལམ་བགྲོད *lam-bgrod* पथिक a traveller; a fore-runner.

ལམ་གྱི་འཚོ་བ मार्गजीवि one who subsits by begging, or by clearing roads in Tibet.

ལམ་རྒྱགས *lam-rgyags* provisions for a journey. ལམ་ཆས=སྐྱོ་ཆས requirements or provisions for a journey.

ལམ་རྒྱུས་པ *lam-rgyus-pa*=ལམ་མཁན *lam-mkhan.*

ལམ་ངན་པ *lam-ñan-pa* a bad road.

Syn. ཉམ་ངའི་ལམ *ñam-ñahi lam*; ཉེན་པའི་ལམ *ñen-pahi lam*; འཇིགས་བཅས་ལམ *hjigs-bcas-lam*; ཀོལ་བའི་ལམ *kol-wahi lam*; གཡོན་ལམ *gyon-lam*; ཉེས་པའི་ལམ *ñes-pahi lam* (*Mñon.*).

ལམ་ཆེན *lam-chen*=རྒྱ་ལམ *rgya-lam.*

ལམ་རྟགས *lam-rtags* the signs of the way being nearly accomplished, *i.e.*, the acquirements and perfections of a saint (*Mil.*).

ལམ་རྟོག་པ *lam-rtog-pa* 1.=ཉུལ་བ་འདོད *ñul-wa hdod* (*Mñon.*), wanderer, rover; an explorer. 2. to reflect on the way to Nirvāṇa.

ལམ་ལྟར་བཅོས་པ *lam-ltar bcos-pa* मार्ग प्रतिरूप an artificial doctrine, a false representation.

ལམ་ཐོག་མི་ཁལ *lam-thog mi-khal* a traveller's journeying and his luggage: དུས་ཐོག་འདི་འགྲོ་མེད་རིགས་ལ་ལམ་ཐོག་མི་ཁལ་གྱི་འབྲི་སླུབ (*D. çel. 8*).

ལམ་མཐུན *lam-mthun* a pedlar or one of similar profession. ལམ་མཐུན་པ fellow-passenger, gen. merchants who journey all together.

ལམ་དུ་འཇུག་ཉེས་པ *lam-du hjug ñes-pa*=ལམ་དུ་འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་ནོར་བ *lam-du hgro-rgyu nor-wa* to go astray, to miss the proper way, to take the wrong path.

ལམ་འདྲེན་པ *lam-hdren-pa*=ལམ་སྣ་པ *lam-sna-pa* a guide.

ལམ་བདེ་མ *lam-bde-ma* a good, easy road.

ལམ་པ *lam-pa* 1. སྤྲང་པོ *sprañ-po* a beggar, street-boy (*Mñon.*). 2. police-officer stationed on high roads for seizing thieves or fugitives; toll-gatherer. 3. traveller, wayfarer (*Cs.*). 4. bell-wether sheep, in *W.* 5. signifies num. fig. 12 (*Ya-sel 54*).

ལམ་པ་ཀམ *Lam-pa-kam* n. of a country situated to the west of India (*Dus-ye. 39*).

ལམ་པོ *lam-po* or ལམ་པོ་ཆེ *lam-po-che* or ལམ་ཆེན་པོ *lam-chen-po* 1. highway; also a place for practising magic. 2. way to heaven.

ལམ་ཚམ *lam-tsam* colloq.=ཧ་ལམ *ha-lam* about as much, also=འགྲིགས་ཚམ as much as will suffice.

ལམ་འཛོམ་པ *lam-hdsom-pa* crossing of roads, junction of roads.

Syn. ལམ་འདྲེས *lam-hdres*; ལམ་འདོམ *lam-hdom*; སུམ་མདོ *sum-mdo*; བཞི་མདོ *bshi-mdo* (*Mñon.*).

ལམ་ཡིག *lam-yig* passport, road-bill.

ལམ་རིང་པོ *lam-riñ-po* long way, difficult way, tedious road.

Syn. བགྲོད་དཀའི་ལམ *bgrod-dkahi lam* (*Mñon.*).

ལམ་ལོག *lam-log* erroneous (*Jä.*). Also विपथ, wrong ways, perverse ways, *i.e.*, heretical doctrines. There are mentioned twenty-two heretical doctrines all of which are opposed to the doctrine of Buddha (*K. d.* ན, 323).

ལམ་ལོམ n. of a large number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ལམ་ཤོག *lam-çog* way bill, a passport.

ལམ་སངས *lam-sañs* at once, immediately,—common in C. colloq.: ཁྱོད་ལམ་སངས་ཤོག *khyod-lam sañs-çog* come at once; ལམ་སངས་མ་འགྲོ་ཤིག *lam-sañs-ma hgro-shig* do not go immediately. Also དེ་ལྷ་ལམ་སངས in C.

ལམ་སུན་པར་བྱེད मार्गदूषी condemning a religious doctrine; one who so condemns.

ལམ་སེ *lam-se*=ད་ལམ (*Ljañs.*) about; probably.

ལམ་སོག་པ *lam-sog-pa* col. a difficult, dangerous road.

ལམ་སྲང *lam-srañ* a lane, narrow street.

ལམ་གསུམ་འགྲོ *lam-gsum hgro* त्रिपथगामिनी (ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱ *chu-bo gañ-gā*) an epithet of the river Ganges (*Mñon.*).

ལར *lar*=ཡང *yañ* or སླར་ཡང *slar-yañ* afterwards, again, yet: ལར་ཕྱིས་པ་ཁ་སྔོན་པོ་འདི་ཕྲུགས་ན་གཞུ་འཆག་ཞེར་ཅིང (*A. 19*).

ལ ལར་རྒྱ *lar-rgya* usage, the local custom of a place; ཕྱི་ནང་གི་ལར་རྒྱ the internal and external usage of a country (*Yig. k. 87*).

ལས *las* I: sbst. col. ལས་ཀ *leka*, hon., ཕྱག་ལས *phyag-las* 1. कर्म्म, कार्य्य, क्रिया, कृषि, any action, act, deed, work: ལས་ལ་དབང་བ कर्म्मवशिता to have control of one's own acts; བྱི་དོར་གྱི་ལས *byi-dor-gyi las* the act of sweeping; ལས་བཟང *las-bzañ* or ལས་དཀར *las-dkar* a good work, virtuous action; ལས་ངན *las-ñan* or ལས་ནག *las-nag* a bad action; ལུས་དང་ངག་དང་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས actions, words, thoughts (*Dzl.*). ལས་རོར་མ་སོང་བ *las-ror ma-soñ-wa*= ལས་ཀ་འཕྲོ་མ་ལུས་པ *las-ka hphro-ma lus-pa* a work that has not been left unfinished: དཀའ་སྤྱད་ཉམས་ཅན་ལས་རོར་མ་སོང་བ་ཤིག་བྱ་གསུང (*A. 138*). ལས་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་སྔོན་འགྲོ་དག་གི་མིང terms signifying preparation, equipment or pioneering operation, also introduction to any work, are:—སྔོན་འགྲོ *sñon-hgro*; ཉེར་བསྡོགས *ñer-bsdogs*; སྟ་གོན *sta-gon*; གཙོམ་པ *gçom-pa*; རྩོམ་འགྲོ་འཛུགས་པ *rtsom-hgro hdsugs-pa*; འཇུ་བ *hju-wa*; ཟུག་པ *zug-pa*; ཚུགས *tshugs* (*Mñon.*). ལས་ལ་ཞུགས་པ *las-la shugs-pa* incumbent, one holding an office; ལས་གཞིངས good or distinguished service or work. ལས་སུ་བསྐོ་བ कर्म्मादान to employ, to appoint to any work; ལས་སུ་བསྐོས་པ employed, employment. 2.=*karma* or the nett effect of actions in one life as transmitted to and exemplified in the next life; retribution, reward or punishment for human actions, frq. (cf. ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས *las-rgyu-hbras*); ལས་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང *las-kyi me-loñ* mirror of fate, mirror foreshadowing future events; ལས་ཀྱི་བུམ་པ *las-kyi bum-pa* a certain vessel used in religious ceremonies supposed to ascertain *karma* ལས་མ་ཟད་པས *las ma-zad-pas* because the measure of his deeds was not yet fulfilled. Under this head ལས is also used in the particular sense of: good actions, merit; and an accumulation of ལས is an accumulation of merit such as shall shape favourably the next period of existence.

ལས་དང་འབྲེལ་བ་དག་གི་མིང *las-dañ hbrel-wa dag-gi-miñ* that which relates to work or is directly connected with its performance.

Syn. རིང་དུ་བྱེད་ *riñ-du-byed*; ཡུན་དུ་ཐོགས་ *yun-du-thogs*; འདྲེས་པར་སྤྱོད་ *hdres-par-spyod*; ཅི་འགྲུབ་བྱེད་ *ci-hgrub-byed*; ནུས་ལྡན་ *nus-ldan*; མཐུ་ལྡན་ *mthu-ldan*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་ *stobs-ldan*; ངེས་བྱེད་ *ñes-byed*; བྱ་བ་བྱེད་ *bya-wa-byed*; གཞུང་བྱེད་ *gshuñ-byed*; འགྲུས་པར་བྱེད་ *hgru-par-byed*; འདྲེན་པར་བྱེད་ *hdren-par-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ལས་ཀ *las-ka* 1. the colloq. word for: work, labour, a task. 2. acc. to *Sch.* and *Wts.*: dignity, rank, title.

ལས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་སྦྱོང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གཟུངས n. of a *dharaṇi* contained in (*K. g.* མ,) the ricital of which cleanses all kinds of defilement. ལས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པའི་མདོ་ n. of a *Sūtra* contained in *K. d.* མ, *251.* ལས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ་རྒྱུན་གཅོད་པའི་མདོ་ another *Sūtra* contained in *K. d.* མ, *474.*

ལས་ཀྱི་ཆོ་ག rites or religious observances for counteracting the effects of evil *karma.*

ལས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པ *las-kyi hjug-pa.* कर्मदान, moral works, good real work or employment. Syn. རྟོགས་བརྗོད་ *rtogs-brjod*; རྩ་བའི་ལས *r'sa-wahi-las*; ལས་སུ་བྱས *las-su-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ལས་ཀྱི་རྟགས or ལས་ཀྱི་མཚན་མ लाङ्गल the sign of work; fig. the plough.

ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའ *las-kyi-mthah* साधन completion of a work, efficiency; དེ་ལྟར་བཟོ་དང་ལས་ཀྱི་མཐའི་བསྟན་བཅོས་ལ་མཁས་པ and so he was versed in works treating of technical arts and agriculture (*A. 37*).

ལས་སྐལ *las-skal* retributive fate.

ལས་ཁུངས any post or office, also an official.

ལས་མཁན་གསེར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན=ཡུ་གུ་ཤི *yu-gu-çi* (*Sman. 350*).

ལས་གླ *las-gla* wages for work (*Mñon.*).

ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས *las-rgyu-hbras* for ལས་དང་རྒྱུ་དང་འབྲས works their causes and their fruits. There is a division into བསོད་ནམས་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས sinful deeds; བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས virtuous actions; མི་གཡོ་བའི་ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས *mi-gyo-wahi las-rgyu-hbras* ascetic or mystical works.

ལས་སྒོ *las-sgo*=བྱེད་སྒོ business; also the place from where articles of trade are brought: ལྷོ་ཡི་རས་སྒོ་བྱང་གི་ཚྭ་ཁ་དང་ the places of trade of the south and the salt-mines of the north of Tibet (*Jig.*). ལས་སྒོའི་ཐབས་ཤེས the manner of doing business.

ལས་ངན *las-ñan* नीचवृत्ति, दुष्कर्म; mean profession or work; evil or wicked action or work ལས་ངན་ཅན་དེ་འགྲོས་ཤུར་ཏེ་ཉག་ཐུན་འཕངས་ལྟར་དམྱལ་བར་འགྲོ (*Mgrin. 107*) the doer of wicked actions when fallen goes straight to hell like an arrow shot forth.

ལས་སྟོད *Las-stod* n. of a place in upper Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *9*).

ལས་ཅན *las-can* 1. laborious, industrious 2. having acquired merit, worthy (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

ལས་རྟགས *las-rtags* *Sch.* dignity, rank, title incident to the office held.

ལས་ཐོག་པ *las-thog-pa* acc. to *Sch.*: a person employed, an official, a functionary.

ལས་དང་པོ་པ *las-dañ po-pa*, आदिकर्मिक, the first workers, a pioneer.

ལས་སྣ་ཚོགས *las-sna-tshogs* an epithet of the sun (*Mñon.*).

ལས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཅན विश्वकर्मा the divine architect.

ལས་པ *las-pa* corrupt form of ལུས་པ *lus-pa* in རག་ལས་པ *rag-las-pa* etc. (*Jä.*).

ལས་པ *las-pa* 1. कर्मकार workman, labourer (*Cs.*). 2. in Spiti: vice-magistrate of a village.

ལས་དཔོན *las-dpon* superintendent of works; overseer of workmen.

ལས་སྤྱོད *las-spyod* works, actions, way of life: བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ལས་སྤྱོད་སྤྱོད་པ to lead a holy life

(*Pth.*); ལས་འཕྲོ *las-hphro* blessings following meritorious deeds, prosperity in consequence of good works; good luck, fortunate events.

Syn. སྟོབས་ཆུང་བ *stobs-chuṅ-wa*; སྒྲུབ་ལས་པ *sgrub-las-pa*; ཉམ་ཆུང་བ *ñam-chuṅ-wa*; འཁོས་ཆུང་བ *hkhos-chuṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ལས་མྱུར་དུ་བྱེད་པའི་མིང་ *las-myur-du byed-pahi-miṅ* "terms signifying the quick performance of work," viz.: མྱུར་དུ་བྱེད *myur-du-byed*; མགྱོགས་པ་བྱེད *mgyogs-pa-byed*; རྟབ་རྟབ *rtab-rtab*; ཏུར་ཏུར *tur-tur*; རྫོགས་ལ་ཁད *rdsogs-la-khad*; ཟིན་ལ་ཁད *zin-la-khad*; ཚར་ལ་ཁད *tshar-la-khad* (*Mṅon.*).

ལས་ཚན *las-tshan* 1. office, post, service: ལས་ཚན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *las-tshan-du hjug-pa* to put into office, to appoint; ལས་ཚན་ནས་འདོན་པ *las-tshan-nas hdon-pa* to put out of office, to dismiss. 2. official, functionary (*Jä.*); ལས་ཚན་པ *las-tshan-pa* id. ལས་འཛིན་པ one holding an office one having work on his hand.

ལས་སུ་བྱ་བ *las-su bya-wa* the second case of Tibetan Grammar, the dative case.

ལས་གསུམ *las-gsum* the three works: ལུས་ཀྱི་ལས *lus-kyi-las* physical works; ངག་གི་ལས *ṅag-gi-las* works of speech, reading, writing, speaking, etc.; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས *yid-kyi-las* mental or intellectual work. Besides these there are three other works mentioned: ཆོས་ཀྱི་ལས *chos-kyi-las* spiritual work; ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ལས *chos ma-yin-pahs las* irreligious work; མཐུན་པའི་ལས *mthun-pahi-las* agreeable work (*K. du.* པ, *41*). Also དགེ་བའི་ལས *dge-wahi-las* righteous work མི་དགེ་བའི་ལས *mi-dge-wahi-las* unrighteous work and ལུང་མ་བསྟན་པའི་ལས *luṅ ma-bstan-pahi las* works for doing which there is inspiration.

ལས་ II: 1. a postp. or case-sign used in analogy to ནས, or for ནས, with the meaning: from, from among, out of: ཆུ་ལས་ཉ་འབྲ་ཉམས་དྲེན་སོང drew piebald fish out of the water. 2. used like བས = than. 3. a participial sign or continuative particle annexed to the infinitive form of the final verb of a subordinate clause, to be rendered: when he had done etc., so-and-so, after saying, eating, doing, etc., so-and-so. 4. other uses as follows:— ཟླ་བ་ལྔ་ལས་མི་སྡོད *zla-wa lṅa-las mi-sdod* I shall not stay longer than five months (*Glr.*); རས་ཡུག་གཅིག་ལས་མི་འདུག་སྟེ possesing nothing but one piece of cotton cloth (*Dzl.*); ང་ལས་མེད there is none besides myself; བརྙས་འཁྱེར་བ་ལས་མི་ཡོང་ *brñas-hkhyer-wa las mi-yoṅ* in the end you will probably do nothing else but despise me (*Mil.*); གསན་གཅིག་ལས་རྗེ་ང་ཙུན་མ་མཐོང་ we saw nothing but a snow-leopard, your reverence we did not see (*Mil.*); མི་ཕན་ཞིང་གནོད་པ་ལས་མེད it is good for nothing, it only does harm *Mil.*

ལས་ཆེ *las-che* in *C.* used for expressing probability as also in *W.* མཐོང་ལས་ཆེ *mthoṅ las che* he will probably have seen it; ངས་འདི་འབོར་ལས་ཆེ *ṅas hdi hbor-las che* as possibly I may put this yet aside; ཁྱོད་ནི་མི་ལ་ལས་ཆེ you are not Mila, are you? (*Mil.*).

ལི

ལི I: *li* ཀཾས bell-metal; ལི་འཁྲག a small plate made of bell-metal; ལི་སྐུ *li-sku* an image of bronze; ལི་དཀར *li-dkar*, ལི་དམར *li-dmar*; ལི་སེར *li-ser*, ལི་སྨུག *li-smug* are the different kinds of bronze with which cymbals, bells, gongs, etc., are made in China and Tibet (*Loṅ.* ད, *3*). ལི་ཁྲ *li-khra*; a compound made of gold, silver, zinc and iron cast together; ལི་ཐུར *li-thur* bronze spoon. ལི་མ *li-ma* a metalic compound con-

taining more gold and silver with which images are generally made (*Jig.*).

ལི II: apple,=སླི *sli* in *C.*, (*Jä.*).

ལི་ཀ *li-ka* n. of a tree: སྡོང་བུ་དང་ཡལ་ག་བཅད་ཀྱང་དེ་མ་ཐག་ཕྱིར་སྐྱེ་བར་འགྱུར (*K. my.* ཀ, *228*) (the tree) of which when a branch is cut a new one immediately comes out in its place.

ལི་ཀ་ར *li-ka-ra* or ལི་ཁ་ར *li-kha-ra* शर्करा a medicinal sugar.

ལི་ཀ་ར་ཤིང་འཕེལ *Li-ka-ra çiṅ-hphel* पुण्ड्र-वर्द्धन ancient Malda and Dinajpur districts where sugarcane used to grow luxuriantly during the Buddhist period.

ལི་ཁྲི *li-khri* रक्तरेणु, सिन्दूर vermilion, acc. to *Jä.*, *Liç.*: red-lead, an orange-coloured powder.

Syn. སིན་དྷཱུར *sin-dhur*; བྱེ་མ་དམར་པོ *bye-ma dmar-po*; དྲི་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *dri-hdsin-skyes*; ཤ་ཉེ་སྐྱེས *sha-ñe-skyes*; རྡུལ་དམར *rdul-mar*; ཕྱེ་མ་དམར་པོ *phye-ma dmar-po*; དམར་སེར་ཚོན *dmar-ser-tshon* (*Mṅon.*).

ལི་ག་དུར *li-ga-dur* कुटन्नट, भूतृण a drug.

Syn. གྲོང་བཅུ་པ *groṅ-bcu-pa*; སྟོབས་ལས་སྐྱེས *stobs-las-skyes*; ཡོངས་སུ་སྐྱོང *yoṅs-su-skyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ལི་གི་སྐྱེས=བྱ་རོག the crow *S.* (*Lex.*).

ལི་ཐང *Li-thaṅ* n. of a city and province in easternmost Tibet bordering China, where there is a large Buddhist monastery noted for containing blocks of the one hundred and eight volumes of the Kah-gyur.

ལི་ཐི *li-thi* incorrectly for ལོ་ཐོ or ལོའུ་ཐོ calendar, almanack.

ལི་དོང་ར *li-doṅ-ra* n. of a medicinal drug.

ལི་བ *li-wa* squinting, squint-eyed (*Sch.*), ལི་བ་མིག *li-wa-mig* squinting eyes.

ལི་ཙ་བྱི *Li-tsa-byi* लिच्छवि n. of a noble family of Magadha in Vai'sālī &c. to which the Tibetan kings traced their origin (*J. Zañ.*).

+ ལི་མ་ལོག *li-ma-log*=དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་འཇལ *drin-lan log-hjal* evil return for good done.

ལི་ཡུལ *Li-yul* कांस्देश Khoten, old n. for a Buddhist country beyond northern Tibet..

ལི་ཡེ་ཙེ *Li-ye-tse* n. of a Chinese Buddhist teacher (*Grub.* ད, *2*).

ལི་ཤི *li-çi* लवङ्ग cloves.

Syn. ལྷ་ཡི་མེ་ཏོག *lha-yi me-tog*; དཔལ་གྱི་མིང་ཅན *dpal-gyi miñ-can* (*Mñon.*).

ལིག་བུ་མིག *lig-bu-mig* पीतास्त्र; *Sch.*: malachite: ལིག་བུ་མིག་གིས་མགོ་ནད་རུས་ཚད་སེལ the medicine *Lig-bu mig* cures headache and pains in the bones.

+ ལིག་ཤི་ཝེར *lig-çi-wer* जाति nutmeg; སྣ་མའི་མེ་ཏོག *sna-mahi me-tog* mace and nutmeg flower.

ལིང *liñ* (Chinese) a red flag (*Rtsii.*).

+ ལིང་ག *liñ-ga* 1. རྟགས sign, mark. ཕོ་ལིང་ག (पुंलिङ्ग)=ཕོ་རྟགས masculine gender; स्त्रीलिङ्ग=མོ་རྟགས feminine gender (*Situ.*). 2. membrum virile, लिङ्ग; ལིང་ག་ཅན=མི་ཕོ the male sign or organ. 3. the effigy of the devil or that of an enemy which is burnt in the *Yajña* (སྦྱིན་སྲེག *sbyin-sreg* burnt offering) in order thus to kill him by witchcraft (*Jä.*). 4. in Lhasa the designation popularly given to all larger gardens, the walled enclosures of private houses in the suburbs of that city.

ལིང་ངེ *liñ-ñe* = ལིམ་ལིང་ reeling, dangling, waving, floating in the wind (*Mil.*); ལིང་ངེ་བ rocking; སྤྲིན་ཞིག་ལིང་བྱུང་བས *ṣprin-shig liñ-byuñ-waṣ* a floating cloud arose; རྐང་ལག་ཕྲུ་ལིང་ངེ་འདུག་པ an infant struggling with hands and feet (*Pth., Jä.*); རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ་གར་ཐབས་སུ་ལིང་ངེ་བ་ཞིག (*A. 135*) a female yogini in dancing mood came reeling along.

ལིང་ཏོག *liñ-tog* or ལིང་ཐོག *liñ-thog* a film or pellicle on the eye (*Med.*).

ལིང་བ *liñ-wa* any entire piece; ལིང་པོ *liñ-po* or ལིང་ whole piece; ལིང་གཅིག *liñ-gcig* of one piece; ལིང་བཞི *liñ-ḅshi* four pieces or parts (of a slaughtered sheep or goat or yak). Often = རྣམ་པ *ṛnam-pa*; གསེར་གྱི་ལིང་བ *gser-gyi liñ-wa* a piece of unwrought gold: ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་རྒྱ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་སེང་གེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་དེ་ལ་གསེར་ལིང་བ་སྲང་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་ཡོད་པ་ཞིག (*A. 65*).

ལིང་ཚེ *liñ-tshe* gratings, lattice: ལིང་ཚེ་དགུ *liñ-tshe-ḍgu* a lattice with nine squares or rectangles in it.

ལིང་ལིང་ *liñ-liñ* = often ལིང་ངེ *liñ-ñe* swinging, waving, &c.

ལིངས *liñṣ* 1. banished, forsaken, abandoned; ལིངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐྱུར *liñṣ-kyiṣ-ḅṣkyur* to cast out entirely. 2. a hunting or a chase in which a number of people are engaged; དམག་ལིངས *ḍmag-liñṣ* a general chase, all men of a village taking part in it; ལིངས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ *liñṣ-la ḥgro-wa* to go a shooting, a hunting; ལིངས་ཁྱི *liñṣ-khyi* a hound; ལིངས་ཁྲ *liñṣ-khra* hunting falcon, hawk. ལིངས་གཏོང་བ *liñṣ-gtoñ-wa* to get by hunting, to hunt down (*Jä.*); ལིངས་བཏང་བ *liñṣ-ḅtañ-wa* what has been got by hunting, game shot or caught (*Jä.*); ལིངས་འདེབས་པ *liñṣ-ḥdebṣ-pa Sch.*: to hunt.

ལིངས་པ I: *liñṣ-pa* hunter, huntsman; ལིངས་པ་མོ *liñṣ-pa-mo* huntress (*Cs.*).

ལིངས་པ II: *Sch.*: quite round or globular.

ལིབ *lib* all at once, suddenly; altogether.

ལུ *lu* 1. = བུ་མོ *bu-mo* a girl (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*). 2. knag, knot, snag, = འཛེར་པ *ḥdser-pa*. 3. num. for 86.

ལུ་ཀང་ ***lu-kañ*** an incorrect form of ལུགས་ཀོང་ crucible for melting gold and silver (*Sch.*).

ལུ་གུ *lu-gu*, ལུག་གུ *lug-gu* lamb; diminutive of ལུག *lug*; ལུ་གུ་རྒྱུད *lu-gu-ṛgyuḍ* a rope to which the lambs are fastened, or strung; hence, any loop, chain or rope connected or knotted with another (*Yig.-k. 13*).

ལུ་བ *lu-wa* 1. vb. to throw up phlegm, to clear the throat; གློ་ལུ་བ *glo-lu-wa* to cough. 2. sbst. कास; a cough.

ལུ་མ *lu-ma* 1. green grass growing in swamps. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: a pool containing a spring; ground full of springs; ལུ་མ་ཅན rich in springs.

ལུ་ཧི་ཏ *Lu-hi-ta* n. of a group of hills situated on the bank of the river Patwalotana where grow wild the red *Sālu* rice, *Mudga*, *Man bru-wa*, &c. (*S. Lam. 37*).

ལུག *lug* (ལུགས་ཀ) एडका, मेष a sheep. ལུག་ལྟར་ལྐུགས་པ *lug-ḷtar ḷkugṣ-pa* stupid, innocent like a sheep (*Mñon.*); ལུག་ཁོག the carcass of a slaughtered sheep (*Rtsii.*); ལུག་ཁྱུ *lug-khyu* flock of sheep. ལུག་སྙིད *lug-ṣñiḍ* or *lug-thañ* a wether (*Sch.*); ལུག་ཐུག *lug-thug* ram: ལུག་ཐུག་གི་རྭ་དབྱིབས *lug-thug-gi rḅa-ḍḅyibṣ* like a ram's horn (*Vai-ṣñ.*), རྒྱ་རུ་ལུག་ཐུག *ṛgya-ru lug-thug* a *Saiga* ram (*Jä.*); ལུག་རྡུལ the dust raised by a flock of sheep.

Syn. ཨེ་ཌ་ཀཱ *e-ḍa-kā*; ལྟོ་འཕྱང་ *lto-hphaṅ*; བལ་ལྡན་ *bal-ldan*; གཡང་དཀར་ བལ་ཅན་ *bal-can* or *gyaṅ-kar*; གཡང་མོ་ *gyaṅ-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

ལུག་ཁྲིམ་ मेषराशि the sign of the Zodiac called the Ram.

ལུག་གི་ལོ་ *lug-gi-lo* the sheep-year, n. of a year of the Tibetan cycle of twelve years: ལོ་གྲངས་དང་སྦྱར་ན་ལུག་གི་ལོར་གསལ་ལོ་ (*A. 91*) if referred to chronology, it was in the year of the sheep.

ལུག་གི་གཤེད་ *lug-gi-gçed* as met.=སྤྱང་ཀི་ *spyaṅ-ki* wolf (*Mṅon.*).

ལུག་གལ་ *lug-gal* or ལུག་སྒལ་ *lug-sgal* sheep's load, the bags put on the back of sheep.

ལུག་ངལ་བ་ *lug-ṅal-wa*=ལུག་ཆུང་བ་ *lug-chuṅ-wa* name of a medicinal herb. (*Vai. sṅ.*).

ལུག་པ་ I: *lug-pa* 1. or ལུག་རྫི་ sbst. shepherd, keeper of sheep. 2. to huddle heads together like timid sheep, to be sheepish in behaviour (*Jä.*).

ལུག་བལ་ sheep's wool.

ལུག་མིག་ *lug-mig* also called རྒྱལ་བའི་སྤྱན་ *rgyal-wahi-spyan* n. of a flower: ལུག་མིག་མེ་ཏོག་དུག་དང་རིམས་ནད་སེལ་ the flower of *lug-mig* cures poison and plague.

ལུགས་ *lugs* 1. the casting, founding, of metal: ལུགས་སུ་བླུག་པ་ *lugs-su blug-pa* to found, cast. 2.=ཚུལ་ way, manner, fashion, mode, method: བོད་ཀྱི་ལུགས་སུ་གྱིས་ཤིག་ *bod-kyi lugs-su gyis-çig* do according to the fashion of Tibet; ངའི་ལུགས་ཀྱིས་བོན་བྱེད་དགོས་ *ṅahi-lugs-kyis bon-byed-dgos* you must live according to our, *i.e.*, the Bon fashion (*Mil.*); བསམ་གཏན་ལ་ཡོད་པའི་ལུགས་སུ་བྱས་ he feigned meditation *i.e.*, shewed as if he was in meditation (*Glr.*); འདི་ཡིན་པའི་ལུགས་སུ་བྱེད་ *di-yin-pahi lugs-su-byed* they speak, act, make it appear, as if it really were so (*Tā.*); ང་རང་གི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་མཁར་ལས་ my way of building (*Mil.*). 3. opinion, view, judgment, style of proceeding, ཁྱེད་རང་གི་ལུགས་ལ་ *khyed-raṅ-gi lugs-la* according to you, if we followed your advice (*Mil.*); ཆོས་ལུགས་ *chos-lugs* religion, *i.e.*, a certain system of worship and faith, ཕྱི་ནང་གཉིས་ཆོས་ལུགས་གང་བཟང་ which of the two religions, the Brāhmaṇ or the Buddhist be the better one (*Glr.*). 4. रीति established manner, custom, usage, rite (from *Jä.*).

ལུགས་གོང་ *lugs-goṅ* a crucible.

ལུགས་བཟང་=ལུགས་གཉིས: ཆོས་ལུགས and འཇིག་རྟེན་ལུགས; ལུགས་བཟང, सुनीति good manners or morals.

ལུགས་མ་ *lugs-ma* a cast: རྒྱ་གར་ལུགས་མ་ *rgya-gar lugs-ma* an image cast in India (*Jä.*).

ལུགས་བཟང་སྐྱེས་ *lugs-bzaṅ-skyes*= སྐར་མ་བརྟན་པ་ *skar-ma btan-pa* ध्रुवतारा; the fixed star or the polar star (*Mṅon.*).

ལུགས་ལྡོག=ལུགས་ཟློག 1. contrary to custom or usage. 2. पर्याय special order: མར་ཏེ་ལུགས་ཟློག་འཆར་ཚུལ (*Ya-sel. 48*).

ལུང་ I: *luṅ* a holder, carrying sling, bent handle, strap of a vessel, basket, etc., different from ཡུ་བ་ *yu-wa* a straight handle, hilt.

ལུང་ II: 1. आगम or བཀའ་ལུང་ a precept, injunction; but hardly so imperative as a command; used of words spoken by secular persons commanding respect: ཕས་གནང་བའི་ལུང་ཐོབ་ནས་ *phas-gnaṅ-wahi luṅ-thob-nas* having obtained his father's permissive injunction (*Dzl.*). 2.=གསུངས་པ་ spiritual exhortation, admonition, instruction: ལུང་གཏོང་བ་ *luṅ-gtoṅ-wa* to admonish, enjoin; ལུང་གི་རྗེས་འབྲང་ *luṅ-gi rjes-braṅ* those who follow the precepts of the saints; ལུང་སྟོན་པ་ *luṅ-ston-pa* also ལུང་དུ་སྟོན་པ་ *luṅ-du ston-pa* to instruct, to give spiritual precepts, also

with regard to supernatural voices, etc. (*Mil.*); esp. to prophesy, predict. ལུང་བསྟན་པ व्याकरण precept, inspired command, prophecy, three or four kinds of which or of Vyākarana are mentioned in Buddhism: (1) एकांश व्याकरण ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་ལུང་བསྟན་པ; (2) विभज्य व्याकरण རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ་ལུང་བསྟན་པ; (3) परिपृच्छा व्याकरण དྲིས་ནས་ལུང་བསྟན་པ; (4) स्थापनी व्याकरण (*M.V.*).

ལུང་བསྟན *luñ-bstan* prophecy, precept, injunction: ལྷའི་ལུང་བསྟན་བཤད་པ *lhahi luñ-bstan bçad-pa* to communicate the precepts of the god.

ལུང་ཐག *luñ-thag* a strap or rope by which anything is suspended or held.

ལུང་ཐང་ *luñ-thañ*=ལྦུ་བ་འཛིན *lbu-wa-hdsin* (*Mñon.*).

ལུང་འདྲེན་པ *luñ-hdren-pa* to cite, quote, an authority (*Tā*).

ལུང་དབྱུག་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་ཕྲེང་བ *luñ-dbyug-pa gsum-gyi phreñ-wa* n. of a religous work (*A. 36*).

ལུང་འབོགས་པ=ལུང་སྟོན་པ *luñ-hbogs-pa* to give instruction; also उपदेश precepts given; ལུང་ཐོབ་པ one who has received instruction, one who is inspired.

ལུང་ཚགས་པ *luñ-tshags-pa* a collected mind (*Ñag.*).

ལ ལུང་རིགས *luñ-rigs* here ལུང་ *luñ* is the command of the saints and རིགས་པ *rigs-pa* is the learning of the sage. ལུང་རིགས་དང་མན་ངག་ཇེ་ཚོས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ་ཡིན he is the master of precepts of the saints and the learning of the sages (*A. 20*).

ལུང་པ *luñ-pa* 1.=ཡུལ་ལྗོངས a district, a valley; རི་ལུང་ *ri-luñ* mountain and valley; ལུང་ཆེན *luñ-chen* a large valley. ལུང་པའི་ཕུ the upper part of a valley; ལུང་པའི་མདའ the lower part of a valley; ལུང་པའི་དབུས the central portion of a valley. 2. furrow, hollow, groove, *e.g.*, on the surface of a stick (*Mil.*), or of the liver. 3. one's country, native place: ང་རང་གི་ལུང་པ་འདོང་རྩེ་ཡིན my native place is Dong-tse.

ལུང་སྟོང་ *luñ-ștoñ* a desolate, a solitary valley, as a fit abode for hermits.

ལུང་བཞི=མཐའ་བཞི चतुष्कोटिक the four borders or limits.

ལུད *lud* manure; ལུད་འགྲེམ་པ *lud-hgrem-pa*; to spread manure (on the fields); ལུད་ཁུ *lud-khu* dung-water; ལུད་དོང་ *lud-doñ* dung-hole; ལུད་ཕུང་ *lud-phuñ* dung-hill; ལུད་འབུ *lud-hbu* grubs, etc. in a dung-hill (*Jä.*).

ལུད་པ *lud-pa* श्लेष्मा sbst. phlegm, mucus: ལུད་པ་ཕུ་བ to cough and throw out phlegm. ལུད་འབོད་པ *lud-hbod-pa*=གློ་འགོགས་པ *glo-hgogs-pa* or འཁོགས་པ *hkhogs-pa* (*Mñon.*) to cough out.

ལུམ་པ *lum-pa*=ཧོང་ངོ་ཤེས་བརྗོད་པ *hoñ-ño sheș-brjod-pa* saying that one is come or coming (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *27*).

ལུམ་པ་གླིང་ག n. of a grove in the village of Lumpa in Tibet (*Rtsii.*)

† ལུམ་བི *Lum-bi*, ལུམ་བི་ནི *Lum-bi-ni* लुम्बिनी n. of a queen, and that of a grove called after her, situated in the Nepal Terai where Buddha is said to have been born.

ལུམས *lums* (སྨན་དཔྱད) a bath used as a medical cure; ཆུ་ཚན་གྱི་ལུམས *chu-tshan-gyi lums* a hot-bath; བདུད་རྩི་ལྔ་ལུམས *bdud-rtsi lña-lums* a bath in which the infusion of plants is used five; བརྩིངས་པའི་ལུམས *brtsiñs-pahi lums* fomentations.

ལུས *lus* also ལུས་པོ *lus-po* शरीर, विग्रह, काय, देह, गात्र the body, the physical frame, also the constitution; is also to be used in reflective sense: ལུས་ས་ལ་བརྡབ་པ *lus sa-la brdab-pa* to prostrate one's self on the ground, ལུས་སྟོན་པ *lus-ston-pa* to show one's self, to appear. ལུས་གཉེར་མས་གཡང་བ the body is

full of wrinkles; ལུས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ *lus-kyi dwaṅ-po* कायेन्द्रिय the sense of feeling, in as far as it resides in the skin and the whole body of man (*Med.*). ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ *lus-kyi phyag-rgya* the configurations of the body and particularly of the hand and the fingers in making salutations to deities. ལུས་ཀྱི་མ་ལྔ *lus-kyi ma-lṅa* the five principal parts of the body which must be touched to the ground in making salutation to Buddhas and Bodhisattvas. These are the forehead, the palms of the two hands, the two knees: དེ་ནས་ལུས་ཀྱི་མ་ལྔ་ས་ལ་ཕབ་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ then what is called the prostrating to the ground the five principal parts of the body (*Khrid. 191*). ལུས་ཀྱི་གཡས *lus-kyi-gyas* the right side of the body is अपसव्यम् (ཨ་པ་ས་བྱམ *a-pa sa-byam*); ལུས་ཀྱི་གཡོན *lus-kyi-gyon* the left side of the body is called ས་བྱམ *sa-byam* (सव्यम्).

Syn. (resp. སྐུ *sku*); ཕུང་པོ *phuṅ-po*; ཐོབ་བྱེད *thob-byed*; རྣམ་འཛིན *rnam-hdsin*; གཟུགས *gzugs*; ཁོག་པ *khog-pa*; ཚོགས *tshogs*; འདུས་པ *hdus-pa*; ཟག་ཕུང་ *zag-phuṅ*; ཉེར་ལེན *ñer-len*; དབང་པོའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *dwaṅ-pohi skye-mched* (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་ཀྱི་རེག་པ *lus-kyi reg-pa* कायसंसर्ग copulation (*S. Lex.*).

ལུས་ཀྱི་རླན *lus-kyi rlan* as met.=རྔུལ་མ *rṅul-ma* sweat, perspiration (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་ཀྱིས་འཐབ *lus-kyis-hthab*=ལུས་ཀྱི་རྒྱོལ *lus-kyi-rgyol* (*Mṅon.*) fighting with the body. also=རྐང་དམག a foot soldier.

ལུས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་བ the devil of the body, *i.e.*, Kāma or lust (*S. Lex.*).

ལུས་ཀྲབ *lus-krab* tiger or leopard (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་དཀར *lus-dkar* lit. white body;=ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ṅaṅ-pahi rgyal-po* (*Mṅon.*) the king of the evil spirits.

ལུས་སྐྱེས *lus-skyes* 1. अङ्गज born of the body, met. a son; also=ཁྲག *khrag* blood and བ་སྤུ hair. 2. དགའ་བྱེད་དགྲ་སྟ་ཅན *dgah-byed dgra-sta-can* an epithet of Paraçu Rāma (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་སྐྱོབ *lus-skyob* 1.=གོ་ཆ *go-cha* वर्म coat of mail, armour (*Mṅon.*). 2.=as met. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* the sun (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་བསྐུམས *lus-bskums*=ཞིམ་བུ *shim-bu* cat (*Mṅon.*) lit. that can contract its body.

ལུས་རྒྱགས *lus-rgyags* corpulence, a fat body.

ལུས་ངན *lus-ṅan* 1. ugly body, an epithet of Vaiçravaṇa (*Mṅon.*). 2.=དགའ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *dgah-byed-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*). ལུས་ངན་པོ यक्ष, गुह्यक a yakṣa demon. (*S. Lex.*). ལུས་ངན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས कौवेरी the quarter of the ugly-bodied beings, the place where the yakṣa demons reside [the northern quarter] *S.*

ལུས་ཅན *lus-can* शरीरी that having a body, a living being: ལུས་ཅན་ཀུན་གྱི་གསོན་ནི། ཆུ་ཡི་ཆུ་བུར་འདྲ་བ་ཡིན the life of all bodied living beings is (momentary) like a bubble of water (*K. d.* ཡ, *65*). ལུས་ཅན་ཀུན་གྱི་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་ a favourite of every body; ལུས་ཅན་གནས *lus-can-gnas*=གྲོང་ཁྱེར *groṅ-khyer* town, city (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་གཅིག་པ *lus-gcig-pa* एकाङ्ग of one body; बुधग्रह an epithet of the planet Budha (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་ལྕིམ *lus-lcim*=བུད་མེད་སྦྲུམ་པ *bud-med sbrum-pa* a woman with child, a pregnant woman (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་ཆས *lus-chas* the entire clothing of the body comprising dress, hat and shoes. ལ

ལུས་ཆེན *lus-chen* 1.=as met. རྔ་མོང་ *rṅa-moṅ* camel (*Mṅon.*). 2. epithet of the planet Rāhu: ལུས་ཆེན་པོའི་ནང་ན་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན་མཆོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ་ལྟར (*K. my.* ཀ, *59*).

ལུས་མཆོམ་མ *lus-mchom-ma*=བུད་མེད་མཆོག *bud-med mchog* a handsome woman (*Mṅon.*).

ལུས་ཉམས་ཆུང་བ *luş-ñamş chuñ-wa* a lean body. Syn. ཤ་སྲབ *ça-srab*; ཤ་མེད *ça-med*; སྐེམ་པ *şkem-pa*; ཉམས་ཆུང་ *ñamş-chuñ*; སྟོབས་མེད *ştobş-med*; རིད་པ *rid-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་འཇིགས་མེད=ལུས་བརྟན་པ fearless body, firm body.

ལུས་གཉིས་པ *luş-gñiş-pa* of composite body =ཚོགས་བདག *tshogş-bdag* an epithet of Gaṇapati whose body comprises those of man and elephant (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་རྡོལ་ཆེ *luş-rdol-che*=ལུས་ཆེ་བ *luş-che-wa* huge body, giant; gigantic (*Ñag. 40*).

ལུས་ངང་=བདུད the devil, the demon Māra (*S. Lex.*).

ལུས་ལྡན *luş-ldan* given as met.=བ *ba* or འཇོ་མོ *hjo-mo* cow, a milch cow (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་ལྡན་མ *luş ldan-ma* as met. a woman, a goddess (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་པ *luş-pa*, in *C.* also ལས་པ *laş-pa*, to be left, to remain behind or at home: བོད་དུ་ཟླ་བ་གཉིས་ལུས་པ to remain in Tibet for two months; ནང་ལ་ལུས་པ་ཡོད has been left indoors; གཉེན་དུ་ལུས་པ *gñen-du luş-pa* to remain uppermost; ལུས་པར་བྱེད་པ *luş-par byed-pa* (*Pth.*), ལུས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *luş-su hjug-pa* to leave behind, to leave a remainder. མ་ལུས་པར *ma-luş-par* entirely, wholly, without any left; acc. to *Jä.* surely, undoubtedly, at any rate.

ལ ལུས་ཕྲ *luş-phra* 1. fine or subtle body= གློག *glog* lightning. 2. ལུས་ཕྲམ तन्वङ्गी lit. slender body fig. བུད་མེད *bud-med* woman (*Mñon.*). 3.=སྐེད་པ the waist (*S. Lex.*).

ལུས་འཕགས་པ *luş-hphagş-pa* विदेह holy body=the eastern continent according to the Buddhist cosmogony; a name of Mithila or ancient Tirhut.

ལུས་བོངས *luş-boñş* bulk of the body ལུས་བོངས་ཆེ प्रांशु bulky, corpulent, tall.

ལུས་བྱད *luş-byad* form of the body.

ལུས་འབབ *luş-hbab* as met.=རྔུལ་མ *rñul-ma* sweat (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་འབོད་པ *luş-hbod-pa* coughing, to cough. Syn. གློ་འགོགས་པ *glo-hgogş-pa* or ཁོགས་པ *hkhogş-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ལུས་སྲས गुह्याङ्ग the secret parts of the body.

ལུས་མ *luş-ma* remainder, balance, residue.

Syn. རྗེས་ལུས *rjeş-luş*; ཕྱིར་ལུས *phyir-luş*; ལྷག་ལུས *lhag-luş*.

ལེ་ཁག *le-khag*=ལེ་ཚན or ལེའུ different sections or chapters.

ལེ་འཁོན for ལེ་ལོ and འཁྲུག་པ idleness and fighting or quarrelling; also=སྙིང་རུས (*Yig. 83*).

ལེ་བརྒན *le-brgan* or ལེག་རྒན *leg-rgan* 1. poppy, opium; ལེ་བརྒན་མེ་ཏོག *le-brgan me-tog* the poppy flower. ལེ་བརྒན་རྩིའི་ཁུ་བ་དང་། འབྲས་ཀྱི་ཆང་ཁ་ནས་ཁྲག་འཐོག་པ་འཆད་པར་འགྱུར་རོ the juice of the poppy plant, taken with rice-beer stops hemmhorage from the mouth (*K. g.* ཙ, *46*). 2. diapered design of warm fabrics; thus in *Mil.*: ལེ་བརྒན་དམར་པོའི་གདན *le-bryan dmar-pohi-gdan* a flowered carpet; ལེ་བརྒན་འཇོལ་བེར *le-brgan hjol-ber* (*Pth.*) a flowered dress with a train (*Jä.*).

ལེ་ན *le-na* the soft downy wool of the Tibetan goat growing next to the skin and below the long hair, the shawl wool; fine woollen-cloth, *Malida* cloth of Kashmir.

ལེ་མ *le-ma* 1. v. ལེའུ *lehu*. 2. the striped broad sheets of cotton and wool manufactured in Sikkim and gen. worn by the Lepchas.

ལེ་ལག *le-lag* appendix, supplement, addition (*Cs.*).

ལེ་ལན *le-lan* rebuke, reprimand, blame, and ལེ་ལན་པ *le-lan-pa*, ལེ་ལན་བདའ་བ *le-lan bdah-wa* to blame.

ལེ་ལམ་མཁན *le-lam mkhan* for ལས་ལམ་མཁན *las-lam-mkhan*.

ལེ་ལོ *le-lo* or ལེ་ལོ་ཉིད *le-lo-ñid* आलस्य, कुसीद indolence, laziness, tardiness; ལེ་ལོ་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག *le-lo ma-byed cig* don't be lazy! ལེ་ལོ་ཅན *le-lo-can* अलस, तन्द्रालु sleepy, lazy, slothful, also= བཏང་སྙོམས་ཅན *btañ-sñoms-can* indifferent (*Mñon.*); ལེ་ལོ་བ *le-lo-wa*= གླེན་པ *glen-pa* a fool, a stupid fool (*Mñon.*); ལེ་ལོ་མ कुसीदा a lazy woman; ལེ་ལོས་འགྲོས *le-los-hgros* ཀང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད slothful motion, walking very slowly out of laziness.

ལེགས་པ *legs-pa* or ལེགས་མོ *legs-mo* सत्, श्रेयः, शुभ, साधु, स्वाद्य 1. good, serving the purpose, useful, proper, praiseworthy; ལེགས་པ་ཉིད साधुता goodness, excellence; adv. ལེགས་པར *legs-par* well, duly, properly. ལེགས་པར་འོངས་སོ *legs-par hoñs-so* you are welcome; ལོ་ལེགས་པ *lo-legs-pa* a healthy happy year; ཅི་ལྟར་བྱས་ན་ལེགས *ci-ltar byas-na-legs* which is the best way of doing? ནུས་ན་ཤིན་ཏུ་ལེགས་སོ *nus-na çin-tu legs-so* if you can do it, very well; also ལེགས་སོ *legs-so* very well; well done! ལེགས་ལེགས་སོ *legs-legs-so* excellent, capital. 2. neat, elegent, graceful, beautiful *C.* 3. ལེགས་མོ *legs-mo* in *Sikk.*=good, in *W.* as adv. well, duly, properly, like ལེགས་པ *legs-pa.* ལེགས་དགའ་མོ सुनन्दा she who is always cheerful. ལེགས་འགྲོ *legs-hgro* that goes gracefully, an epithet of the king of horses. ལེགས་བསམས well thought of, carefully considered. ལེགས་བརྗོད *legs-brjod* सुभाषित (1)= ལེགས་སྨྲ *legs-smra* full description, well said (*Mñon.*); (2)= ལེགས་བཤད सुभाषित elegant saying. ལེགས་པར་སྐྱེས सुजाता well or auspiciously born or grown; ལེགས་པར་བགོས་ཀ सुप्रतिच्छन्न well-dressed; ལེགས་པར་གྲུབ सुसिद्ध well-accomplished, successful; ལེགས་པར་བསྙེན་རྫོགས सूपसम्पन्न fully ordained; ལེགས་པར་མཆོད་པ सत्पूजित adored, worshipped; ལེགས་པར་མཉམ་བཞག सुसमाहित well-preserved, well arranged ལེགས་པར་བརྟགས་པ सुपरीक्षा well examined; ལེགས་པར་ཕན་པ सुहित doing good service, to be useful; ལེགས་པར་ཕན་བྱེད सूपकार to benefit, a benefactor; ལེགས་པར་འཕེལ *legs-par hphel*= ནོར་འཕེལ *nor-hphel* prosperity, increase of wealth or happiness (*Mñon.*); ལེགས་པར་འཁྲུག उत्पादन growing up well. ལེགས་པར་འཇོམས to suppress or vanquish fully; ལེགས་པར་བསྒྲུབས उपसम्पन्न fully acquired, well qualified. ལེགས་པར་འདུས समाहृत well collected, gathered carefully. ལེགས་པར་བརྩམས་པ सुसमारम्भ good beginning; ལེགས་པར་ཞིམ delicious; ལེགས་པར་བཞངས= སྣ་ཤ; ལེགས་པར་འོངས་པ स्वागत welcome; ལེགས་པར་རབ་ཏུ་སད सुप्रबुद्ध very accurate or correct.

ལེགས་བརྗོད་མ *legs-brjod-ma* शची an epithet of the celestial queen, the wife of Indra.

ལེགས་ཉེས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་དང་འབྲས་བུ་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ n. of a *Sūtra* in which the fruits of good and bad actions are explained (*K. d.* ས, *304*).

ལེགས་པའི་སྐར་མ *Legs-pahi skar-ma* n. of a Bhikshu who had served for about twenty years and committed to memory twelve volumes of Sûtrânta works and is said to have attained the fourth stage of *Dhyāna* (*K. my.* ཁ, *288*).

ལེགས་བཤད *legs-bçad* elegant description or writings; moral lessons. Cognate terms:— ཚིག་བཟང *tshig-bzañ* elegant sayings; དགེ་བའི་གཏམ *dge-wahi gtam* moral maxims; སྙན་ངག་རོ་ལྡན *sñan-ñag ro-ldan* also a humorous poem (*Mñon.*).

ལེགས་པར་སོང सुगत one who has happily passed away.

ལེགས་སུ་སྨོན་པ आशीः benediction, blessing.

ལེགས་གསོ *legs-gso*= colloq. ཞིག་གསོ, repairs: དམས་ཡས་ཆོས་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོའི་ལེགས་གསོའི་ཞབས་འདེབས་ཞ

བཞད་རྩོན་ཁྱབ་ཏུ་མཛེས (*Yig. k. 3*) I am engaged in assiduously superintending the repairs of the great monastery ot Sam-ye.

ལེགས་གསོལ *legs-gsol* resp. thanks, acknowledgement, gratitude, in *C.*

ལེན་ཀ་ར *Len-ka-ra* n. of a place: གཞན་ཡང་ལེན་ཀ་ར་ཞེས་བྱ་བ (*A. 57*).

ལེན་པ *len-pa* I: (rarely ལོང་བ *loñ-wa*, ལོན་པ *lon-pa*) pf. བློངས *bloñs* (rarely ལོངས *loñs*), fut. བླང་ *blañ* imp. ལོན *lon Cs.*, ལོང་ *loñ* or ལོངས *loñs Dzl.*, *Mil.*, བླངས *blañs Cs.* 1.=ཐོབ་པ **आदान, प्रतिग्रह, आहरण** to receive, get, obtain, གནས་ངན་ལེན་པ *gnas-ñan len-pa* to obtain an inferior place viz.: for being reborn *Thgy.* ལེན་པའི་རྒྱུ **उपादानकारण** the cause of receiving or getting [material cause]*S.* 2. to accept, what is offered or given; opp. to འདོར་བ *hdor-wa*; also to bear, to suffer patiently, to put up with. 3. to seize, catch, lay hold of, grasp, *e.g.*, one that is about to leap into water *Dzl.*; to catch up; to catch, to take prisoner; to carry off, *e.g.*, the arms of killed enemies; མ་བྱིན་པར *ma-byin-par* to take what is not given, to steal, to rob; ལེན་པ་འདྲ *len-pa hdra* it is as if it had been stolen from me *Glr.*; ཆུང་མ་ལེན་པ *chuñ-ma len-pa* to get or take a wife, frq., also to procure one for another person; སྲོག་ལེན་པ *srog-len-pa*=འཕྲོག་པ *hphrog-pa* to deprive of life, to kill (*Mñg.*); to fetch it! to take possession of, to occupy (by force of arms) *Glr.* (*Jä.*).

ལེན་པ་བཞི *len-pa-bshi* in Budh. the four kinds of ལེན་པ *len-pa* taking are mentioned: (1) ལྟ་བའི་ལེན་པ *lta-wahi len-pa*; (2) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་དང་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མཆོག་ཏུ་འཛིན་པའི་ལེན་པ; (3) བདག་ཏུ་སྨྲ་བའི་ལེན་པ *bdag-tu smra-wahi len-pa*; (4) འདོད་པའི་ལེན་པ *hdod-pahi len-pa* (*K. d.* ག, *451*).

ལེན་པ II: n. of a place in the district of Pempo in Tibet (*Loñ.* ᠈, 3).

ལེབ་ཀན **कुसुम्भल कुसुंभ, रक्तनी** [saffron]*S.* ལེབ་ཀན **बलह्वीन, मन्थर.**

ལེབ་མོ *leb-mo* (*Cs.* also ལེབ་པོ *leb-po*) Hind. **चपट**, flat, མོན་སྲན་ལེབ་མོ *mons-ran leb-mo* Indian flat, pease lenticular; ལེབ་ཅན *leb-can* flat, level; ལེབ་ལེབ *leb-leb* flat like the top of a table, level. ལེབ་མ *leb-ma*, ལེབ་ཐགས *leb-thags* lace, bandage, ribbon *Cs.*, དར་སྐུད་ཀྱི་ལེབ་ཐགས *dar-skud-kyi leb-thags* lace of silk thread; བག་ལེབ *bag-leb* a flat loaf of bread *C.*; ཤིང་ལེབ *çiñ-leb* or ལེབ་ཤིང་ *leb-çiñ* a board, plank; རྡོ་ལེབ *rdo-leb* a slab of stone, cf. གླེབ་པ *gleb-pa* (*Jä.*).

ལེའུ *lehu* **परिच्छेद, परिवर्त, सर्ग**; division, section of a speech, a chapter of a book.

Syn. ཚོ་ག *cho-ga*; ཚོ་ག་ཤིབ་མ *cho-ga shib-ma*; ས་རྒ *sa-rga*; སྐབས *skabs*; རབ་བྱེད *rab-byed*; རབ་བྱེད་རྟོག་པ *rab-byed tog-pa*; དུམ་བུ *dum-bu*; རབ་འབྱམས *rab-hbyams*; འདུས་པ *hdus-pa*; བརྟག་པ *brtag-pa*; རབ་ཏུ་བརྟག་པ *rab-tu brtag-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ལོ *lo* I: a year (1. **वत्सर, संवत्सर, वर्ष,** ཁྱིམ་ཞག་གི་དབང་དུ་བྱས་ན་ལོ་ ༣༦༠ *i.e.*,=360 ཁྱིམ་ཞག *khyim-shag* zodiacal days 2.=365 ཉིན་ཞག *ñin-shag* solar days). 3.=371 ཚེས་ཞག *tshes-shag* lunar days. ལོའི་དང་པོ=ལོའི་ཐོག་མ beginning of the year; ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་པ *lo lña-bcu-pa*, ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་ལོན་པ *lo lña-bcu lon-pa* fifty years old, of fifty years; བུ་མོ་ལོ་གཉིས་མ *bu-mo lo-gñis-ma* a girl two years old; ལོ་དང་ལོ *lo-dañ-lo*, ལོ་རེ་རེ་བཞིན *lo-re re-bshin* or ལོ་རེ་བཞིན *lo-re-bshin*, annually, yearly; ལོའི་ཐོག་མ beginning of the year; ལོའི་ཆ་ཤས divisions or parts of the year; ལོ་ནས་ལོ་རུ *lo-nas lo-ru* from year to year; སྔ་ལོ *sña-lo*, last year; འདས་ལོ *hdas-lo* past year; འདི་ལོ *hdi-lo* or ད་ལོ *da-lo* this year; ཕྱི་ལོ *phyi-lo* in *C.* and སང་ལོ *sañ-lo* next year; ལོ་འཁོར་ཏེ *lo hkhor-te* after one year had passed; སྨས་ཀྱི་ལོ་འཁོར་ཏེ

sras-kyis lo-hkhor-te when the prince was one year old (*Glr.*). The names of the twelve years of the smaller cycle are those named after the following twelve animals: བྱི *byi* mouse, གླང་ *glañ* ox, སྟག *stag* tiger, ཡོས *yos* hare, འབྲུག *hbrug* dragon, སྦྲུལ *sbrul* serpent, རྟ *rta* horse, ལུག *lug* sheep, སྤྲེ *spre* ape, བྱ *bya* hen, ཁྱི *khyi* dog, ཕག *phag* hog; and these are combined with the names of the 5 elements each twice reiterated to make a cycle of 60 years. Thus the year 1903 is called ཆུ་ཡོས་ལོ the water-hare year, and ཡོས་ལོ་པ *yos-lo-pa* is a person born in that year, etc. 2. for ལོ་ཏོག *lo-tog*; for ལོ་མ *lo-ma*; also for ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *lo-tsa-wa.* 3. prob.: talk, report, rumour, saying, added (like སྐད *skad*) to the word or sentence to which it belongs: ཆེ་གེ་མོ་ཤི་ལོ་ཟེར་བ་ཐོས་ཙ་ན when a rumour is heard that some body has died (*Thgy.*); བཤད་ལོ་ཐུས་ཀྱང་ཁྲམ་པ་ཡིན though he may get a name (in the world) by his learned discussion, he after all is a liar (*Jä.*). 4. num.: 146 (*Jä.*).

ལོ་རྒྱུས *lo-rgyus*=གཏམ་རྒྱུད वृत्तान्त story, account, history; ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཅན वार्त्ता news, containing a history; ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཡོད *ibid.*

ལོ་ཆགས *lo-chags Cs.* 'every second year.'

ལོ་ཆུང་ *lo-chuñ* young; also for ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ཆུང་བ *lo-tsā-wa chuñ-wa* junior or lesser Sanskrit scholars of Tibet. ལོ་ཆེན *lo-chen*=ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ཆེན་པོ *lo-tsā-wa chen-po* a great scholar of Sanskrit in Tibet.

ལོ་ཏོག *lo-tog* or ལོ་ཐོག *lo-thog* सस्य the produce of the year, the harvest, crop; ལོ་ཏོག་རྔ་བ *lo-tog rña-wa* to reap it, to gather it in. ལོ་ཏོག་མཆོག་ཏུ་བདེ་བ *lo-tog mchog-tu bde-wa*= སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar-çiñ* the *Sāl* tree (*Mñon.*).

ལོ་ཐོ *lo-tho* an almanac.

ལོ་ཐོག=སྟོན་ཐོག or ལོ་ཏོག

ལོ་དུ་ཐལ *lodu-thal* how many years have passed, elapsed: སངས་རྒྱས་དགོངས་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ནས་ལོ་ཐལ་ལགས how many years have elapsed since the *Nirvāṇa* of Buddha (*A. 93*).

ལོ་དོང་ a kind of quiver manufactured in the Lo country (*Rtsii.*).

ལོ་འདབ *lo-hdab*=ལོ་མ *lo-ma* leaves of trees which fall every year.

ལོ་འདོད *lo-hdod*=འདོད་ལོ or འདོད་པ་ཙམ yearning: ལོ་འདོད་དང་རེ་སྨོས་གང་ཡང་མི་བདོག་པས (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *13*) he had neither yearning nor hopes whatever, the earthly-minded sinner.

ལོ་ནག *lo-nag*; in every ten years there occurs one black-year in which it is not auspicious to do any good work; the year 1891 was ལོ་ནག *lo-nag*, and 1909 A.D. will also be a ལོ་ནག *lo-nag.*

ལོ་ཕྱག *lo-phyag* annual rent (*Yig. k. 52*); acc. to *Jä.* an embassy sent every year to a suzerain to renew the oath of allegiance.

ལོ་ཕྱུགས་ལེགས་པ *lo-phyugs-legs-pa* a good harvest and healthy cattle.

ལོ་མ or *lo-ma* ལོ་འདབ *lo-hdab* पर्ण a leaf. ལོ་མ་མེད अपर्णा leafless; an epithet of the goddess Pandan Lhamo who when practising asceticism would not eat even a single leaf.

ལོ་མ་ལྔ *lo-ma-lña* the five leaves, fig.: generally those of the Mahāyāna Bodhidruma, the Bodhi-tree of Mahāyāna doctrine, the leaves of which are:—ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *tshul-khrims* pure morals, ཐོས་པ *thos-pa* hearing and comprehending, *i.e.*, studying the sacred literature, ཁྱིམ་ནས་འབྱུང་ *khyim-nas-hbyuñ* renunciation, དགོན་པ་ལ་གནས *dgon-pa-la gnas* residence in a solitude or wilderness and latterly in a monastery, འཕགས་པའི་རིགས་ཚོག་ཤེས་པ to be content in the holy brotherhood (*K. d.* ཉ, *327*).

ལོ་མ་ཁ *lo-ma-kha*= ཆུ་ལྷའི་ཤིང་ *chu-lhahi çiṅ* Varuṇa tree, the tree of the god of water (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་མ་གྱོན་མའི་གཟུངས *lo-ma gyon-mahi gzuṅs* n. of the *dhāraṇī* of a goddess who used to dress in leaves of trees believed to be efficacious in epidemics (*K. g.* པ, *147*).

ལོ་མ་བཟང་ *lo-ma-bzaṅ*= དོང་ག *doṅ-ga* : དོང་གའི་འབྲས་བུས་མཆིན་ནད་སེལ་ཞིང་འཚམས་པོ་འབྲུ (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་མ་གསུམ་པ *lo-ma gsum-pa*= དུར་བྱིད་སྨན *dur-byid-sman* (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་མའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *lo-mahi hkhri-çiṅ* a creeping plant.

Syn. ཀླུ་ཡི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *klu-yi hkhri-çiṅ* ; མུ་ཏིག་འབྲས *mu-tig-hbras* ; སོ་རྩི *so-rtsi* (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་མོ n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *33*).

ལོ་མང་ཁུར་ལྡན *lo-maṅ khur-ldan* an old man, one who is under the weight of many years (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་མར *lo-mar* a year's supply of butter.

ལོ་ཚན *lo-tshan* annual produce, harvest.

ལོ་ཡི་ཤིང་རྟ *lo-yi çiṅ-rta* as met. = ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* the sun (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་ལེགས *lo-legs*, = ལོ་ཏོག་ལེགས་པ सुभिक्ष the year in which there has been a good harvest.

ལོ་ཤུག་ཁ silk or satin of the colour of juniper leaves (*Jig.*).

ལོ་ཤེས *lo-çes*= རྩིས *rtsis* monetary account; also astronomy (*Mṅon.*).

ལོ་བཤད *lo-bçad*= ལོ་ཐོ *lo-tho* (*Cs.*).

ལོ II: is also used to signify displeasure, disapproval, unwillingness as in འདི་སྐད་ལོ *hdi-skad-lo*, ཟེར་ལོ *zer-lo*, ཐོས་ལོ *thos-lo*, *thob-lo*, སྒོམ་ལོ *sgom-lo*, ཤེས་ལོ *çes-lo*, ཞེས་ལོ etc.

ལོ III: n. of place in upper Tibet: གཅིག་སྟན་སྟེའི་ཕྱིར་ཕྱིན་ནས་ལོ་ན་བཅུགས (*A. 119*).

ལོ IV: interpretation; པཎ་ཊི་ཏས་ཀྱང་ཚེས་མ་བཤད, ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་ཀྱང་ལོ་མ་ཟློས (*A. 96*).

‡ ལོ་ཀ *lo-ka* लोक ;= འཇིག་རྟེན *hjig-rten* world. ལོ་ཀེ་ཤྭ་ར *lo-ke çva-ra*, འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག *hjig-rten dwaṅ-phyug* epithets of Avalokites'vara *Bodhisattva*.

‡ ལོ་ཙཱ *lo-tshā* or ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *lo-tshā-wa* the well-known title given to the Tibetan translators of Sanskrit works. ལོ་པཎ *lo-paṇ*= ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *lo-tsha-wa* and པཎ་ཊི་ཏ *paṇ-ḍi-ta* Indian pandit and Tibetan Sanskritist.

ལོ་ཧིཏ *Lo-hit* लौहित्य the river Brahmaputra in part of its course through East Assam. Also ལོ་ཧིན་ཏ་ར Lohin-tara: ལོ་ཧིན་ཏ་ར་རིན་ཆེན་ ཁུངས (*A. 87*). the river Lohintara the source of treasure.

ལོག་པ *log-pa* I; vb., pf. and secondary form of ལྡོག་པ *ldog-pa*, q.v. 1. to return, to go back: ཡུལ་དུ *yul-du Glr.*; ལོག་པ་འབྲད *log-pa-hbrad Glr.*, ལོག་ལ་འདོད་དོ *log-la hdod-do Glr.* let us turn back, ཕྱིར་ལོག་པའི་ལམ *phyir log-pahi lam* the way back. 2. སྙར to come back, to come again. 3. to turn round, to be turned upside down, to tumble down. ངོ་ལོག་པ *ṅo-log-pa* to revolt, rebel. ངོ་ལྡོག་པ *ṅo-ldog-pa* to turn away one's face, always used fig. for to turn one's back on, to apostatize: འཁོར་བའི་ངོ་ལྡོག་ན *hkhor-wahi ṅo-ldog-na* if you mean to turn your back to the land of the cycle of existences, ལོག་པོ་བྱེད་པ *log-po byed-pa* to revolt, to rebel; ལོག་པ་རྩོམ་པ *log-pa rtsom-pa* to plot, to stir up an insurrection *Glr.*, ལོག་པ་མཁན *log-pa-mkhan* a rebel *Glr.* (*Jä.*).

ལོག་པ II: adj. वि, विपरीत, विपर्य्यय reversed, inverted, irrational, wrong; ལོག་པའི་ལམ *log-pahi-lam*, ལམ་ལོག་པ *lam-log-pa* in *Mil.* = a wrong way; ལོག་པོ་ལ་ཞུགས་པ *log-po-*

la shugs-pa to rush into error, to turn to what is wrong. ལྟ་ལོག *lta-log* or ལྟ་བ་ལོག་པ *lta-wa log-pa*, v. infra ལོག་ལྟ *log-lta.* ཆོས་ལོག་པ *chos-log-pa* a wrong faith, false doctrine, heresy; གྲྭ་ལོག *grwa-log,* ཇོ་ལོག *jo-log* col. an apostate monk or nun; ལོག་པར *log-par* and (col.) ལོག *log* adv. wrong, erroneously, also: back, again. ལོག་པར་སེམས་པ *log-par sems-pa* to think evil, to have suspicions (about a thing), often = ལྟ་ལོག་སྐྱེད་པ *lta-log skyed-pa* to sin (*Jä.*).

ལོག་གེ་བ *log-ge-wa* [seems to be nearly the same as ལོག་པ *log-pa*, adj.; སེ་རྩོམ་ལོག་གེ་བའི་ངང་ལ prob.: entertaining irrational doubts or scruple; བར་རིམ་ལོག་གེ་བ *bañ-rim log-ge-wa* an inverted བང་རིམ *bañ-rim*, q.v.; ལོག་གེ་བ་ལ་ཁྱེར *log ge-wa-la khyer* he took it back again *Mil.*] from *Jä.* ལོག་སྤྱོད heresy, heretical observance; ངང་སྤྱོད་ངན་པས་ལོག་སྤྱོད (*Rdsa. 19*) by bad behaviour one falls into heresy.

ལོག་ལྟ *log-lta* (ལོག་པར་ལྟ་བ *log-par lta-wa*) or ལྟ་ལོག *lta-log* **मिथ्यादृष्टि, मिथ्यादर्शन** heresy, heretical doctrine, and is of two kinds:—ཡོད་པ་འཇིག་པ *yod-pa hjig-pa* and ལོག་པར་ཤེས་པ *log-par çes-pa.* The first one denies rebirth, the effect of charity, of self sacrifice and of doing good, also of wickedness and wisdom. The second one asserts that happiness and misery are divine gifts and there is no consequence from good or bad actions and no retribution (*K. d.* ཀ, *127*). Again we read: ཁྲིར་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལས་ཕྱི་རོལ་དུ་གྱུར་པའི་ལྟ་ལོག་ཅན་རྟག་ཆད་དུ་ལྟ་བ་རྣམས་ཏེ (*Khrid. 10*) the doctrine which holds that all things are permanent or that every thing is perishable is considered heretical on account of both being contrary to the doctrine of Buddha.

Syn. ལོག་རྟོག *log-rtog*; འཁྲུ་བའི་བསམ་པ *hkhu-wahi bsam-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ལོག་ཐང་ *log-thañ* a kind of linen (*Rtsii.*).

ལོག་འདྲེན་བགེགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Log-hdren bgegs-kyi rgyal-po* **विनायक** an epithet of Ganes'a (*Mñon.*).

ལོག་པ་དུད་འགྲོའི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཅན *log-pa dud-hgrohi spyod-pa can* n. of a religious sect in ancient times who used to imitate the habits of beasts and so degrading themselves would perform a kind of austerity or penance with the hope of obtaining salvation (*Theg.*).

ལོག་པ་ཆ་འཛིན་གྱི་སྤྱོད་པ a kind of severe ascetical penance performed by certain religious sects in ancient India in which the ascetic used to expose himself to vultures, sometimes burying himself in a trench that they might devour his living body; other ascetics used to burn a part of their body under a slow fire (ཕྱི་རོལ་གྲུབ་མཐའ).

ལོག་པ་ཉིད་དུ་ངེས་པ to hold an erroneous notion as something positively good: ལོག་པའི་བློ **भ्रान्ति** misapprehension, mistake, blunder.

ལོག་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *log-pahi blo-gros* = ནོར་བ *nor-wa* or འཁྲུལ་པ *hkhrul-pa* (*Mñon.*) to blunder, to err, to make mistake.

ལོག་པར་སྒྲུབ to wrongly perform a thing.

ལོག་པར་ལྷུང་བ = ལོག་པར་ལྷུང་བ.

ལོག་པར་སྤོབས *lag-par spobs* = ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ *ño-tsha med-pa* shameless; also shamelessness, effrontary, shameless boldness (*Mñon.*).

ལོག་པར་འཚོ་བ *log-par htsho-wa* to live by crime—perverse means and actions—by vice, to live in a sinful manner. It is of five kinds:—ཚུལ་འཆོས *tshul-hchos*; ཁ་གསག *kha-gsag*; གཤོག་སློང་ས *gshog-sloñs*; ཐོབ་ཀྱིས་འཇལ་བ *thob-kyis hjal-wa*; རྙེད་པ་ལས་རྙེད་པ་སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད these should be avoided by the religious (*K. du.* ད, *503*).

ལོག་པར་བཟུང་བ to embrace or hold heretical views: ལོག་པར་བཟུང་བའི་དགྲ the enemy of heretics (*Yig. k. 10*).

ལོག་པར་ལྟུང་བ विनिपात downfall, perversity. ལོག་སྤྱོད་ *log-spyod* perverse conduct, a sinful life.

ལོག་སྨོན་ཅན་ *log-smon-can* one who wishes or prays to do evil and what is perverse.

ལོག་སྨྲ་ *log-smra* or ལོག་པར་སྨྲ་བ *log-par smra-wa* falsehood, slander, perverse speech, blasphemy. ལོག་སྨྲ་བའི་ནགས་ཚལ *log-smra-wahi nags-tshal* fig.: the wilderness of the perversity of speech (*Yid. 2*).

Syn. ལོག་སྒྲུབ་ *log-sgrub*; ལོག་འདྲེན་ཚིག་ *log-hdren-tshig*; སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ་འཕྱ་ཚིག་ *skur-wa hdebs-pa hphya-tshig* (*Mñon.*).

+ ལོག་གཞལ་ *log-gshal*=དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་འཇལ *drin-lan log-hjal* ingratitude, ungrateful return for a service done.

ལོག་གཡེམ་ *log-gyem* fornication, adultery; ལོག་གཡེམ་དད་ཆེ་བ *log-gyem dad-che-wa* one given up to adultery, an adulteror, ཆུང་མ་ལོག་གཡེམ་ཆེ་བ་སྤོངས forsake that wife who is given up to adultery (*Çe.*).

ལོག་ཤེས་ *log-çes*=ནོར་བ *nor-wa* or འཁྲུལ་བ *hkhrul wa* (*Mñon.*) error, blunder.

ལོག་སྲེད་ཅན་ *log-sred-can* one who delights in vicious actions and sin, has no faith in religion, and blasphemes the sacred Buddhist religion, &c. (*K. my.* ཀ, *113*).

ལོགས *logs* 1. the side of anything, पार्श्व, पक्ष; རི་ལོགས a hill-side: ལ་རིའི་ལོགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཤིང་ཏོག་ཤིང་ནགས་ཚལ་རྒྱས་པ (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *147*) all sides of the Lari mountain have been overgrown with dense forest of fruit-trees (berry trees); རྩིག་ལོགས *rtsig-logs* the side of a wall, མདུན་ལོགས *mdun-logs* fore-side, front-side, རྒྱབ་ལོགས *rgyab-logs* back, back part of a thing; སའི་ལོགས *sahi-logs* surface of the earth. 2. direction, side, region: རྐང་པའི་ལོགས་ནས *rkoñ-pahi logs-nas* from the region of the feet, up from the feet (*Sch.*); གཡས་ལོགས *gyas-logs* the right side, གཡོན་ལོགས *gyon-logs* the left side frq.; ཚུར་ལོགས *tshur-logs* this side, ཕར་ལོགས *phar-logs* the other side, on the other side. ལོགས་ལ *logs-la* aside, apart, ལོགས་ལ་བཞག་པ *logs-la bshag-pa* to put aside, to put out of the way, to clear away. ཐག་པའི་སྣེ་མ་ལོགས་གཅིག *thag-pahi sñe-ma logs-gcig* the other end of the rope; ལོགས་ངན *logs-ñan* the left or lower side (of a cloth). 3.=རྩིགས wall.

ལོགས་སྐྱེས *logs-skyes*=ནུ་མ *nu-ma* वक्षोज the udder, the female breast (*Mñon.*).

ལོགས་བཅས पक्षक.

ལོགས་ཆེན་པོའི་རི *Logs chen-pohi ri* n. of a mountain in the continent of Purva Videha (*K. d.* ར, *337*).

ལོགས་ན་ཡོད་པ *logs-na yod-pa* to be distinct, separate, to live by one's self, to be solitary (*Schr.*).

ལོགས་པ *logs-pa* other, additional: རྒྱགས་ལོགས་པ *rgyags-logs-pa* spare-provision (*Jä.*).

ལོགས་སུ *logs-su* elsewhere; separate, apart, aside. ལོགས་སུ་བཀར་བ *logs-su bkar-wa* or ལོགས་སུ་དགར་བ *logs-su dgar-wa* to lay aside. Syn. གུད་དུ *gud-du*; གཞན་དུ *gshan-du* (*Mñon.*).

ལོང *loñ* or ལོང་ཡེ=ཁོམ་པ *khom-pa* leisure, spare-time, vacant time, ལོང་ཡེ་མེད་པ=མ་ཁོམ་པ, མ་ནུས་པ not able, not enabled (*A. 28*) no time. ལོང་ཡོད་དུ་རེ་ལ་དུས་ཟླ་འདས whilst you are always hoping to have time (enough), you allow the favourable moment to pass away (*Mil.*); ང་ལྡོར་རྒྱ་གར་དུ་ལོག་ནས་ཇོ་བོ་ལ་གདམས་པ་ཞུར་འགྲོ་བས་ལོང་མི་ཡོང་ (*A. 65*) on returning to India I had no time to go to the *Jo-wo* for religious instruction.

ལོང་ཀ *loñ-ka*, ལོང་ཁ *loñ-kha*, ལོང་ག *loñ-ga* पक्वाशय intestines, entrails, guts.

ལོང་ཀི *loñ-ki* (Chinese) a kind of red cloth manufactured in China (*Rtsii.*).

ལོང་པོ་རྫོང n. of a district in the province of Kong-po.

ལོང་བ *loṅ-wa* pf. and secondary form of ལྡོང་བ *ldoṅ-wa*, as vb.: 1. to be blind, and as adj.: blind, blinded, also as sbst.: a blindman. ལོང་བོ *loṅ-po*, ལོང་བ་པོ *loṅ-wa-po* a blindman (*Cs.*). 2. also ལོངས་པ *loṅs-pa*,= ལེན་པ *len-pa* (*Glr.*) or ལང་བ *laṅ-wa*.

ལོང་བུ *loṅ-bu* ལོང་མོ or ལོང་བོ ankle-bone.

ལོང་ལོང་ *loṅ-loṅ* uprising in waves, bulging out.

ལོངས *loṅs* imp. of ལོང་བ *loṅ-wa*: rise up, awake, get up! ནང་ནས་ལོངས་ཤོག let him come out from in side or from his house; ད་ལྟ་ལོངས་ལ་ལམ་དུ་བསྡུགས now get up and wait in the way (*A. 129*).

ལོངས་སྤྱོད *loṅs-spyod* भोग, सम्भोग 1. attainment, enjoyment, esp. with regard to sensual pleasures and eating and drinking: ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཤ་ལ་བྱེད *loṅs-spyod ça-la-byed* they enjoyed themselves on meat, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཤིང་དེ་ལས་བྱེད *loṅs-spyod çiṅ de-las-byed* they lived on the fruits of this tree; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ to cohabit, enjoy sensually. 2. plenty, abundance: བཟའ་བཏུང་གི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་བསགས they had collected an enormous quantity of food and drink; ལོངས་ཆེ་བ *loṅs-che-wa* great riches;, wealth, property, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་བདག་པོར་གྱུར *loṅs-spyod-kyi bdag-por gyur* he became owner of the property (*Dzl.*); མཆོད་པ་བྱ་བའི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མེད he was not rich enough to bring an offering (to Buddha) (*Jä.*). 3.= ནོར་རྫས *nor-rdsas* or འབྱོར་པ *hbyòr-pa* ऐश्वर्य, विभव wealth, fortune. ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ལྡན *loṅs-spyod-ldan* = ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཅན prosperous, possessed of health, prosperity and happiness; ལོངས་སྤྱོད་གནས *loṅs-spyod-gnas* = བང་མཛོད *baṅ-mdsod* treasury, repository (*Mṅon.*). ལོངས་སྤྱོད་རྫོགས་པ perfect happiness, full enjoyment both materially and spiritually.

ལོད་པ *lod-pa* or ལོད་པོ *lod-po* = ལྷོད་པ *lhod-pa* 1. = relaxed. 2. = ལེ་ལོ་ཅན *le-lo-can* lazy, careless.

ལོད་རིགས the poor class of cultivators who are unable to raise a good crop (*Rtsii.*).

ལོན *lon* 1. news, tidings, message: ལོན་བཟང་ *lon-bzaṅ* good news, ལོན་སྤྲིང་ *lon-spriṅ-wa* to give notice, send word, send a message; ལོན་སྐྱུར་བ *lon-skyur-wa* to give a reply; ལོན་ཤིག་ཁྱེར་ལ་ཤོག *lon-shig khyer-la çog* let me know, send me word.

ལོན་པ *lon-pa* 1. reached, arrived at; ཁྱོད་ལོ་དུ་ལོན *khyod lo-du-lon* to what age have you reach, or what is your age. ལོ་ཅི་ཙམ་ལོན *lo ci-tsam lon* how old are you? བཅུ་དྲུག་ལོན *bcu-drug-lon* I am sixteen years old. 2. to elapse, to pass, in a general sense: ལོ་མང་པོ་ཞིག་ལོན་པ་དང་ after many years had elapsed (*Dzl.*); རིང་ཞིག་ལོན་ཏེ *riṅ-shig lon-te* after a long time, རིང་པོར་མ་ལོན་པར *riṅ-por ma-lon-par* after a short time.

ལོས I: *los* 1. in truth, indeed: མགོན་སྐྱབས་ངར་ལོས་ཡིན he is indeed the lord protector and refuge. 2. ཁྱོད་འགྲོ་ཐུབ་ཡོང་ངས can you go, could you go! ལོས་ཐུབ *los-thub* yes, I can. 3. true, certain ལོས་ཀྱང་བདེན it is sure and true; certainly it will come to pass. ལ

ཤ

ཤ ça I: 1. is the twenty-seventh letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to Sanskrit श. It is pronounced like *sh* in the words shin, sharp, etc. but palatal; acc. to *Jä.* in *C.* it is distinguished from ཞ only by the following vowel being sounded in the high tone. 2. num.=27.

ཤ II: In Budh. various significations are attached to this letter:—ཆོས་རྣམས་ལ་ཞི་གནས་ཡོངས་སུ་རྫོགས་པར་བྱ་བར་སྟོན་ཏོ (*K. d.* ཉ, *114*) it exhibits to all things the state of perfect peace. Again we have: ཤ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་ཞི་གནས་དམིགས་སུ་མེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ (*Ḫbum.* ཀ, *283*). So, too: ཤ་ཞེས་པ་ཟུག་རྔུ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ་ཡོངས་སུ་སྤངས་པའོ (*K. my.* ཀ, *208*) ཤ explains the perfect avoidance of the five kinds of miseries.

ཤ III: मांस, आमिष 1. flesh, meat: ཤ་ལ་དགའ་ཞིང་སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་སྲོག་གཅོད being fond of meat cuts off the life of animals. ཤ་རྩང་བ= དངོས་ངན་པ कृश thin, emaciated; གཡག་ཤ yak's flesh, ལུག་ཤ mutton; ཤ་འཚོད་པ to boil meat, ཤ་རྗོད་པ to roast meat; ཤ་བཅུད་གསུམ *ça-bcud gsum* the three kinds of flesh which are possessed of different peculiar properties: (1) ཤ་ཆེན་ཆོན་པོ human flesh; (2) སྲམ་གྱི་ཤ otter's flesh; (3) འཕྱི་བའི་ཤ *ḫphyi-waḫi-ça* the flesh of the marmot (*Sman. 3*). ཤ་འཁྲིག་པ sexual instinct. 2. surface of the body, ཤ་ཡི་གོང་བུ लोचक [a lump of flesh; a senseless person]S. ཤ་ཡི་རི་མོ spots, stripes, etc. on the skin (of an animal); ཤ་དཀར *ça-dkar* white or fair complexion. ཤ་བཀྲ *ça-bkra* n. of a cutaneous disease *Med.* [a kind of white leprosy]S. 3. for ཤ་བ, the stag. 4. पेशी muscle, ནུ་ཤ thoracic muscle (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཁྲག་སྐྱེས *khrag-skyes*; ཁྲག་ལས་གྱུར་པ *khrag-las gyur-pa*; ལུས་ཟུངས་གསུམ་པ *lus-zuṅs gsum-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤ་ཀོན *ça-kon* for ཤ་འཁོན *ça-ḫkhon* (*Vai. sṅ.*) grudge, resentment, hatred.

ཤ་སྐད *ça-skad* the cawing or croaking of a raven; the cry of the stag.

ཤ་ཁུག *ça-khug* bag in which powdered dried meat is kept by travellers during a journey in Tibet and Mongolia.

ཤ་ཁོག *ça-khog* the body of a slaughtered animal, without the skin, head, and entrails, ཆེ་ཤ flesh of a large animal, ཆུང་ཤ that of a smaller animal.

ཤ་ཁྱི *ça-khyi*; རྔོན་པའི་ཁྱི a hound, a hunter's dog.

ཤ་ཁྲ *ça-khra* पित्त [bile]S.

ཤ་ཁྲག *ça-khrag* flesh and blood, meton. 1. for body: ཤ་ཁྲག་གསལ་བ a sound body 2. for: children born of the same parents.

ཤ་འཁོན *ça-ḫkhon*=འཁོན་འཛིན or ཁོང་ཁྲོ anger, fury, enmity, an enemy; ཤ་འཁོན་ཐུགས bearing grudge against a person, harbouring enmity, v. ཤ་ཀོན *ça-kon*.

ཤ་གོས *ça-gos* colloq. for ཤམ་གོས *çam-gos* lower garment.

ཤ་འགུགས *ça-ḫgugs* पलाश lit. curled flesh or body [the flower of the tree *Butea frondosa*]S.

ཤ་རྒྱགས *ça-rgyags* fat meat; ཤ་རྒྱགས་པ colloq. corpulent; ཤ་རྒྱས *ça-rgyags* healthy

corpulence. ཤ་ཉམས་རྒྱས *ça-ñams rgyas* health and ill-health; ཤ་ཉམས་རྒྱས་ཤིང་རྒྱགས་པ becoming healthy after illness or loss of flesh in the body also healthy corpulence.

Syn. འཚག་བཟང་ *htshag-bzañ*; ཉམས་རྒྱས *ñams-rgyas*; སྐུ་ཤ་འབྱོར་པོ *sku-ça hbyor-po*; སྟོབས་བཅས *stobs-bcas*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ཤ་སྔོན་ཅན *Ça-sñon-can* n. of a heretical lama of Tibet who wrote many treatises explaining the Buddhist tenets wrongly and performed Buddhist religious rites in a reversed manner and who afterwards became a convert to Bon. He was called ཤ་སྔོན་ཅན་གྱི་བོན and belonged to the བོན་ཁྲ་བོ sect (*D. R.*).

ཤ་ཅན *ça-can* शिफा, शकुनादनी [a fibrous root; a medicinal plant commonly called Kaṭki]*S.*

ཤ་ཆེན *ça-chen* महामांस human flesh (*Sman.*)

ཤ་རྗེན་ཟ *ça-rjen za* पिशाच, पलाशिन् [carnivorous, a goblin]*S.*

ཤ་ཉེ *ça-ñe* near blood-relation, descendant.

Syn. རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud-pa*; རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigs-rgyud* (*Mñon.*).

ཤ་དུས *ça-dus* the month January when meat is cured and rent paid in meat collected by Government and land-lords in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཤ་ཕིང *ça-phiñ* 1. (Chinese) a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*). 2. meat cooked with *phing* (a kind of vermicelli extracted from peas).

ཤ་བོ *ça-bo*=དགྲ enemy; =ཤ་འཁོན་ཐམས་ཅད་བྱང་དགྲ་མི་ཤ་བོ་མཐོང་བ་ལྟ་བུར (*Sñiñ.*); ཚེ་འདིར་ཡང་དགྲ་མི་ཤ་བོར་གྱུར་པ་རྣམས་བྱང་ (*Khrid. 27*).

ཤ་མོ *ça-mo* 1. mushroom. 2. is described as=ལུག་གི་ཚང་ར sheep-fold (*Rtsii.*).

ཤ་མེད *ça-med* अपघन fleshless, emaciated; also, name of a hell.

ཤ་འབུ *ça-hbu* a maggot.

ཤ་བུར *ça-bur* in *W.* boil, abscess, ulcer; mark left by a lash, weal (*Jä.*).

ཤ་སྦྱང་ *ça-sbyañ* is described as གཉིག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཉ་ག (*Rtsii.*)

ཤ་སྦྲང་ *ça-sbrañ* मक्षिका flesh-fly, blue-bottle-fly (*Jä.*).

‡ ཤ་མ *ça-ma* 1. n. of a kind of singing bird like the linnet (*K. ko.* ཀ, *2*). 2. the placenta or after-birth, the bag or pouch in which the embryo is formed and which comes out immediately after the delivery of the child: hence, also, a wet nurse or धात्री. 3.=ལྷ་ཡི་གོས raiment of the gods (*K. my.* ཀ, *7*).

ཤ་སྨེན *ça-rmen* fleshy tumour, a lump in the muscular flesh. ཤ་ཚན་དམར་པོ *ça-tshan dmar-po* a tumour resembling a weal or a wart.

ཤ་རྩི *ça-rtsi*=ཤ་མདོག complexion, colour of the skin: བྲམ་ཟེའི་བུ་མོ་ཤ་རྩི་སེར་བ (*Hbrom.* ཁ *34*) the Brahman's daughter of fair complexion.

ཤ་ཚ *ça-tsha* 1. affection; ཤ་ཚ་མེད (*Jig. 35*) without affection; acc. to *Jä.*=a friend; ཤ་ཚ་ཅན amicable, attached. 2. hot meat.

ཤ་ཚེ *ça-tshe*=ག་ཤའ་དཀར nickel silver (*Jig. 16*).

ཤ་མཚན *ça-mtshan*=ཤ་རྟགས *ça-stags* (*Mñon.*) लक्षणानि [lucky or unlucky marks on the body]*S.*; ཤ་མཚན་གྱི་དཔྱད लक्षणानि विद्या [knowledge of lucky or unlucky marks on the body]*S.*

ཤ་འཛེར *ça-hdser* wart; ཤ་འཛེར་ཅན one having warts in his skin.

ཤ་ཟ *ça-za* or ཤ་ཟན पिशाच 1. prop. flesh-eater, carnivorous animal. 2. gen.: a class of demons. ཤ་ཟ་མོ and ཤ་ཟ་ཆེན་པོ are two

kinds of such loathsome demons, the names of others of which are as follows :— པི་ལུ *pī-lu*, ཉེ་བའི་པི་ལུ *ñe-wahi pī-lu*, པི་ལུ་བཟང་པོ *pī-lu bzañ-po*, པི་ལུ་མཐའ་ཡས *pī-lu mthah-yas*, བསམ་པ *bsam-pa*, བསམ་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ *bsam-pa ma-yin-pa*, གདུང་བ་བཟང་པོ *gduñ-wa bzañ-po*, ཟ་བྱེད *za-byed*, གཟི་བརྗིད་བཟང་པོ *gzi-brjid bzañ-po*, མི་བཟད་པོ *mi-bzad-po* (*K. g.* ད *126*).

ཤ་ཟའི་གླིང་ *Ça-zahi-gliñ* n. of a cannibal-island situated beyond the island of horned cannibals: སྲིན་མོ་རལ་པ་ཅན་གྱི་གླིང་ (*K. d.* ར, *335*). ཤ་ཟ་སྲིན་པོ *ça-za srin-po* राक्षस cannibal hobgoblin.

ཤ་ཟུག *ça-zug* or ཤ་གཟུག *ça-gzug* = ཟུག *zug*.

ཤ་ཟོང་ *ça-zoñ* क्रव्याद [dry flesh, one who eats flesh]*S.*

ཤ་གཟིག་བདུ *ça-gzig bdu* श्वित्र a kind of disease [white leprosy]*S.*

ཤ་ཧུག་སྟག་སྒོ *Ça-hug stag-sgo* n. of a sacred place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག *43*).

ཤ་ཡི་མཆོག *ça-yi-mchog* चित्त; as met.= སྲོག་གི་གནས *srog-gi-gnas* the heart, the seat of life (*Mñon.*).

ཤ་ཡི་ལུས་བཅུད *ça-yi lus-bcud* met.= ཁྲག blood. ཤ་ཡི་ས་བོན *ça-yi sa-bon* रक्त id (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤ་ལི་ཧོ་ཏ *ça-li ho-ta* a religious instruction of the *Tantrik* class: ནང་གི་གསུང་རབ་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ། ཤ་ལི་ཧོ་ར་གདམས་པ། མངོན་པ་མངོད་འདུལ་བ་སོགས (*Ya-sel. 224*). [S'alihotra was a celebrated teacher of the science of horses in India]*S.*

ཤ་ལན *ça-lan* revenge by death for killing and the like.

ཤ་ལོག *ça-log* warped, oblique, aslant in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཤ་ལོག *ça-log* = ཤ་ལོག་ལོག *ça-log-log* bloated.

ཤ་བཤགས *ça-bçags* is explained as ཞག་ཤ་ཉེད་བཤགས (*Rtsii.*)

ཤ་སྲབ *ça-srab* = ཤ་ཉམས *ça-ñams* (*Mñon.*).

ཤ་ཐག *ça-thag* excrescence on any part of the body which, acc. to some, is a sign of wickedness.

ཤ་ལ་གཡུ་རི *ça-la gyu-ri* = འབམ་པོ (mystic) (*Miñ. 4*).

ཤ་ཤང་ *ça-çañ* n. of a large number, a numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཤ་ཀ *ça-ka* a kind of game (*Vai. sñ.*).

ཤ་ཀ་མ *ça-ka-ma*, more fully ཁ་ཆེ་ཤ་ཁ་མ saffron from Kashmir, in *C.*

‡ ཤ་ཀ་ཤི་ལ *ça-ka çi-la* n. of a precious stone, or gem: ཤ་ཀ་ཤི་ལས་གདོན་ཀུན་སྲུང་བར་བྱེད *ça-ka çi* is a protection against evil spirits.

ཤ་གང་ *Ça-gañ* n. of a place in Tibet ཤ་གང་ལོ་ཙྪ་བ n. of a celebrated Lo-tsā-wa of that place (*Deb* ག, 1).

ཤ་ཕོ་རུ་རྟ *ça-pho ru-rta* (སྨན) कुष्ठ [medicinal plant *Costus speciosus*]*S.*

ཤ་ཆུ *ça-chu* = གོང་མོ *goñ-mo* कपिञ्जल the white Crossoptilon grouse (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤ་ཏ *ça-ta* as met. = བརྒྱ *brgya* hundred.

ཤ་སྟ *ça-sta* = ཀླུ *klu* (*Vai. sñ.*).

‡ ཤ་སྟག *ça-stag* only, simply: རྫུན་པོ་ཤ་སྟག *rdsun-po ça-stag* = རྫུན་པོ་རྐྱང་རྐྱང་ *rdsun-po rkyañ-rkyañ* only false, falsehood pure and simple. ཤ་དག *ça-dag* mere, merely, only: ཁྱེའུ་ཤ་དག་བཙས་ཏེ *khyehu ça-dag btsas-te* only sons being born; མི་དབུལ་འཕོངས་པ་ཤ་སྟག as they are all of them poor people; བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བ་ཤ་སྟག་ཏུ་གྱུར་ཏེ they all came to the knowledge of the truth (*Jä.*).

‡ ཤ་ར་པ *Ça-ra-pa* n. of an Indian saint (*Loñ.* ཟ *3*).

‡ ཤ་ར་འབིགས་བྱེད *ça-ra hbigs-byed* मर्मभिद् as met. = མདའ arrow (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤ་ན *ça-na* शण hemp, *Cs.*: flax; ཤ་ནའི་རས शाणक fine linen; ཤ་ནའི་གོས a garment made of fine linen.

ཤ་པོས *ça-poṣ* a thick blanket in *Ld.*

‡ ཤ་བ་རི *ça-wa-ri* शबर a hunter; a hunter-tribe.

Syn. རྔོན་པ *r̥ñon-pa*; རི་དྭགས་པ *ri-dḇags-pa* (*M̱ñon.*).

‡ ཤ་བ་རི་པ *Ça-wa ri-pa* n. of Buddhist *Tantrik* saint, a pupil of Nāgārjuna (*K. dun. 6*).

ཤ་རག *ça-rag* dried apricots with little pulp and almost as hard as stones.

ཤ་ར་ཤོ་རེ *ça-ra ço-re* (cf. གཤེར་པ *ḇçer-pa*) in *W.* moist (*Jä.*).

‡ ཤ་རར *ça-rar* शर्कर a kind of sugar, refined sugar (*Cs.*).

ཤ་ཤན *ça-çan* a kind of Chinese tea.

ཤ་ལ་ཡུ་རིང *ça-la yu-riṅ* (ཤ་ལ་ཡུ་རིང་མ་རྣམས་འདུལ་བའི་རྫི) (*Med.*).

‡ ཤཱ་རིའི་བུ *Çā-riḥi-bu* शारिपुत्र the famous early disciple of Buddha.

‡ ཤ་ཀ་བྱཱ་ཀ་ར་ཎ *Ça-ka Vyākaraṇa* n. of a Vyākaraṇa or Sanskrit grammar by *Ācārya Chandra Gomin.*

ཤཱ་ཀྱ་ལག་ན་བེ་ཅོན *Çā-kya lay-na be-con* दण्डपाणि शाक्य the S'ākya who carries a club in his hand (*Yig. 17*) [n. of the father-in-law of Buddha according to the Lalitavistara]*S.*

ཤཱ་ཀྱ *Çā-kya*=བཙན་པ शाक्य n. of a race to which the last Buddha belonged; prob. the Sacœ of the ancients; the common names by which Gautama Buddha is universally known:—ཤཱཀྱ་ཐུབ་པ = S'ākya-muni; ཤཱཀྱའི་གཙོ་བོ शाक्यप्रभु; ཤཱཀྱའི་རྒྱལ་པོ शाक्यराज; ཤཱཀྱ་སེང་གེ शाक्यसिंह; ཤཱཀྱའི་བུ शाक्यपुत्र. ཤཱཀྱ་དུམ་ལེགས section of the Sākya race. ཤཱཀྱ་ཡེ་ཤེས also called རྗེ་བྱམས་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྗེ the lama who founded the monastery of Sera near Lhasa (*Rje-nam. 353*).

ཤྭ *çwa* or ཤ་ཁྲག 1. blood. 2.=ཆུ་ལོག overflowing of rivers and lakes, in Amdo dialect.

ཤྭ་ན་མོ *çwa-na-mo*=མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ डाकिनी, a class of nymph: རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁྱེན་ཤྭ་ན་མོ་བཞིས་བསྐོར་བའི་སྐུབ་ཐབས་མཛད་ནས་བྲན་ཀ་བཅུལ་ཅོ (*A. 102*).

ཤྭ་བ *çwa-wa* or ཤ་བ the large stag of Tibet with ten to twelve points on each horn, including under this name some three species.

Syn. རྭ་བཅུ་པ *rwa-ḇcu-pa*; (པྲ་ཥ་དྷ་ར *pra-ṣa dha-ra*); ཤྭ་བ *çwa-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

ཤ་བ་རྣ་བ *Ça-wa r̥na-wa* n. of a country in the east of India the inhabitants of which have ears like those of the deer (*K. d. ར 267*).

ཤྭ་བོ་སྒང *Çwa-wo ṣgaṅ* n. of a district in Kham (*Loṅ. ཟ 3*).

‡ ཤྭ་ས་ན *çwa-sa-na* (mystic) a class of Brāhmaṇ (*K. g. ཕ, 26*).

‡ ཤག་ཏི *çak-ti* शक्ति; spear, lance, pike, of sword also trident (*Cs.*).

ཤག *çag* in ཤག་ཏེར་གས broke, it burst asunder (*Sch.*).

ཤག་ཤག *çag-çag* लोलं pendant, hanging, projecting.

ཤགས *çags*=ཁ་ཤགས 1. joke, jest, fun: ཤགས་ཆེ་བ་བྱེད་པ to rally maliciously, to turn into ridicule with sarcasm; ངན་ཤགས a bad joke. 2. cause of contention, object of a

ཤ

dispute or a quarrel, matter in dispute, quarrel in gen. (*Jä.*).

ཤག་མ *çag-ma* शर्कर stone or rock, gravel; ཤག་མ་ཅན gravelly; ཤག་ཐང་ a plain abounding with gravel. ཤག་རད rocky ground; ཤག་དག gravel; ཤག་ས earth mixed up with pebbles, stony sterile ground (*Jä.*).

ཤང་ *çañ* a kind of tambourine used by the Bons during their religious services (*Loñ.* ན *5*) v. གཤང་ *gçañ*.

‡ **ཤང་ཀར** *Çañ-kar* शङ्कर 1. n. of a religious sect in ancient India. Also n. of a Tīrthika teacher who held:— རྣམ་པར་མི་རྟག་བདེན་པའོ། འདུས་བྱས་རྣམ་པར་མི་རྟག་བདེན་པ་སྟེ། ཕྱི་ནས་དབང་ཕྱུག་བདེན་པའོ (*Theg. 33*). 2. an epithet of Mahes'vara.

‡ **ཤང་ཁ** *çañ-kha* conch shell; ཞང་ཞུང་གི་ཡུལ་ཤང་ཁའི་ཐུབས་འདུ the country of Shangshung (*Yig. 9*).

ཤང་ཐག *çañ-thag*=དཀྱུས་རིང་བ (*Jig. 25*) warp, the longitudinal threads of cloth; length.

ཤང་ལང་ *çañ-lañ*=གྲི་གུག sabre, sword knife (*Mñon.*).

ཤང་ཤང་ *çañ-çañ* जीवञ्जीव; जीवजीवक 1. crane (*S. Lex.*) (*Zam. 5*). ཟ་ཆེན་པོ་མི་ཚམ a bird of the height of man that subsists on poisonous drugs, &c., a fabulous creature with wings and bird's feet, but otherwise like a human being; ཤང་ཤང་ཏེའུ acc. to *Cs.*: pheasant or partridge. 2. n. of a flower: ཤང་ཤང་འདི་རྒྱ་གར་ན་མེད this S'angs'ang flower is not found in India (*A. 105*); ཤང་ཤང་ཤུག་པའི་ནགས་ཁྲོད་མཛེས charming is the forest of S'ang-S'ang and juniper (*A. 140*).

Syn. ཊི་ཝཾ་ཊི་པ་ཀ *dshī-wañ dshi-pa-ka*; དུག་འཚོ་བྱེད *dug-htsho-byed*; ཤང་ཤང་ཏེའུ *çañ-çañ dehu* (*Mñon.*).

ཤང་ཤོངས *çañ-çoñs*=མཐོ་དམའ high and low; any undulating surface.

ཤངས *çañs* I: or ཤངས་སྣ नासा; resp. the nose; ཤངས་ཁུང་ nostril, ཤངས་རྩེ tip of the nose. བག་ཆགས་ངན་གསུང་ནས་ཤངས་སྒྲོར་པ(གཉེར་བ)ཟུར saying that attachments are bad he knit his nose (*i.e.*, brow) (*A. 106*).

ཤངས II: n. of a district of Tsang situated to the north of Tashi-lhunpo (*Loñ.* ན *5*). ཤངས་ཀྱི་ཞོང་ཚལ *Çañs-kyi shoñ-tshal* one of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*). ཤངས་རྣམ་གླིང་ *Çañs-rnam gliñ* a town with a monastery in Shang under a Jong-pon (*Rtsii.*). ཤངས་རྩ་གསེར *çañs rtsa-gser* n. of a place in Shang (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

ཤད *çad* 1.=དྲང་པོ straight, perpendicular. 2. mark of punctuation resembling a perpendicular-stroke, also རྐང་ཤད or ཚིག་ཤད Is a diacritical sign of about the value of our comma or semi-colon; གཉིས་ཤད the double perpendicular-strokes dividing sentences, or, in metrical compositions; བཞི་ཤད the four-fold ཤད at the end of sections and chapters; ཙེག་ཤད the dotted ཤད, an ornamental form of the ordinary ཤད put after the first syllable of a line; ཤད་བྱད་པ་འཇེན་པ to make a ཤད (*Sch.*).

ཤད་པ *çad-pa* or གཤད་པ and གཤོད་པ to comb, to curry, (a horse), also ཤད་རྒྱག་པ. Also: to brush, to stroke, to rub gently with the hand in *W.* (*Jä.*). *çad-ma* curry-comb, horse-comb (*Sch.*).

ཤད་ཡར *çad-yar*=ཡ་རུ *ya-ru* a yak-calf one year old: ཤད་ཡར་གྱི་པགས་པ a skin of a yak-calf (*Rtsii.*).

ཤན *çan* 1. union, mounting, lining of: སྐད་གཉིས་ཤན་སྦྱོར *skad-gñis çan-sbyor* two different languages joined together, n. of a

Sanskrit and Tibetan vocabulary; ཤིང་གི་སྣོད་ལ་ལྕགས་ཀྱིས་ཤན་རྒྱབ a wooden vessel mounted with iron bands. 2. small-boat; ཤན་པ a ferry-man in *C.* 3. snow-leopard, in *W.* (cf. གསའ). 4. difference, distinction: ཤན་འབྱེད་པ to distinguish, decide, differentiate: གཞན་གྱིས་ཤན་མི་ཕྱེད་པས as no body else is able to decide it. ཤན་སོར *çan-çor* affected by company, union, or companionship.

ཤན་པ *çan-pa* I: 1. wrongly spelt for བཤན་པ, a butcher; སྡིག་ཅན་ཤན་པ sinful butcher; ཤན་ཁང་ slaughter-house, butcher's shop, ཤན་གྲི butcher's knife; ཤན་སྒྲིབ sinful ignorance of slaughtering an animal. 2. master or rower of a boat, boatman (*Jä.*).

ཤན་པ II: 1. = ཉེས་བབས་པ *ñes-bab-pa*, fault རྒྱལ་པོའི་གནས་མལ་བསྙད་པའི་ཤན་བབ་ཀྱིས by the fault of polluting the royal residence (*A. 144*). 2. याचक, कुत्सित, बीभत्स, ugly, frightful.

‡ **ཤན་ཏི་པ** *Çan-ti-pa* n. of an Indian Buddhist teacher (*K. dun. 45*).

‡ ཤན་དི་ལ *Çan-di-la* or ཤན་ད་ཻལ शाण्डिल्य-गोत्र; n. of a race (*K. du.* ཆ, *333*).

ཤན་དམར *Çan-dmar* a wild animal of the deer class, called: རི་དྭགས་ཤིག (*K. ko.* ཀ, *2*).

ཤན་ཇ *çan-ja* a kind of Chinese tea.

ཤན་དུང་ *Çan-duñ* the Chinese provinces of Shantung (*Grub.* ན *4*).

ཤབ *Çab* n. of a district between Sakya and Shiga-tse; ཤབ་སྒོ་ལྔ *Çab-sgo-lña* n. of a place in Tsang: དེ་ནས་ཤབ་སྒོ་ལྔ་ནས་བྱོན་པའི་ཚེ (*A. 88*) then at the time of proceeding from Sháb-go-nga.

ཤབ་ཤུབ *çab-çub* 1. whisper, whispering; jocular saying or speech, a joke; ཤུབ་པར་སྨྲ་བ to whisper in the ears. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a lie, falsehood, ཤབ་ཤུབ་བྱེད་པ to lie, to cheat; ཤབ་ཤུབ་ཅན deceitful, fraudulent, crafty.

ཤམ *çam* = གཤམ *gçam* the lower part of a thing, also that of a country; ཤམ་པ a low-lander (opp. to གཙང་པ and སྟོད་པ). གཤམ་དུ *gçam-du* adv. and postp.: below, at foot: རང་ལེའུ་ཤམ་དུ་འཆད they will be treated of in their respective chapters at the end; དེའི་ཤམ་དུ under it, underneath that. ཤམ་གོས *çam-goș* = ཤམ་ཐབས under-vest, under garment; ཤམ་ཐབས *çam-thabș* अन्तर्वास, निवासन, resp. སྐུ་ཤམ *șku-çam*, a cassock-like garment worn by Tibetan monks. ཤམས *Çam-ma* a man or woman of Lower Ladak.

ཤམ་ཐབས་སྔོན་པོ་ཅན *Çam-thabș șñon-po-can* a *Tīrthika* Pandit who preached a perverse system of *Tantra* and used to wear a blue petticoat: ཕྱི་རོལ་པ་རིག་ལགས་མམ་ཤམ་ཐབས་སྔོན་པོ་ཅན་བྱ་བས he was an outsider (*i.e.*, non-Buddhist) called the blue robe (*A. 66*).

‡ **ཤམ་བྷ་ལ** *Çam-bha-la* n. of the Buddhist Utopia, probably the capital of the eastern Greeks, *i.e.*, of Bactria, where Buddhism of the Mahāyāna School in the first century before and first century after Christ flourished. The Tibetans of the fifteenth century A.D. in their anxiety to find it on this earth are alleged to have identified it with the capital of Spain. S'ambhala in Tibetan is བདེ་འབྱུང་ often spoken of as a country in the north-west of Tibet, fancied to be a kind of paradise. ཤམ་བྷ་ལའི་ལམ་ཡིག Journey to S'ambhala, n. of a book written by Panchen Paldan Yeshe of Tashi-lhunpo.

ཤར *çar* पूर्व, प्राक्, पुरा, पुरस्तात् 1. the east; ཤར་ཕྱོགས eastern direction or quarter; ཤར་ནས་འོངས come from the east; ཤར་དུ་གནས resides in the east, a resident of the east; ཤར་པ inhabitant of an eastern country, an

oriental. ཤར་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ the sun (*Yig. k. 14*). ཤར་གྱི་རི་བོ पूर्व्वै शिला, one residing in the eastern hills, one of the early sects of Buddhism. ཤར་ལུས་འཕགས་པ Purva Videha n. of the eastern continent of Buddhist cosmogony. ཤར་ལྷོ south-east. 2. termin. of ཤ—ཤར into the flesh.

ཤར་གྱི་གནམ་དམག = ཐན་པ or ཆར་མེད drought, rainlessness.

ཤར་གྱིས *çar-gyis* forthwith, straight (*A. 68*); ཤར་རྒྱག *çar-rgyag* directly, straight away, at once: ཤར་རྒྱག་རྒྱུགས run at once (*Ljaṅs.*).

ཤར་འགྱུར་བྱེད *çar-hgyur-byed* as met. = blood (*Mṅon.*).

ཤར་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *Çar rgya-mtsho chen-po* seems to be the Pacific ocean, the great ocean extending to the east of China (*Yig. k. 14*).

ཤར་སྒོ་མེ་ལོང་གླིང *Çar-sgo me-loṅ gliṅ* n. of a place (*Rtsii.*).

ཤར་ཁ *Çar-kha* n. of a place in Tibet. ཤར་ཁ་དཔོན་པོ the chief or ruler of Shar-kha; also name of a celebrated Lama of that place who was known by the name Pandan Shar kha-wa (*Yig. 3*).

ཤར་ཇ *çar-ja* tea imported to Tibet from Amdo (*Jig. 22*).

ཤར་རས *çar-ras* a kind of cotton cloth formerly manufactured in Bengal and Assam (*Yig. 21*).

ཤར་པ *çar-pa* 1. = འདུས་པ समुदित collected, gathered, risen; also: a young man, grown-up youth. 2. उदयि Udayi the rising one; n. of a king of the *Litsabyi* race ལྀ་ཙ་བི་ཙ་བྱིའི་རིགས་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཤར་པའི་བུ་ནས་བརྒྱུད་ས (*Loṅ.* ༢ *5*).

ཤར་པོ *çar-po* 1. *W.* adulterer, on the part of the husband (*Jä.*). 2. a youth.

ཤར་བ *çar-wa* 1. उदय rise, dawning. 2. pf. and secondary form of འཆར་བ; ཉི་མ་ཤར, sunrise, སེམས་ལ་ཤར dawning in the mind. 3. n. of a tribe. 4. n. of king Utthānapada, son of king དམག་བརྒྱ་བ, शतयुद्ध; this king was a contemporary of Buddha.

ཤར་མ *çar-ma* (བུད་མེད་དར་མ) 1. तरुणी a full-blown female; acc. to *Jä.* grown-up girls (collective noun). 2. *Sch.*: a strip: ཤར་རྒྱབ་པ *çar-rgyab-pa* to sew in long stitches.

ཤལ་དཀར *çal-dkar* a kind of white silk scarf used for presentation to gods; it is described as ཁ་བཏགས་སྣན་ཤལ་དཀར་པོ (*Rtsii.*).

ཤལ་བ *çal-wa* a harrow; ཤལ་ཤལ་བ to harrow (*Sch.*).

ཤལ་མ *çal-ma* stony ground; mountain side consisting of detritus; ཤལ་མ་ཅན full of sharp stones (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཤལ་མ་ལི** *çal-ma-li* शाल्मलि a tree of hell the leaves of which are sharp and pointed resembling swords, and when hell-beings try to climb up this tree it immediately changes the direction of its sword-like leaves and points towards them to pierce them.

ཤས *çaṣ* 1. part, ཆ་ཤས id.; འབྲས་དེ་ལས་ཤས་གཅིག part of this rice; ཤས་ཤས་སུ་བགོ་བ to distribute,...among (*Jä.*). 2. some, a few; ཞག་ཤས some days; འགའ་ཤས frq. in colloq. as "*ka-she,*" ཤས་ཤིག་གནང་ or ཁ་ཤས་ཤིག་ནང་ please, give me some, a few (*A. 105*).

ཤས་ཆེ *çaṣ-che* or ཤས་ཆེ་བ 1. = མང་པོ अधिक, प्रभूत, उद्भूत. 2. उत्कट = མི་ཟད་པ a good deal, the greater part of; much. 3. སྟོབས་ཆེ or དྲག་པོ तीव्र very strong, acute, powerful: ནར་མཐུན་ཤས་ཆེ་ཞིང (*Ya-sel. 19*). དེ་སྨུག་ཤས་ཆེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to become very dull or stupid; ཤས་ཆེར,

ཤས་ཆེས or ཤས་ཆེན in an eminent degree, in an exceedingly great measure: ཤས་ཆེར་མི་འབྱུང་ did not grow very powerful or strong.

ཤི་བ *çi-wa* = གུམ་པ or སྲོག་དང་བྲལ་བ मृत, मरण, मृत्यु pf. and secondary form of འཆི་བ. 1. vb. to die, to expire, to go out (as light, fire); ཤི་འདུག is dead, died. 2. partic. and adj. निर्जीव, lifeless, dead, deceased; ཤི་བའི་རོ कुणप corpse, dead body; ཤི་བ་སོས་པར་བྱེད་པར་གྱུར one already dying still recovered; ཤི་བའི་ལུས the body of the deceased (*Jä.*); ཤི་བའི་འདུ་བྱེད मृतसंस्कार the associations of the dead, funeral observances; ཤི་བའི་ཕྱོགས याम्य the quarter of the dead, the south, in which quarter the lord of death dwells; ཤི་བའི་ཟན = གཤིན་ཟས the food of the dead, *i.e.*, अमृत; also: food given to lamas, &c., at funerals.

ཤི་ཀི་མ *çi-ki-ma* = འཆི་ཁ་མ मुमूर्षु; sbst. dying, death: ཤི་ཀི་མ་རུ in dying; ཤི་ཀི་མ་ཡོད = འཆི་ཁ་མ་ཡོད he is at the point of death, he is at death's door.

‡ ཤི་ཀ *Çi-ka* शिक n. of a king who mourned at the death of Buddha (*K. my.* ཁ, *526*).

‡ ཤི་ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *Çi-ka ko-la* n. of a place in Orissa on the seaside (*Dsam.*).

‡ ཤི་ཁན་ཌི་ལ *çi-khan ḍi-la* शिखण्डिल a peacock (*K. ko.* ག, *3*).

‡ ཤི་རི་ཁཎྜ *çi-ri khanḍa* (སྨན) a kind of medicine: ཤི་རི་ཁ་ཎྜ་དང་བུ་རམ་ཟོས་ན་གཉིད་དུ་འགྱུར་རོ S'iri khanḍa and molasses taken together induce sleep (*K. my.* ཁ, *341*).

‡ ཤི་རི་ཤ *çi-ri-ça* शिरीष n. of a tree, its flower and fruit (*K. du.* ཅ, *276*) [*Acacia sirisa*]*S.* ཤིང་ཏོག་ཤི་རི་ཤ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་སྐར་མ་པ་སངས་མཐོང་ན་འབྲས་བུ་སོར་ལྔ་སྐྱེ་བར་འགྱུར (*K. my.* ཁ, *341*) the fruit called S'iris'a grows five fingers' in breadth on the appearance of the star (planet) S'ukra.

ཤི་རིག *çi-rig W.* clinking, jingling (*Jä.*).

ཤི་རོག *çi-rog* in *W.* a sort of early barley.

‡ ཤི་ལ *çi-la* wrongly for ཤཱི་ལ *çī-la* शील = ཁྲིམས, ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས moral behaviour.

‡ ཤི་ལ་དྲུ *ça-la dru* = སྐྱུར་བ.

ཤིག *çig* 1. for ཅིག after a final ས. 2. = (to be) able: ད་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ཤིག་ཟེར་རོ now you have said that you would not be able (to do that work) (*A. 60, 136*). 3. यूक, काका louse; མི་ཤིག common louse; ལུག་ཤིག sheep-louse, tick, ཁྱི་ཤིག flea, ལྷ་ཤིག or འདི་ཤིག bug; ཤིག་བསལ་བ to clean from lice; ཤིག་ཅན full of lice.

ཤིག་གེ་བ *çig-ge-wa* acc. to *Jä.* 1. standing or lying close together, close-bonded. 2. trembling, tottering, wavering; with མིག looking this way and that, looking about, perh., also, rolling (the eyes)] (*Jä.*).

ཤིག་གེག *çig-geg* = ལྷོད་པ शिथिल relaxed; also relaxation. Also: ཤིགས་སེ as in ལྷོད་ཤིགས་ཤིགས, ལྷོད་དེ, ཤིགས་སེ (*A. 150*) having relaxed; ད་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ཤིགས་ཟེར་དོ་ན་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཐབས་ཡོད་དམ (*A. 66*). now you said you would not relax, but you have some resources. Also = rocking in *Mil.*

ཤིང་ *çiṅ* I: gerundial particle for ཅིང་ after a final ས.

ཤིང་ II: 1. वृक्ष, तरु, a tree, ཤིང་སྡོང་ id., in col. *çiṅ-dum*; ཏོ་ཤིང་ a berry tree or fruit tree, ལོ་ལྡན་ཤིང་ a leafy tree; སྐམ་ཤིང་ a withered tree. 2. काष्ठ wood, timber; made of wood; ཤིང་ཞིག some wood; ཕང་ཤིང་ timber,

timber-wood, བུད་ཤིང་ fire-wood, fuel, སྐམ་ཤིང་ dry-wood.

‡ ཤིང་ཀ་ཀུ་བྷ *çiñ ka-ku-bha* ककुभ the *Arjuna* tree.

Syn. དཔའ་བོའི་ཤིང་ *dpaḥ-boḥi-çiñ*; སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་ཤིང་ *srid-sgrub çiñ*; ཕྱོགས་སྒྲུབ *phyogs-grub* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཀོ་ཀི་ལཱ་ཀྵ *çiñ ko-ki lā-kṣa* कोकिलाक्षवृक्ष the tree of cuckoo's eye [the plant *Asteracantha longifolia*]*S.*; with syn.: བུར་ཤིང་ *bur-çiñ*; དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan*; ཁྱུ་བྱུག་མིག *khyu-byug-mig*; བུར་ཤིང་སྲུང་ *bur-çiñ sruñ* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཀ་པེཏྠ *çiñ ka pet-tha* (दधिफल) कपित्थ; the *Kapettha* tree.

Syn. ཀ་པེད *ka-ped*; སྐྱུར་རྩི *skyur-rtsi*; སོ་ཉམས་བྱེད *so-ñams-byed*; དདྷ་ཕ་ལ *da-dha pha-la*; ཤོ་འབྲས་ཅན *sho-ḥbras-can* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཀ་ད་མྦ *çiñ ka-da-mba*; कदम्बवृक्ष the *Cadamba* tree.

Syn. ཚོགས་ཅན *tshogs-can*; སྟོབས་བཟང་ *stobs-bzañ*; དགའ་བའི་ཤིང་ *dgaḥ-waḥi-çiñ*; རྡུལ་སྟོབས་ཅན *rdul-stobs-can*; འབྲས་མང་ལྡན *ḥbras-mañ-ldan*; གཤོལ་ལྡན *gçol-ldan*; དགའ་བྱེད *dgaḥ-byed*; ཤིང་བལ་ཅན *çiñ-bal-can*; ཆུ་སྐྱར་ཅན *chu-skyar-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཀཱ་ཤིམ་བ་ལ *çiñ kā-çim-ba-la* the (रोचन) *Kāçimbala* tree.

Syn. སྲིད་པ་བརྩེགས་པ *srid-pa brtsegs-pa*; རུ་ཙ་ན *ru-tsa-na*; སྣང་བྱེད་ཕུང་པོ *snañ-byed phuñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་རྐུན་མའི་མེ་ཏོག *çiñ-rkun-maḥi me-tog* चोरपुष्प; lit. the thief's flower tree.

Syn. ཆོམ་རྐུན་མེ་ཏོག *chom-rkun me-tog*; སྐྲ་ཅན་མ *skra-can-ma*; དུང་ཅན་མ *duñ-can-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཀུན *çiñ-kun* हिङ्गु, वाल्हिक asafœtida, used as medicine and as a spice: ཤིང་ཀུན་སྲིན་འཇོམས་གྲང་ནད་སྙིང་རླུང་སེལ asafœtida cures worms, cold, and wind in the heart.

ཤིང་སྔོན *çiñ-sñon* = སྤྱི་ཤུར *spyi-shur* (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*).

ཤིང་སྐུ *çiñ-sku* or ཤིང་གི་སྐུ་འདྲ any wooden image.

ཤིང་སྐྱ་ནར *çiñ skya-nar*; पाटल the *Pāṭala* tree.

Syn. འདོད་པའི་ཕོ་ཉ *ḥdod-paḥi pho-ña*; མཛོད་ཐ་མ *mdsod-tha-ma*; མེ་ཏོག་རྩ་ནག *me-tog rtsa-nag*; ལུས་ངན་མིག *lus-ñan-mig*; ཟངས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *zañs-kyi me-tog* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སྐྱ *çiñ-skya* कलिक = དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ *dug-mo-ñuñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཀིར་ཏི *çiñ kir-ti* a carrying-frame for packs, etc.

ཤིང་གི་བ་ཐག *çiñ-gi ba-thag* creeping parasitical plants.

Syn. རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa*; རལ་པ *ral-pa*; རྨང་ *rmañ*; རྩ་ཕྲན *rtsa-phran*; བ་ཐག *pathag* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་གི་སྲིན་བུ *çiñ-gi srin-bu* घुण; wood-eating worm, moth; a writer.

Syn. རྩ་འབུ *rtsa-ḥbu*; ཤིང་ཟན *çiñ-zan*; ཡི་གེ་པ *yi-ge-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་གི་མིག *çiñ-gi mig* कुणिक, कुकुन्दारा [1. squint-eyed. 2. the plant *Shorea robusta*]*S.*

ཤིང་གི་མེ་ཏོག་ཁ་ཕྱེ *çiñ-gi me-tog kha-phye* blossoming, the flowering of a tree.

Syn. སྦུབས་གྲོལ *sbubs-grol*; རྒྱ་གྲོལ *rgya-grol*; གོ་ཆ་གྲོལ *go-cha-grol*; རྣམ་དབྱེ *rnam-dbye*; རྣམ་ཕྱེ *rnam-phye*; རྣམ་པར་བྱེ *rnam-par-bye*; རབ་ཏུ་ཤར *rab-tu-çar* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་གི་རྩ་བ *çiñ-gi rtsa-wa* वृक्षमूल the root or foot of a tree. ཤིང་གི་རྩེ་མོ *çiñ-gi rtse-mo* the top of a tree.

ཤིང་རྒོན *çiñ-rgon* wood-pecker; ཤིང་རྒོན་ཁྲ་བོ *çiñ-rgon khra-bo* the spotted wood-pecker; ཤིང་རྒོན་མགོ་ནག *çiñ-rgon mgo-nag* black wood-pecker.

ཤིང་རྒྱལ་ *çiṅ-rgyal* 1. a tree of extraordinary height or circumference, a giant-tree. 2.=ཆུ་ལྷ་ वरुण the water-god.

ཤིང་མངར་ *çiṅ-mṅar* मधूक, यष्टिमधु liquorice; ཤིང་མངར་གློ་ནད་རྒྱུ་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་ liquorice cures disease of the lungs and that of the bowels.

ཤིང་མངར་ལྡན་པ་ *çiṅ-mṅar ldan-pa*; मधुरिका, मिसी [an aromatic plant, *Anethum panmorium*]*S.* Syn. མི་སི་ *mi-si*; ཞི་བ་དཀར་ *s̀hi-wa dkar*; གདུགས་དཀར་ *gdugs-dkar*; མེ་ཏོག་བརྒྱད་པ་མངར་ལྡན་ *me-tog brgyad-pa mṅar-ldan*; གནས་སུ་སྐྱེས་ *gnas-su-skyes*; ར་བ་སྐྱེས་ *ra-wa-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤིང་བཅུད་ *çiṅ-bcud*=བུ་རམ་ molasses (mystic) (*Miṅ. 4*)—ཤིང་བཅུད་གཉིས: བུ་རམ་ and སྦྲང་རྩི་ molasses and honey (*Sman. 3*).

ཤིང་ཆས་ *çiṅ-chas* 1. wooden utensils, implements. 2. tools for working wood.

ཤིང་ཏ་ལ་ *çiṅ-ta-la* तालवृक्ष palm-tree, ཤིང་ཏ་ལ་མགོ་བཅད་ན་སྡོང་པོར་མི་རུང་། སྐྱེར་མི་རུང་ (*K. du.* ད, *352*) it is stated that the palm tree will neither grow nor thrive if its head is cut.

‡ ཤིང་ཏི་ཀ་ཀ་ *çiṅ-ti ka-ka* तिककवृक्ष.

Syn. འདབ་མ་ཤིང་ *hdab-ma-çiṅ*; ཏིལ་ཅན་ *til-can*; སྣོད་ལྡན་ *snod-ldan*; དཔལ་ལྡན་ *dpal-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤིང་ཏོག་ *çiṅ-tog* or ཤིང་ཐོག fruit of a tree, fruit. ཤིང་ཏོག་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *çiṅ-tog rgyal-po*=སྙིང་ཞོ་ཤ a sour fruit used for medicinal purposes in appearance it is like the heart (*Sman.*). ཤིང་ཏོག་བིལ་བ་ *çiṅ-tog lil-wa* prob. बिल्वफल, श्रीफल=the wood-apple. It is mentioned as most holy among the fruits of India and is particularly sacred to Mahādeva and valued for its medicinal properties. It is one of the བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་བརྒྱད་ eight auspicious objects.

ཤིང་རྟ་མོ་ *çiṅ rta-mo* n. of a kind of bird; སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཚམ་ལ་གཞིགས་བྱམས་པས་ནི་བྱ་ཤིང་རྟ་མོར་སྐྱེར་ (*Ya-sel. 7*).

ཤིང་རྟ་ *çiṅ-rta* ('lit. wooden horse') रथ, शकट, प्रदिन any chariot, waggon, cart, or wheeled conveyance; fig.=ཐེག་པ་, vehicle of the doctrine, *e.g.*, ཤིང་རྟ་ཆེན་པོ་ Mahayana school of philosophy; ཤིང་རྟ་འཁོར་ལོ་ a wheeled carriage, chariot; གཡུལ་གྱི་ཤིང་རྟ་ *gyul-gyi çiṅ-rta* or ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད་ war chariot, of two sub-divisions:—རྒྱལ་བྱེད་རྣ་ཚོགས་ཤིང་རྟ་ triumphal chariots, and ལྡིངས་དང་སྐྱིད་མོས་ཚལ་དག་ཏུ་རྩེ་བ་ལ་མེ་ཏོག་ཤིང་རྟ་ पुष्परथ flower chariots, *i.e.*, light conveyances drawn by horses which were used by the rich and by royalty. ཤིང་རྟའི་ཁང་བཟང་ *çiṅ-rtahi khaṅ-bzaṅ* chariot, the body of a waggon; ཤིང་རྟའི་མདའ་ *çiṅ-rtahi mdah* the pole, beam, shaft of a cart; ཤིང་རྟའི་འཕང་ལོ་ *çiṅ-rtahi hphaṅ-lo* chariot-wheel, ཤིང་རྟའི་རྗེས་ *çiṅ-rtahi rjes* the track of a car or cart.

Syn. for ཤིང་རྟ་:—ལམ་འགྲོད་ *lam-bgrod*; ཡོངས་བསྐྱོད་ *yoṅs-bskyod*; རྣམ་པར་འདྲེན་ *rnam-par-hdren*; སྒྲ་ལྡན་ *sgra-ldan*; རྟ་ཅན་ *rta-can*; གཉའ་ཤིང་འཛིན་ *gñah-çiṅ-hdsin*; ཐེག་པ་ *theg-pa*; འཁོར་ལོས་འགྲོ་བ་ *hkhor-los hgro-wa*; ཕ་རོལ་ལེགས་འགྲོ་ *pha-rol legs-hgro* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤིང་རྟའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ་ *çiṅ-rtahi kha-lo-pa* सारथि conductor of a vehicle, charioteer. Is mentioned especially in the early history of young Gautama as recorded in the Dulwa.

Syn. མགོ་འདྲེན་ *mgo-hdren*; སྣ་ཁྲིད་ *sna-khrid*; ཤིང་རྟའི་གཉེན་ *çiṅ-rtahi-gñen*; གཡས་སྡོད་ *gyas-sdod*; ཁ་ལ་སྒྱུར་བ་ *kha-la sgyur-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤིང་རྟའི་གཉའ་ཤིང་ *çiṅ-rtahi gñan-çiṅ* यानाताङ्ग the yoke attached to a chariot to which draught animals or horses are tied.

ཤིང་རྟ་བཅུ་པ་ *çiṅ-rta bcu-pa* दशरथ n. of the king of Ayodhyā whose son was Rāma, the hero of the epic Rāmāyaṇa. ཤིང་རྟ་བཅུ་པའི་སྲས་ son of Dasaratha, *i.e.*, king Rāma, the vanquisher of Rāvaṇa king of Laṅkā (*Mṅon.*).

ཤིང་རྟ་མ *çiñ-rta-ma* = ཆབ་ཀླུ a river, stream (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་རྟ་མོ *çiñ-rta-mo* a toy-bird cut out of wood or sculptured (mystic) (*Miñ. rda. 4*).

ཤིང་རྟའི་ལུས *çiñ-rtahi-lus* = བྱ་ངང་པ चक्रवाक, चोक the *choka* bird, a species of duck (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་བ་གླང་རྨིག་པ *çiñ ba-glañ rmig-pa* the bull's eye-flower.

Syn. ཁ་དོག་གསུམ་པ *kha-dog gsum-pa*; བུར་ཤིང་དྲི *bur-çiñ-dri*; ཚེར་མ་ཤིམ *tsher-ma-shim*; སའི་ཚེར་མ *sahi tsher-ma*; ནགས་ཀྱི་རྦ་རྩི *nags-kyi rba-rtsi*; སའི་འགྱུར་བྱེད *sahi-hgyur-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་བྱང་ཆུབ *çiñ byañ-chub* or བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *byañ-chub ljon-çiñ* अश्वत्थ, बोधिवृक्ष the peepul tree.

Syn. མཆོད་རྟེན་ཤིང་ *mchod-rten-çiñ*; ཁྱད་པར་གནས *khyad-par-gnas*; པིབ་པ་ལ *pib-pa-la*; གླང་པོའི་ཟས *glañ-pohi-zas*; ཤིང་གི་དབང་པོ *çiñ-gi dwañ-po*. (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་འབྲས་བུ་མེད་པ *çiñ hbras-bu med-pa*; a tree without fruit. Syn. མེ་ཏོག་འབྲས་མེད *me-tog hbras-med*; ནགས་དམན་པ *nags-dman-pa*; འབྲས་བུ་མེད་པ *hbras-bu med-pa*; མོ་གཤམ་ཤིང་ *mo-gçam-çiñ* (*Mñon.*). ཤིང་འབྲས་བུ་སྨིན་ནས་འཇིག་པ *çiñ hbras-bu smin-nas hjig-pa* tree that dies after its fruit has ripened, such as the plantain. Syn. ཆུ་ཤིང་ *chu-çiñ*; ཨེ་རཎྜ *e-randa*; སྨྱུག་མ *smyug-ma* bamboo etc. (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་རྨ་བྱའི་གཙུག་ཕུད *çiñ rma-byahi gtsug-phud* कारवी, सुस्तक; the peacock's crest tree [a species of grass, *cyperus rotundus*]*S.*

Syn. རྟོ་རྒོད་སྒྲོན་མེ *rto-rgod sgron-me*; རྨ་བྱ་ལོ་ཙ *rma-bya lo-tsa* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་མྱ་ངན་མེད་ *çiñ mya-ñan med* अशोकवृक्ष.

Syn. ཆུ་ལ་གར་རྩི *chu-la gar-rtsi*; དགའ་བ་སྦྱིན་བྱེད *dgah-wa sbyin-byed*; རྐང་མཛེས *rkañ-mdses*; ཚ་བས་གང་ *tsha-was-gañ*; ཚ་བ་འཛིན *tsha-wa-hdsin*; དང་འཁྲུངས *dañ-hkhruñs*; (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་དམར *çiñ-dmar* = ནེ་ཙོ་སྣ *ne-tso-sna* (खड्गाङ्ग) parrot's nose; red-tree; but acc. to *Lex.* = शुक, a parrot.

Syn. སྦལ་པའི་འདབ་ཅན *sbal-pahi hdab-can*; ཁྲག་ལྡན *kkrag-ldan*; བཅད་ཅིང་གར་བྱེད *bcad-ciñ gar-byed*; ཚ་ལུས *tsha-lus*; འཁྲོ་འཛིན *hkro-hdsin*; ཀ་ཏྭཾ་ཀ *ka-tbañga*; མེ་ཏོག་མགུལ་རིང་ *me-tog mgul-riñ*; གཤེར་ཤིང་ *gçer-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཚ *çiñ-tsha* 1. पुत्रकाल, त्वक्पत्र, त्वक्. 2. cinnamon; ཤིང་ཚའི་ལོ་མ तेजःपत्र, जयिपत्र cinnamon leaf.

Syn. པགས་འདབ *pags-hdab*; ཤུན་པ *çun-pa*; ལུས་མཆོག *lus-mchog*; ཡན་ལག་མཆོག *yan-lag-mchog*; འགྲོ་ལྡིང་སྐྱེས *hgro-ldiñ-skyes*; ཆོ་ག་ཅན *cho-ga-can*; རེག་བྱེད་གདོང་ *reg-byed-gdoñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཚལ *çiñ-tshal* a forest; clip, shaving, splinter.

ཤིང་ཚེར་འབྲས་ཅན *çiñ-tsher hbras-can* पनस, चम्पकालु jack-fruit tree.

Syn. གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྡན *gtsug-phud-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་གཞོང་ *çiñ-gshoñ* a wooden basin, tray, trough; tub.

ཤིང་འཛིན *çiñ-hdsin* = ཆུ་ཤིང་ the plantain plant (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་གཟོང་ *çiñ-gzoñ* वृक्षादन an implement that "eats up" wood, or bores in wood, a gimlet [1. a carpenter's chisel or adze, 2. the Indian fig tree]*S.*

Syn. ཤིང་ཟ *çiñ-za*; ཤིང་འབིགས *çiñ-hbigs* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་བཟའ་ཨ་ཆོས *Çiñ-bzah a-chos* n. of the mother of the great Buddhist reformer Tsongkhapa (*Lon.* [a], *18*).

ཤིང་བཟོ་པ *çiñ-bzo-pa* carpenter.

Syn. ཤིང་མཁན *çiñ-mkhan*; ཤིང་འཇོག་པ *çiñ-hjog-pa*; ཤིང་རྟ་བྱེད *çiñ-rta-byed*; ཤིང་གཞོག་མཁན *çiñ-gçog-mkhan* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཡན་ལག *çiñ-yan-lag* कण्टक thorn (*S. Lex.*).

ཤིང་ཡོངས་འདུས་ས་བརྟོལ *çiñ yoñs-hdu sa-brtol* **कल्पद्रुम** the wish-fulfilling tree.

Syn. གསེར་ཤིང *gser-çiñ*; གསེར་གྱི་གདོང་ཅན *gser-gyi gdoñ-can*; ཀུ་མེད་ལོ་མ *ku-med lo-ma*; འདབ་ཟུང་ལྡན *hdab-zuñ-ldan*; རྔ་ཡབ་ཅན *rña-yab-can*; ཕུན་ཚོགས་འཕེལ *phun-tshogs-hphel*; ས་བརྟོལ *sa-brtol*; ས་འཇོམས *sa-hjoms*; དཔག་བསམ་ཤིང་ *dpag-bsam-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ལོ *çiñ-lo* leaf of a tree, also twig. ཤིང་ལོ་མ་བདུན་པ *çiñ-lo-ma bdun-pa* **सप्तपर्ण** [seven-leaved, the tree *Alstonia*]*S.*

Syn. of latter: མི་མཉམ་འདབ *mi-mñam-hdab*; རྒྱ་ཆེན་ཤུན་པ *rgya-chen çun-pa*; ཡངས་པའི་ཤུན *yañs-pahi-çun*; སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ston-gyi me-tog*; དུག་ལོ་ཅན *dug-lo-can*; ལྷ་ཡི་བཟའ་ཤིང་ *lha-yi bzah-çiñ*; འདབ་བདུན་པ *hdab-bdan-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ལོ་གསར་དུ་ཁ་འབུས་པ *çiñ-lo gsar-du kha-hbus-pa* fresh shoots of leaves.

Syn. ཐོག་མའི་ལོ་མ *thog-mahi lo-ma*; ཤ་ལུ་སྐྱེས *sha-lu-skyes*; གསར་སྐྱེས *gsar-skyes*; ཁྱེའུ་ཁ *khyehu-kha*; དང་པོར་འཁྲུངས *dañ-por hkhruñs*; སྟེང་དུ་འཐོན *steñ-du-hthon*; གསར་པ་གསར་པ *gsar-pa gsar-pa*; མྱུ་གུ *myu-gu* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཤཱ་ལ་མ་ལི *çiñ-çā la-ma-lī* = **शाल्मली**.

Syn. ཤིང་བལ་འཛིན *çiñ-bal-hdsin*; གྲོལ་བ་རིང་ *grol-wa riñ* འཚོ་ཚེ་བརྟན *htsho tshe-brtan* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཤི་རི་ཥ *çiñ çi-ri-ça* **शिरीष** [the tree *Acacia sirisa*]*S.*

Syn. མེ་ཏོག་འཇམ *me-tog-hjam* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཤ་མི *çiñ ça-mi* **शमी** [the S'ami tree]*S.*

Syn. ཤ་ཀུའི་འབྲས *ça-kuhi-hbras*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཤི་ལུ *çiñ çi-lu* **शिलु** a species of tree.

Syn. ཤི་ལུ་དཀར་པོ *çi-lu dkar-po* བད་ཀན་འཇོམས *bad-kan-hjoms*; འཁོར་མང་ཅན *hkhor-mañ-can*; བསིལ་བ *bsil-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཤུན *çiñ-çun* **वल्कल, चीर** the bark of trees: perhaps, cinnamon. ཤིང་ཤུན་གྱི་ཆང *çiñ çun-gyi chañ* wine extracted from the bark of a tree, cinnamon wine.

Syn. ཤིང་ལྤགས *çiñ lpags*; ཤིང་ལྐོགས *çiñ lkogs* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སཱ་ལ *çiñ sā-la* **सालवृक्ष** the Sāl tree.

Syn. རྣམ་འཇོམས *rnam-hjoms*; དྲི་འགྱུར *dri-hgyur*; འདབ་མ་མཐོ *hdab-ma-mtho*; བརྟན་མ *brtan-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སེང་གེའི་མཇུག་མ *çiñ señ-gehi mjug-ma* (lit. the lion's tail tree).

Syn. འདྲི་བྱེད་ལོ་མ *hdri-byed lo-ma*; ཐ་དད་འདབ *tha-dad-hdab*; རྗེས་ཀྱི་འདབ་མ *rjes-kyi hdab-ma*; རྐང་ལྡན་མ *rkañ-ldan-ma*; རྔ་མའི་འབྱོར་པ *rña-mahi hbyor-pa*; ཆ་ཤས་གྲུབ *cha-ças-grub*; བུམ་ལྡན *bum-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སིཛྫུ *çiñ çij-ju* **सिञ्जु, वज्रद्रुम** (lit. thunder-bolt tree).

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེ་ཤིང *rdo-rje-çiñ*; ཀུན་ཏུ་འོ་མ *kun-tu ho-ma*; སིཿཛུ *sids-dsu* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སྲིན *çiñ-srin* **घुण** wood-moth, a kind of worm which eats up wood; ཤིང་སྲིན་བྲུན *çiñ srin-brun* excrement of wood-eating moth which is said to cure disease of worms.

ཤིང་སེར *çiñ-ser* = སྐྱེར་པ་ཤིང་ *skyer-pa-çiñ* (*Mñon.*) the yellow tree, berbery.

ཤིང་བཟའ་རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ *Çiñ-bzah rnal-hbyor-ma* n. of a celebrated female saint of Tibet (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཨུ་དུམ་ཝ་ར *çiñ u-dum-wa-ra* **उदुम्बर, जन्तुफल** [the glomerous fig tree]*S.*

Syn. བདུད་འཇོམས *hdud-hjoms*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཡན་ལག *mchos-byin yan-lag*; གསེར་འོ་མ *gser-ho-ma*; ཛན་བུའི་འབྲས *dsan-buhi hbras* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་སེད *çiñ-sed* a file or rasp (*Jä.*).

ཤིང་ཨ་རྐ་པརྞ *çiñ a-rka pa-rna* 1. **अर्कपर्ण** [the plant *Calotropis gigantea*]*S.* 2. the white species of this is called **अलर्क**.

Syn. of 1. ཉི་མའི་མིང་ཅན *ñi-mahi miñ-can*; ཉི་མའི་ཤིང་ *ñi-mahi-çiñ*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཟུགས་ཅན *snsa-*

tshogs gzugs-can; མ་གགས་པ *ma-gag-pa*; ནོར་ལྡན *nor-ldan*; རྨ་ལས་ཧོ་མ་ཅན *rma-las ho-ma-can*; ཡིད་མོས *yid-mos* (*Mñon.*).

Syn. of 2. རབ་ཏུ་གདུང་བ *rab-tu gduñ-wa*; དཀའ་ཐུབ *dkah-thub*; ཞི་བའི་མེ་ཏོག *shi-wahi me-tog*; ཕྱུག་བདག་དགའ *phyug-bdag-dgah*; ཤིང་གཅིག *çiñ-gcig*; སྤྲ་བ་བ་སུ *spra-wa ba-su* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཨ་པ་མ་རྒ *çiñ a-pa ma-rga* अपमर्ग a kind of tree.

Syn. རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *rtse-mo-can*; རྨ་བྱ་ཅན *rma-bya-can*; ལམ་བྲལ *lam-bral*; ཧོག་གི་ལམ་བོང་བུའི་སྙེ་མ *hog-gi-lam-boñ-buhi sñe-ma*; ཀཱི་ཤའི་འདབ *kī-çahi*; *hdab* कीशपत्र (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཨ་ཏི་མུཀ་ཏ *çiñ a-ti muk-ta* अतिमुक्तक [a tree called Harimantha]*S.*

Syn. སྣ་ཚོགས་ཤིང *sna-tshogs-çiñ*; འཛག་བྱེད་ཤིང *hdsag-byed çiñ*; མུ་ཁྱུད་ཤིང *mu-khyud çiñ*; ཤིང་རྟའི་ཤིང *çiñ-rtahi çiñ*; སྣོད་ཤིང *snod çiñ*; ཤིན་ཏུ་གྲོལ་བ་ཅན *çin-tu grol-wa-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིང་ཨེ་རཎྜ *çiñ e-ran-da* एरण्ड [the castor oil plant]*S.*

Syn. སྟག་གི་མཇུག་མ *stag-gi mjug-ma*; དྲི་ཟའི་ལག་པ *dri-zahi lag-pa*; སོར་མོ་ལྔ་པ *sor-mo lña-pa*; སྙིང་པོས་སྟོངས *sñiñ-pos-stoñs*; རླུང་གི་གྲོགས *rluñ-gi-grogs*; རི་མོ་ཅན *ri-mo-can*; གླང་པོའི་རྣ་བ *glañ-pohi rna-wa* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིང་ཨེ་ལ་བ་ལུ་ཀ *çiñ e-la-wa lu-ka* एलबालुक [the fragrant bark of *Feronia elephantum*]*S.*

Syn. ལུག་སྐྱེས *lug-skyes*; གསེར་གྱི་བྱེ་མ་ཅན *gser-gyi bye-ma-can*; དྲི་རྫས *dri-rdsas* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིད *çid* श्राद्ध funeral ceremony, religious service done in honour of, or for the memory of, the dead. ཤིད་ཟན श्राद्धोदन, food given at such funeral ceremony or occasion. ཤིད་ས *çid-sa* 1. burying ground or cemetery. 2. a fruitful field = ས་ཤིན་ས (*Jä.*). གཤིད་གཤིད་མ *gçid-gçid-ma*, གཤིད་སྟོན, གཤིད་ཟན all signify གཤིན་ཟས or དུད་ཟས funeral repast, of which everybody may partake; ཤིད་ཆོས funeral religious ceremony.

ཤིད་སྲང *çid-srañ* the kind of steelyard in use in ancient times (*Lon* ཉ, *9*).

ཤིད་བུ *Çid-bu* prob. S'iva; ཤིད་བུ་སེར་སྐྱ *Çid-bu ser-skya* n. of a Brâhman sage. ཤིད་བུ་སེར་སྐྱའི་རྒྱུད་རྣམས་ཁྲོས་ཚོར་ནས the followers of Kapila S'iva having become irritated (*A. 139*).

ཤིན་ཏུ *çin-tu* 1. अति, अत्यन्त, भृश, सु, उत् very, greatly, esp. before adj. and adv. 2. अथेतः really, indeed: བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་སྤྲུལ་པ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡིན he was really an incarnation of a *Bodhisattva* (*A. 68*). 3. or ཤིན་ཏུ་བ = ཕུལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན *phul-tu-phyin* or ཏེ་པོར *te-por*. ཤིན་ཏུ་ཁྲོ *çin-tu-khro* चण्ड fierce, terrific; ཤིན་ཏུ་དགའ་བ *çin-tu dgah-wa* = ཡང་དག་དགའ་བ very pleased, great joy (*Mñon.*). ཤིན་ཏུ་འཁོར་བ *çin-tu hkhor-wa* = ནོར་བ or འཁྲུལ་བ *hkhrul-wa* to be blundering, mistakeful. ཤིན་ཏུ་མཆོག *çin-tu mchog* excellent, very good (*Mñon.*); ཤིན་ཏུ་མོའི་ཡི་གེ *çin-tu mohi yi-ge* very soft letters, very feminine letters (*Sum-rtag*).

ཤིན་ཏུ་དུག *çin-tu-dug* = བོང་ང aconite; wolf's bane (*Mñon.*)

ཤིན་ཏུ་བྱུང *çin-tu byuñ* n. of a class of Brâhmans (*Mñon.*).

ཤིན་ཏུ་མི་བཟད་མ *çin-tu mi-bzad-ma* n. of a *Yakṣa* princess (*K. g.* ད, *130*).

ཤིན་ཤུན་ཅན *çin-çun-can* = སྨན་པོ *sman-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཤིན་ཏུ་མི་སྲུན་པ *çin-tu mi-srun-pa* = སྐུག་བརྡལ་བ the language of the gods of Tuṣita heaven.

ཤིན་ཏུ་ལན་ཚྭ་བ *çin-tu lan-tshba-wa* = རྒྱ་ཚྭ *rgya-tshba* the Indian table salt; very saltish (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཤིན་ཛི་ཏཱ *çin-dsi-tā* शिञ्जिता n. of a fruit (*K. d.* ཡ, *202*).

ཤིབ་པ་ *çib-pa* to whisper (*Jä.*).

ཤིབ་ཤི་ལུ་ལུ་ *çib çi-lu-lu* or ཏུ་ཏུ in *Ld.* = the fruit of the dog-rose.

ཤིམ་པ་ *çim-pa* (སླ་བ) mixed up.

ཤིམ་མི་ཤིམ *çim mi-çim* has been explained as སྣ་ཚོགས་འདྲེས་པ composite, different things mixed up together (*Rtsii.*).

ཤིམ་ཤ་པ་ *çim-ça-pa* a kind of tree or wood (*Cs.*).

ཤིར *çir* or ཤིར་ཤིར with འཐོན་པ 1. to gush out, to stream forth with a noise (*Cs.*). 2. a musical note (*K. my.* ཀ, *293*).

ཤིལ་བ་ *çil-wa W.* to drip through (*Jä.*).

ཤིལ་ལི *çil-li* [a gauze-like texture *W.*; ཤིལ་ཤིལ *çil-çil*, 1. id. 2. *Cs.*: 'a cant word denoting the noise of anything] *Jä.*

ཤིས *çis* or ཤིས་པ in བཀྲ་ཤིས शिव, आशीः, लक्ष्मी, मङ्गल good luck, fortune, glory, bliss; ཤིས་མཚོན शिवकर, auspicious, foreboding good. ཤིས་པ་བརྗོད་པ or ཤིས་བརྗོད स्वस्तिवाक्य; आशीर्वाद benediction, words of blessing; དེ་འབྱུང་ན་ཤིས if that happens, it will be an auspicious sign; ཤིས་པའི་མིང་ a name foreboding good, མ་ཤིས་པའི་ལྟས an omen foreboding ill (*Vai-sñ.*); བསྟན་པའི་ཤིས *bstan-pahi-çis* acc. to *Schl.* 232 denotes the religious plays performed in convents. ཤིས་པ་པ one blessed, ཤིས་པ་ཡིན་པ to be blessed, ཤིས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become blessed, ཤིས་པར་བྱེད་པ to make blessed, to bless; བཀྲ་ཤིས v. བཀྲ་བ.

ཤུ *Çu* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *9*). ཤུ་སྟོན་བླ་གྲགས n. of a celebrated lama of Shu.

ཤུ་དག་དཀར་པོ *çu-dag-dkar-po* = གངས་ལྡན *gañs-ldan* also called ཚུ་དག or ཚུ་ཐག हिमवती a medicinal drug: ཤུ་དག་ནག་པོས་མ་ཁུ་ནད་སྐྲད་གག་ལྷག་སེལ (*Med.*).

ཤུ་མོ་ཟ *çu-mo-za* pulse.

ཤུ་བ *çu-wa* 1. sbst. a kind of blister-like irruption on the skin; མ་ཤུ विस्फोटक, an abscess, ulcer, sore. ཤུ་ཁ་ཐོན an abscess rises, ཤུ་བ་ན gives pain, ཤུ་བ་ཐན the abscess heals; ཤུ་ཐོར the abscess becomes absorbed. 2. कच्छु scab, scurf, scald (*Jä.*). 3. a vb., with pf. བཤུས or ཤུས, fut. བཤུ, imp. བཤུས or ཤུ: (1) to take off, pull off, peel or strip; གཞན་གྱི་གོས་ཤུ་བ to take off a person's clothes; པགས་པ་ཤུ་བ "*pagş-pa shu-wa*" (colloq. to give a good beating). (2) to copy, དཔེ a book, resp. ཞལ་ཤུས་བྱེད་པ; དཔེ་བཤུས copied (*Jä.*); འདྲ་བཤུས *hdra-bçuş* a true copy.

‡ ཤུ་ནི་ཀ་ར་ན *Çu-ni ka-ra-na* n. of a city situated to the south of Kalāpa the capital of the fabulous Shambhala (*S. lam. 41*).

‡ ཤུ་བྷཾ *çu-bhaṁ* शुभम् = བདེ་ལེགས happiness and good: ཤུ་བྷཾ་བདེ་ལེགས་སུ་གྱུར་ཅིག happiness and good be (to all).

‡ ཤུར་ཤེ་ན *Çur-çe-na* n. of a tract in the neighbourhood of Mathura, not far from Agra.

ཤུག *çug* [1. a thrust, push, knock; ཤུག་ཕུལ་བ *çug phul-wa* to slove (by a more gentle motion) *C.* 2. in comp.: ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug* v. ཁྱོ *khyo*; ཤུག་བཟའ *çug-bzah* wife, consort, spouse *Schtr.* 3. *W.*: old, but still fit for use. 4. ཤུག་ཤུག་ལ *çug-çug-la* colloq. for ཤུབ་བུར *çub-bur* softly, gently, *e.g.*, འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa* to walk, to tread, etc.] from *Jä.*

ཤུག་གུ *çug-gu* colloq. for ཤོག་བུ *çog-bu.*

ཤུག་པ *çug-pa* (also called སངས་ཤིང་ the incense-tree) acc. to *Jä.* the high, cypress-like juniper-tree of the Himālayā mountains, (*Juniperus excelsa*). It covers large mountain tracts and is considered sacred,

and much used in religious ceremonies; its berries being burnt as incense. ཤུག་འབྲུམ the berries of *Juniperus squamosa*, a low shrub and similar to the English *Juniperus cummunis*. ཤུག་དུད the smoke or perfume of juniper-incense.

Syn. देवदारु; ལྷ་ཡི་ཤིང་ *lha-yi-çiñ*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་རྐང་འཐུང་ *brgya-byin rkañ-hthuñ*; ཡོངས་བཟང་ཅན *yoñs-bzañ-can*; འོད་ཟེར་འདབ་ཅན *hod-zer hdab-can*; ཐང་ཤིང་མདའ་འཛིན *thañ çiñ mdah hdsin*; བདུག་སྤོས་ཤིང་ *bdug-spos-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤུག་གཙང་ *çug-gtsañ* in Kham dialect: silk of four hues, *i.e.*, white, yellow, red and green colours (*Rtsii.*).

ཤུག་ཚོད *çug-tshod* a sort of mistletoe, *Viscum oxycedri*, growing on juniper and gradually killing it. The leaves have a slightly sour taste and are used for culinary purposes *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཤུགས *çugs* 1.=ཤེས་དཔང་ वेग, रमस्, तरस्, स्रोतः velocity, force: རླུང་གི་ཤུགས *rluñ-gi çugs* the force of the wind, ཆུ་ཡི་ཤུགས velocity of water, མེ་ཡི་ཤུགས consuming power of fire. 2. inherent strength, power, energy: དད་པའི་ཤུགས energy of faith; བྱམས་པའི་ཤུགས ardour of love; དགའ་བའི་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས *dgah-wahi çugs-kyis* by the power of joy. རྟ་ཡི་ཤུགས power or strength of a horse; གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་ཤུགས elephant's strength. གཅིན་གྱི་ཤུགས་དགག་མི་བྱ the impulse to make water must not be suppressed (*Med.*); འདི་དག་སྔོན་གྱི་སྦྱིན་ཤུགས་ཡིན these are (the outcome of) the power of former alms; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས by the power of grace ཤུགས་ཀྱིས=རང་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས spontaneously, of one's own accord. ཤུགས་ལ་གསོལ་བཏབ *çugs-la gçol-btab* to oppose or try to dissuade one from an undertaking or adventure or from any work, also obstruction to progress of any work: མི་རེ་རེ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ཤུགས་ལ་གསོལ་བཏབ (*A. 126*). ཤུགས་སྒྲོགས་པ *çugs-sgrogs-pa* to speak or address in loud and forcible language. 3. a groan: ཤུགས་དིར་བ *çugs-dir-wa* was explained as སྐད་སྒྲ་དིར་བ to groan loud from pain: བདུད་ཁོང་དག་ཐང་ཆད་ནས་ཤུག་དིར་གྱིས་སོང་ངོ་ ཤུགས་ནར *çugs-nar* or ཤུགས་རིང་ deep sigh, groan; ཤུགས་ནར་བྱེད་པ or འབྱིན་པ *hbyin-pa* to sigh, to groan: ཤུགས་རིང་ནར་ནར་འདུག he heaves a deep sigh (*Jä.*).

ཤུགས་སྐད *çugs-skad*=ཤུགས་སྒྲ *çugs-sgra* 1. a whistling. 2. calling out loudly or with emphasis; a voice of strength in pulling or in lifting up any object (*Jä.*). ཤུགས་པ *çugs-pa* [a small whistle which in sounding is put quite into the mouth].

ཤུགས་ཆེ་བ *çugs-che-wa* अतिवेग powerful, very strong; great velocity or motion.

ཤུགས་འགྲོ *çugs-hgro* mule, horse. ཤུགས་འགྲོའི་ཕ *çugs-hgrohi-pha* (lit. father of the mule) an ass, a donkey (*Mñon.*).

ཤུགས་འཕྱོ *çugs-hphyo* (གྲངས) ह्रेतुक n. of a number.

ཤུང་བ *çuñ-wa* pf. ཤུངས 1. to snore. 2. to hum, to buzz, *e.g.*, of a large beetle (*Jä.*).

ཤུད་པ *çud-pa* 1. pf. fut. བཤུད to rub, *e.g.*, one thing against another *C.* 2. to get scratched, excoriated, galled (cf. ཤུན་པ). 3. ཤུད་བྱེད་པ to steal silently away, to sneak off unperceived (*Jä.*).

ཤུན་པ *çun-pa*=པགས་པ त्वक्, सोमवल्कल bark, rind, peel, skin; ཤུན་ཀོག=ཤུན་པགས the last expression being also used of the skin of animals (*Lex.*). ཤུན་པ་རྗེས་པ त्वक् निर्मुक्त to cast off or change skin as snakes do.

ཤུན་པ་ཅན *çun-pa-can* वल्कलवान् having bark, skin or rind; acc. to *Lex.*=ཉ་ཁྲབ་ཅན scaly fish. ཤུན་ལྡན *çun-ldan*=ཤུན་པ་ཅན.

ཤུན་པ་འཇམ *çun-pa-hjam*=སྟག་པ་ཤིང་ *stag-pa-çiñ* (*Mñon.*) birch tree; soft bark.

ཤུན་པ་དྲི་ཞིམ *çun-pa dri-shim*=ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *klu-çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཤུན་གླིང་ཁར *Çun-gliṅ-khar* n. of grassy swamp of Tibet (*Rtsii.*). ཤུན་གདོང་དཀར *Çun gdoṅ-dkar* a place in Tibet (*Rtsii.*). ཤུན་གསང་བདེ *Çun-gsaṅ-bde* a district with a Jong in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཤུབ་པ *çub-pa* pf. and imp. ཤུབས, to speak in a low voice; ཤུབ་བྱེད་པ to whisper: ཤུབ་ཙམ་མ་སྨྲས་ན if you had not spoken even whisperingly (*D.R.*). ཤུབ་བུ *çub-bu* a whispering; ཤུབ་བུས་ཀློག་པ to recite in a low voice; ཤུབ་བུར་སྨྲ་བ to speak softly, to whisper in one's ear; ཤུབ་བུས་སྨོད་པ to reprehend in a whisper: སེམས་ལ་འཐད་པའི་གླིང་མོ་ཤུབ་བུ an agreeable low-voiced talk (*Jig. 26*); ཤུབ་ཤུབ *çub-çub* a whispering.

ཤུབས *çubs* (དངོས་པའི་ཤུབས) case, covering, sheath, envelope, paper bag, etc.; ཤུབས་མེད निष्कोश without a case, unsheathed; རྐང་ཤུབས resp. ཞབས་ཤུབས stocking, sock, གྲི་ཤུབས knife-sheath, ལག་ཤུབས, resp. ཕྱག་ཤུབས a glove.

ཤུམ་པ *çum-pa* pf. བཤུམས *bçums* or ཤུམས *çums*, fut. བཤུམ *bçum*, imp. ཤུམ or ཤུམས to weep, shudder: མ་ཤུམ་མཛོད do not weep! ངུ་ཤུམ weeping, lamentation. གྲང་ཤུམ་བྱེད་པ to tremble or shiver with cold, to shudder.

ཤུར་བུ *çur-bu* 1.=སྐེ་རགས་རིང་པོ सुत्रचिका, girdle, belt. ཤུར་བུ་ཕྲེའུ *çur-bu-phreḥu*=སྐེ་རགས་ཐུང་ངུ short belt or sash. 2. acc. to *Cs.*: sore, ulcer. 3. In Tsang = dumpling of flour.

ཤུལ *çul* 1. an empty place, a place that has been left, that is no longer occupied; མི་སྡོད་པའི་ཤུལ deserted residence, the place which was once inhabited; ཁང་པ་རྙིང་པའི་ཤུལ ruins of a house; རང་ཤུལ་སྟོང་ནས your own place becoming empty (by your quitting it). 2. पथ a way, a track, narrow passage: རྒྱ་གར་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་ཤུལ་དཀར་རྨི་ལམ་དུ in his dream the track for travelling to Western India (appeared); ཆུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཤུལ dry channel or passage of water; ཤུལ་ཐག་རིང་ a long way. ཤུལ་ལམ=ཤུལ and acc. to *Cs.* also =manner, method. ཤུལ་མེད trackless; =ལྷག་མེད without remainder or excess, without any trace of a thing; མེ་ཤུལ the extinguished cinders left by a fire. 3. property left by a deceased person: ཤུལ་ཚང་མ་ཡོག་པོ་ལ་ཐོབ his servant got all the property left by his master; ཕ་ཤུལ paternal inheritence, patrimony; ཕ་ཤུལ་འཛིན་པ son inheriting his father's property, the heir. 4. or ཤུལ་དུ behind: མི་ཤི་བའི་ཤུལ after a man's death, ཞེན་པས་བསགས་ཀྱང་ཤུལ་དུ་ལུས (wealth) earned by earnest desire remains behind.

ཤུལ་པ *çul-pa* 1. one inheriting a property or occupying the place of one gone away or dead. 2. backbone, back, posteriors (*Cs.*).

ཤུལ་བྱི *çul-byi* the Tibetan polecat.

ཤུས་མ *çus-ma* anything copied, a copy (*Cs.*).

ཤེ *çe* 1. also ཤེ་ཏྲག, ཤེ་དག, mere, only, nothing but (*Cs.*). 2. num.=117. 3. ཤེ་ཁག *çe-khag*=འབྲོག་ཁག, a tribe of *Dók-pa*: ཤེ་ཁག་གི་སྦྲ་ཚད the measure of Dok-pa herdsmen's yak-hair tents (*Rtsii.*).

ཤེ་གཅོད *çe-gcod* immodest and unwarrantable conduct, acting not according to one's wish: འདོད་མཐུན་མ་ཡིན་པར་ཤེ་གཅོད་ཀྱི་བཟུང་འཛིན་ཐུས་མི་ཆོག should not arrest a person who may be disagreeable unwarrantably (*Rtsii.*).

ཤེན་ *çe-na*=ཅེ་ན *ce-na*.

ཤེ་པ *çe-pa*, incorrectly for ཤེས་པ *çes-pa*.

+ **ཤེ་བམ** *çe-bam* 1.=བཀའ་ཤོག official order or document, diploma. 2.=ཐོ་ཡིག =acc. to *Cs.* register, list, a contract.

ཤེ་སྦྱོར་ *çe-ṣbyor* = འཁྲིག་པ་ *ḥkhrig-pa* sexual union, copulation (*Mṅon.*).

ཤེ་མོང་ *çe-moṅ* divine predestination, divine protection; nature, fate, destiny; power, origin of power or authority; strength (*Jä.*).

ཤེ་རུལ་ *çe-rul* fetid, putrid (*Sch.*).

ཤེད་ I: *çed* 1. vb. = ནི་རེ་ says, said; is analogous to སྨྲས་པ: བྲག་རྒྱབ་པའི་རྒན་པོ་གཅིག་ཤེད an old man (or village-head) of *Brag-rgyab-pa* said (*A. 66*). 2. = ཡིད the mind; བྱིས་པ་ཤེད་མ་བྱེ་བ a boy whose mind is not developed and cannot understand what is good and what is injurious, *i.e.*, cannot distinguish between good and bad.

ཤེད་མཐུན་ *çed-mthun* honourable sir, noble lord; polite address among exalted persons, such as kings, ministers or leaders (*K. du.* ཉ, *285*).

ཤེད་བྱེ་བ་ *çed-bye-wa* बुद्धपन्न intellectually developed, accomplished, sensible, having the power of judging or discriminating. ཤེད་མ་བྱེ་བ undeveloped; = བདེ་དོན་མི་འབྱེད་པ unable to distinguish, open, explain (a sign or riddle). ཤེད་དབྱེ་མཁས་པ *çed-dbye mkhas-pa* one clever in discrimination, in distinguishing one thing from another.

ཤེད་ II: 1. = སྟོབས *stobs*, मनु strength, force: དཔའ་ཞིང་ཤེད་ཆེ a mighty hero; ཤེད་འགྲི strength decreases, begins to fail, ཤེད་གསོས strength is restored, ཤེད་ཉམས strength is impaired; ཤེད་སྐྱེད་པ *çed skyed-pa* to grow strong. ཤེད་ཆུང་ *çed-chuṅ* weak, feeble, frail, gen. in reference to ལུས body. 2. the patriarch Manu of the Hindus.

ཤེད་ III: the approximate direction, region, quarter: ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཤེད་ན below the sun, *i.e.*, between the sun and the horizon (*Jä.*).

ཤེད་བདག *çed-bdag* 1. also གང་ཟག = आत्म self. 2. one having power or authority, a lord, ruler.

ཤེད་བུ *çed-bu* नर, मानव, आत्म son of Manu, man, human being. In the beginning of this *Kalpa* (age) a celestial being on account of the exhaustion of his merits fell down from heaven to this world; he was called ཤེད་བུ Manu (*So-rig. 84*). ཤེད་ལས་སྐྱེས *çed-las-ṣkyes* or ཤེད་བུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *çedbu las-ṣkyes* मनुज, मानव man, humanity, progeny of Manu.

ཤེད་པུ་སེར་སྐྱ *Çed-pu ser-ṣkya* a tribe (*A. 66*).

ཤེད་མ *çed-ma* 1. sbst. = ཤེད. 2. adj. = ཤེད་ཅན (*Jä.*)

ཤེའུའི་ཁྱུ་རུ *çe-ḥuhi khyu-ru* flock of lambs and kids (*A. 15*).

ཤེར་ཕྱིན *çer-phyin* abbr. for ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ प्रज्ञापारमिता, the title of a division of the *Kahgyur*. ཤེར་ཕྱིན་བདུན་བརྒྱ་པའི་མདོ n. of a *Sūtra* in (*K. ko.* ཀ, *307*).

ཤེར་བ *çer-wa*, pf. བཤེར *bçer* to compare, to confront (*Cs.*).

ཤེལ *çel* काच, स्फटिक, अर्क crystal, glass; is also the term used by Mongols and Siberian Buriats. སྲེག་བྱེད་(ཤེལ) *sreg byed-(çel)* burning glass; འོད་གསལ་(ཤེལ) *ḥod-gsal-(çel)* glittering or reflecting glass, ཉི་མ་སྦྱངས་པའི་རྡོ་(ཤེལ) *ñi-ma ṣbyaṅs-pahi ṛdo-(çel)* sun-purifying stone, དག་པའི་རྡོ་བ *dag-pahi ṛdo-wa* cleansing stone or crystal, རྡོ་དཀར་པོ (ཤེལ) *ṛdo-dkar-po (çel)* white transparent crystal (*Mṅon.*) also called རང་ཤེལ or རང་བྱུང་ཤེལ natural crystal, as distinguished from བཞུ་ཤེལ artifical or melted crystal, *i.e.*, glass; སྤོས་ཤེལ *spos-çel* amber; ཆུ་ཤེལ चन्द्रकान्तमणि a magic stone supposed to have the power of producing water or rain (*Jä.*);

ཤེལ་ཕྲེང་ *çel-phreñ* a string of crystal or glass-beads; ཤེལ་བུམ *çel-bum* glass-bottle; ཤེལ་མིག *çel-mig* or མིག་ཤེལ spectacles; རྒྱང་ཤེལ दूरवीक्षण telescope; ཤེལ་ཟླ *çel-zla* lit. crystal disc, the moon (*Ya-sel. 59.*)

ཤེལ་དཀར *çel-dkar* 1.= ཤེལ *çel* plain glass. 2. n. of a place in Tibet. 3. sugar (*Rtsii.*).

ཤེལ་གྲོང་ n. of a village situated to the south-west of Lhasa (*Rtsii.*).

ཤེལ་ཏ *çel-ta* a kind of gum.

ཤེས་པ *çes-pa* I: vb.= རིག་པ resp. མཁྱེན་པ 1. to be cognizant of; to know, perceive, apprehend: བཟང་པར་ཤེས་པ to know a thing to be good; ཤེས་པ་པོ ज्ञायक, knower; ཤེས་པ་མེད does not know, བཏགས་ན་མི་ཤེས when (the soul) is searched for, it is not to be perceived or apprehended; ཤེས་ནས་དད་པ to know and to have faith in or regard for. མི་ཤེས་པ་དག those who do not care for knowing (a thing). སུས་ཤེ who knows, who can tell, ཅི་ཤེས what (do you) know, ཅི་ཡང་མི་ཤེས or མཁྱེན a know-nothing, ignoramus, dunce; མི་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས་པ knowing (even) the unknown things, knowing everything; ཅང་ཤེས clever person; ཤེས་པར་འགྱུར he will know; ངས་རྩིས་ཤེས I understand counting. 2. to be able, in a general sense, གང་ཤེས་པ to one's best ability, to the utmost of one's power; ཇི་ཙམ་གྱིས་ཁྲག་ གོ་གོང་འགུལ་ཤེས་པ a clot of blood could only quiver (showing life in it). With a negative: སྨྲ་མི་ཤེས་པ not being able to speak, དགྱེ་དགུ་མི་ཤེས་པ *dgye-dgu mi çes-pa* they cannot be bent or curved.

ཤེས་པ II: 1.=knowledge, wisdom; the knowing (about a thing). 2.= རིག་པ ज्ञान, विद्या, intelligence, science, learning, ཤེས་པ་ལ་ཟོག་ཏུ་ལྟ་བ to look upon science as a (sort of) cheating. ཤེས་པ or knowledge ordinarily is of two kinds: (1) དབང་ཤེས་པ knowledge communicated by the organs of sense, *i.e.*, physical; (2) ཡིད་ཤེས་པ knowledge of the soul: ཡིད་ཤེས་ཀྱིས་དུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་འཛིན་པ་ཡིན་ནོ this is in reference to all times, past, present and future (*Chos Mñon, 73*). In Budh. metaphysics knowledge is also of ten kinds:—(1) ཆོས་ཤེས་པ धर्मज्ञान; (2) ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་སེམས་ཤེས་པ परचित्तज्ञान; (3) རྗེས་སུ་རྟོགས་པར་ཤེས་པ अन्वयज्ञान; (4) ཀུན་རྫོབ་ཤེས་པ संवृतिज्ञान; (5) སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཤེས་པ दुःखज्ञान; (6) ཀུན་འབྱུང་ཤེས་པ समुदयज्ञान; (7) འགོག་པ་ཤེས་པ निरोधज्ञान; (8) ལམ་ཤེས་པ मार्गज्ञान; (9) ཟད་པ་ཤེས་པ क्षयज्ञान; (10) མི་སྐྱེ་བ་ཤེས་པ अनुत्पादज्ञान—[knowledge of (1) objects in general, (2) other's thoughts, (3) succession, (4) illusion, (5) sorrow, (6) origination, (7) cessation, (8) paths, (9) destruction, and (10) absence of origination]*S.*

ཤེས་སྒོ *çes-sgo* lit. the door of knowledge *i.e.* science, learning. ཤེས་སྒོ་མེད་པ *çes-sgo med-pa* without learning; ཤེས་སྒོ་ཞན *çes-sgo-shan* poor in learning.

ཤེས་རྒྱ *çes-rgya* talent, wisdom. also= ཤེས་རབ་ཆེ་བ great wisdom, powerful intellect (*Khrid. 28*).

ཤེས་པ་བཀྲ *çes-pa-bkra*= རིག་པ་རྨོ་བ विचित्रज्ञान versatile intellect, excellent wisdom.

ཤེས་པ་རྒྱས་བྱེད *çes-pa rgyas-byed* रेवती= སྐར་མ་ནམ་གྲུ one of the lunar mansions.

ཤེས་དང་ཤེས་བྱའི་བདག་ཉིད་མཆོག *çes-dañ çes-byahi bdag-ñid mchog*= དཔལ་ལྡན་དུས་འཁོར the Tantrik system of Kālachakra (*Mñon.*).

ཤེས་ལྡན *çes-ldan* 1. ज्ञानिन् one possessed of wisdom and learning: ཤེས་ལྡན་དག་སུས་ཤིང་ནྱ་གྲོ་དྷ་འདིའི་ཚད་དང་པོ་ཇི་ཙམ་པ་མཐོང་ ye wisemen, whatever of the size of this *nyagrodha* tree had you seen? (*K. du.* ཀ, *310*). 2. possessed of consciousness: all living beings. ཤེས་ལྡན་མ an accomplished and intellectual woman (*Mñon.*).

ཤེས་པའི་བུ་མོ *Çes-pahi bu-mo*= ཤེས་གསལ་མོ the daughter of Dakṣa, an epithet of Umā, the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

ཤེས་བྱ *çeṣ-bya* ज्ञेय what may be known or ought to be known, ཤེས་བྱ་ཀུན every thing worth knowing, all the sciences.

ཤེས་སྦྱོར *çeṣ-sybor* (དུད་འགྲོ་ལ) that has consciousness only; a beast, an animal.

ཤེས་བཞིན *çeṣ-bshiñ* ज्ञात concious, state of knowing.

ཤེས་ཡོང་ *çes-yoñ Ts.* = ཤེས་རྒྱ *çes-rgya (Jä.)*.

ཤེས་མཛོད *çeṣ-mdsod* (སློབ་དཔོན) a professor, teacher.

ཤེས་རབ *çeṣ-rab* प्रज्ञा absolute or sublime wisdom, intelligence, or understanding. But in Buddh. absolute wisdom is of three descriptions: (1) ཐོས་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཤེས་རབ श्रुतिमयीप्रज्ञा: (2) བསམ་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཤེས་རབ चिन्तामयीप्रज्ञा; (3) བསྒོམས་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཤེས་རབ भावनामयीप्रज्ञा [(1) wisdom in listening, (2) wisdom in thinking, and (3) wisdom in meditating]*S.* We have also ཤེས་རབ་དགུ *çeṣ-rab dgu*, the nine kinds of knowledge, mentioned in certain Buddhist works:—ཆེ་བའི་ཤེས་རབ; རྣོ་བའི་ཤེས་རབ *rno-wahi çeṣ-rab*; མྱུར་བའི་ཤེས་རབ *myur-wahi çeṣ-rab*; རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་ཤེས་རབ; ཤིན་ཏུ་ཟབ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ; རྒྱ་ཆེ་བའི་ཤེས་རབ; མཐའ་ཡས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ; ཐམ་པ་མེད་པའི་ཤེས་རབ; ཡང་དག་པའི་ཤེས་རབ (*K. my.* ཁ, *223*). Another definition ཤེས་རབ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི་ཆོས་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ། གང་གིས་ཆོས་རྣམས་རབ་ཏུ་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པ་བྱེད་པའོ that by which all things are known, or brought into cognition is called ཤེས་རབ. Again there seem to be three additional kinds of ཤེས་རབ besides those already mentioned: (1) གནས་ལུ་རིག་པ་ཀུན་རྟོག་རྟོགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ; (2) གནས་ལུགས་རིག་པ་དོན་དམ་རྟོགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ; (3) སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་དོན་བྱ་ཚུལ་རྟོགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ (*K. d.* འ, *355*).

Syn. ཉལ་སློང་ *ñal-sloñ*; ལེགས་རྟོགས *legs-rtogs*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག *kun-tu-rig*; བློ་ཡི་བྱེད་པ *blo-yi byed-pa*; རྣམ་རིག་བྱེད *rnam-rig byed*; ཀུན་ཆུབ *kun-chub*; དོན་སེམས *don-sems*; སྤོབས་པ *spobs-pa*; བློ་གྲོས *blo-gros*; རྣམ་དཔྱོད *rnam-dpyod*; (*Mñon.*), སྣང་བ *snañ-wa* (*K. d.* ཕ, *26*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *çeṣ-rab kyi pha-rol-tu phyin-pa* प्रज्ञापारमिता the having arrived at the other side of wisdom or divine knowledge, *i.e.*, attainment of perfect spiritual enlightenment and knowledge; n. of the section in Kah-gyur collection of Buddhist scriptures treating of philosophical aud doctrinal matters.

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་མན་ངག་གི་བསྟན་བཅོས་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱན one of the five treatises said to have been composed by A'ryāsañga under inspiration from Maitreya *Bodhisattva* (*Tan. d.* ཀ,).

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པའི་ཚུལ་བརྒྱ་ལྔ་བཅུ་པ n. of a treatise in which both *Sūtra* and *Tantra* are mixed up (*K. g.* ཉ, *466*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་སྙིང་པོ་ལྔ་པ n. of a *Tantra* containing twenty-five explanations of the mystic word ᴏᴍ. (*K. g.* ཙ, *247*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ལྷ *Çeṣ-rab kyi-lha* v. འཇམ་དཔལ.

ཤེས་རབ་བརྒྱ་པ *Çeṣ-rab brgya-pa* प्रज्ञाशतक n. of a work containing a hundred wise or elegant sayings by Nāgārjuna (*Tan. d.* གོ, *165*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཅན *çeṣ-rab-can* प्रज्ञावान् one possessed of fine intellect, a wise and learned person.

Syn. གོ་ཅན *go-can*; ཤེས་ཅན *çeṣ-can*; མངོན་པར་མཁྱེན་པ *mñon-par mkhyen*; རྣམ་མཁྱེན *rnam-mkhyen*; ངེས་ལྡན *ñes-ldan*; ངེས་པར་ཤེས *ñeṣ-par çeṣ*; རྣམ་པར་ཤེས *rnam-par çeṣ*; ལེགས་པར་ཤེས *legs-par çeṣ*; རྒྱུ་མཚན་རིག *rgyu-mtshan rig*; རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-pa can*; ཤེས་ལྡན *çeṣ-ldan*; བཤེས་གཉེན་ཅན *bçes-gñen can*; བསླབས་ཤེས་ཅན *bslabs-çes-can*; ཡིད་གཞུངས་པ *yid-gshuñs-pa*; ཁ་བྱང་བ *kha-byañ-wa*; གོམས་པ་ཅན *goms-pa-can*; དགེ་བ་ཅན *dge-wa can*; རྣམ་པར་ཐོས *rnam-par thos*; བསྟན་བཅོས་རིག *bstan-bcos-rig*; གྲགས་ལྡན *grags-ldan*; རྒྱ་ཆེར་གྲགས་པ་ཅན *rgya-cher grags-pa can*; བློ་གཙང་ *blo-gtsañ*; ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ *yoñs-su rtogs-pa* also སྣུན་ལེགས་ཤེས

ṣpyan-legṣ-çeṣ; མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ *maṅ-du thoṣ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤེས་རབ་འཆལ *çeṣ-rab-hchal* दुर्मेधा an erratic stupid person.

ཤེས་རབ་མ *çeṣ-rab-ma* = ཤེས་ལྡན་མ (*Mṅon.*).

ཤེས་རབ་ལྷ་མོ *Çeṣ-rab lha-mo* = དབྱངས་ཅན་ལྷ་མོ the goddess of wisdom and learning (*Mṅon.*).

ཤེས་རབ་སྡོང་བུ *çeṣ-rab ṣdoṅ-bu* प्रज्ञादण्ड an ethical work by Nāgārjuna (*Tan. d.* གོ, *165*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཡོངས་སུ་འཕེལ་བའི་རྒྱུ n. of a *Sūtra* treating of the means of improving and increasing spiritual knowledge (*K. gu.* ཅ, *207*).

ཤེས་རབ་ཡོངས་སུ་ཉམས་པའི་རྒྱུ n. of a *Sūtra* in which are explained the causes which deteriorate spiritual culture (*K. ko.* ཅ, *208*).

ཤོ *ço* I: अक्ष, द्यूत die, dice; ཤོ་གདན *ço-gdan* = ཤོ་སྡན dice-board or a piece of cloth on which dice is thrown at the time of playing; ཤོ་རྩེ་བ *ço-rtse-wa* dice-play, to play at dice.

Syn. ཤོ *ço*; ཅོ་ལོ *cho-lo*; རྒྱན་པོ *rgyan-po*; ཤོ་རྒྱབ *ço-rgyab*; ཟ་རྒྱན *za-rgyan*; རྩོད་རྒྱན *rtsod-rgyan*; ཅོ་ལོ་འགྱེད *cho-lo hgyed* (*Mṅon.*).

ཤོ II: [1. the white willow of Spiti and other Himalayan districts. 2. other plants རྒྱ་ཤོ, ལུག་ཤོ (*Vai-sṅ.*)] from *Jä.*

ཤོ III: 1. blast, blight, smit, mildew 2. for ཤོ་གམ *ço-gam.* 3. num.: 147.

ཤོ་སྐྱམ *Ço-ṣkyam* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ག, *39*).

ཤོ་གམ *ço-gam* = गुल्म शुल्क (*Mṅon.*) customs duty, tax; ཤོ་གམ་ཆེ་བ high duty; ཤོ་གམ་ལེན་པ to take toll, to levy a duty; ཤོ་གམ་བརྫུ་བ to smuggle, to circumvent or defraud a customs officer (*Jä.*) ཤོ་གམ་པ *ço-gam-pa* or སྒོ་ལ་ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་པོ शौल्किक; collector of tolls, receiver of customs, toll-gatherer: ཤོ་གམ་པའི་བྱ་བ་བྱས did the work of a tax-collector.

ཤོ་ཚ *ço-tsha* = རྒྱ་ཐུར a pair of scales to weigh gold and silver; acc. to *Jä.* a kind of steel-yard.

✝ ཤོ་བེ *ço-be* = རྫུན་ཚིག *rdsun-tshig* falsehood, lie.

ཤོ་མང *ço-maṅ* a medicinal plant: ཤོ་མང་མ་ཡི་ཚད་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད (*Med.*).

ཤོ་ར *ço-ra* = ཤོར་བ *çor-wa.*

ཤོ་རེ *ço-re* 1. = ཁ་ཤོར a thoughtless promise. 2. colloq. for ཞལ་རལ hare-lip. 3. a defect, flaw, notch, gap; also damaged, spoiled (*Jä.*).

✝ ཤོ་ལོ་ཀ *ço-lo-ka* श्लोक Sanskrit verse of two, or four lines, etc.

ཤོ་བསྒྲིགས *ço-bsgrigs* well arranged: དཀར་དམར་ཤོ་བསྒྲིགས་བྱས་པ cloth of red and white colours arranged in the form of a chess-board (*Jig. 13*).

ཤོ་མདོ *Ço-mdo* abbr. name of a district in Kham called ཤོ་པ་མདོ (*Rtsii.*).

ཤོ་ཟོ *ço-zo* = ཟོ་བ grain measure for barley, corn, flour, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

ཤོ་ས *ço-sa* also called ཤོ་སོམ a kind of bean the leaves of which are cooked with Tibetan gruel to add flavour to it; ཤོ་ས་དང་ནས་འདྲ *ço-sa* and barley are alike (in price). (*Rtsii.*).

ཤོག *çog* imp. of འོང་བ *hoṅ-wa*: ཤོག་ཅིག come! let him come; འབྲས་བུ་ཕྱིར་ཤོག་གི་ཡིད་སྨོན་ང་ལ་མེད I do not wish that fruit should come to me from without; ཁྱེར་ཤོག carry it away; བསྐྱལ་ཤོག fetch it; ཚུར་ཤོག bring hither, (with སོང inst. of ཤོག; take away!);

ཤོག་ཟེར་བ to say come, to invite, ངེད་ལ་ཤོག་ཀྱང་མི་ཟེར we are not so much as invited. (*Jä.*).

ཤོག་པ *çog-pa* 1. पक्ष wing, ཤོག་ལྡན पक्षी a bird, one having wings; ཤོག་རྒྱང་བ to spread the wings; མཇུག་ཤོག tail feather. 2. fin of fishes.

ཤོག་བུ *çog-bu* कागज paper, a sheet of paper; རྒྱ་ཤོག China paper; བོད་ཤོག Tibet paper; དར་ཤོག silk-paper; རས་ཤོག cotton-paper (also paper of linen rags); ཤིང་ཤོག bark-paper, པགས་ཤོག parchment; མཐིང་ཤོག, ནག་ཤོག dark blue or black paper for writing on in gold or silver; མགོ་ཤོག resp. དབུ་ཤོག the first or the title page of a book; གསེར་ཤོག gold-leaf, thin film of gold; དངུལ་ཤོག silver-leaf or paper; ཤོག་ཁང་ *çog-khañ* paper house, paper-maker's farm; ཤོག་གང་ *çog-gañ* a full sheet of paper; ཤོག་གྲངས *çog-grañs* page number; number of leaves in a book. ཤོག་ལས་པ *çog-las-pa* paper manufacturer (*Rtsii.*).

ཤོག་ཤིང་ *çog-çiñ* the *daphne* plant, the plant from the bark of which paper is made.

Syn. ཆུ་གྲོགས *chu-grogs*; སྟོན་ཀ་ལྡན *ston-ka ldan*; འདམ་བུ་ཅན *hdam-bu can*; བྱ་ཡི་ཟས *bya-yi zas* (*Mñon.*).

ཤོང་ *çoñ* 1.=སྒངས the ridge of a mountain (*Lex.*). 2. also གཤོང་ or གཤོངས गर्त a pit, hole, cavity, excavation; a valley: ཆུ་ཤོངས cavity filled with water; སྤངས་ཤོངས valley with meadows, low ground over grown with grass; སྣའི་བྱ་གཤོག་གི་གཤོངས the cavities near wings of the nose (*Jä.*). 3. n. of a place in Tibet; ཤོང་སྟོན་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན the famous poet and *Lo-tsā-wa* of Tibet who translated the Kāvyādars'a, the Avadāna kalpalatā and other Sanskrit works into Tibetan verse.

ཤོང་བུ *çoñ-bu* furrow, ཤོངས་བུ་འཐེན་པ *çoñs-bu hthen-pa* to make furrows (*Jä.*).

ཤོང་ཤོང་ *çoñ-çoñ* rough, rugged (*Sch.*).

ཤོང་བ *çoñ-wa* 1. प्रवेश to hold, contain, to have room in or on: མི་ཤོང་ that is not to be got in, there is no room for it; ཟངས་ཀྱི་རིལ་བ་སྦྱི་བླུགས་མ་ག་དྷའི་བྲེ་གང་ཤོང་བ (*A. 22*) a copper globular pot (for anointing) that would hold one *bre'* measure of Magadha. 2.=ཚུད to comprehend, hold in the mind. 3. pf. བཤངས, fut. བཤང་, imp. ཤོངས, to empty, remove, carry or take away (*Jä.*).

ཤོད *çod* I: imp. of བཤད་པ or འཆད་པ *hchad-pa*: གཏམ་ཤོད describe it. ཇོ་བོའི་ཆོས་མ་སྦ་བར་ཤོད (*A. 122*) preach or explain the lord's teachings without reserve. ཤོད་སྒྲ explanatory word or word explained.

ཤོད II: हेठ, अधः the lower, the inferior part of a thing; སྟེང་ཤོད upper and lower; རྩེ་ཤོད *rtse-çod* top and bottom; རྒྱ་ཤོད (*Vaiṣñ.*) a lower tract of land, with milder climate, opp. to ཕུ་ལྷགས elevated cold region, ཤོད་དུ to or toward the bottom, down, downwards (*Jä.*).

ཤོན *çon* a form of dance; the turning to left in pantomimic dancing of women (*Ya-sel. 13*). ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ན་འབངས་རྣམས་ཙད་རྩེ་བྲོ་གར་ཤོན་སོགས་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པ (*Ya-sel. 13*) in the four directions (on all sides) the subjects were making sports, dancing and performing pantomimic plays, etc., on an inconceiveably large scale.

ཤོབ *çob*=གཤོབ *gshob* 1. smell of singeing 2.=གཤོབ a fib, falsehood, lie; ཤོབ་སྨྲ་བ to tell a lie; གཏམ་ཤོབ་ཤོབ་སྨྲ་བ to tell a lie, gen. in joke.

ཤོམ་པ *çom-pa* pf. བཤོམས *bçoms* or ཤོམས also བཤམས, *bçams* fut. བཤམ, imp. བཤོམ or ཤོམ

to prepare, make ready, arrange, put in order; དཔུང་གི་ཚོགས་ཤོམ་པ to make armaments; མཆོད་པ་བཤམས made preparations for a religious service (*A. 69*). ཤོམས་ར *çoms-ra* preparation, arrangement, fitting out; ཤོམས་ར་བགྱིས་པ=གྲུལ་བསྒྲིགས་བྱས་པ to have made arrangement. ཤོམ་ར state, pomp, splendour, with བྱེད་པ to show off, to dress smartly, ཤོམ་ཅན stately, grand (*Jä.*).

ཤོར *çor*, v. ཤོ་རེ *ço-re*.

ཤོར་བ *çor-wa* to be fled, to be lost, to escape, slip. བྲོས་ཤོར་བ run away; རྐུན་མ་ཇག་པ་ལ་ཤོར་བ taken away by thieves or robbers; བུ་ལོན་ལ་ཤོར་བ lost in consequence of debt.

ཤོལ *çol*=ལྷག་པོ अधिक excess, additional; sometimes wrongly for གཤོལ; ཤོལ་གྱི་ཀ *çol-kyi-rka* हलम furrow of the plough. ཤོལ་ཚོགས *çol-tsogs* हलन; cultivators, husbandmen.

ཤོལ་བ *çol-wa* 1. intercalation, insertion (*Cs.*); ཟླ་ཤོལ *zla-çol* intercalary month. 2. prest. tense of བཤོལ་བ *bçol-wa*.

ཤོལ་པོ *çol-po* a species of willow.

ཤོས *ços* 1. almost always in conjunction with གཅིག the other, of two, *e.g.*, བུད་མེད་གཅིག་ཤོས the other woman. 2.=तर or तम a termination indicating the comparative or superlative degree; རྒན་ཤོས the oldest or elder; དེ་ཕན་མཁས་ཤོས་ལྟ་བུར་གནང་ hence forth do behave as the wisest or the cleverest person; ཆུང་ཤོས the younger, the youngest; བཙུན་མོ་ལྔ་བརྒྱའི་ཆུང་ཤོས the youngest of the five hundred ladies; རིང་ཤོས the longest the tallest; ཡུན་རིང་ཤོས of the longest duration, ཚེ་རིང་ཤོས, the most long-lived; དྲིན་ཆེ་ཤོས the kindest, the principal benefactress (or benefactor); ནད་ཆེ་ཤོས་རྒས་ནད་འཕེབས་པས because one is suffering under the chief disease, viz., old age (*Jä.*).

ཤོས་བུ=གཏོར་མ offerings of cakes, etc.; ཤོས་ཁང་ *ços-khan* offerings made in fanciful designs of temples, castles, etc., gen. by the Bon priests.

ཤྲ་བ་ཎ *çra-wa-na* the ear (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ, *27*).

ཤྲཱི *Çrī* श्री=དཔལ glory, magnificence; magnificient, splendid, grand. ཤྲཱི་རི *Çrī-ri* (Tib. དཔལ་རི *dpal-ri*) श्रीपर्वत is a mountain in the south of India where Nāgārjuna resided in the last stage of his life. ཤྲཱི་ཁཎྜ *çrī-khan-da*,=དཔལ་གྱི་དྲུམ་བུ wood-apple preserve. ཤྲཱི་ཁཎྜས་དྲག་པོ་སྐྱོང་བར་བྱེད tames, *i.e.*, propitiates *Rudra* the fearful one.

གཤའ *gçah*=ཡིན་ལུགས becoming, worthy, fitting, suitable.

གཤའ་མ *gçah-ma*=ཡང་དག་པ or སྐྱོན་མེད་པ *skyon-med-pa* 1. stainless, righteous, upright, honest, good; བློ་གཤའ་མ *blo-gshah-ma* an upright, true heart; མ་གཅིག་དགའ་མ lit. the pious lady; n. of a Buddhist sanctity of Tibet. 2.=ཤ་སྟག only, merely, mere, nothing but (*Jä.*).

གཤའ་དཀར *gshah-dkar* वङ्ग tin, cf. ཤ་ཉེ *sha-ñe*; གཤའ་དཀར་རྨ་གསོ་དངུལ་ཆུ་འཆིང་བྱེད་ཡིན tin (used as a medicine) heals ulcers and renders mercury harmless.

གཤག་པ *gçag-pa* 1. distinction, difference; to distinguish (one from another); to differentiate. 2. v. གཤོག་པ *gçog-pa* (*Jä.*).

Syn. གཤེག་པ *gçeg-pa*; དབྱེ་བ *dbye-wa*; གསེས་པ *gses-pa* (*Mnon.*).

གཤགས *gçags* right, justice: གཤགས་འབྱེད་པ to investigate the righteousness (of an action); བཀའ་གཤགས court of justice; བཀའ་གཤགས་ལྷན་རྒྱས the chief court of justice or council of the kalons at Lhasa. གཞུང་གཤགས་བྱེད་པ justice or investigation done by

government; ཤི་གཤགས་པ inquest, inquiry into the death of a person. གཤགས་རྒྱལ་བ *gçags rgyal-wa* = གཏམ་རྒྱལ་བ *gtăm-rgyal-wa* (*Mñon.*) to win in discussion; ཁ་གཤགས་འགྱེད་པ to hold controversy.

གཤང་ *gçañ* a musical instrument, a tambourine especially used by the Bon-po; གཤང་འཁྲོལ་བ to play on the tambourine.

གཤང་བ *gçañ-wa* = བཤང་བ *bçañ-wa* (*Sch.*).

གཤང་གཤོང་ *gçañ-gçoñ* rough, rugged places or tracts (*Cs.*).

གཤད་པ *gçad-pa* 1. = ཤོད་པ to comb. 2. = འཆད་པ to explain, relate (*Jä.*).

གཤམ *gçam* अध: 1. the lower part of a thing; གཤམ་གསལ་འབྲུ་དོན = འོག་ཏུ་གསལ་བའི་ཡི་གེའི་དོན་བཞིན, according to the meaning of the letter or writing specified below; གཤམ་དུ adv. and postp. down, under, below, beneath; also. adv. further down, more towards the end, in the course of; དེའི་གཤམ beneath or under it. 2. barren མོ་གཤམ a barren woman, རྒོད་གཤམ mare, བ་གཤམ cow (*Jä.*).

གཤམ་མ *gçam-ma* posterior, later, one following.

Syn. རྗེས་མ *rjes-ma*; ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; རྟིང་མ *rtiñ-ma* (*Mñon.*).

གཤར *gçar* the form of writing called ཁྱད་མེད (*Grub.* ན, *3*).

གཤར་བ *gçar-wa* to move one after another as soldiers or cattle do, to follow in succession as in measuring grain. འབྲུ་བྲེ་ལ་གཤར་བ to measure grain by the *bré*.

གཤས་མ *gças-ma Sch.* = གཤའ་མ *gçah-ma*.

གཤིག *gçig*, v. གཤིབ་པ *gçib-pa*.

+ **གཤིན་པ** *gçin-pa* 1. = མཐུན་པ agreeable, gracious, also good, fine: ཐུགས་ནང་གཤིན་པའི་ཕེབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་གོ་ལའི་རླུང་འཁོར་ལྟར་འགོག་མེད་དུ་ཞུ (*Yig. k.* *87*) I pray that you would send me your kind letters uninterruptedly like the wind which encircles the globe; ཞིང་གཤིན་པ a fertile field; ས་ཕྱོགས་གཤིན་པ a rich, fine country; གཤིན་པར་རྨོ་བ *gçin-par rmo-wa* to plough well. གཤིན་ས *gçin-sa*, fertile field or land. ཞིང་བཏབ་ས་མཉེན་པོ *shiñ-btab-sa mñen-po* fertile field, cultivation, also མི་ནང་མཐུན་པ *mi-nañ mthun-pa* a happy home where there is harmony. 2. मृत, प्रेत: ghost, the dead; anything that is dead. གཤིན་མོ a dead woman; གཤིན་གྱི་ནགས *gçin-gyi-mags* cemetery, cremation ground.

གཤིན་རྗེ *Gçin-rje* धर्मराज, प्रेताधिपति, कृतान्त, शमन, हरि, दण्डधर, यम the lord of the dead, the god of the lower regions, a ruler who is regarded as the judge of the dead.

Syn. ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *chos-kyi rgyal-po*; བེ་ཅོན་འཆང་ *be-con-hchañ*; འཚེ་བའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *htshe-wahi dgañ-phyug*; ཕ་གཤིན་བདག *pha-gçin bdag*; མཚུན་ལ་རོལ *mtshun-la rol*; མཚུན་གྱི་ལྷ *mtshun-gyi lha*; མཚུངས་འཇུག *mtshuñs-hjug*; ཡ་མུ་ནའི་སྤུན *ya-mu-nahi spun*; འཆི་བདག *hchi-bdag*; དུས་འཛིན *dus-hdsin*; ཉི་མའི་བུ *ñi-mahi bu*; དབྱུག་འཛིན་མཐར་བྱེད *dbyug-hdsin mthar-byed*; ལྔ་པའི་བདག *lña-pahi-bdag*; གསོད་བྱེད *gsod-byed*; མ་ཧེའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *ma-hehi rgyal-mtshan-can*; ལྷོ་ཡི་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *lho-yi phyogs-skyoñ* (*Mñon.*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་འཇིག་རྟེན *Gçin-rjehi hjig-rten* यमलोक the world of the lord of death; it is situated in the south beyond the three peaked mountains (རྡ་གསུམ་པའི་རི *rba-gsum-pahi ri*): དེ་ལས་འདས་པར་གྱུར་ནས་ཉི་མ་དང་ཟླ་བའི་འོད་ཟེར་ཡང་ཉམས་པར་གྱུར་ནས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་མུན་པས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྒྲིབས་པར when one has passed beyond that, one finds himself at a place where the rays of the sun and the moon have faded and everything is covered with gloom (*K. d.* ར, *278*).

གཤིན་རྗེ་མ་ཧཱ་ཀཱ་ལ *Gçin-ṟje ma-hā kā-la* one of the most powerful sons of Mahādeva who carrying in his hand a huge club of the size of Sumeru mountain keeps the Asura in perpetual terror (*K. g.* ཉ, *317*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་ཆུང་མ *Gçin-ṟjeẖi chuñ-ma* the wife of Yama is དུད་པས་འགེབས *duḏ-paṣ-ẖgebṣ*. གཤིན་རྗེའི་གྲོང་ *gçin-ṟjeẖi-groñ* the city of Yama is ཡང་དག་འགོག *yañ-dag-ẖgog*. གཤིན་རྗེའི་མདུན་པ *gçin-ṟjeẖi m̱dun-pa* the minister of Yama is ཉི་མ་ཅན *ñi-ma-can*. གཤིན་རྗེའི་ཡི་གེ་པ *gçin-ṟjeẖi yi-ge-pa* the writer of Yama is སྣ་ཚོགས་སྦས *ṣna-tshogṣ-ṣbaṣ* विचगुप्त, चित्रगुप्त. གཤིན་རྗེའི་གཡོག་པོ *gçin-ṟjeẖi gyog-po* the servants of Yama are གཏུམ་པོ चण्ड and གཏུམ་ཆེན महाचण्ड (*M̱ñon.*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་བུ *Gçin-ṟjeẖi-bu*, 1. the son of the lord of death. 2. as met. = གྲོག་མ ant (*M̱ñon.*).

གཤིན་རྗེ་ཕོ་རོག *Gçin-ṟje pho-rog* n. of a (མ་བདག) demon.

གཤིན་རྗེ་ཕྱོགས *Gçin-ṟje phyogṣ* याम्य the quarter of the lord of death, the south.

གཤིན་རྗེའི་སྲིན་མོ *Gçin-ṟjeẖi sṟiñ-mo* (ཆུ་བོ་ཡ་མུ་ན) the sister of the lord of death; an epithet of the river Yamunā.

གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད་ནག་པོ black lord of death, a terrible deity; གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད་ནག་པོའི་རྒྱུད a *Tantra* to propitiate the black lord of death (*K. g.* ཪ, *29*).

གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད་དམར་པོ *Gçin-ṟje gçeḏ ḏmar-po* = འཇིགས་བྱེད་དམར་པོ n. of a tutelary god the Red Bhairava: གཞན་གྱི་མི་ཐུབ་བཅོམ་ལྡན་གཤིན་རྗེའི་གཤེད་དམར་ལ (*A. 17*).

གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད་དམར་པོའི་རྒྱུད *gçin-ṟje gçeḏ ḏmar-poẖi-ṟgyuḏ* n. of a *Tantra* on exorcism and also for making enchanted medicines, swords, etc. (*K. g.* ཪ, *71*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་གྲོང་ *Gçin-ṟjeẖi-groñ* मथक the city of the lord of death.

གཤིན་རྗེའི་གདོན *Gçin-ṟjeẖi-gdon* n. of a fearful evil spirit (*Mñg. 77*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་བདག་པོ *gçin-ṟjeẖi ḇdag-po* शनैश्चर = the planet Saturn (*M̱ñon.*).

གཤིན་རྗེའི་བ་དན *gçin-ṟjeẖi ba-dan* यमपताका the flag or standard of the lord of death.

གཤིན་རྗེའི་གཞོན *gçin-ṟjeẖi-gshon* महिष buffalo. Syn. མ་ཧེ *ma-he* (*M̱ñon.*).

གཤིན་རྗེ་ཟས་འཕྲོག *Gcin-ṟje zaṣ-ẖphrog* n. of a (མ་བདག) demon.

གཤིན་འདྲེ *gçin-ẖdṟe* the soul of the dead regarded as a ghost or spectre.

གཤིན་འཕྲས *gcin-ẖpraṣ* the convulsive motions, the writhings of a dying creature (*Jä.*).

གཤིན་རྫས *gçin-ṟdsaṣ* = བསྔོ་རྟེན *ḇsño-ṟten* goods and effects belonging to a deceased person which are given to the church to bless his soul. གཤིན་ཟས *gçin-zaṣ* = རོ་ཟས food prepared for and offered to the dead; acc. to *Jä.* food presented to the lamas when a person has died.

གཤིང་པ *gçiñ-pa* (མཐུན་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་གཤིན་ལྟ་བུ) mutual agreement, concord, harmony.

གཤིན་པོ *gçin-pho* = ཤི་བོ *çi-ḻo*.

གཤིབ་པ *gçib-pa* or གཤིབས་པ or བཤིབས་པ = བསྒྲིགས་པ *ḇsgrigṣ-pa* anything arranged, arrangement. གཤིབས་བྱའི་གྲལ *gçibṣ-qyaẖi gral* a row or file (of men) that has been marshalled or drawn up (*Situ. 82*).

གཤིམ་པ *çim-pa* or གཤིན་པ ground down, crushed. ཤ

གཤིས *gçiṣ* also བཤིས = རྩལ or ལུགས; also = བཤིན. 1. nature, temper, natural disposition: རང་གཤིས་ཡིན = རང་བཞིན་ཡིན (*Yig. 15*) it is his or their nature, their natural disposition; གཤིས་ཀྱིས by the very nature of the

case, naturally, quite of itself. 2. the person, or the body: གཤིས་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་འབྱུག་གོ they anointed the whole body (*Jä.*).

+ གཤིས་ལུགས *gçis-lugs* 1.=སྟོང་ཉིད *Çunyata*. 2.=གནས་ལུགས disposition (*Yig. 51*).

གཤུང་བ *gçuṅ-wa* to rebuke, to blame, reproach; ཤུབ་བུར་དམོད་པ་བྱེད་པ་དང་སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་པ to blame in a whisper, *i.e.*, behind a person's back and to find fault with. གཤུངས་པ *gçuṅs-pa*=སྨོད་པ a curse, rebuke, censure.

གཤེ་བ *gçe-wa* pf. གཤེས *gçes*, to abuse, revile; གཤེ་ཡང་སླར་མི་གཤེ་བ even when one is reviled, (one should) not revile in return.

གཤེག *gçeg*, v. གཤོག་པ *gçog-pa*.

གཤེགས་པ *gçegs-pa* the honorific form of the vb. to go away, to depart; the one form representing both pres. and past tenses, but mostly used in past sense: gone, proceeded, one going, or gone; བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ gone to happiness, beatitude; also happily gone or passed away, *i.e.*, entered *Nirvāṇa*. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ *De-bshin-gçegs-pa* तथागत, gone to the state of तथा or तथात्व, *i.e.*, to Nirvāṇa, is the remarkable epithet for a Tathagata or past Buddha, meaning lit. "gone like that," or "gone like those other ones," *i.e.*, he has departed as did the other blessed ones in whose footsteps he trod. རང་གནས་སུ་གཤེགས་པ gone to one's own residence or abode. ཞིང་ལ་གཤེགས་པ is the term used when a Dalai Lama dies; སླར་གཤེགས་པ to return, to come back, to die; སྐུ་གཤེགས་པ resp. died, when speaking of kings, great lamas and saints and Buddhas. གཤེགས་བསྐྱེས *gçegs-bskyes* parting present, gen. a cup of beer or tea at the time of parting; གཤེགས་མགྲོན parting feast or treat. གཤེགས་གཏོར *gçegs-gtor* offerings of cakes, &c. to the gods when they are asked to return to their own abodes.

གཤེགས་པའི་གོ་ཆ *gçegs-pahi go-cha*=སྙིང་སྟོབས་བརྩོན་འགྲུས fortitude and assiduity (*A. 136*).

གཤེད *gçed*=ཤེད approximate direction, somewhere; thereabouts; གཤེད་མིན whereabouts not known. དོ་ནུབ་ཆོམ་རྐུན་ཡེ་མི་འོང་བ་ཡིན་གྱི་གསུངས་ནས་ག་ཤེད་དུ་སོང་ having said that tonight probably there would not be any theft or robbery he went away in some direction (*A. 130*).

གཤེད་མ *gçed-ma* 1. घातक, वधक executioner, hangman; གཤེད་མ་སློ་བ to engage a hangman, *i.e.*, to pay a murderer; fig.: ཕན་ཚུན་གཅིག་གི་གཤེད་གཅིག་གིས་བྱ་སྟེ one destroying the other, one becoming the murderer of another (*Vai. sṅ.*). གཤེད་མ་པ *gçed-ma-pa* a murderer, executioner. 2. the angel of death who takes away life (*Rtsii.*); gods of vengeance, those that torment the condemned in hell. 3. a mean person who is capable of doing the vilest act; གཤེད་ལྡན *gçed-ldan* श्वपच the vile one.

གཤེད་དམར་སྤུ་ཏིལ *Gçed-dmar spu-til*=གཤེད་རྗེ་གཤེན་དམར n. of a Bon deity (*B. Nam.*). གཤེད་པོ་དུར་འདེབས *Gçed-po dur-hdebs* n. of a demon.

གཤེན *Gçen* n. of an ancient family of Tibet, cognate to S'ākya.

གཤེན་རབས *Gçen-rabs* the founder of the Bon religion, his full name being: ཐོན་གཤེན་རབས་མི་བོ་ཡེ་གཤེན the omniscient human descendant of *G*s'en; སྒྲུབ་གཤེན *sgrub-gçen* the Bon doctrine opp. to དམ་ཆོས or *Saddharma* of the Buddhists.

གཤེར་བ *gçer-wa* I:=རླན་པ *rlan-pa* or རློན་པ 1. *rlon-pa*, moist, damp, wet; also གཤེར་བ, གཤེར་པ, *gçer-pa* and གཤེར་བོ་འགྱུར་བ to get thoroughly wet, to be drenched, to be moistened; གཤེར་བར་བྱེད་པ to make damp, to moisten. In *C.* གཤེར་བ seems

to mean "damp," and སྔང་བ = "wet." 2. (= ཆུ) རས, སྭཱཧཱ, water, liquid. གཤེར་བཅས *gçer-bcas* ঘন cloud. གཤེར་པའི་འབྲས *gçer-pahi-hbras* লাজ modesty, bashfulness. གཤེར་འཛིན *gçer-hdsin* as met. = ཆུ water (*Yig.*); also = a cloud or that which holds moisture or vapour.

གཤེར་བ II: vb. 1. to ask for, beg for: ཞེར་ཏེ་ཐོབ་སོང་ I got it by asking for it; གཤེར་ལན་པ to interrogate, to question, to try (judicially); as partic. and sbst. = the examining or criminal judge. གཤེར་དཔང་ *gçer-dpañ* a judge (*Yig. 29*); གཤེར་འབོད་མི་སྣ *gçer-hbod mi-sna* a bailiff, who calls for the attendance of the plaintiffs and defendants, &c. in a legal suit (*Rtsii.*). 2. = གཞེར་བ to measure.

གཤོ་བ *gço-wa* pf. གཤོས *gços* 1. to pour away the same as བཤོ་བ *bço-wa*; ཆུ་གཤོ་བ = ཆུ་ཤོ་བ to pour out water.

གཤོ་མོ *gço-mo* in *W.* a lever (*Jä.*).

གཤོག་པ *gçog-pa* I: ལུས་འདེགས་བྱེད sbst. ছদ what lifts the body, the wings; also spelt ཤོག་པ *çog-pa*.

Syn. གཤོག་སྒྲོ *gçog-sgro*; སྒྲོ *sgro*; འདབ་གཤོག *hdab-gçog*; འདབ་མ *hdab-ma*; འགེབས་བྱེད *hgebs-byed* (*Mñon.*).

གཤོག་པ II: pf. བཤགས, *gçags* བཤགས *bçags*, fut. བཤག, imp. གཤོག *gçog* 1. to cleave, to break through; ཤིང་རྣམ་པར་གཤོག་པ to split wood entirely, ཚལ་པ་བཞིར་གཤོག་པ to split into four pieces; དུམ་བུར་གཤོག་པ to cut into pieces; གངས་བཤོག་པ to break through the ice; ལམ་བཤོག་པ to hew a path, in *C.* 2. to confess སྡིག་པ, a sin, ཉེས་པ, a fault, ལྟུང་བ་གཤོག་པ to confess a fall, and thus to expiate it. སྡིག་བཤགས *sdig-bçags* atonement, expiation; སྦྲུལ་བསད་པའི་སྡིག་བཤགས་སུ as an atonement for having killed a serpent; མཐོལ་བཤགས = སྡིག་བཤགས: མཐོལ་བཤགས་ལ་ཤ་ཁོག་འབུལ་བ to offer a killed animal (a sheep) as an atonement; སྡིག་བཤགས་སྨོན་ལམ *sdig-bçags smon-lam* penitential prayer (*Jä.*).

གཤོག་ཐོགས *Gçog-thogs* n. of a place in Tibet (*B. ch. 4*).

གཤོང *gçoñ* also གཤོངས *gçoñs*, খাত narrow place, deep valley: གཤོང་གཤོང་མང་པོ many defiles or ravines. གཤོངས་ཞིང *gçoñs-shiñ* fields for cultivation on flat slopes or in valleys. མདོ་མདོ་ཁམས་སྒང་གསུམ་གཤོངས་ཞིང་འདུ Amdo, Kham and Gang, these three are cultivated valleys (*Yig. 9*).

གཤོང་བུ *gçog-bu* = སྣང་བུ also ཆུའི་སྣོད a vessel for water.

གཤོད་པ *gçod-pa* to comb (*Cs.*).

གཤོབ *gçob* = ཤོབ *çob*.

གཤོམ་པ *gçom-pa* = ཤོམ་པ *çom-pa*: གཡུལ་གཤོམ་པ *gyul-gçom-pa* to make preparations for war or battle.

གཤོར *gçor* 1. = ཤུར་བ or ཤུར་བའི་གཤོར passage for water, a water-channel. 2. = རྭ་ཙོ་ལ་བཟོས་པའི་སྐྱོགས *rwa-co-la bzos-pahi skyogs* a ladle made of horn, also = སྣུང་བུ a punch or pricker.

གཤོར་བ I: *gçor-wa* vb., in *C.* also གཤེར་བ, pf. བཤར *bçar* 1. གཤོ་བསྒྲིག་ནས་འགྲོ་བ to move or go in a file gen. one following another, to proceed in procession; also to tell off, as beads of a rosary (passing through one's fingers), hence ཆོས་བརྗོད་བཤར་སྦྱང་མང་པོ་བྱེད to read prayers, recitations, etc. = གཤོ་བསྒྲིགས་འགྲོ་བ to go one after another in a row or file. 2. to measure, to weigh: གསེར་ལ་ར་གན་གཤོར་བ to weigh out brass for gold; གཤོར་བྱེ a measuring vessel. 3. to chase, run after: རི་དྭགས་འཚོར་བ to chase a game; ཉ་གཤོར་བ to fish.

གཤོར་བ II: adj., also གཤེར་བ rough, bristly, shaggy, (*Jä.*).

གཤོལ *gçol* = ཐོང or ཐོང་གཤོལ ईषा, हल, लाङ्गल plough, the plough in Tibet consisting only of a crooked beam called གཤོལ་མདའ हलदण्ड (without wheels) and the share called གཤོལ་ལྕགས or ཐོང་ལྕགས.

གཤོལ་མདའ་འཛིན one of the seven fabulous mountains mentioned in the Buddhist cosmogony (*Sorig. 8*).

གཤོལ་ལྡན *gçol-ldan* = ཐེ་དའི་ཤིང, or ནཱ་རི་ཀེ་ལ नारिकेल, the cocoa-nut (*Mñon.*).

གཤོལ་པོ *gçol-po* poplar-tree (*Jä.*).

གཤོས་པ *gços-pa* v. གཤོ་བ and བཤོ་བ.

བཤའ *bçah* I: 1. or བཤའ་མ = ཡང་དཀའ་བ or ཉ་ཚང་ཡག་པོ, apportionment, service: འདི་ཀྱིས་འབྲོམ་སྟོན་ལ་བཤའ་མ་མ་བྱས I did not render any service to Bromston. 2. innundation, flood (*A. 101*).

བཤའ་བ II := བསད་པ with pf. བཤས *bças* to slaughter, to kill. ལུག་བཤས slaughtered a sheep; བཤན་པས་ལུག་གི་གྲོད་པ་བཤས the butcher has opened the belly of a sheep (*Situ. 76*). བཤས་ར *bças-ra* a slaughter house: ལྷ་སར་བཤས་ར་བྱས་སོ he made Lhasa a slaughter house, *i.e.*, massacred many people at Lhasa (*J. Zañ.*).

བཤའ་མ *bçah-ma* cattle or live-stock kept for slaughter, v. གཤའ་མ *gçah-ma*.

བཤགས་པ *bçags-pa* = देशना to explain, lay open; བཤགས་པར་བྱ་བ *bçags-par bya-wa* देशनाकरणीया anything to be explained or laid open.

བཤང་བ *bçañ-wa* विष्ठा, पुरीष, विट्, वर्चस् alvine discharges: བཤང་བ་དོར to discharge ordure; བཤང་བ་འབྱིན་པ to operate on the bowels. བཤང་བ་སྦས་པ गूढवर्चस् a cat, lit. that which discharges ordure secretly or covers it.

Syn. འདོར་བྱ *hdor-bya*; ཁྱབ་ལྡན *khyab-ldan*; ཕྱིས *phyis*; ལྟོ་སྙིགས *lto-snigs*; དྲེ་ཆེན *dre-chen*; རྣམ་སྣང *rnam-snañ* (*Mñon.*).

བཤང་ལམ *bçañ-lam* पायु, गुह्यमार्ग, अपान the anus.

Syn. འོག་སྒོ *hog-sgo*; ཐུར་ལམ *thur-lam*; འོག་ལམ *hog-lam*; བཤང་བའི་སྒོ *bçañ-wahi-sgo*; གསང་ཁུང *gsañ-khuñ*; རྐུབ *rkub*; འཕོངས *hphoñs* (*Mñon.*).

བཤང་སེང *bçañ-señ* विटखदिर species of catechu tree.

བཤངས་པ *bçañs-pa* leaky; སྦུབས་བཤངས a leak-hole, full of crevices (*Situ. 76*).

བཤད་པ *bçad-pa* 1. भाष, भाष्य, भाषित to explain, to declare, prove, enunciate: ཆོས་བཤད་པ to expound religion, to preach; འཆི་བ་དང་འདྲར་བཤད he must be set down for dead (*Vai-sñ.*); བཤད་ཉེས་པ *bçad-ñes-pa* defective explanation or debate, wrong explanation; བཤད་བྱ *bçad-bya* the subject to be explained; བཤད་སྦྱར *bçad-sbyar* उपनिबन्धन subject of discourse, a discourse written down. བཤད་ཡམ *bçad-yam* an explanation or lecture in which too much is said or written and conveying little sense with a view to deceive (*Situ. 44*). ཁ་བཤད་བརྒྱབ lecture, address verbally, དཔེ་བཤད to explain a book; to recite instances, examples; ལེགས་པར་བཤད་པ to elucidate (*Situ. 76*). 2. = གསུང་བ to tell, to relate; བཤད་པའི་ཚུལ method of narration; ལོ་རྒྱུས་བཤད to narrate a story.

བཤན་པ *bçan-pa* a cruel person, a butcher, v. ཤན་པ: བཤན་པས་ཤ་བཤས the butcher slaughters flesh (*Situ.*). བཤན་བུ *gçan-bu* a butcher's son (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *27*).

བཤམ་མ *bçam-ma* वञ्चना deception, defrauding.

བཤར་བ *bçar-wa*, v. གཤར་བ तुलन=འདེད་པ to weigh, weighing; བྲེས་བཤར་བ to measure with a *bre*.

བཤལ་བ *bçal-wa* 1.=འཇིག་པ उत्सादन destroying; destruction, ruin. 2. प्रक्षालन to wash, to wash out or off, to cleanse by washing, to purge: ཁ་བཤལ washing the mouth, སྣོད་བཤལ *snod-bçal* washing or cleansing a vessel; ཆུས་བཤལ bathing or washing with water (*Situ. 76*); བྲམ་ཟེ་རྣམས་བཤང་གཅི་དང་བཀྲུ་བཤལ་བྱེད the Brāhmaṇs wash the passage of excrement and urine with water; ལྟོ་བ་བཤལ་བ *lto-wa bçal-wa* to purge the bowels. བཤལ་ཐག *bçal-thag* = འཁྲུད་མ *ḥkhrud-ma* water with which vessels have been washed. འཁོར་བའི་བཤལ་ཐག་བྱུང་ནས་པ་ཡིན have washed out of this transmigratory existence (*Khrid. 50*). བཤལ་ནད *bçal-nad* diarrhœa, indisposition from looseness of the bowels, flux, etc. བཤལ་བྱེད *bçal-byed* laxative; བཤལ་སྨན *bçal-sman* purgative medicine.

བཤིག་པ *bçig-pa* pf. བཤིགས *bçigs*, v. འཇིག་པ *hjig-pa* नाशन, नाशित, to destroy, break, upset: བསྟན་བཤིག་པ to subvert religion; ཁྲིམས་བཤིག་པ to infringe justice; ཁང་པ་བཤིག་པ to dismantle or break down a house; མཁར་བཤིགས destroyed the fort.

བཤིབ་པ *bçib-pa*, to arrange evenly, with pf. བཤིབས;=བཤིབས or བསྒྲིགས: མཉམས་པོར་བཤིབས arranged evenly or properly; good arrangement (*Situ. 76*).

བཤུ་བ *bçu-wa*, v. ཤུ་བ *çu-wa*.

+ **བཤུག་པ** *bçug-pa*=བསླང་བ *bslañ-wa*, उच्छ्वय; acc. to *Cs.* to sell; གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་བཤུག་པ to barter, to exchange; ནོར་བཤུགས *nor-bçugs* to exchange property (*Situ. 76*).

+ **བཤུང་བ** *bçuñ-wa*=དམའ་འབབས་པ 1. to bring down, degrade, fall off, fall down. 2.=སྣད་པ to curse.

བཤུད་པ *bçud-pa* 1. to take off, to scratch, rub: སྡེར་མོས་པགས་པར་བཤུད, with its talons scratched the skin. (*Situ. 76*). 2. to purify by fire; བཤུད་མེ purifying fire (*Sch.*). 3. to put into the scabbard, to sheathe (*Sch.*).

བཤུམ་པ *bçum-pa*, v. ཤུམ་པ, pf. བཤུམས་པ, resp. of ངུ་བ, to shed tears, to weep. སྐྱབས་བཤུམས cried for help (*Situ. 76*).

བཤེའུ *bçehu* (cf. བཤལ, ཤྭ *çwa*) inundation, flood (*Jä.*).

བཤུར་བ *bçur-wa* to singe: མེར་བཤུར་ཏོ *mer-bçur-to* scorches with fire=མེ་ལ་སྤུ་བཤུར་བཏང་བ *me-la spu-bçur btañ-wa* to cause hair to be singed (*Situ. 76*).

+ **བཤུལ** *bçul*=ལམ journey, road; བཤུལ་ཀར=ལམ་དུ on the road; རྒྱ་གར་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་བྱོན་པའི་ལམ་བཤུལ་ཀར་རྨི་ལམ་དུ in a dream while he was proceeding on a journey in Western India (*A. 31*). བཤུལ་ཀ *bçul-ka* journey, way (*A. 10*); བཤུལ་ཁ *bçul-kha*=ལམ་ཁ road: སྐུང་ནས་བལ་ཡུལ་བཤུལ་ཁ་ནས afterwards travelling secretly on the Nepal road (*A. 85*). བཤུལ་རིང་ long way or journey.

བཤུས *bçus*, pf. of ཤུ་བ་པགས་པ་བཤུས=flayed, the skin taken off, but in དཔེ་བཤུས=copied a book (*Situ. 76*).

བཤེར *bçer* v. ཤེར་བ *çer-wa*: གཏམ་གཤེར་ཏོ *gtam-gçer-to* compared one's speech or what one has said (*Situ. 76*).

བཤེས་པ *bçes-pa* 1.=མཐུན་པ, གཉེན་པ to be in accord or harmony with, to be friendly; to be acquainted with. 2. in གཉེན་བཤེས a relation, relative, friend; ངོ་བཤེས, an acquaintance, མཛའ་བཤེས intimate friend: གཉེན་བཤེས་ལ་ཕན་གདོགས་པར་སེམས་སོ they are intent on being of use to their relatives; ཁྱོད་ལ་གཉེན་མེད་བཤེས་ཀྱང་མེད you have neither relation nor

friend; བཤེས་རྣམས་ལ་མི་རྟེན་ not to depend on friends. བཤེས་གཉེན་ मित्र a friend; དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་ कल्याण-मित्र friend to virtue, pious or holy friend, spiritual friend or adviser; བཤེས་ཀྱི་ཁེ་འདོད་པ་ *bçes-kyi khe-hdod-pa* to profit by friendship, make a profit out of religion; བཤེས་མི་བྱེད་པ་ *bçes mi-byed-pa* an enemy; འཁོན་འཛིན་ vindictiveness; བཤེས་མེད་ *bçes-med* friendless, guideless: ལོང་བ་བཤེས་མེད་ཐང་སྟོང་དུ་འཁྱམས་པ་ལྟ་བུ like a blind man roaming in the wilderness without a guide (*Khrid. 101*).

+ **བཤོ་བ** *bço-wa* = འཁྲིག་པ 1. copulation; (or གབ་ཚིག mystic term.) to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with: དེ་དང་བཤོས་པས་བུ་སྐྱེས *de-dañ bços-pas bu-skyes* after having slept with him, she bore him a son; to engender, to generate, to beget: ཕག་རྫིས་བཤོས་པའི་བུ the son begotten by the swineherd (*Jä.*). 2. to pour out: ཆུ་བཤོ་བ to pour out water. 3. to vomit.

བཤོག་པ *bçog-pa*, v. གཤོག་པ *gçog-pa*.

བཤོང་ས *bçoñs* = དམའ་བ निम्न a low place, ravine.

བཤོད་པ *bçod-pa* v. བཤད་པ निवेदन, representation, rumour, report.

བཤོར་པོ *bçor-po C.*, liberal, munificent (*Jä.*).

བཤོར་བ *bçor-wa*, v. གཤོར་བ, to chase: རི་དྭགས་བཤར་རྗེ chased game (*Situ. 76*); རི་དྭགས་བཤོར་དུ་ཕྱིན went to chase wild animals (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *15*).

བཤོལ *bçol* = ཟླ་བཤོལ delay, putting off; བཤོལ་བཏབ་པ to obstruct; ཐུགས་ལ་བཤོལ་བཏབ་པ raised strong objection (*A. 110*).

བཤོལ་བ *bçol-wa* to wait, defer, delay: ལས་ལ་ཕྱི་བཤོལ་རྒྱག་པ to put off, postpone doing work. བཤོལ་འདེབས *bçol-hdebs* or བཤོལ་འཇེབས་པ = བཤོལ་བ: བཤོལ་མ་ཐེབས he could not be kept back, diverted from his purpose—relatives are called བདུད་ཀྱི་བཤོལ་འདེབས the deviis' obstruction, *i.e.*, hindrances on the way of deliverance.

བཤོལ་མ *bçol-ma*, v. ཆང་དངོས सुरा = spirit, wine. བཤོལ་ལྡན་མཉེས *bçol-ldan-mñes* = ཆང་ (*Mñon.*) सुरा wine.

བཤོས *bços* 1. pf. of བཤོ་བ q. v. 2. resp. for ཟས food, victuals, provision of the table: བཤོས་ལ་གཤེགས་པ to go to dinner; དགེ་འདུན་ལ་བཤོས་གསོལ་བ to treat the priests to a meal; ལྷ་བཤོས *lha-bços* food offered to the gods. བཤོས་འདྲེན *bços-hdren* = नैवेद्य; ལྷ་ལ་ཕུལ་རྒྱུའི་བཤོས་འདྲེན as met. food offered to the gods (*Zam. 9*); བཤོས་འདྲེན་དུ་བྱོན་པའི་དུས་སུ་སྟེང་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ he looked towards heaven at the time of going to dinner (*A. 101*).

བཤོས་བུ *bços-bu* offering-morsel, *e.g.*, small pieces of butter offered to the gods or to the ghosts.

ས

ས *sa* I: the twenty-eighth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to the Sanskrit स and English S. 2. represents the num. fig. 28.

ས II: in Buddh. 1. ས་ཞེས་པ་ཆོས་རྣམས་མཉམ་ཉིད་ཁྱད་པར་མེད་པར་སྟོན་ནོ the letter ས illustrates the equality of all things, *i.e.*, matter, *i.e.*, the want of difference in them (*K. d.* ན, *114*). 2. ས་ནི་ཡང་དག་གསང་བའི་སྒོ། ངེས་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ་བར་བྱེད *sa* is the symbol of perfect secrecy or occultism, it liberates all by certitudes (*K. g.* ཕ, *43*). 3. In Tantrikism what is called *sa* applies to purity of promise, *i.e.*, to holy vows, signifying nothing else: ས་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་གཞན་མི་འགྱུར། དམ་ཚིག་ཅན་ཞེས་པ་ཡིན (*K. gu.* ཁ, *179*).

ས III: 1. मही, क्षमा, भूमि, इरा, मृत्तिका, भू, गो, अवनि, मेदिनी the earth, soil, land, earth as elementary substance; ས་བརྐོ་བ digging earth, excavation; ས་ཆུ་མེ་རླུང་ *sa chu me ṟluṅ* earth, water, fire, air; ས་ལས་འཕགས भूमिम् उत्क्षिप्यति come out from the earth or from the ground; ས་ཉུང་ཟད་ཅིག a small quantity of earth; རྫ་ས clay, argillaceous earth, ཤག་ས flint and earth; also for ore, metal (like རྡོ *ṟdo*), གསེར་ས gold-ore, དངུལ་ས silver-ore *Cs.*; ཕྱིས་ས sweepings, offcourings; the ground, ས་ལ་འདུག་པ to sit on the ground, ས་ལ་ལྷུང་བ to fall to the ground. 2. = གནས place, spot, space; སྡོད་ས or བཞུགས་ས residence, dwelling house, སྐྱེ་ས birthplace, one's native place; ཡོད་ས the place where a person or thing is; ང་ལ་གྲོས་འདྲི་ས་ཅིག་ཡོད I have a place where to ask advice. 3. occasion, opportunity, possibility: ཞུས་ལ་རེག་ས་མེད one cannot get near him; རྗེ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་གཤེགས་ས་དེ་ན་མེད you cannot go to that place, Sir! (*Mil.*); ནོར་གྱིས་བླུ་ས་མེད *nor-gyiṣ ḇlu-sa meḏ* you cannot ransom yourself by money. Also with respect to men: ང་གཞན་ལ་ཞེར་ས (ཞུ་ས་རེ་ས)མེད I cannot address myself to anybody else with my words (requests, hopes). 4. position, step, grade: ཆུང་མ་ཆེ་སར་བསྐྱུར་ he took and treated his second wife in the place of the first, *i.e.*, he showed the second the honour due to the first. 5. degree, stage, state; ས་བཅུ दशभूमि the ten stages or degrees of saintly perfection (from *Jä.*).

ས་ཀུན་དབང་ *sa-kun dḇaṅ* or ས་ཀུན་ལ་དབང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ = འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ सार्वभौम Chakravarttī Rājā, emperor of the universe (*Mṉon.*).

ས་ཁྲ *sa-kra*, or ས་བྲ 1. map, plan; ས་ཁྲ་འདེགས་སོ = སའི་ཞིག་ཚད་བླང་ངོ. drew out, *i.e.*, took a plan of the ground (*A. 61*). 2. = མགྲོན་ཁང་ accommodation, place for travellers, rest house; seems to be a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word सत्र entertainment house for pilgrims generally; གཞན་ཡང་མགྲོན་པོ་བློ་བུར་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་ས་ཁྲ་དང་ besides accommodation for twelve occasional guests (*A. 119*).

ས་དཀར *sa-ḏkar* as met. = དཀར་རྩི white colour, white-wash; lime, chalk.

ས་རྐོ་བ *sa-ṟko-wa* = ཕག་པ खनिक a pig; to dig ground.

ས་སྐམ *sa-ṣkam* dry ground, steppe (*Sch.*).

ས་སྐོར *sa-ṣkor* tour, travel, journey.

ས་སྐྱ *Sa-ṣkya* पाण्डुभूमि grey earth; n. of an ancient city with a great monastery in

Tibet; the grand monastery of Sakya in upper Tsang.

ས་སྐྱེས *sa-skyes* 1.=ཤིང་, ལྗོན་པ महीरुह a general term for tree; lit. that grows from the ground. 2. =ལྷ་ཡི་གླུ་མཁན *lha-yi glu-mkhan* a celestial singer; གཟའ་མིག་དམར कुज, the planet Mars (Mañgala).

ས་སྐྱོང་ *sa-skyoṅ* भूपाल; རྒྱལ་པོ king, governor.

Syn. ས་བསྲུང་ *sa-bsruṅ*; མི་རྗེ *mi-rje* (*Mṅon.*

ས་སྐྱོང་དབང་པོ *sa-skyoṅ dwaṅ-po* an emperor, a great king (*Yig. k. 59*).

ས་སྐྱོབ *sa-skyob*=རི hill, mountain.

ས་བསྐོས *sa-bskos*=གྲོང་ཁྱེར *groṅ-khyer* a town or city (*Mṅon.*).

ས་ཁམས *sa-khams*=ས་ཡི་ཁམས the element of earth.

ས་ཁུ *sa-khu* water mixed with clay; ས་ཁུ་རྙོགས་པ made dirty by earth, dust, etc., soiled with clay.

ས་ཁོང་ *sa-khoṅ* भूगर्भ the interior of the earth. ས་ཁོང་ན་ཡོད་པའི་གསེར the gold that is in the bosom of the earth, *i.e.*, still in the mines.

ས་ཁྱད *sa-khyad*=ས་ཆ land, place, dwelling place (*Rtsii.*).

ས་ཁྱབ *sa-khyab* lit. covering the earth; one whose power extends over the land, hence=ས་བདག ruler, king.

ས་ཁྱོན *sa-khyon* the earth's extent or compass, area (*Cs.*).

ས་ཁྲ *sa-khra*=ས་བྲིས map; ས་ཁྲ་འདེགས་=ས་ཞིག་ཚད་བླང་ངོ draws a plan of the place (*A. 61*); ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀྱང་ཇོ་བོའི་ས་ཁྲ་བཞག་ནས you also having left the Jo-wo's place (*A. 123*).

ས་ཁྲ་བོ *sa-khra-bo* ह्रीण [ashamed]*S.*

ས་ཁྲལ *sa-khral* ground-tax, land-rent.

ས་ཁྲི *sa-khri* 1.=ས་ཡི་ཁྲི *sa-yi khri* (*Mṅon.*), a seat or chair made of earth. 2. =ས་ཆ a place.

ས་མཁན *sa-mkhan*=ཡུལ་མཁན one who is well acquainted with a particular place or country; a guide.

ས་མཁར *sa-mkhar* a castle the walls of which consist for the most part of earth (*Jä.*).

ས་གྱོང་ *sa-gyoṅ* tough-soil, hard ground.

ས་དགའ *sa-dga* and ས་དགྱེས *sa-dgyes*=कुमुद the lily (*Mṅon.*).

ས་དགྲ *sa-dgra* the enemy of a country, *i.e.*, in many cases nothing but a demon (*Jä.*).

ས་མགོན *sa-mgon* भूनाथ, आदिनाथ a hind, a landlord [n. of Ādi-Buddha]*S.*

ས་འདུལ *sa-hdul*=ས་གཡོས *sa-gyos* earthquake (*Mṅon.*).

ས་འགྲོ *sa-hgro*=མ་བྱ peacock, lit. that which walks on the ground.

ས་རྒྱལ་རྗེ་བློན་བཅུ་གཅིག *sa-rgyal rje-blon bcu-gcig* n. of a (ས་བདག) demon who moves with ten frightful attendants and carries mischief wherever he goes.

ས་ཕྱོགས *sa-phogs* place, region, tract: འཇིགས་པའི་ས་ཕྱོགས *hjigs-pahi sa-phyogs* an unsafe place or region (*Jä.*).

ས་བརྒྱད *sa-brgyad* the eight stages of saintly perfection, acc. to the S'rāvakayāna school, viz.: རིགས་ཀྱི་ས *rigs-kyi sa*; བརྒྱད་པའི་ས *brgyad-pahi sa*; མཐོང་བའི་ས *mthoṅ-wahi sa*; བསྲབས་པའི་ས *bsrabs-pahi sa*; འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་ས *hdod-chags daṅ bral wahi sa*; བྱས་པ་རྟོགས་པའི་ས *byas-pa rtogs-pahi sa*; ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ས *ñan-thos kyi sa* (རྣམ་བཤད་སྙིང་པོ་རྒྱན *137*).

ས་སྒོང་ *sa-sgoṅ* mound, heap of earth (*Mṅon.*).

ས་སྒྲེ *sa-sgre*=ས་སྟང་ खपिङ्ल [a bare ground]*S.*

ས་སྒྲོག *sa-sgrog* कुमुद [the esculent white water-lily]*S.* (*Mṅon.*).

ས་ངོས་ *sa-ños* clay, face of the earth.

ས་སྔོན་ *sa-ṣñon* blue clay, blue earth.

ས་བཅད་ *sa-ḇcad*=མདོར་བསྡུས་ 1. a synopsis, a division;=ལེའུ a chapter. 2.=རིམ་པ or གོ་རིམ order, arrangement (*Yig. k. 1*).

ས་བཅུ *sa-ḇcu* (also called སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ས) बुद्ध-भूमि, दशभूमि, the ten stages of saintly perfection of a *Bodhisattva* according to the Mahāyāna school:—(1) རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བ प्रमुदिता beatitude; (2) དྲི་མ་མེད་པ विमला spotless purity; (3) འོད་བྱེད་པ प्रभाकर enlightenment; (4) འོད་འཕྲོ་བ་ཅན अर्चिष्मती illumination; (5) ཤིན་ཏུ་སྦྱང་དཀའ सुदुर्जया unconquerable; (6) མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པ अभिमुक्ति salvation; (7) རིང་དུ་སོང་བ दूरङ्गमा far reaching; (8) མི་གཡོ་བ अचला immoveable; (9) ལེགས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *legs-paḥi ḇlo-groṣ* साधुमति righteousness; (10) ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྲིན *chos-kyi ṣprin* धर्ममेघा spiritual cloud.

ས་བཅུ་པ *sa-ḇcu-pa* दशभूमिक one who has passed all these ten stages or is in the tenth stage.

ས་བཅུའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *sa-ḇcuḥi dwḇañ-phyug* दश-भूमीश्वर;=བྱམས་པ་མགོན་པོ an epithet of Maitreya *Bodhisattva* who has passed through all the ten stages of saintly perfection.

ས་བཅུད་ *sa-ḇcuḏ*=མུ་ཟི पृथ्वीरस; lit. essence of the earth, *i.e.*, sulphur (mystic) (*Miñ. 4*). ས་བཅུད་སེར་པོ *sa-ḇcuḏ ser-po*=མུ་ཟི sulphur (*Ṣman. 443*).

ས་ཆ *sa-cha* in colloq=place, country, land.

ས་ཆེན་པོ *sa-chen-po* महाभूमि a large place, the whole earth; a high degree, *e.g.*, the eighth stage also महाभूमिक one in that stage.

ས་མཚོག *sa-ṃtshog* गो-अग्र chief place; a holy land. 2. हरिचन्दन [a sort of yellow sandalwood]*S.*

ས་མཆོད་མ *sa-ṃchoḏ-ma*=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *ṟgya-ṃtsho chen-po* महीप्रति ocean (*Ṃñon.*).

ས་འཆག་ཁུངས་སྨྱུལ *sa-ḥchag kuñṣ-myul* (ས་བདག) n. of a demon.

ས་འཆིང་ *sa-ḥchiñ* पद्म lotus.

ས་འཇོ *sa-ḥjo*=གློག 1. lightning. 2. भूखित् as met. a hog (*Ṃñon.*).

ས་འཇོམས *sa-ḥjoms*=ཕག་རྒོད་ क्रुद्दोल that which digs a hole, wild boar (*Ṃñon.*).

ས་སྙིང་ཁུ *sa-ṣñiñ khu* पृथ्वीमण्ड [the inner fluid of the earth]*S.*

ས་གཏམས་པ *sa-gtam-pa*=རི hill.

ས་རྟེན *sa-ṟten*=འཇིག་རྟེན *ḥjig-ṟten* the world.

ས་སྟན *sa-ṣtan*=ས་གདན a rug, a floor-carpet (*Jig.*).

ས་སྟེང་ *sa-ṣteñ* surface of the Earth, the higher regions of the Earth. གླིང་བཞིའི་མི the people of the four continents, beasts, the gods of the four Mahārāja kāyika, and the gods of the thirty-three (Trayatriṁsa) heavens all live on the surface of this Earth. ས་སྟེང་ས *sa-ṣteñ sa* भौम भूमि the space or region above the surface of this Earth.

ས་སྟོང་ *sa-ṣtoñ* bleak arid tract, desert, terms that are synonimous and analogous to it are—དགོན་དུང་ *dgon-duñ*; མ་རུ *ma-ru*; (मरु); མྱ་ངམ་ཐང་ *mya-ñam thañ*; བརླན་བྲལ *ḇrlan-bral*; སྐམས་པ *ṣkamṣ-pa*; འབྲོག་དགོན་པ *ḥbrog-dgon-pa*; བྱོ་མོག *byo-mog*; གསེག་མ *gseg-ma*; སོ་ཕག་ཅན *so-phag-can*; བྱེ་མ་ཅན *bye-ma-can*; གཙང་གཅོད *gtsañ-çoḏ* (*Ṃñon.*).

ས་སྟོབས *sa-ṣtobṣ* 1. कुवलय, उत्पल, कुमुद; [water-lily]*S.* (*Ṃñon.*). 2.=ཀུ་ཤུག (*Ṃñon.*).

ས་སྟོབས་མིག *sa-ṣtobṣ mig* बलाच [n. of a prince]*S.*

ས་ཐམས་ཅད་དབང་པ *sa-thamṣ caḏ dwañ-pa* or ས་ཐམས་ཅད་རིག་པ सार्वभौम a monarch.

ས་ཐལ *sa-thal* 1. dust. 2. n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ས་ཐུལ *sa-thul* to prepare the soil, soil made ready to receive the seed.

ས་ཐེལ་ནག་པ *sa-thel nag-pa* 1. n. of a (ས་བདག) demon. 2. a deity of the *Horpa* tribe (*Jä.*).

ས་མཐིལ *sa-mthil* the central region on the globe; भूमितल [the surface of the earth]*S.*

ས་དང་པོ *sa-dañ-po* the first stage of saintly perfection.

ས་དུག *sa-dug* lit. earth-poison; evaporation damp or acting like poison on those sleeping on the bare ground.

ས་དོ *sa-do* (v. དོ་པོ *do-po*) half a load of earth, a sackful of earth, being half a donkey-load.

ས་དོང་ *sa-doñ* pit, hole in the ground.

ས་དྲ *sa-dra Tā. 184 and 187*, diploma, patent (*Sch.*).

ས་བདག *sa-bdag*, སའི་བདག་པོ=རྒྱལ་པོ पार्थिव, क्ष्मापति, पृथिवीपति; भूपति 1. king, master or owner of land, sovereign. 2. demons gen. of the *Nāga* class (*Mñon.*); god of the ground of any locality supposed to be a jealous and angry being, of terrific appearance, to whom on many occasions offerings are brought.

ས་བདག་ཁྱིམ *sa-bdag khyim*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *rgyal pohi-pho-brañ* king's residence, palace.

ས་མདའ *sa-mdah* 1. mouse-trap, also a large trap for catching leopards and other animals. 2. a fabulous plant (*Jä.*).

ས་མདའ་ཆུ་སྒྲོ་མ *sa-mdah chu sgro-ma* a sharp pointed arrow having a feather at its end which is shot to pierce the earth and also through water (*Rtsii.*).

ས་རྡེ *sa-rde*=ཨུ་ཚུགས *u-tshugs*, persistence, ས་རྡེ་བཙུགས་ནས *sa-rde btsugs-nas*=ཨུ་ཚུགས་བྱས་ནས having urged, insisted upon; ས་རྡེ་བཙུགས་ནས་བདག་ལ་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་ཀྱི་འབྱོར་པ (they) persisted on my getting the wealth of the kingdom (*A. 59*).

ས་རྡོ *sa-rdo* a stone of earthy formation; earth and stones.

ས་རྡོག *sa-rdog*=ལྕགས *lcags* iron (*Mñon.*).

ས་ལྡན *sa-ldan* 1.=རི or ཤིང་ a hill; tree. 2.=རྒྱལ་པོ भूमान् a king, a landholder.

ས་སྡེ *sa-sde* n. of a work (*Ya-sel. 43*).

ས་ནག་པོ *sa-nag-po* कृष्णभूमि 1. black earth or soil. 2. n. of a place in Tibet; *Sa-nag-pa* a native of Sanag.

ས་གནས *sa-gnas* 1.=ཀུ་ཤ the sacred *kuça* grass of the Hindus and of the Buddhists (*Mñon.*). 2. district, region, country, landscape: ཉམས་དགའ་བའི་ས་གནས a lovely place or landscape. ས་གནས་བསྡུ་ན་སྲུང་མ་ལ་ལེ་འཁོན་མེད་པ་མཛད་དགོས in short, the guardian of the district should make it free from feuds.

ས་གནོད་སྦྱིན *sa-gnod spyin* गुह्यक [a kind of demi-god living in mountain caverns and attending on the god of wealth]*S.*

ས་གནོན་པ *sa-gnon-pa* भूम्याक्रमण invading or subduing a country, conquest.

ས་རྣམ *Sa-rnam* n. of a place in Tibet (*Rtsii.*); ས་རྣམ་པ a resident of *Sa-nam.* ས་རྣམ་ལྷུན་གྲུབ་རབ་བརྟན *Sa-rnam lhun-grub rab-brtan* the full n. of the Jong which is ordinarily called Sanam Jong (*Rtsii.*): ས་རྣམ་པ་ལ་ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀུན་ཇོ་བོའི to the Sanam-pa, you all also of Jo-wo etc. (*A. 123*).

ས་སྣ་ལྔ *sa-sna lña* soil of five different places or kinds.

ས་སྣོད *sa-snod* 1. earthen pot. 2. मल्लिका [a kind of jasmine]*S.*

ས་པ *sa-pa* one belonging to Sa-kya; inhabitant of the earth, of our globe (*Sch.*).

ས་པཎ *sa-pan*=ས་སྐྱ་པཎྜི་ཏ *Sa-skya pan-di-ta* Sakya Panchen (*Yig*).

ས་དཔྱད *sa-dpyad*=ས་བརྟག or ས་ཡི་བརྟག་པ discrimination of land, ascertaining the suitability of land for building sites, &c. (*Ya-sel. 33*).

ས་སྤྱོད་ *sa-spyod* 1. भूचर a land-animal, possessing the earth, man. 2. ས་སྤྱོད་པ་ **भूभुज, क्ष्माभुज** king, ruler, governor. ས་སྤྱོད་དམ་པ་ *sa-spyod dam-pa* a pious king or ruler (*Yig. k. 36*).

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོ་ *rgyal-po*; ས་དབང་ *sa-dwaṅ*; མི་དབང་ *mi-dwaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ས་སྤྱོད་མ་ *sa-spyod-ma*=བཙུན་མོ་ lady, queen; ས་སྤྱོད་མ་གནས་ *so-spyod ma-gnas*=བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ the queen's apartments or palace (*Mṅon.*).

ས་སྤྱོད་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་ n. of a quasi-religious work on the selection of sites for buildings, founding of monasteries, &c.

ས་པག་ *sa-pag* इष्टक brick, dried in the sun.

ས་ཕུག་ *sa-phug* पृथिवीगुहा, कोटर cavern, cave; ས་ཕུག་ཆུང་ངུ་ *sa-phug chuṅ-ṅu* कुटीर cell, a small cavern.

ས་ཕུང་ *sa-phuṅ* earth-heap; སྲེག་པ་མ་བུ་གཉིས་ས་ཕུང་གཅིག་གི་འོག་ན་འདུག the two partridges, mother and son were under a mound of earth (*Rdsa. 16.*)

ས་ཕུར་བུ་ *sa-phur-bu*= महीकील a hill, mountain.

ས་ཕྲ་རབས་ཅན་ *sa-phra rabs-can* परमाणु; matter, atom, atomic particles of earth; the earth.

ས་བོན་ *sa-bon* बीज seed: ས་བོན་འདེབས་སུ་བཅུག *sa-bon hdebs-su bcug* caused to sow seeds. Also=ཁུ་བ་ the semen virile. ས་བོན་ལས་སྐྱེས་ born of the seed,=རྒྱུད་པ་ *rgyud-pa*; གདུང་རྒྱུད་ *gduṅ-rgyud* (*Mṅon.*) extraction, progeny. ས་བོན་གྱི་ཚོགས་ *sa-bon gyi-tshogs* the aggregate of seeds, which are:—རྩ་བའི་ས་བོན་ *rtsa-wahi sabon*; ཐོག་གུའི་ས་བོན་ *thog-guhi sa-bon*; འགས་པའི་ས་བོན་ *hgas-pahi sa-bon*; ས་བོན་གྱི་ས་བོན་ *sa-bon gyi-sa bon.*

ས་བོན་རུལ་པ་ *sa-bon rul-pa* पूतिबीज putrid or rotten seeds.

ས་བོན་སྐྱེད་ *sa-bon skyed*=འཇིག་རྟེན་ *hjig-rten*, ས་རྟེན་ *sa-rten* the world, earth.

ས་བོན་སྐྱེད་མ་ *sa-bon skyed-ma* बीजसू [bringing forth seed; the earth]*S.*

ས་བོན་ཉམས་ *sa-bon ñams* निष्फल fruitless.

ས་བོན་མཛོད་ *sa-bon mdsod*=པད་མའི་ཟེ་འབྲུ་ *pad-mahi ze-hbru* anthers of the lotus (*Mṅon.*).

ས་བླ་ *sa-bla*=མཐོ་རིས་གནས་ अन्तरीक्ष heaven (*Mṅon.*).

ས་དབང་ *sa-dwaṅ*=རྒྱལ་པོ་ *rgyal-po* king, ruler, governor of a place (*Mṅon.*). ས་དབང་ཆེན་པོ་ *sa-dwaṅ chen-po*=རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ a great ruler, governor: ས་དབང་ཆེན་པོའི་གང་བཞེད་མཐའ་དག་འབད་མེད་ལྷུན་གྲུབ་ཏུ་འགྲུབ་པར་མཛད (*Yig. k. 61*).

ས་འབོལ་ *sa-hbol* bulging soil, soft earth.

ས་འབྱེད་ *sa-hbyed* कुद्दाल, भूदार a hoe.

ས་འབྲི་ *Sa-hbri* abbr. of ས་སྐྱ (Sakya) and འབྲི་ཁུངས (Di-khûng) two monasteries of Tibet (*Loṅ.* ཞ, *12*).

ས་མ་རྡོ་ *sa-ma-rdo* or ས་མིན་རྡོ་མིན་ *sa-min rdo-min* neither earth nor stone, conglomerate.

ས་མན་ཏེ་གསུམ་ *Sa-man-te gsum* acc. to *L. Ç.* three different countries called Sa, Man and Te: དེའི་དུས་སུ་ས་མན་ཏེ་གསུམ་གྱི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ at that time the dispute among the three states of Sa, Man and Te (*A. 86*).

ས་མལ་ *sa-mal* अन्तशय्या the bare ground used as a bed; [also=death-bed]*S.*

ས་མི་གསོད་ *sa-mi gsod* produced no unpleasantness or unhappiness (*A. 123*).

ས་མིན་ *sa-min* (*Sch.*): 'white sand.'

ས་མོས་ *sa-mos*=ཀ་མུ་ད་ *ka-mu-da* or *Utpala*, ས་མོས་ཚལ་ *sa-mos tshal* कुमुदवन group of lily plants (*Mṅon.*).

ས་སྨུག་ *sa-smug* dark red earth used in medicine: ས་སྨུག་ཚ་གྲང་འཇོམས་ཤིང་རྒྱུ་རྟེ་བསྲུང་ *Med.*

ས་དམར་ *sa-dmar* red earth; ས་དམར་འབོང་ n. of small monastery called "Simon-bong" in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling situated on a mountain-slope which consists of red coloured soil (*Hook. I.*) (*Jä.*).

ས་ཙིས་ *sa-tsis*, ས་ཚིག *sa-tshig* or ས་ཙིག *sa-tsig* stage, post-station.

ས་གཙང་ *sa-gtsañ* a country free from contagious disease.

ས་རྩི་ *sa-rtsi* = དཀར་རྩི་ white-wash or ས་དཀར chalk, lime: ས་རྩི་གསོལ་བའི་ཀོ་ཕྱིང་ (*Rtsii.*).

ས་རྩིས་ཡོན་ཏན་རྒྱུད་ *sa-rtsis yon-tan rgyud* n. of a Bon work corresponding to *Gser-hod dam-pa* Suvarṇa Prabhā.

ས་ཚུར་ *sa-tshur* a kind of acrid earth used in making paint and in dying (*Rtsii.*).

ས་མཚམས *sa-mtshams* border, frontier, boundary; ས་མཚམས་འགེགས་པ *sa-mtshams hgegs-pa* to guard the boundaries or limits; to mark out the boundaries.

ས་འཚོ *sa-htsho* 1. = དགང་གཟར་ཤིང་ *dgañ-gzar çiñ* (*Mñon.*). 2. = ས་སྐྱོང་ *sa-skyoñ* རྒྱལ་པོ नृप; king (*Mñon.*).

ས་འཚོ་སྐྱེས *sa-htsho-skyes* ऐरावतहस्ति the elephant of Indra (*Mñon.*).

ས་འཚོ་འདབ *sa-htsho hdab* = བེ་ཏའི་ཤིང *be-tahi çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ས་འཚོ་མ *sa-htsho-ma* गोपा the wife of Buddha.

ས་འཚོའི་བུ་མོ *sa-htshohi bu-mo* 1. उत्पल [lotus] *S.* 2. ཐལ་དྲེས *thal-dres* n. of a medicinal plant (*Mñon.*)

ས་འཛིན *sa-hdsin*, 1. = ས་འཛིན་པ गान्धार Gandhāra, the modern Kandahar; भूधर mountain. 2. = རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po* भूमिधर king (*Mñon.*). 3. symb. fig. 7 (*Rtsii.*).

ས་འཛིན་དཀར་པོ = གངས་རི lit. white mountain, *i.e.*, snowy mountain (*Mñon.*).

ས་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *sa-hdsin skyes* n. of an insect.

ས་འཛིན་དབང་པོ *sa-hdsin dwañ-po* = རི་རྒྱལ་ལྷུན་པོ Sumeru: བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོའི་སྐུ་མཆོག་འགྱུར་བ་མེད་པ་གསེར་གྱི་ས་འཛིན་རབ་ཏུ་བརྟན may your majesty's person (health) remain unchanged and steady like the Sumeru mountain (*Yig. k. 60*).

ས་ཞག *sa-shag* पृथिवी पर्वतक bitumen [rock-oil, petroleum] *S.*

ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* मही, चराचर, लोक, भूमितल; भुवन, पृथिवी soil, the earth; site, place.

Syn. ནོར་འཛིན *nor-hdsin*; མི་གཡོ་བ *mi-gyo-wa*; བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; བསྐྲུན་བྱེད *bskrun-byed*; འོད་བསྲུང་བྱིན *hod-bsruñ byin*; འཛིན་མ *hdsin-ma*; ཞག་ལྡན *shag-ldan*; རིའི་ཕུར་བུ *rigi-phur-bu*; མཐའ་ཡས *mthah-yas*; ཡངས་ལྡན *yañs-ldan*; གསེར་ལྡན་མ *gser-ldan-ma*; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གོས་ཅན *rgya-mtshohi gos-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འཛིན *sna-tshogs hdsin*; ཀུན་བཟོད *kun-bzod*; རི་ཡི་སྣ་བ་ཅན *ri-yi sna-wa can*; ནོར་ལྡན *nor-ldan*; ནོར་གྱི་བློ་གྲོས་མ *nor-gyi blo gros-ma*; ཆུ་གཏེར་སྐ་རགས་ཅན *chu-gter ska-rags can*; ཆུ་སྐྱོབ *chu-skyob*; བཟོད་མ *bzod-ma*; བཟོད་ལྡན *bzod-ldan*; རིན་ཆེན་སྙིང་པོ *rin-chen sñiñ-po*; དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan*; དོག་མ *dog-ma*; རྟེན་བྱེད་མ *rten byed-ma*; འཆང་བྱེད་མ *hchañ-byed-ma*; གླིང་ལྡན *gliñ-ldan*; ཀླུ་ཡི་གཞི *klu-yi gshi*; འབྱུང་པོ་འཛིན་བྱེད *hbyuñ-po hdsin-byed*; འབྱུང་པོའི་ཡུམ *hbyuñ-pohi yum*; དབྱིག་གི་བློ་གྲོས་མ *dbyig-gi blo gros-ma*; དབྱིག་འཛིན *dbyig-hdsin*; བཅུད་ལྡན *bcud-ldan*; གླིང་འཛིན *gliñ-hdsin*; གསེར་གྱི་གླིང་ *gser-gyi gliñ*; ལས་ས *las-sa*; འཛོམ་བུའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *hdsom-buhi rgyal mtshan-can*; ས་སྟེང་ *sa-steñ*; ཁུར་ལ་མི་འཇིགས *khur-la mi-hjigs*; མ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན *ma-yi hjig-rten* (*Mñon.*).

ས་གཞི་སྐྱོང་ *sa-gshi skyoñ* पृथिवीपाल རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po* king (*Mñon.*).

ས་གཞི་ངན་པ *sa-gshi ñan-pa* sandy desert, bleak tract, bad soil, sterile ground.

Syn. ས་སྟོང་ *sa-stoñ*; དགོན་དུང་ *dgon-duñ*; མ་རུ *ma-ru*; མྱ་ངམ་ཐང *mya-ñam thañ*; བརླན་བྲལ *brlan-bral*; སྐམས་པ *skams-pa*; འབྲོག་དགོན་པ *hbrog-dgon-pa*; གྱོ་མོག *gyo-mog*; གསེག་མ་ཕྱེ་མ་ཅན

gseg-ma so-phag-can; བྱེ་མ་ཅན་ *bye-ma can*; གཙང་སྤྱོད་ *gtsañ-çod* (*Mñon.*).

ས་གཞི་བཟང་པོ་ *sa-gshi bzañ-po*; मृत्तिका or ས་བཟང་པོ་ good soil, fertile earth or ground.

Syn. རབ་དྭངས་ *rab-dwañs*, ས་བཟང་ *sa-bzañ*, ས་གཤིན་ *sa-gçin*, འབྲུ་ཀུན་སྐྱེ་བའི་མ་ *hbru-kun skye wahi-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ས་གཞི་འཛིན་ *sa-gshi hdsin* धरणीधर the support of the earth, king, mountain.

ས་ཟླ་ *sa-zla* = གསེར་ gold (*Yig. k. 2*).

ས་ཟླའི་ལྷུན་པོ་ *sa-zlahi lhun-po* = གསེར་གྱི་རི་ golden mountain.

ས་བཟང་པོ་ *sa-bzañ-po* मृत्स्ना [a kind of fragrant earth]*S.*

ས་འོག་ *sa-hog* नागलोक, पाताल the nether world; nadir, underground. Syn. རྐང་འོག་ *rkañ-hog*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་གནས་ *stobs-ldan gnas*; བཅུ་འོག་ *bcu-hog*; ཀླུ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན་ *klu-yi hjig-rten* (*Mñon.*).

ས་འོག་སྡེ་ *sa-hog sde* the Nāga demi-gods occupying the nether region.

ས་འོག་ཕྲེང་བ་ *sa-hog phreñ-wa* = བ་བླ་ *ba-bla* हरिताल sulphate of arsenic (*Mñon.*).

སའི་ཁམས་ *sahi-khams* पृथिवीधातु element of earth.

སའི་རྒྱ་བྱིན་ *sahi rgya-byin* = རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ भूमीन्द्र an emperor, a great king (*Yig. k. 58*).

སའི་གོང་བ་ *sahi-goñ-wa* लोष्ट a lump of earth [a clod]*S.*

སའི་སྙིང་པོ་ *sahi sñiñ-po* 1. = གསེར་ *gser* gold. 2. = རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་ *Rdo-rje gdan* Vajrāsana, Bodhi Gayā; also Aryabhūmi, Magadha (*Mñon.*) 3. n. of a *Bodhisattva*. སའི་སྙིང་པོ་འཁོར་ལོ་བཅུ་པའི་མདོ་ n. of a Sūtra containing an account of the attributes of *Bodhisattva* Bhūmigarbha together with a *dhāraṇī* (*K. d.* ཛ, *154*). སའི་སྙིང་པོའི་མཚན་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་པ་གཟུངས་སྔགས་དང་བཅས་པ་ n. of a *Tantra* containing the 108 names of Bhūmigarbha (*K. g.* ཕ, *85*).

སའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *sahi-dbañ phyug* = ས་དབང་པོ་ king (*Mñon.*).

སའི་ཟླ་བ་ *sahi-zla-wa* = གསེར་ gold.

ས་ཡ་ *sa-ya* (གྲངས་གནས་བདུན་པ་) = 1,000,000 प्रतिलक्ष, नियुत a million.

ས་ཡབ་ *sa-yab*, ས་ཡི་ཡབ་ sovereign, 'father to a country' (*Jä.*).

ས་ཡངས་པ་ *sa-yañs-pa* a wide open country.

ས་ཡི་ཐིག་ལེ་འཛིན་ *sa-yi thig-le hdsin* = ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང་ (*Mñon.*) a king, ruler.

ས་ཡི་གདུ་པ་ *sa-yi gdu-pa* कुवलय, उत्पल [a blue water-lily]*S.*

སའི་གདུ་བུ་ *sahi-gdu bu* = ཀུ་མུད་ lily (*Mñon.*)

ས་ཡི་འདབ་ *sa-yi hdab* = དུར་བ་རྩ་ *dur-wa rtsa* *durva* grass (*Mñon.*).

ས་ཡི་རྣ་བ་ *Sa-yi rna-wa* an epithet of Karṇa a hero of the war of Kurukṣetra, son of Kunti by the sun-god (*Mñon.*).

ས་ཡི་འཕུང་བྱེད་ནག་མོ་ *sa-yi hphuñ-byed nag-mo* (ས་བདག་) a female monster.

ས་ཡི་བྱི་ལམ་ *sa-yi byi-lam* (ས་བདག་) n. of demon.

ས་ཡི་འཛམ་བུ་ཀ་ *sa-yi dsam-bu-ka* = ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *klu-çiñ* नागवृक्ष [the betel plant]*S.*

ས་ཡི་གཡག་རྒོད་ *sa-yi gyab-rgod* lit. the wild yak of the ground; n. of a snake (*Sman. 108*).

ས་ཡི་སང་ག་ *Sa-yi sañ-ga* भूमिसङ्ग n. of an Indian king who visited Tibet during the time of *Hbrom-bstan-pa* (*Loñ.* ར, *4*).

ས་ཡི་ལྷ་ *sa-yi lha* = भूदेव earth-god, a Brāhmaṇa (*Mñon.*).

ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་ *sa-yi lha-mo* वनदेवी sylvan goddess, nymph; ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ་ the goddess who was witness to Buddha Gautama's greatest achievement, his final triumph over the devil.

ས

ས་གཡོས་ *sa-gyos* earthquake, ས་རྣམ་པ་དྲུག་ཏུ་གཡོས་པ་ནི the expressions for earthquake and Earth's six kinds of convulsions are :— ས་གཡོས་ slight shock of earthquake; རབ་ཏུ་གཡོས་ strong but partial movement; ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་གཡོས་ universal movement; ས་འགུལ་ *sa-hgul* ; རབ་ཏུ་འགུལ་ *rab-tu hgul*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་འགུལ་ *kun-tu rab-tu hgul* (*Mñon.*) ; ས་ལྡེག་ *sa-ldeg*, རབ་ཏུ་ལྡེག་ *rab-tu ldeg*, ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ལྡེག་ *kun-tu rab-tu ldeg.* Other terms are: ས་ཧུར་ཧུར་ *sa-hur hur*, རབ་ཏུ་ཧུར་ཧུར་ *rab-tu hur-hur*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ཧུར་ཧུར་ *kun-tu rab-tu hur-hur*. Also : ས་ཆེམ་ཆེམ་ *sa-chem chem*; རབ་ཏུ་ཆེམ་ཆེམ་ *rab-tu chem-chem*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ཆེམ་ཆེམ་ *kun-tu rab-tu chem-chem* (*K. ko.* ཀ, *259*).

‡ ས་ར་ཧ་པ n. of an Indian saint (*Loñ.* ཟ, *5*).

ས་རབ་ *sa-rab* fertile land, excellent soil (*Rtsii.*).

ས་རིག་པ་ *sa-rig-pa* पार्थिव [1. king. 2. earthly]*S.*

ས་རིམ་ *sa-rim* route stages; the taking of *corvee* labour from the different villages in turn. ས་རིམ་གྱི་ལམ་ཁྲིམས་འགལ་མི་འདི་རྫོང་གི་རྒྱུ་མཚན་དགོས the reason for breaking the regulations concerning the stages of the journey should be given by that man (*D. çel. 40*).

ས་རེག་ *sa-reg*=རྗེ་རིགས་ *rje-rigs* the gentleman or *Vaiçya* caste of India (*Mñon.*).

ས་རེང་ལྡན་ *sa-reñ ldan* कौस्तुभी [possessor of the precious jewel *Kaustubha*; an epithet of Vishnu]*S.*

ས་རླངས་ *sa-rlañs* exhalations, vapours of the earth.

ས་རློག་ *sa-rlog* as met.=pig.

ས་ལ་སྐྱེས་ *sa-la skyes* महीज [1. lit. earth-born; a tree. 2. Mars]*S.*

ས་ལ་འཁྱོག་ *sa-la hkhyog* सर्प met. a snake.

ས་ལ་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་ *sa-la sgra-sgrogs*=མ་བྱ་ मयूर peacock.

ས་ལས་འབྱུང་ *sa-las byuñ* भौम earth-grown [1. the planet Mars. 2. a tree]*S.*

ས་ལུད་ཉལ་ *sa--lud ñal*=གླང་པོ་ཆེ *glañ-po che* हस्ति elephant.

ས་ལུས་ *sa-lus*=གླ་བ *gla-wa* or གླ་རྩི་ཅན *gla-rtsi can* musk deer (*Mñon.*).

ས་གཤིན་པ *sa-gçin-pa* पृथिवी-बीज: [lit. vigour of land; fertile land]*S.*

ས་སྲུང་མ *Sa-sruñ-ma* ऐरावती the river Irawadi (*S. Lex.*).

ས་སྲོས *sa-sros* the time after dusk.

ས་སློག *sa-slog* met. a wild boar (*Mñon.*).

ས་གསུམ *sa-gsum* 1. त्रिभुवन the regions above, below, and on the earth: ས་སྣ་འོག, and ས་སྟེང་. 2. the third stage of Buddhist saintly perfection, *Prabhākarī* the enlightened: ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ་ཐོགས་མེད་ཅེས་ནི་ས་གསུམ་ན། ཡོངས་སུ་གྲགས་པའི་ཞབས་ལ་བདག་ཕྱག་འཚལ (*Lam-rim.*) I bow down to the feet of the most famous (saints) Nāgarjuna and Āryāsañga who attained to the 3rd stage of saintly perfection.

‡ ས་ཀ་ཤེ *Sa-ka-çe* n. of a city in ancient India सङ्काश्य, सांकाश्य.

ས་ག *sa-ga* राधा, विशाखा n. of the fourteenth lunar mansion or constellation.

Syn. རྒྱུད་ལྡན་མ *rgyud-ldan ma*; དབང་པོ་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *dwañ-po lha-ldan-ma*; གནམ་མཐོང་ཧོག *gnam-mthoñ hog* (*Rtsis.*).

ས་ག་སྐྱེས *Sa-ga skyes* राधा, विशाखा; ས་ག་སྐྱེས་མ *sa-ga skyes-ma* विशाख जननी an epithet of Umā the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

ས་ག་མ *Sa-ga-ma* daughter of the householder called སྟོབས་ཀྱི་བཤེས་གཉེན Bala mitra who was married to the prime minister of Prasenajit king of Kos'ala a contemporary of Buddha (*K. d.* ཀ, *114*).

ས་གའི་ཟླ་བ *Sa-gahi zla-wa* the month of Vais'akha (April-May) in which Gautama Buddha was born, and in which he renounced the world and died.

ས་གས་ཉ་བ *sa-gas ña-wa* वैशाख पूर्णिमा the full moon in April-May.

† ས་རྫི་ཀ *sa-rji-ka* medicinal herb, and flower : ས་རྫི་ཀ་ཞེས་པའི་མེ་ཏོག་སྐྱེད *M.*

† ས་པ་ཀ *Sa-pa-ka* n. of a great river of the western continent of Godāniya, which flows like a black line in the western ocean (*K. ko.* ཀ, *263*).

† ས་མ་ལ *Sa-ma-la* n. of a sanctuary in Mañyul (*Dus-ye. 39*).

† ས་མཱ་ག་མཱ *sa-mā ga-mā*=མི man (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ, *28*).

† ས་མུ་ཙ་ཡ *Sa-mu-tsa-ya* n. of a king (*K. dun. 14*).

† ས་ར་ཎ *Sarana* (सरण) n. of the son of འཚར་ཀ *Charka* (चर्की) (*K. d.* ས, *33*).

† ས་ར་ལ *sa-ra-la* सरल n. of a tree (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

ས་ར་སོ་རི *sa-ra so-ri* coarse-grained and fine-grained (corn, seeds, etc.), mixed up together *W.* (*Jä.*).

† ས་ར་ཧཱ *Sa-ra-hā* n. of an Indian Buddhist saint : དངོས་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་པ་ནི་གྲམ་ཟེ་ཆེན་པོ་ས་ར་ཧ་ཞེས་གྲགས the one who had received real perfection was famed as Sarahā (*A. 70*).

† ས་རང *sa-rañ* सरं a kind of sword (*Mñon.*)

† ས་རི *sa-ri* स्वातीनक्षत्र the fourteenth constellation or lunar mansion.

Syn. རླུང་གི་ལྷ་མོ *rluñ-gi lha-mo* ; རླུང་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག *rluñ-gi dwañ-phyug* ; གནམ་མཐོང་གོང *gnam-mthoñ goñ* (*Mñon.*).

† ས་རི་ཏ *sa-ri-ta* सरित् ;=འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* stream, river, (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *21*).

† ས་རོ་རུ་ཧ *Saroruha* n. of an Indian Buddhist saint who is said to have sat for seven days on a pyre but was not burnt.

ས་ལ *Sa-la* 1. n. of a great river in Jambudvīpa, prob. the Salwen ? (*K. my.* ཀ, *68*). 2. prob. a corruption of the word Sāra in Krisna Sāra n. of a species of antilope ; ས་རྒྱ་གར་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་དོན་ས་ར་འི་པགས་པ went to India on account of an antilope-skin.

ས་ལིམ *Sa-lim* n. of an Indian king, (prob. Prince Selim who became emperor Jehangir) : འཕགས་ཡུལ་དབང་བསྒྱུར་རྒྱལ་པོ་ས་ལེམ་པ King Salimpa who ruled over Ārya Bhūmi (*Loñ.* ཛ, *23.*)

† ས་ལུ *sa-lu* शालि *Oryza saliva* wild rice which according to the Buddhists was the food of our first parents. The plant grew wild and when reaped in the evening new ears came out next morning, to be fit for the sickle in the evening (*B. ch. 16*). ས་ལུའི་འབྲུ शालितण्डुल a kind of fine fragrant rice. ས་ལུའི་ཞིང་ *sa-luhi shiñ* rice field, the field where the fabulous s'āli grain ས་ལུ grew wild (*Mñon.*).

ས་ལེབ *sa-leb* is explained as ཆུ་གཏིང་ཟུང་བ shallow.

ས་ལེ་སྦྲམ *sa-le sbram* चामीकर fine grains of gold found in sand ; ཞུ་མི་དགོས་པར་རྡོག་རྡོག་རང་བྱུང་ (*Ñag.*) natural gold picked up in pieces, not obtained from melting.

ས་སཾ *sa-sam*=བཞི་མདོ *bshi-mdo* (mystic) crossing of roads (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

† ས་ཧ་ཀ་ར *sa-ha-ka-ra* सहकार the mangoe-flower (*K. du.* ས, *330*). ས་ཧ་ཀ་རའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ n. of a celestial creeping plant (*Yig. k. 37*).

† ས་ཧ་པཱ་ར *Sa-ha pā-ra* n. of a Buddhist monastery of shepherds in the confines of Nepal and Tibet (*Dsam.*).

† ས་ཧེ་བྷེ་ཏར *Sa-he bhe-tar* n. of a great city in south-west India (*Lam-yig. 16*).

† སྭ *saw* 1.= ལེགས་ཧོངས *legs-hoṅs* welcome; blessing or good be unto you (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*). 2. སྭའི་སྒྲོ་ནི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་བཞིན་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་དང་། *Swa* is symbolical of the void nature of all things (*K. d.* ཙ, *322*).

† སྭ་ནུ *swa-nu* = རི་བོ mountain (mystic) (*K. g* ཁ, *28*).

† སྭ་བྷ་ཐན *Swa-bha-than* n. of a town. མུ་སྟེགས་ཀྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྭ་བྷ་ཐན་འདི་ཐལ་བར་རློག་ཅིག let Swabhathan the town of the heretics (*Muteg-pa*) be reduced to dust (*A. 18*).

† སཱ་ག་ར *sā-ga-ra* सागर the sea, ocean.

† སཱ་ཙྪ *sā-tstsha* साच्छ its Tibetanized form is ཙ་ཙ miniature images of Buddha and *Bodhisattvas* and also Chaityas cast in moulds.

† སཱ་ར *Sā-ra* n. of a fabulous golden mountain (*K. d.* ར, *281*).

† སཱ་ལ་ཀི་ས *sā-la ki-sa* སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་གི་མེ་ཏོག the flower of *Sāl* tree.

སཱ་ལ་སེར་པོ *sā-la ser-po* चपक; སྤྱི་ཤུར་ཤིང་ *spyi-shur çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སཱ་ལའི་ལྗོན་པ *sā-lahi ljon-pa* སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar çiṅ* शालद्रुम the *Sāl* tree, *Shorea Robusta*. སཱ་ལའི་སྨན་ལྗོངས the sub-Himālayan regions abounding in medicinal plants and sâl forests: གསིལ་ལྡན་སཱ་ལའི་སྨན་ལྗོངས་བཀྲ་ཤིས་བདེ་ལེགས་ཀྱི་ཚལ the cool medicinal region of Sâl is a grove of blessings and happiness (*Yig.*).

སཱ་ལུ་ལྗང་པའི་མདོ *sā-lu ljaṅ-pahi mdo* n. of a *Sūtra* in which the twelve *Nidānas* (conditions of cyclic existence) have been illustrated from the growth of *Sālu* rice and its seedlings (*K. d.* མ, *190*).

སག *sag* 1. slow and oblique; སག་འགྲོས slow in walking or movement (*Yig. 43*). 2. brawn, callosity; *Sch.* also has: hair-side (of a skin); སག་ཅན brawny, སག་ཐུག a thick brawn. 3.= ཉ་སག *W.* scale (of a fish) ཉ་སག་ཅན scaly.

སག་བདར *sag-bdar* a rasp, སག་བདར་རྒྱག་པ to rasp (*Jä.*).

སག་བདག་རིས *sag-bdag ris* = སུག་སྨེལ *sug-rmel* the smaller species of cardamom (mystic) (*Miñ. 3*).

སག་པ *sag-pa C.* a little bubble (*Jä.*).

སག་རམ་རྩི *sag-ram rtsi* sulphuric acid (*Cs.*).

སག་རི *sag-ri* or སགས་རི *sags-ri* from Persian *Sagrī*: 1. shagreen. 2. obliquely cut edge-lining of a robe: ཁ་འགྲིལ་ལ་སག་རི་ཞིང་སོར་གང་ (*Rtsii.*).

སག་སིག *sag-sig* चलाचल [moving and resting]*S.*

སང་ *saṅ* or སང་ཉིན to-morrow; སང་གི་གདུགས་ལ at noon to-morrow; སང་ནང་པར to-morrow; སང་སྔ་བར early to-morrow morning; དེའི་སང་ the day after. In *W.* སང་ is also particle denoting the comparative degree (*Jä.*).

སང་ཕོད *saṅ-phod* = སང་ལོ next year; སང་ཕོད་ད་ཚམ་དུ a year hence, about this time next year: ཡང་སང་ཕོད་ཀོ་དུས་ན་མུ་སྟེགས་པའི་སྟོན་པ next year the *Tīrthika* teacher about this time again (*A. 33*).

སང་ནུབ *saṅ-nub* = སང་དགོང to-morrow evening.

† སང་གྷ *saṅ-gha* incorrectly for सांख्य; n. of a *Tīrthika* sect of ancient India who

used to dress exactly like the Buddhist priests: དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་ཆ་ལུགས་སུ་ཞུགས་པས་ཆོག་ཟེར་བ་དག་ཀྱང་ཡོད་དོ (*Theg. 33*).

སང་ངེ་ *sañ-ñe* 1. immaculate, stainless; དཀར་སང་ངེ pure white. 2. secret; སང་གསུང་ speaking secretly, privately, whisperingly. སང་སྦུགས *sañ-ṣbugṣ* hole for hiding money and treasures.

སང་བ *sañ-wa* pf. བསངས or སངས, fut. བསང་ or སང་ 1. to do away with, to remove (dirt, etc.), to cleanse, to make clean ཉེས་པ་བསངས་པ the guilt has been cleared, སྐྱོ་སངས་བྱེད་པ to be consoled, to be freed from grief or repentence; སྐྱོ་སངས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ to go for recreation or to throw off suffering; མྱ་ངན་སང་བ to be free from sorrow, to comfort. སྙུང་སང་བ to get well, to be free from illness. 2. to take away or off: ཁེབས་སང་བ to remove the cover or lid, to uncover; to recover, to come to one's senses; ར་རོ་བ་ལས་སང་བ to recover from intoxication; གཟིམས་པ་ལས་སང་བ to awake from sleep. 3. to spoil, to render unfit or useless (*Jä.*).

སང་སྦད *sañ-ṣbaḏ* hidden, latent, concealed.

སང་སྦྱིན *sañ-ṣbyin* a secret gift, a giver in secret.

སང་རས *sañ-raṣ* cleansing rag, towel: ཇོ་མོ་སྒྲོལ་མའི་ཞལ་ནས་སང་རས་འཚོང་ (*A. 121*).

སང་སང་ *sañ-sañ* n. of a number. (*Yasel 56*).

སང་སེང་ *sañ-señ* hiding-place, crevice, ཁྱིམ་གྱི་སང་སེང་ chink of the house.

སངས *sañṣ* or སངས་པ (མྱ་ངན་ལྟ་བུ) क्षत purified, freed from, cleansed; evaporation.

སངས་རྒྱས *Sañṣ-ṟgyaṣ* the Tibetan equivalent for any Buddha=འཚང་རྒྱ་བར་གྱུར་པ། མ་རིག་པའི་གཉིད་རྒྱུན་ཆད་པས་སངས་པ one who has become fully awakened from the slumber of *Avidyā*. Another explanation is: མ་རིག་པའི་ཉོན་མོངས་ཐམས་ཅད་སངས purified from all the sins arising from *Avidyā*,—རྒྱས=ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱས abounding in knowledge; also ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ཡེ་ནས་སངས་ལ་ཡེ་ཤེས་ངང་གིས་རྒྱས་པས་སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་ཟེར་བའོ called *Sañgyaṣ* being liberated from the beginning and by nature full of knowledge (*Tan. ṣñag.* ཙ *98*). The different epithets of Sañgé or Buddha:—རྒྱལ་བ जिन; བདུད་འདུལ मारजित्; འཇིག་རྟེན་འདུལ लोकजित्; བདེ་གཤེགས सुगत; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས तथागत; ཁྱབ་བདག विभु; ཀུན་མཁྱེན सर्वज्ञ; དུས་གསུམ་མཁྱེན त्रिकालज्ञ; ཆགས་བྲལ वीतराग; ཆགས་འཇོམས *chagṣ-ẖjomṣ*; སྐུ་གསུམ་པ त्रिमूर्त्ति; ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ समन्तभद्र; ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན *thamṣ-caḏ-ṃkhyen*; ཐམས་ཅད་རྟོགས *thamṣ-caḏ-ṟtogṣ*; ལུས་མེད་ཐུལ अनङ्गजित्; ཐུབ་པའི་དབང་པོ मुनीन्द्र; མཁྱེན་ལྔ་པ *ṃkhyen-ḻña-pa*; འགྲོ་བའི་བླ་མ जगद्गुरु; ཐམས་ཅད་གཟིགས सर्वदर्शी; རྐང་གཉིས་གཙོ་བོ *ṟkañ-gñiṣ giso-wo* द्विपदानामग्र; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས भगवान्.

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་སྣ་ཚོགས་ནས་འདུས་པ नानाबुद्धक्षेत्र सन्निपतिता [come together, assembled from various Buddhist lands]*S.*

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་ *sañṣ-ṟgyaṣ kyi-shiñ* बुद्धक्षेत्र, बुद्धभूमि the fancied sphere of a particular Buddha or *Bodhisattva*; for instance Sukāvatī is the sphere of Amitābha Buddha, Tibet the chosen land of Avalokites'wara *Bodhisattva*.

སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་མཛོད་ཅེས་བྱ་བའི་མདོ n. of a *Sūtra* containing descriptions of the achievements of the Buddha in his former existences (*K. d.* ༣, *235*).

སངས་རྒྱས་དཀོན་མཆོག *sañṣ-ṟgyaṣ ḏkon-ṃchog* Buddha Ratna, of two kinds:—དོན་དམ་པ परमार्थबुद्ध, *i.e.*, सम्यक्सम्बुद्ध the most perfect Buddha, and ཀུན་རྫོབ *kun-ṟdsob* संवृतबुद्ध; unreal or artificial Buddha, *i.e.*, his image made of different materials or substances.

སངས་རྒྱས་སྐུ་གཟུགས *sañṣ-ṟgyaṣ ṣku-gugṣ* बुद्धशरीर Buddha's relic, his image or figure; also his tomb चैत्य containing relics.

སངས་རྒྱས་ཅན་འཁྲུངས་ལྷ་མོ་ *Sañs-rgyas can-ḥkhruñs lha-mo* the goddess Tārā.

སངས་རྒྱས་གཉིས་པ་ *Sañs-rgyas gñis-pa* an epithet of the saint Padma Sambhava (*Yig. k. 26*).

སངས་རྒྱས་བསྟན་པ་ *sañs-rgyas bstan-pa* Buddhism, the religion of Buddha.

སངས་རྒྱས་ཐོད་པའི་རྒྱུད་ *sañs-rgyas thod-pahi-rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* in (*K. gu.* ང, *5*).

སངས་རྒྱས་པ་ *sañs-rgyas-pa* 1. to attain to Nīrvāṇa. 2. बौद्ध a Buddhist, one believing or practising the religion of Buddha; སངས་རྒྱས་པའི་གྲུབ་མཐའ་ *sañs-rggas-pahi grub-mthaḥ* the religious doctrines of the Buddhists (*Situ. 117*).

སངས་རྒྱས་སྤྱིའི་མ་ *sañs-rgyas spyiḥi-ma* the common mother of all Buddhas; acc. to Tantrikism: the *Sakti* of all Buddhas, *i.e.*, Prajñāpāramita personified.

སངས་རྒྱས་སྦས་པའི་མགོན་པོ་ बुद्धगुप्तनाथ n. of a Buddhist sage who visited Tibet through Nepal and became the tutor of Lama Tārānātha the great historian of Tibet. He resided for several years at the monastery of *Phun-tshogs gliñ* in Tsang and afterwards visited Tashilhun-po and Lhasa, where he discussed religious subjects with Paṇchen *Chos-kyi Rgyal-mtshan.* At Lhasa he paid homage to Buddha by prostrating himself before the great image which had been brought to Tibet from China by the queen of king *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po.*

སངས་རྒྱས་རབ་བདུན་ *Sañs-rgyas rab-bdun* a succession of seven Buddhas who preceded Gautama Buddha: འོད་སྲུང་ Kas'yapa, གསེར་ཐུབ་ Kanaka muni, འཁོར་བ་འཇིག་ Kraku-chanda &c.

སངས་རྒྱས་ལྷ་མོ་ *Sañs-rgyas lha-mo* बुद्धदेवी an epithet of Vajra Varāhī.

སངས་པ་ *sañs-pa* विशुद्ध purified, awakened.

སངས་པོ་ *sañs-po* the first patriarch of the Bon the name of whose wife was *Chu-lcham* (*G. Bon. 23*).

སངས་སྤྱན་ *sañs-spyan* बुद्धलोचन the eye of Buddha or transcendental wisdom.

སད་ *sad* I: frost, cold air, cold, coldness, སད་སེར་ for སད་སེར་ frost and hail; སད་ཀྱིས་འཁྱེར་བ to be destroyed by frost *Glr.*; often in conjunction with སེར་བ hail (*Jä.*).

སད་ II: or སད་པ 1. discriminate, sort; to examine, see, try; ཉམས་སད་པ to try, to test: ཁྱོད་བཟོད་དམ་མི་བཟོད་སད་པར་བྱའོ I shall see, whether you are patient; གསེར་ལྟར་སད་ནས་མངོན་པར་འགྱུར like gold, it is revealed by testing.

སད་ཁོམ་ *sad-khom* not getting ill after one has awakened from sleep; སད་མི་ཁོམ falling ill or feeling unwell as soon as one gets awakened from sleep; སད་ཁོམ་གང་ལགས་དེ་ཉིད་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ he who remains fresh when roused from sleep is wonderful (*Khrid. 22*).

སད་མི་མི་བདུན་ *sad-mi mi-bdun* the picked seven or 'the seven men of trial,' *i.e.*, the seven most distinguished and talented among the young Tibetans who were selected by king *Khri-sroñ deḥu-btsan* to be trained as monks by *Acārya* S'anti Rakṣita, and thoroughly instructed in religion and sacred sciences. The three elder ones (རྒན་གསུམ) among them were: Mañjus'ri of *Dpaḥ*, Devendra of *Rtsañs*, Kumudika of *Bran*; while the three junior one's (གཞོན) were: Nagendra of *Ḥkhon*, Vairochana Rakṣita of *Pagor*, and *Acarya* Rinchen-chog of *Rma* and an intermediate one was Katana of *Glañ*.

སད་ III: frq. in conjunction with གཉིད་ resp. མནལ 1. to cease to sleep, to awake,

རྨིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ *rmis-ma thag-tu* directly from that dream; གཟིམ་པ་ལས *gzim-pa-las* from sleep to waken, more precisely སད་པར་བྱེད་པ *sad-par byed-pa*; also fig.: དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ good virtuous emotions (*Tā. Jä.*).

སད་མདའ *sad-mdah* ཅི་ཞེད་བརྟག་པའི་ཚིག word of discrimination. སད་ན་ལེགས n. of a dynasty of ancient Tibet (*Loñ.* ཞ, *7*) (*Mñon.*).

སད་སུད *sad-sud* རང་ལ་ངེས་འབྱུང་དང་སྐྱོ་ཤས་སད་སུད་སྐྱེས (*Khrid. 28*) in myself faith and repentance arose.

‡ **སནྟ་ཏ་ནི་ཀ** *san-ta ni-ka* सन्तानक; སན་ཏ་ནི་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ महासन्तानक names of flowers (*K. my.* ཀ, *20*).

སབ་སོབ *sab-sob* 1. something rotten, putrified. 2. incomplete or defective; སབ་སོབ་མེད not incomplete, in good order (*A. 156*).

‡ **སཾ་སུ་ཁ** *Sam-su-kha* संसुख n. of a fabulous region situated beyond the snowy mountains of S'ambhala the people of which are hermaphrodites like the Indian Hara-gauri (*Lam-yig. 41*).

‡ **སམ་ཀྲི་ཏའི་སྐད** *sam-kri-tahi skad*= ལེགས་སྦྱར་སྐད *legs-sbyar-skad* संस्कृत the refined classical language of India.

སམ་ཏ *sam-ta* a wooden board used as a school-slate in Tibet for drafting and computation. Acc. to *Schr.* བརྩམ་ཏ *brtsam-ta* སམ་ཁྲ, *sam-khra* or སམ་ད pocket-book, note-book, memo-randum-book, tablets.

སམ་དལ *sam-dal Ld.* moustaches (*Jä.*).

‡ **སམ་བྷ་རི** *sam-bha-ri* सम्भरि a religious sect of ancient India (*Theg. 33*).

‡ སམ་བྷོ་ཊ *Sam-bho-ta* lit. the good Bhota, the name by which Thümi or Thonmi the father of Tibetan literature was known both in India and Tibet.

སམ་སུམ *sam-sum* or སམ་མ་སུམ་མེ *sam-ma sum-me* with a low voice, lowly, softly (*Jä.*).

སར *sar* = ས་རུ or ས་ལ in the place; termin. of ས: ཆེ་སར་འདོན་པ to promote to higher rank or dignity; སར་གནས་དཔའ་བོ Buddha the hero who has attained to the stages of saintly perfection; ས་བཅུ་ལ་གནས་པའི་དཔའ་བོ a spiritual hero who has reached the tenth stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection.

‡ ས་རྦ་མ་ཎི *sa-rwa ma-ṇi* सर्पमणि the serpent's gem. It is said to be obtained from the mouth of the serpent, its special quality enabling its possessor to float on water.

‡ **ས་རྫི་ཀ** *sa-rdsi-ka* सर्जिका alkaline earth largely used in India for washing clothes.

སར་པ *sar-pa* प्रत्यय [fresh, new]*S.*

སར་སོར *sar-sor* = ས་ར་སོ་རེ *sa-ra so-re* (*Jä.*).

སལ་བབ *sal-bab W.*, prob. also སལ་སེལ *Mil.*, gold ornament, gold-laces (*Jä.*).

སལ་ལེ་བ *sal-le-wa* (སེམས་ལ་གསལ་པོ་ཤར་བ lucid, vividly arising in the mind); clear, bright, brilliant; སལ་ལེར་སྣང་བ lighted up, brilliant, well-lighted = མདངས་སལ་སལ (*Jä.*).

སས *sas* = ས་ཡིས instr. of ས.

སི *si* also སི་སི the sound of whistling through the teeth; སི་སྐད, སི་གླུ whistling, whistle; སི་བརྡ whistling, as a call or sign; སི་གླུ a whistled tune. 2. num.: 58.

སི་གླ *si-gla* पिण्डक [1. a lump. 2. a bulbous plant]*S.*

‡ སི་ཏ *Si-ta* n. of one of the four great rivers of Jambudvīpa. The Sanskrit name of the great river of Tibet formed by the union of the Tamjo-khabab and the Kyi-chu of Lhasa; it is called Lohitya by the Indians (*Loṅ* ན, *5*). Acc. to some: the river Oxus, which is supposed to flow to the south of S'ambhala country (*K. d.* ར, *270*). Also = सित དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* white; also ཀུ་མུ་ད Kumuda flower (*Mṅon.*).

‡ སི་ཏཱའི་བདག *Si-tahi-bdag* सीतापति the husband of Sīta, Rāma the hero of Rāmāyaṇa who resided in མེ་ཏོག་ཅན་གྱི་ཕོ་བྲང the palace called Puṣpavatī (*Mṅon.*).

སི་ཏུ *si-tu* n. of a place in Kham (*J. Zañ.*).

སི་ཐ *si-tha* अवाकृच [the date tree]*S*.

སི་ར *si-ra* = མཆོད་པ worship (mystic) (*K. g.* ག, *216*).

སི་རི *si-ri* 1. pack-thread, twine *C.*, *W.* 2. bar, bolt, door-bar (*Jä.*).

སི་རི་འབུ *si-ri hbu* centipede *W.* (*Jä.*).

སི་རིལ *si-ril* a kind of inkhorn, case for carrying an inkstand in one's pocket *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

‡ སི་ལ *si-la* सिल्हकी or सल्लकी a sort of incense. སི་ལའི་ཤིང the *sillahi* tree [*Boswellia thurifera*]*S*.

Syn. གླང་པོའི་ཟས *glañ-pohi-zas*; སི་ལ་འབབ *si-la-hbab*; དྲི་བཟང *dri-bzañ*; རོ་ལྡན *ro-ldan*; ཆེར་གཡོ་མ *cher-gyo-ma*; ཚིམ་བྱེད *tshim-byed*; ལེགས་འབབ *legs-hbab*; ཐང་ཆུ་ཅན *thañ-chu-can*; བཅུད་བཟང *bcud-bzañ*; བཅུད་ལྡན *bcud-ldan*; ཤ་ལླ་ཀི *çalla-kī* (*Mṅon.*).

སི་ལི་མ *si-li-ma* the breaking up of the ice (*Sch.*).

སི་ལི་ལི *si-li-li* the noise produced by the incessant downpour of rain.

‡ སི་སུ་མཱ་ར *si-su mā-ra* शिशुमार the dolphin.

‡ སི་ཧླ *si-hla* = གང་དུ་ཅན or ཚིམ་བྱེད सिह्लक, तैलपर्णि a kind of pomade or perfumed ointment [1. the olibanum tree. 2. incense. 3. turpentine]*S*.

སིག་པ *sig-pa* jerk, to jerk, to hitch up, to give a hitch as porters do with a load on their back (*Cs.*); ལུས་སིག་པ to shake or jerk the body. སིག་སིག *sig-sig* གཡོ་བ་དང་འགུལ་བ to move, to jerk (*Mṅon.*).: མགོ་ཆུང་སིག་སིག་བྱས he shook his little head (*Rdsa. 11*).

སིག་བུ *sig-bu* also སིག་ར *sig-ra* sort of a basket (*Schr.*).

སིང་སྐྱུར *siñ-skyur* curdled milk, sour milk (*Sch.*).

‡ སིང་ག་ལའི་གླིང *Siñ-ga-lahi gliñ* सिंहलद्वीप the modern Ceylon.

‡ སིང་གེ *siñ-ge* = སེང་གེ सिंह the lion.

སིང་ངེ་བ *siñ-ñe-wa* = གཙང་མ holy, of pure character: སྤྱན་སྔོན་དུ་སིང་ངེ་བ་ཤས་དག་(ཤ་རྣག་)བཞུགས་པ་ཡིན there resided only holy men for the purpose of acquiring perfection (*A. 124*).

སིང་པ *Siñ-pa* the Tibetan name for the Sikhs of the Panjab derived from such names as Ranjeet Singh, Golab Singh and others.

སིང་བ *siñ-wa* 1. vb., to pick out, sort out, wool for the third time, by which the finest is obtained. 2. adj. in compounds: ནག་སིང་བ jet-black, very black.

སིང་བུ *siñ-bu* liquor made of mare's milk, Tartar arrack (*Sch.*).

སིང་ཚོལ *siṅ-tshol Ts.* tea-pot, tea-kettle (*Jä.*).

སིང་ཡོལ *siṅ-yol*, v. སིང་རས in སེང་པོ *seṅ-po* (*Jä.*).

སིང་རི *siṅ-ri* 1. n. of a mountain. 2.= སིངས་པོ *siṅs-po* (*Jä.*).

སིང་སིང *siṅ-siṅ* 1. the sound of steel when struck to test its quality. 2. thin, limped *W.* cf. སེང་པོ).

སིངས་པོ *seṅs-po* (ཚང་རྡུ་འདུ་བ) काञ्जि unfermented rice-water. 1. adj. thin, clear, *W.* 2. sbst. *Cs.*, also ཚང་སིངས small-beer, the fourth infusion of ཆང་ a weak beverage, without any intoxicating qualities, yet not disrelished on that account (from *Jä.*).

སིད་པ *sid-pa* to whistle *Sch.*, སིད་སྒྲ *sid-sgra* ;= སི་སྒྲ *si-sgra* (*Jä.*).

‡ སིན་དུ་གི་རི *Sin-du gi-ri* सिन्धुगिरि 1. mountain bordering Sindh. 2. n. of a king of the country of Darada (Dardistan) (*K. d.* པ, *231*).

‡ སིན་དྷ་ར་ཐ *sin-dhara-tha* n. of a religious work: སློབ་དཔོན་ལེགས་ལྡན་ནམ་སྣང་གིས་མཛད་པའི་སིན་དྷ་ར་ཐ་གསུངས་ནས་ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་བསྒྱུར (*A. 98*).

‡ སིན་དྷར *sin-dhar* सिन्धर n. of a religious sect of ancient India. དོན་གང་ཡང་མེད་པར་འདོད་པའོ those who have nothing to aim at or who desire to resemble the "do nothing" school of the Chinese Buddhists. སིན་དྷ་ར་ཐ prob. has reference to this school (*Theg. 33-39*).

‡ **སིན་དྷུ** *Sin-dhu* the country of Sindhu, modern Sindh, in western India. སིན་དྷུ་སྐྱེས *sin-dhu skyes* (lit. native of Sindh) a general term for horses imported from Sindh (*Mṅon.*). སིན་དྷུ་ར *sin-dhu-ra* = སི་འདུར་ར for सिन्दूर; minium, red-lead = ལི་ཁྲི (*Jä.*): སིན་དྷུ་ར་ཡི་མིག་རྩ ཚད་དོན་སྨ་གསོ (*Med.*). སིན་དྷུའི་བདག་པོ *sin-dhuhi bdag-po* = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ सिन्धु-पति (*Mṅon.*) the ocean.

སིབ་པ *sib-pa* विलीन to be absorbed, ས་ལ་ཆུ་ཟླ་བ as water on the ground; to evaporate, to soak in, to be imbibed; སིབ་སིབ་ཐིམ་པ to be lost in, to vanish in the air; སིབ་ཀྱིས་ཐིམ་པ to evaporate or vanish quickly.

སིབ་བི *sib-bi* n. of a disease (*Ya-sel. 28.*)

སིབ་བུ *sib-bu*; *Cs.*: a sort of small-pox; *Schtr.*: the measles.

སིམ་པ *sim-pa* = བདེ་བ 1. to refresh, to be refreshed; acc. to *Jä.*: good health, prosperity, or vb. to be well, to be well of. སིམས་པར adv. = བདེ་བར happily, contentedly (*Yig.*).

སིམ་བྱེད *sim-byed* = ཟླ་བ as met. the moon, སིམ་འཛིན शीत cool. སིམ་སྒྲ་ཅན निर्झरिणी a rivulet that makes a refreshing sound.

སིལ *sil* or སིལ་སྙན *sil-sñan* and སིལ་སིལ तूर्य, वाद्य cymbal; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སིལ་འཁྲོལ་བ *lcags-kyi sil hkhrol-wa Lex.*, སིལ་སྙན་རོལ་མོ་འཁྲོལ་བ *sil-sñan rol-mo hkhrol-wa* to strike the cymbals; སིལ་སྙན་མ a female cymbal player (*Tä. Jä.*). སིལ་ཁྲོལ་གྱི་སྒྲ *sil-khrol-gyi sgra* the sound produced by one bell-metal disk striking on another, the sound of a pair of cymbals (*Mṅon.*); སིལ་མཁན *sil-mkhan* a cymbal player (*Mṅon.*).

སིལ་སྒྲོག *sil-sgrog* = མ་བྱ as met. peacock.

སིལ་བུ *sil-bu*, གསིལ་བུ = ཉར་བུ a little.

སིལ་མ *sil-ma* = སིལ་བུ 1. separate pieces, particles, dust, fragments. 2. the tinkling sound of a cymbal, ཛ་ཆབ་སིལ་མས་སྙན་པ་འབོད tunefully flows the brook over its boulder bed; སིལ་ཆབ gurgling water; rippling brook (*Mil.*); also སིལ་དངུལ the rupee

ས

of Ladak, = four-fifths of an Indian rupee (from *Jä.*).

སིལ་སིལ *sil-sil* किङ्किणी, क्षुद्रिका (*Zam. 5*) small bell; གསེར་ཁ་མའི་སྐད tinkling sound of bellets.

སུ I: *su* 1. = སྐལ་བཟང་མོ भद्रा a lucky and good woman, good luck. 2. = ཟ་བ་ཉིད eating (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ, *179*).

སུ II: 1. कः, interrog. pron., སུ་ཡིན who is; འདི་ན་སུ་ཡོད who is here? ཁྱོད་སུ་ཡིན who are you? སུ་ཅེ་སྐད་བྱ་བ་ཡོད who is it and what is his name? སུ་སོང་ who went? སུ་ནས་ཟེར who says, or who said? སུས or སུ་ཡིས by whom? སུའི of whom, whose? which? རྒྱལ་པོའི་བུ་སུ་ཞིག which son of the king? སུ་རྣམས, སུ་དག plural forms of who? Colloq. གང་ is often used for སུ in certain districts. 2. correlative and indefinite pron.: སུ་མི་འདི་གསོད་པ་དེ་ལ་སྦྱིན་ནོ to him that kills this man, I shall give; ཁྱོད་སྔར་སུ་ལ་ཡང་གསོལ་བ་མ་བཏབ་བམ have not you already asked some body before? སུ, སུ་ཞིག is also used for some body, some one, a certain: སུ་མཛའ་བོ་ཞིག a certain friend; སུ་སེར་སྣ་ཅན་ཞིག a certain avaricious person, a certain miser.

སུ་སུ *su-su* who, who! མི་སུ་སུ་ཡོད what persons were there? 2. སུ་སུ་ཟེར་བ denotes the drawing in the breath in blowing up a fire, the lips being nearly closed, to prevent smoke from entering the mouth.

སུ III: termination: 1. of the term. case after a final ས:` རང་གནས་སུ་སོང་ gone to his own place or residence. 2. num.: 88.

‡ སུ་གི *su-gi* vulgar corruption of ཛོ་གི or ཡོ་གི *yogi*.

‡ སུ་ཏ་ཡ *su-ta-ya* सुतय n. of an elephant that belonged to Kalyāṇa king of the country of Yava (prob. Java) (*K. d.* ཉ, *87*).

‡ **སུ་ཏ་རི** *Su-ta-ri* n. of a place in Himavata where lived a notorious hunter who was at last devoured by his own rapacious hounds (*Tan-ṣñag. 64*).

‡ **སུ་བར་ཏ** *Su-war-ta* n. of a *Gandharva* princess, daughter of king Kabula (*K. my.* ཀ, *482*).

‡ **སུ་མ་ནཱ** *su-ma-nā* सुमनाः a species of flower (*K. d.* ར, *282*).

‡ སུ་མན་ཏྲ་བྱ་ཀ་ར་ཎ *su-man-tra bya-ka-ra-ṇa* सुमन्त्रव्याकरण n. of a Sanskrit grammar prob. of mystic and *Tantrik* terms by Acharya Chandra Gomin.

‡ **སུ་མི** *su-mi* सुमि n. of a medicinal root resembling turnip, imported into Tibet proper from Ladak. སུ་མི་དམར་སེར་སྨུག་གསུམ་དུག་ཀུན་འཇོམས the three species of *Sumi* of red, yellow-purple, and brown colours are antidotes to all poisons.

‡ **སུ་མེ་ཐོ** *Su-me-tho* सुमेथो n. of a mountain situated on this side of the mountain called སུ་ཤྲི་མ *su-çri-ma* (सुश्रीम) (*K. d.* ར, *282*).

‡ སུ་རའི་སྣོད *su-rahi-ṣnod* = ཆང་གི་སྣོད *chaṅ-gi-ṣnod* wine-jug, prob. also the kind of water-pot called *surai* largely used in upper India for cooling water: སུ་རའི་སྣོད་ནས་བླུང་བས་མི་རུང་གསུང་ (*A. 50*) having been poured from wine-jug it was unfit for—.

སུ་རུ་ཕན་ཚ *su-ru phan-tsha* also སུར་ཕན (vulg. called མར་ཙི) red-pepper or *Capsicum annuum, i.e.*, guinea-pepper.

སུ་ལུ *su-lu* སུ་ལུའི་ཚུལ་དུ་བཞུགས་པ denotes perh. the usual sitting posture of *Milaraṣ-pa* who, while reciting his songs, used to stretch out his left leg, drawing up the other, and supporting his right arm on it, his head leaning on his right hand (*Jä.*).

སུག *sug* reward, recompense; སུག་རྔན *sug-rñan* id.; སུག་རྗེད *sug-rjed* mark of honour as a reward *C.*; ཕག་སུག *phag-sug* a bribe (*Jä.*).

+ **སུག་པ** *sug-pa* I. sbst.=ལག་པ the hand, the four legs of animals; སུག་བྲིས *sug-bris*=ལག་བྲིས hand-writing སུག་བྲིས་སུ་བྱས་པའོ (*Çil. 10*) reduced into writing.

སུག་པ II: root of a kind of medicinal plant used for washing; སུག་པ་དཀར་བྱེད་རྣ་བ་འོན་པར་ཕན the bleached *sug-pa* is a cure for deafness (*Med.*); སུག་ཕྱེ powdered *sug-pa* (*Rtsii.*).

སུག་པ III: vb. to push, jog, nudge a person, in order to awaken or make him attentive; to push open, a door with a a stick; སུག་པ་ཤིག་བྱེད་པ *sug-pa-shig byed-pa* to push, to shove, to displace (*Jä.*).

སུག་པ་སྐྱེས *sug-pa-skyes*=རྟེང་ལེན (mystic) (*Miñ. 4*).

སུག་པོ *sug-po* a limb; སུག་བཞི the four limbs of an animal, esp. the lower part of the four limbs (gen. of those that are slaughtered for meat) (*Rtsii.*).

‡ **སུག་སྨེལ** *sug-rmel* or སུག་སྨེལ *sug-smel* 1. *Cs.*: a kind of spice. 2.=सूक्ष्मैल cardamom: སུག་སྨེལ་མཁལ་ནད་གྲང་བ་ལ་ཕྱུས་སེལ *Med.*

Syn. འཐུམ་གསུམ་པ *hthum-gsum-pa*; ཕུས་ངན་མ *us-ñan-ma*; ཉེ་བའི་ལྡེ་མིག *ñe-wahi lde-mig* (*Mñon.*).

སུག་སུག་ཀོད laughing loudly (*Rdsa. 10*).

སུད་པ *sud-pa* to cough, to breathe with difficulty (*Cs.*), སུད་དེ་ཤི་བ to die by being choked or suffocated.

+ **སུན** *sun*=ཕུན or དུས time; སུན་རེ=དུས་རེ; མགོན་པོ་ཨ་ཏི་ཤ་ལ་སུན་རེ་དྲངས at times he called (invited) the lord **Atis'a** (*A. 155*).

སུན་པ *sun-pa*=སེམས་འཚེར་བ or ཕང་ཆད་པ vb. adj. སུན་པོ 1. to be out of humour, tired of, weary of, sick of; tired, weary, ཉན་པ་མི་སུན་ཏེ not tired of hearing (*Mil.*); ཡིད་སུན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become tired, to get weary of; ཐུགས་སུན་དགོངས་པ་ཡིན་པ་འདུག I suppose your reverence will be tired of it; to make (a person) tired of (a thing), to vex, annoy, to stun or drown with noise, to deafen (*Jä.*). 2. दूषण; to blame; སུན་པར་བྱེད་པ दोषयति, दूषयति to blame, to find fault with, སུན་ཕྱུང་ became corrupted, biased, prejudiced. སུན་གྲོགས་བློ दूषितमति poisoned or prejudiced mind (*S. Lex.*).

སུན་ཁྱུད *sun-khyud* अपवाद scandal.

སུན་པར་འབྱིན་པ *sun-par hbyin-pa* 1. to stun or drown with, to overpower by noise, to silence. 2. to refute, confute, disapprove 3. to renounce, to resign: སུན་འབྱིན་པའི་སྟོབས strength to renounce (the world) (*Jä.*); occurs in ཉེ་དུའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་གྱིས་བཅིངས་པ་ནི་སུན་འབྱིན་བྱེད་པ to renounce or break through the magic ties of relations (*Ya-sel. 7*). སུན་ཕྱུང་བ *sun-phyuñ-wa*=དགག་པ་བྱས་པ refuted, have obstructed one by logic in controversy, defeated an adversary: དབུ་མར་བཤད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་རེ་རེ་ནས་སུན་ཕྱུང་བས by the *Mädhyamika* metaphysical demonstrations he having refuted all one by one (*A. 28*). སུན་འབྱིན་པའི་ཚིག *sun-hbyin-pahi tshig*=གཞན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་པ a libel, words of insult or disgrace to another person.

སུན་མ *sun-ma* अपमान insult, defamation, disgrace, dishonour, refutation. ཐུགས་རྗེ་དྲག་པོ་སུན་མ་བྱེད we should not dishonour the great favour (of the lama); འཕྲུལ་སྣང་གི་སུན་མས་གཏུགས met by a miraculous refutation (*Khrid. 49*).

སུབ་པ *sub-pa* pf. བསུབས or སུབས, fut. བསུབ 1. to stop up, plug up, close, cork; to keep shut, locked up: ཁ་སྣ་ལག་པས་སུབ་པ to stop one's mouth and nose with one's hand; དབུགས་སུབ་པ to strangle, suffocate, choke a person; to fill up, choke up with earth, rubbish, etc. a lake (*Glr.*). 2. ཡི་གེ་ལྟ་བུ་སུབ་པ to blot out, erase like a letter; to cover, shut up, fig. རྐང་རྗེས་སུབ་པ to cover the trace or track, to efface every vestige; རི་མོ་སུབ་པ to rub out a figure or a drawing; བུ་ལོན་པའི་མིང་སུབ་པ to remove the name of a debtor; to hush up, conceal, *e.g.*, other people's offences; to suppress, to avoid, *e.g.*, obcene words; to allow to settle, the mash in brewing (from *Jä.*).

སུབ་སུབ *sub-sub* obliterated, rubbed out, erased; ཕྱག་གིས་སུབ་སུབ་བྱས་པས having rubbed it out with his hand (*A. 44*).

སུམ *sum*, for གསུམ three, in compounds before consonants: སུམ་ཅུ त्रिंश thirty, སུམ་བརྒྱ त्रिशत 300, སུམ་སྟོང་ त्रिसहस्र 3000; སུམ་ཆ also སུམ་ཡར तृतीयभाग, तृतीयांश a third, the third part, འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་གསུམ་ཆ་གཉིས (or སུམ་གཉིས) two thirds of Jambudvīpa; བོད་སུམ་གཉིས two thirds of Tibet. སུམ་སྐྱ *sum-skya* a cord of three twisted threads (*Sch.*). སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ *sum-cu rtsa-gsum* त्रयस्त्रिंशद्देवा the residence of the thirty-three gods (*Sorig.*); the heaven of Indra; སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ་པའི་ལེའུ་ཡི་མདོ the Sūtra on the Trayatriṁsa heavens (*K. d.* ཙ, *208*).

སུམ་ཅུ་ཏིག *sum-cu-tig* or སུམ་ཏིག a medicinal herb growing in the clefts of rocks and amidst grass in Tibet. སུམ་ཅུ་ཏིག་གིས་མཆིན་མཁྲིས་ཚ་བ་སེལ *sum-cu tig* removes inflamation of the liver and biliousness. *Med.*

སུམ་ཅུ་པ *sum-cu-pa* 1. the 30 letters, of the Tibetan alphabet. 2. The original Tibetan grammar of Sambhota in 30 s'lokas.

སུམ་རྟགས *sum-rtags* abbr. of སུམ་ཅུ་པ་དང་རྟགས་འཇུག་པ त्रिंशद्लिङ्गावतार the work treating of the Tibetan alphabet and the manner of compounding them by affixes, prefixes, surmounting and subjoining letters to them. ལུང་དུ་སྟོན་པ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ व्याकरण-त्रिलिङ्गावतार नाम the grammar on the use of affix, prefix, sex, etc. (*Situ. 6*).

སུམ་མདོ *sum-mdo* शृङ्गाटक: where several roads or rivers meet, the junction of roads or rivers (*Mṅon.*).

སུམ་པ *Sum-pa* or སུམས་པ 1. n. of a province and that of a monastery in Amdo. 2. acc. to *Jä.* adj. putrid, rancid, rotten. 3. vb. to bind or tie together, to draw together; to condense (*Sch.*).

སུམ་པ་མཁན་པོ *Sum-pa mkhan-po* (lit. the abbot of Sumpa n. of a celebrated Tibetan author who wrote various works among which those on medicine, astronomy, history, and of Buddhism, geopraphy are full of interest. He was born in Amdo; his real name was ཡེ་ཤེས་དཔལ་འབྱོར (Yeshepaljor).

སུར་ཕན *sur-phan*, red pepper v. སུ་རུ་ཕན་ཚ.

སུམ་རྩེན *sum-rtsen* = མཐོ་རིས་གནས the heaven (*Mṅon.*) सिद्दक the heavenly residence of Brahmā, Vishnu and S'iva (*Jig. 21*).

† **སུར་ཡ** *sur-ya* 1. सूर्य्य the sun. 2. colocynth. 3. n. of a disease.

སུར་སུར *sur-sur* coarse-grained, *e.g.*, grits *W.* (*Jä.*).

སུལ *sul* 1. an artificial plait in a dress; ཤམ་ཐབས་སོགས་ཀྱང་སུལ་མེད་པ the lamaic petticoat, etc., which is also without plaits (*Jig. 11*). 2. furrow, channel, groove, trench, ditch; दरी, རི་སུལ lateral valley, ravine, hollow; རི་སུལ་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར a town in a lateral

valley; བྲག་སུལ narrow ravine between rocks; ཀ་སུལ the fluting in a column (*Jä.*).

སུལ་ཅན *sul-can* furrowed, having plaits or folds.

སུལ་མ *sul-ma* an angular, or grooved vessel.

སུལ་མལ *sul-mal* the third stomach of ruminating animals, the psalterium or book tripe (*Sch.*).

སུས *sus* instr. of སུ.

སུས་པ *sus-pa* colloq. the belly, stomach: སུས་པ་སྦོམས་པ swollen belly.

སེ *se* 1. one of the six early tribes of Tibet (*Jig. 6*). 2. n. of a kind of small bird (*Rtsii.*). 3.=སེ་ཙམ, ཅུང་ཟད a little, very small: ཞ་འགྲམ་སེ་ཙེག་གེ་བ་ཞིག in his cheeks there were slight depressions (or wrinkles) (*A. 80*). 4. num.: 118.

སེ་ཁྲ་མ *se-khra-ma* species of fly (*Rtsii.*).

སེ་ཁྲིམ n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *29*).

སེ་གོལ *se-gol* **अच्छटा** 1. the snapping one's fingers. སེ་གོལ་སྒྲ **अच्छटाशब्द**; the sound from the snapping of fingers; the time it takes to do this, *i.e.*, a very short time, a moment, a twinkling (*Cs.*), སེ་གོལ་གྱི་སྒྲ *se-gol-gyi sgra* the sound produced by snapping the fingers; སེ་གོལ་གྱི་བརྡ *se-gol-gyi brda* a signal given by snapping one's fingers; སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་པ་ཙམ **अच्छटाघातमात्र** as much as the snap of one's fingers as a sign of contempt or indignation.

སེ་རྒོད *se-rgod* for སེ་འབྲུ་རྒོད *se-hbru-rgod*; wild pomegranate: སེ་རྒོད་འབྲུམ་དུག་ཚད་མཆིན་ཚད་སེལ.

སེ་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྗེ *Se-chen chos-rje* Tibetan n. of one of the Tartar emperors of China (*Loñ.* ན *11*).

སེ་ཏ་རོག་པོ *se-ta rog-po* a species of an aquatic bird (*Rtsii.*).

སེ་ཏྲང *se-trañ* yellow beads of a rosary, coming from the central part of Tibet (*Jä.*).

སེ་དྲི *se-dri*, གསེ་དྲི *gse-dri* the disagreeable smell of the sweat of the armpits: སེ་དྲི་བསྣམ་པ *se-dri bsnam-pa* having that smell (*Pth.*) (*Jä.*).

སེ་བདུད *se-bdud* n. of a (མ་བདུད) demon.

སེ་བ་རང་རྟ *se-wa rañ-rta* the horse on which a སེ་བདུད demon rides.

སེ་རྡུར *Se-rdur* n. of a place in Tibet: ཁྲི་རྡོན་གྲུས་འདྲེན་གྱི་སེ་རྡུར་ཞིམ་པའི་བཙུག་ལག་ཁང (*A. 121*).

སེ་བ *se-wa* or གསེ་བ *gse-wa*, བསེ་བ *bse-wa* 1. a thorny plant bearing white flowers resembling the rose; acc. to *Jä.* rose-bush, rose-plant, rose; གསེར་མདོག་སེ་བ་མེ་ཏོག *gser-mdog se-wa me-tog* prob. the yellow rose; wild roses with beautiful and rich blossoms frequently adorn the slopes of the lower hills in the Himālayā mountains; in *C.* hip, haw: ཤིང་སེ་བ *çiñ se-wa* is mentioned as the food of the silk-worm (*Jä.*). 2. in སེ་བ་ར་ཏི *se-wa ra-ti*, སེ་བ *se-wa* is the fruit of a plant which is used for gold and silver weighment; it is about two grains in weight: རྒྱལ་པོ་འདི་ལ་གསེར་སེ་བ་ར་ཏིག་གཅིག་ཀྱང་མི་སྦྱེར do not give even one grain of gold to this king (*A. 128*).

སེ་བན་ནས་པ *Se-wan nas-pa* n. of one of the disciples of *Milaraspa*. (*Loñ.* ཤ, *21*).

སེ་བོ *se-bo* prob. for སེ་པོ grey, སྐྲ་སེ་བོ *skra-se-bo* grey hair; མགོ་སེ་བོ *mgo-se-wo* (resp. དབུ་སེ་བོ *dwu-se-wo*) a grey-headed person (*Jä.*)

སེ་བྱ *se-bya* one who calculates and studies the times and place of the issuing

of the *Sa-bdag* demon from the nether regions to do mischief to men and cattle; a *Sa-bdag* astrologer.

སེ་འབུ *se-hbu* a bad-smelling insect.

སེ་འབྲུ *se-hbru* कनक दाडिम्ब pomegranate; སེ་འབྲུ་མེ་ཏོག *se-hbru me-tog* pomegranate flower.

Syn. མཆིན་ནད་དགྲ *mchin-nad-dgra* མཛོད་ལྡན *mdsod-ldan*; སྐེད་མ *sked-ma*; སྤྲེའུ་ཡི་ཤིང་ *sprehu-yi çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སེ་འབྲོག *se-hbrog* spite, malice; backbiting: དེ་རྣམས་ཉམས་མ་དགའ་སེ་འབྲོག་པ་བསྒྱུད་པ་བཞིན་ཏོར་རེ་སོང་ those not being pleased grew spiteful and behaved maliciously.

སེ་མོ *se-mo* चन्द्रहार a necklace (*Zam. 5*). སེ་མོ་དོ necklace (of amber); also a string of pearls or precious stone, a kind of ornament made of pearls (*Hbrom. 131*).

སེ་མོག *se-mog C.* venereal disease; སེ་རྨ *se-rma* syphilitic ulcers (*Sch.*); v. སེ་ཤིང་

སེ་དམར *Se-dmar* n. of a ferry near the monastery of Sam-ye: དེ་ནས་སེ་དམར་གྱི་གྲུ་ཚུགས་ལ་ཕྱིན་ནས from there he proceeded to the ferry of Se-mar. (*A. 91*).

སེའུ་རྟ་ཁྲིད *sehu rta-khrid* the groom of the chief of a class of demons.

སེ་ཡབ *se-yab*=བསེ་ཡབ (སྨན) पिचं a fig.

སེ་ཡོ་རེ་བ *se-yo re-wa* scanty grey-hair: ལོ་བརྒྱ་ལོན་ཟེར་བ་རྒན་པོ་མགོ་སེ་ཡོ་རེ་བ་འདུག་པ། there was a grey-headed old man said to be 500 years old (*A. 70*).

སེ་ར *Se-ra*, lit. place of wild rose or brier; n. of a large monastery near Lhasa.

སེ་རག་དུར་སྨན *sa-rag dur-sman* carrot in *W.*

སེ་རུལ *se-rul* a kind of mineral earth used as medicine, probably bismuth; also yak-cow's dung collected in autumn for manure (*Jig. 9*). སེ་རུལ་འདྲུགས་ཚད་དུག་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད (*Med.*).

སེ་རེལ *se-rel* half open, *W.* (*Jä.*).

སེ་ལོ་ས་ཕྱགས *Se-lo sa-phyags* the house-sweeper of the king of *Sa-bdag* demons.

སེ་ཤར་རེ་བ *se-çar re-wa* whitish brown: རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ་རྒན་མོ་རལ་པ་སེ་ཤར་རེ་བ another old female ascetic (*yogini*) whose flowing locks were whitish brown (*A. 69*).

སེ་ཤིང་ *se-çiṅ* a kind of nettle. Acc. to *Cs.* a tree or shrub, good for hedges. སེ་དུག *se-dug* poison contained in སེ་ཤིང་. སེ་མོག or སེ་དུག་ནད *se-dug-nad*=རེག་དུག་ནད *reg-dug nad* syphilis (*Med.*).

སེ་སེ *se-se*, སེ་དང་ a kind of brick-tea (*Rtsii. 74*).

སེག *seg*, སེག་སེག *seg-seg* obliquely, awry, སེག་གཅོད་པ to cut obliquely.

སེག་བྱ *seg-bya* n. of an aquatic bird, prob. snipe (*Rtsii.*).

སེག་མ *seg-ma* small stones, gravel *W.* (*Jä.*).

སེགས་ཅན *segs-can* शर्करिल gravelly.

སེང་ *seṅ*, v. གསེང་ *gseṅ*.

‡ **སེང་གེ** *seṅ-ge* सिंह the lion—only known mythologically.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་ཟས་ཅན *ri-dbags zas-can*; གླང་པོ་འཇོམས *glaṅ-po-gjoms*; འཕོག་བྱེད *hphog-byed*; ནགས་ཀྱི་དབང *nags-kyi dwaṅ*; གདོང་ལྔ་པ *gdoṅ-lṅa-pa*; ཁ་ལྔ་པ *kha-lṅa-pa*; ཚོགས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *tshogs-kyi bdag-po*; རལ་པ་ཅན *ral-pa-can* (केसरी); གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ *gtsugs-phud lṅa-pa*; ང་རོ་ཅན *ṅa-ro-can*; རི་དྭགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *ri-dbags rgyal-po*; ནམ་མཁའ་གནོན *nam-mkhah-gnon*; རྣམ་པར་གནོན *rnam-par-gnon*; སྡེར་ཆགས་དབང་པོ *sder-chags dwaṅ-po*; ཆ་ཤས་འཇིགས *cha-ças-hjigs* (*Mṅon.*).

སེང་དཀར་གསང་བ *seṅ-dkar gsaṅ-wa* an officinal plant which has the property of removing

barreness: སེང་དཀར་གསང་ བས་ཀླུང་འཇུག་སྤུ་ཁ་སྐྱེད་ཀླུང་ འཇུག *kluń-hjug* brings issue.

སེང་གེ་སྐྲོད *seń-ge-skrod*=ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *klu-çiń* नागद्रुम (*Mńon.*) [a species of Euphorbia used in offerings to the snake-goddess Manasā]*S.*

སེང་གེ་ཅན *seń-ge-can*=གྲུ་ཤན boat (*Mńon.*).

སེང་གེའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པ *seń-gehi sgra sgrog-pa* an epithet of the son of Kāmadeva (*Mńon.*).

སེང་གེའི་ཤིང་རྟ་མ *seń-gehi çiń-rta-ma* an epithet of the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mńon.*).

སེང་གེ་འཇིགས་མེད *seń-ge hjigs-med* n. of a medicinal herb; སེང་གེ་འཇིགས་མེད་མགོ་ཆག་རུས་པ་གསོ། *Seńge-hjigs-med* cures fracture in the bones of the head.

སེང་གེ་མོའི་བུ सैंहिकेय, सिंहिकापुत्र, राहु the planet Rāhu.

Syn. སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* (*Mńon.*).

སེང་གེ་བཟང་པོ *Seń-ge bzań-po* सिंहभद्र an Indian Buddhist Pandit who wrote a commentary on the Prajñāpāramitā (*K. dun. 38*).

སེང་གེ་རྩེན *seń-ge-rtsen* an epithet of Jampal *Bodhisattva* (*Mńon.*).

སེང་གེའི་ཁྲི *seń-gehi-kkri* सिंहासन a throne so called from its being supported by golden lions. The throne on which Buddha's image is seated borne by eight lions.

སེང་གེའི་སྒྲ *Seń-gehi sgra* the sixth in the list of the thousand Buddhas of the present Bhadra-kalpa (*Situ. 42*).

སེང་གེའི་སྒྲ་བསྒྲགས་པའི་མདོ *Seń-gehi sgra bsgrags-pahi mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* in (*K. d.* མ, *183*).

སེང་གེའི་རྩལ *seń-gehi rtsal* सिंहविक्रम; the prowess of the lion; one powerful as the lion.

སེང་གེའི་རལ་པ *seń-gehi ral-pa* the mane of the lion.

སེང་གེའི་རིགས *seń-gehi-rigs*=as met. a dog.

སེང་གེས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ *Seń-ges shus-pahi mdo* the *Sûtra* delivered at the request of prince Simha the son of king Ajāta S'utru (*K. ko.* ཆ, *73*).

སེང་ལྕམ་དཀར་མོའི་ནུ་ཞོ *seń-lcam dkar-mohi nu-sho*=གངས་ཆུ glacial water, natural ice-water, glacier stream (*Sman. 351*).

སེང་ལྡང་ *seń-ldań* prob. a wrong spelling of སེང་ལྡེང་ also སེང་ཙེར a tree growing on the southern lower ranges of the Himalayas, having red wood, and a bark which by the poor is used for tea called ཙོང་ཇ; its sap serves as an officinal drug *Lt.* (*Jä.*).

སེང་ལྡེང་ *seń-ldeń* खदिर; *Acacia Catechu.* Syn. བྱིས་པའི་ནུ་མ *byis-pahi nu-ma*; གླུ་ལེན་མ *glu-len-ma* (*Mńon.*). *Damaru* (drumlets) made of this wood emit a very musical sound. It is of three species, red, yellow and white (*Liç.*): ཡང་རང་གི་ལྷག་པའི་ལྷ་སེང་ལྡེང་ནགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོལ་མ (*A. 31*) and my best of all the deities is Dolma of Sengdeng forest.

སེང་ལྡེང་ངན་མ *seń-ldeń ńan-ma* an inferior species of Acacia catechu.

Syn. བཤང་བའི་སེང་ལྡེང་ *bçań-wahi seń-ldeń*; ཚིལ་དགྲ *tshil-dgra*; ཟླ་བའི་ཡལ་ག *zla-wahi yal-ga* (*Mńon.*).

སེང་ལྡེང་ལྡན *seń-ldeń ldan* one of the seven fabulous golden mountains of the Buddhist cosmogony (*So-rig. 8*).

སེང་པོ *seń-po*,=གསེང་པོ 1. clean, white, cf. སྐྱ་སེང་. 2. *Sch.*: thin, airy, transparent, not dense or tight; སེང་སེང་ id. (*Sch.*: open, free, roomy, spacious); སྐྱེ་བོ་སེང་སེང་པོར་གྱུར *skye-bo seń-seń-por gyur* they became very thin, lean, pale people (*Jä.*).

སེང་བ *señ-wa* pf. བསངས, fut. བསང་, also བསེང་, to lift up, to raise what was hanging down or drooping; སྐུ་ཁམས་བསེང་བ་ལ་འབྱོན he goes to take some recreation; ཁམས་དུབ་པ་སེང་བ to refresh the wearied body; ཁམས་སྐྱ་གསོ་བ་བསེང་བའི་རླུང་དང bracing air; སྐྱོ་བསང་བ to re-create, to divert one's self; རྐང་སེང་ལ་འགྲོ་བ to take a constitutional walk, སེང་ལ་མཇོད་པ to drive out, to take the air in a carriage (*Pth.*); ཤུ་ངན་བསངས་རྟེ consolatory, giving comfort (*Jä.*).

སེང་ཤང་ *señ-çañ* धवदात white, bleached.

སེང་ཤིང་ *señ-çiñ*, for སེང་ལྡིང་

སེང་སོར *señ-sor* = འཇུས་སོར losing sight of, oversight, escaping from the memory (*Yig. 24.*)

སེད *sed* a file, rasp. (*Jä.*)

† **སེན་དྷ་པ** *sen-dha-pa* prob. Tibetanized form of the word Siddha = བསོད་སྙོམས་པ a Buddhist monk or mendicant; སེ་ཉ་བ and སེན་ད་བ are its corrupt forms.

སེན་མོ *sen-mo* ལག་པའི་སེན་མོ or resp. ཕྱག་སེན करज, nail of finger, ཞབས་སེན toe-nail; སེན་ཐོག a gripe, pinch, nip, twitch; སེན་མོ་འདེབས་པ to pinch, squeeze; སེན་མོས་བསྣུལ नखभिन्न scratched by the nails; སེན་ཙམ as much as may be put on a finger nail, a small quantity (*Sch.*); སེན་མོ་ལ་ཆགས་པ grown or appeared on the nails, སེན་ཧྭ a white spot, such as will some times appear on the nails of the fingers (*Jä.*).

Syn. སྡེར་མོ *s̱der-mo*; ལག་པའི་ཚེར་མ *lag-paẖi tsher-ma*; ལག་པའི་དཔའ་བོ *lag-paẖi ḏpaẖ-wo*; ལག་སྲིད་ཅན *lag-s̱riḏ-can*; འདོད་སྨྱོས་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *ẖdoḏ-myos̱ ḻcags̱-kyu*; སོར་མོ་སྐྱེས *sor-mo-s̱kyes̱*; སླར་སྐྱེ *s̱lar-s̱kye*; ན་ག་ར *na-ga-ra* (*M̱non.*).

སེན་མོའི་གར *sen-moẖi* as met. peacock.

སེབ *seb*, v. གསེབ *gseb*.

སེམ་མེ *sem-me* (སྨུན་ཞེམ་མེ) slightly smiling: རྗེ་བོ་སེམ་མེ་མཛད་ནས་ལགས་ལགས་བཟོད་པ་མཛོད་གསུང་ (*A. 96*) the lord slightly smiling said, be patient, sir.

སེམས *sems̱* चित्त, मनस्; सत्व; resp. ཐུགས 1. soul, as power of moral volition, spirit; སེམས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *sems̱-kyi khañ-pa* चित्त the heart where the soul resides; ཡིད་ནང་གི་བྱེད་པོ the doer in the heart; སེམས་ལ་དབང་བ to have power or influence over one's mind or self; སེམས་རང་པར་གྱུར his mind became cheered, the mind was joyous. འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་སེམས passionate mind; lustful mind. འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སེམས passionless mind. ཀུན་གཞིའི་སེམས the eternal spirit. 2. mind, resp. ཡིད *yiḏ* and བློ *ḇlo*: སེམས་ནི་དུལ་བ་ལེགས་པ་ཡིན། སེམས་དུལ་བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པར་འགྱུར (*K. d.* འ, *214*) it is good to control the mind, he who has controlled his mind will obtain happiness; སེམས་ན་འདུག the mind is sick, is troubled; སེམས་འཁྲུགས་པ *sems̱ ẖkhrugs̱-pa* a mind agitated and troubled by sorrow, affliction, vexation etc.; བཟོད་པའི་སེམས forbearance, patient endurance, fortitude, constancy; གནོད་སེམས malice; ཤེས་རབ་དང་ལྡན་པའི་སེམས mind full of wisdom, knowledge. སེམས་མི་གཡོ་བ अकम्पाचित्त a steady, firm mind, not to become agitated or ruffled at heart; སེམས་ཁོང་དུ at the bottom or depth of the heart; སེམས་ཁོང་ཆུད = སྡུག་བསྔལ misery, grief (*M̱ñon.*): སེམས་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པ one very much grieved, deeply concerned; སེམས་ཆུང་བ a timid, weak minded person; སེམས་རྫོར་བ to lose one's senses, spirits; སེམས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ *sems̱-kyi s̱pyoḏ-pa* चित्त चरित intellectual powers, mental faculties (*Vai.-s̱ñ.*).

Syn. སྙིང་ *s̱ñiñ*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *ṟnam-çes̱-ṟten* (*M̱ñon.*).

སེམས་ཀྱི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད *sems̱-kyi loñs̱-s̱pyoḏ* thought, thinking, imagination.

Syn. རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog*; བསམ་མནོ *bsam-mno*; མནོ་བསམ *mno-bsam*. (*Mñon.*)

སེམས་སྐྱེད་པ *sems skyed-pa* to suffer thoughts or inclinations to rise in one's mind, as *e.g.*, འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་སེམས་སྐྱེད་པ libidinous thoughts arise; also: to nourish, indulge desires, passions, to give way to them; often used in reflective sense: སེམས་སྨད་པ to humble one's self before a person; also བདག་གི་སེམས་ལ་སྨད he blamed, scolded himself (*Jä.*).

སེམས་སྐྱོ *sems-skyo* repentance; weariness.

Syn. ཡིད་སྐྱོ *yid-skyo*; ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་ *ñes-par-hbyuñ*; སྐྱོ་ངེས *skyo-ñes*; ཡིད་འབྱུང་ *yid-hbyuñ*; སྐྱོ་ཤས *skyo-ças* (*Mñon.*).

སེམས་བསྐྱེད *sems-bskyed* चित्तोत्पाद notion, thought, idea, any thing arising or dawning in the mind; these as enumerated in *Hbum*, *Pharphyin*, *Lamrim* and *Legs-bçad gser-phreñ* are of two kinds: ཀུན་རྫོབ་པའི་སེམས་བསྐྱེད संवृतिमनोत्पाद and དོན་དམ་པའི་སེམས་བསྐྱེད परमार्थ मनोत्पाद (*M.V.*)

སེམས་ཁོང་ཆུད *sems-khoñ-chud* = སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsñal* suffering, sorrow, grief (*Mñon.*).

སེམས་མཁན *sems-mkhan* intelligent, sensible: སེམས་མཁན་མི་གཅིག་ཀྱང་མ་བྱུང not one sensible person was present (*Glr.*, *Jä.*).

སེམས་འཁྱོག་པོ *sems-hkhyog-po* = མི་དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ *mi-drañ-po min-pa* one who is not straightforward (*Mñon.*) = བཅོས་པ་བྱེད་པ to be dissimulating, one behaving artfully, cunningly.

སེམས་འཁྲལ *sems-hkhral* a mind afflicted, painfully agitated (*Sch.*).

སེམས་འཁྲུག་པར་འགྱུར་བའི་རྒྱུ་ལྔ the so-called five but really four causes which agitate the mind:— 1. གཉེན་བཤེས་ཟད་པ termination of friendship, loss of friends and relations. 2. ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཟད fall from prosperity, loss of wealth, etc. 3. ཁམས་མི་མཉམ་པ indifferent state of health, the state of health being not uniform. 4. མི་མ་ཡིན་པས་བརླམས་པ (སྔོན་གྱི་ལས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ) the consequences of the acts of the former states of life (*K. du.* ཕ, *49*).

སེམས་དགའ་དགུ་བ *sems-dgah-dgu-wa* to be merry, cheerful; merriment, enjoyment.

སེམས་ཅན *sems-can* भूत, सत्त्व animated being, man, animal (in Kham and Amdo the term is applied only to the lower animals). སེམས་ཅན and སྲོག་ཆགས *srog-chags* are sometimes confounded together, the last term though in a general sense applying to animated beings being seldom used to signify humanity.

Syn. འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa*; སྐྱེ་འགྲོ *skye-hgro*; སེམས་ལྡན *sems-ldan*; སྐྱེ་ལྡན *skye-ldan*; སྐྱེ་བོ *skye-wo*; སེམས་པ་ཅན *sems-pa-can*; སྲོག་ཆགས *srog-chags*; ཤེས་ལྡན *çes-ldan*; ལུས་ཅན *lus-can*; སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu* (*Mñon.*).

སེམས་ཅན་དང་ལྡན་པ *sems-can-dañ ldan-pa* big with child, pregnant. སེམས་ཅན་ཤུགས *sems-can-shugs* = བུད་མེད་སྦྲུམ་པ *bud-med sbrum-pa* a pregnant woman (*Mñon.*).

སེམས་ཆགས་པ *sems-chags-pa* to be fond of, loving, to be passionately devoted to a person or object.

སེམས་འཇའ་ཕབ་ནས་སྨྲས་པ *sems-hjah phab-nas smras-pa* = སེམས་མཐུན་ནས་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གཏམ་སྨྲས་པ to discourse on religious matters with an accordant mind.

སེམས་ཉིད *sems-ñid* the soul, spirit, mind, the inner working; memory, intelligence, consciousness.

Syn. ཤེས་པ *çes-pa*; སེམས *sems*; སེམས་པ *sems-pa*; སྙིང་ *sñiñ*; ནང་གི་བྱེད་པ *nañ-gi byed-pa*; དྲན་པ *dran-pa*; བློ *blo*; རིག་པ *rig-pa*; རྣམ་ཤེས *rnam-çes*; ཀུན་གཞི *kun-gshi*; ཡིད་བྱེད *yid-byed* (*Mñon.*).

སེམས་སྙོམས *sems-sñoms* = སེམས་ཆུང་ *sems-chuñ* or མི་སྙོམས་ཆུང་ a timid person (*Ñag. 29*).

སེམས་རྟེན་ *sems-rten* a keepsake, token (*Pth.*).

སེམས་ཐེབས་པ་ *sems-thebs-pa* mental absorption, to be absorbed in thought.

སེམས་དྭངས་པ་ *sems-dwaṅs-pa* चेतसः प्रसादः clearness of understanding [extension of knowledge]*S.*

སེམས་བདེ་ *sems-bde* cheerfulness, ease of heart.

སེམས་སྡུག་ *sems-sdug* = སྡུག་བསྔལ་ *sdug-bsṅal* खेद, चित्तपीड़ा sadness, sorrow; misery, mental depression (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་ནད་ *sems-nad* heart-grief, affliction: སེམས་ཀྱི་ནད་དུ་ཆེ he has much heart-grief (*Jä.*).

སེམས་རྣལ་ *sems-rnal* (*yoga*) a peaceful state of mind, a concentrated mind. སེམས་རྣལ་དུ་འབབ་ནས་ལེགས་པ་བསམ་དགོས་སོ (*Situ. 71*) the mind to be brought into perfect rest must have good thoughts.

སེམས་རྣལ་དུ་མི་གནས་པ *sems rnal-du mi-gnas-pa* a restless mind, a mind not in equanimity.

Syn. རྣལ་དུ་མི་གནས་པ *rnal-du mi-gnas-pa*; བག་མི་ཕེབས *bag-mi-phebs*; ཞི་ལ་མི་གནས *shi-la mi-gnas*; འཕྱང་མོ་ཅན *hphyaṅ-mo-can* (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་སྣུམ་པ *sems snum-pa* = དགའ་བ to be glad, gladness (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་པ *sems-pa* चेत, चिन्तन, संज्ञा; pf. སེམས or བསམས *bsams*, fut. བསམ, imp. སོམ 1. to think: འདི་སྙམ་དུ་སེམས་སོ or བསམས་སོ he thought as follows, he had the following thoughts; ལོག་པར་སེམས་པ to think perversely, to take the wrong view of a thing; to meditate, muse, ponder; སེམས་བཞིན་དུ absorbed in meditation, lost in thoughts; མི་དགའ་བར་སེམས་ཤིང་ immersed in melancholy thoughts (*Dzl.*); སེམས་བཞིན་དུ = ཤེས་བཞིན་དུ knowingly, wilfully, purposely; ཤིན་ཏུ་སོམས་ཤིག think over seriously, རང་གི་ཡུལ་ལ་མ་བསམས་པར forgetful of home, forgetting one's country; ཡི་གེ་འདི་ལ་མ་བསམས་པར disregarding this contract (*Glr.*); གཞན་དུ་མ་སེམས་ཤིག do not think of any body else, do not think otherwise; to intend, purpose, have in view, *e.g.*, གནོད་པར་བྱ་བར to do harm. 2. to fancy, imagine (*Do.*); with དང་འདྲ་བར and similar expressions, to hold, think, consider, to take for, to look upon as; ད་འཁོར་བའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བསམ་བསམ་ཤེས་ན (for བསམ་ཞིང་) now that you know with full consciousness the punishment of (going through) the cycle (of animal existences) (*Mil.*). 3. an act of memory, a remembering; ལྷ་ཆོས་ཐོས་བསམ་བྱེད་པ་རྣམས those who have heard and kept in their memory the religion of Buddha (from *Jä.*).

སེམས་པ་ཅན *sems-pa can* आपन्नसत्वा pregnant, bearing child.

སེམས་དཔའ *sems-dpah* a brave mind; བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ a purified, brave and powerful minded soul, a saint of the Mahāyāna school.

སེམས་དཔའ་ཆེན་པོ *sems-dpah chen-po* महासत्व a saintly soul that has attained high perfection.

སེམས་ཕྱོས་པ *sems-phyos-pa* उन्मनाः distracted mind, mind unable to fix on anything.

སེམས་བེམ་པོ *sems bem-po* = ལྐུག་པ *lkug-pa* idiot, stupid, fool (*Mṅon.*).

+ སེམས་བློང་བློང་པོ *sems-bloṅ bloṅ-po* = ཡི་མུག་པ a depressed heart.

སེམས་མ་བདེ *sems ma-bde* uneasiness of the mind, unhappy state of mind.

སེམས་མང་ *sems-maṅ* having many desires, speculating on many things.

སེམས་མི་དགའ་བ *sems mi-dgah-wa* disconsolate, unhappy; displeased, dissatisfied.

སེམས་མི་གནས་པ *sems mi-gnas-pa* a vacillating, unsteady mind unsteadiness, fickle-minded (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. རྣམ་གཡེང་ *rnam-gyeṅ*; མི་བརྟེན *mi-brten* (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་ཙམ་པའི་གྲུབ་མཐའ *sems-tsam-pahi grub-mthah* the doctrinal philosophy of the *Yogacārya* Buddhist school which is divided into two sects: སེམས་ཙམ་རྣམ་བདེན་པ *sems-tsam rnam bden-pa* and སེམས་ཙམ་རྣམ་བརྫུན་པ *sems-tsam rnam brdsun-pa.* ཇོ་བོ་རྗེའི་བླ་མ་ཀ་མ་ལ་རཀྵི་ཏ་སེམས་ཙམ་རྣམ་བརྫུན་པ་ཡིན (*A. 28*) Atis'a's spiritual tutor Kamala Rakṣita belonged to the *Rnam-brdsun-pa* sect of the *Yogacārya* school.

སེམས་འཚེར *sems-htsher* fatigue, weariness, disgust (*Sch.*).

སེམས་གཞན *sems-gshan* चिन्तान्तर regardless; thinking differently.

སེམས་ཡངས་པ *sems-yaṅs-pa* magnanimous, one with liberal views.

Syn. བློ་ཁོག་ཡངས་པ *blo-khog yaṅs-pa*; བློ་ཆེ་བ *blo-che-wa*; བསམ་པ་ཡངས *bsam-pa-yaṅs* (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་གཡེང་བ *sems-gyeṅ-wa* विक्षिप्त चित्त, विमना: inattention, wandering, absent-mindedness; to be disturbed.

སེམས་གཡེངས *sems-gyeṅs* disturbed mind = སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsṅal* suffering, sorrow (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་ལས *sems-las* or སེམས་ལས་ཆེ brain-work; a philosopher; one who thinks of many subjects (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་ཤེས་པ *sems-çes-pa* पण्डित ;= མཁས a learned man, a sage (*Mṅon.*).

སེམས་ཤེས་ཁྱིམ *sems-çes-khyim* = དཔའ་བོའི་ཁྱིམ the residence of a sage; also that of a hero.

སེམས་གསོ *sems-gso* or སེམས་པ་གསོ་བ consolation, to console; སེམས་གསོ་ཐུགས་ངལ་མ་མཛད (*Rdsa. 19*) be consoled, do not be troubled in mind.

སེཧུ *sehu* 1. दाडिम्ब pomegranate. 2. a little tooth (*Jä.*).

སེར *ser* 1. for སེར་པོ. 2. སེར་དུ corruption, putrefaction. སེར་ཅན rancid *S.g.* (*Jä.*).

སེར་ཀ *ser-ka* = སེར་ཁ 1. crack དཀར་ཡོལ་ལ་སེར་ཀ་བྱུང there is a crack in the porcelain cup; a cleft, slit fissure, crevice, gap, བྲག་སེར chasm or cleft in a rock; རྒྱ་སེར a large gap. 2. = བུག་པ छिद्र a hole; སེར་ཁ་སྨུབ་པ to close or stop up a hole or crack.

སེར་སྐྱ *ser-skya* lamas and laymen, *i.e.*, Buddhist monks who dress in yellow and layman who dress in plain or in white. 2. कपिल, पाण्डर yellowish white, brown; ཁ་དོག་སེར་སྐྱ गौर; of fair complexion, of white-yellow colour.

སེར་སྐྱ་མ *ser-skya-ma* n. of a *Yakṣa* princess (*K. g.* ང, *130*).

སེར་སྐེ *ser-ske* yellow-sash used by Buddhist monks of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

སེར་ཁ *ser-kha* v. སེར་ཀ.

སེར་ཁ་སེ *ser-kha-se* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཁོ་སེར་ཁ་སེ་སྤྲང་པོ་ས་ལ་བཀོད་དོན་ཅི་ལ་ཡོད (*Khrid. 130*) for what has that old beggar settled in the city?

སེར་ཁྱིམ་པ *ser-khyim-pa* = དཔོན་པོ, a Buddhist monk of the *Tantrik* school who while doing priestly duties (chiefly astrological) lives as a householder and keeps female company; རབ་བྱུང་བྱུང་བ་ཡང་སེར་ཁྱིམ་ལ་བཀོད he converted even the ordained monks into householder priests (*A. 66*).

སེར་ཁྲལ *ser-khral* fees paid to a *Serkyim-pa* priest for protection against damage done by hail, *i.e.*, money paid to a *Tantrik* lama for his preventive ceremonies against hail storms.

སེར་ག་མ *ser-ga-ma* turmeric, *curcuma* (*Sch.*).

སེར་གོས *ser-gos* = གོས་སེར་པོ yellow robe, the dress of a Buddhist monk (*Khrid. 18*).

སེར་ཅན *ser-can* पित्तल brass.

སེར་ཆེ *ser-che* a yellow flower in *W. Saxifraga flagellaries* (*Jä.*).

སེར་ནག་མ *ser-nag-ma* कृष्ण पिङ्गला yellowish black.

སེར་སྣ *ser-şna* मात्सर्य avarice; སེར་སྣ་བྱེད་པ to be avaricious.

Syn. འཆུམས་པ *ḥchumş-pa*; འཇུངས་པ *ḥjuṅş-pa*; ཤིབ་མོ *shib-mo*; ཆ་ཕྲ *cha-phra*; སྲན་ཆེས *şran-cheş* (*Mṅon.*).

སེར་སྣ་ཅན *ser-şna-can* मत्सर, कृपण a covetous person, a miser.

སེར་སྣ་བ *Ser-şna-wa* n. of a heretical sect of ancient India (*Theg. 39*).

སེར་པོ *ser-po* पीत, अवदात, गौर pale, fair, yellow.

སེར་འཕྲེང་ *ser-ḥphreṅ* clerical procession, (*Jä.*).

སེར་བ *ser-wa* उपलवर्ष, उदकवज्र hail, hail-stones.

Syn. སྤྲིན་གྱི་རུས་པ *şprin-gyi ruş-pa*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྡོ *şprin-gyi ṛdo*; ཆུ་མཁྲེགས *chu-ṃkhregş*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་གོང་བུ *şprin-gyi goṅ-bu*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཀ་བ *şprin-gyi ka-wa*; རྡོ་ཡི་ཆར *ṛdo-yi char*; ལོ་ཏོག་གཅེད *lo-tog gçeḍ* (*Mṅon.*).

སེར་བུ *ser-bu*, v. བསེར་བུ *ḅser-bu*.

སེར་མ=བཙུན་མ a Buddhist nun: རྫལ་གྱི་སེར་མ་དེ་གཞན་ཡིན་ཅེ (*A. 90*).

སེར་མོ *ser-mo* 1. अङ्गुलि finger. 2. *W.* six-rowed barley, late barley. 3. in the Amdo dialect a Buddhist monk; སེར་མོ་བ *ser-mo-wa* the lama.

སེར་རྟའི་གོས *ser-ṛtaḥi-goş*=དཔག་བསམ་གོས the robe made of the bark of *Kalpadruma* tree. (*Ṅag. 58*).

སེར་ཚུར *ser-tshur* a yellow mineral: སེར་ཚུར་རྩལ་གཙོད་སྨན་ལ་བཀོ (*Med.*).

སེལ *sel* 1. discord, dissension, ནང་སེལ domestic dispute. 2. a kind of incantation, like བཟླས; སེལ་འཇུག་པ to exorcise, make use of conjurations or incantations (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

སེལ་དགའ *sel-ḍgaḥ*=འཇོམས་དགའ delighting in conquest; also quarrelsome, one fond of brawls.

སེལ་བ *sel-wa* अपनय, उत्क्षेपण, निराकृत, निस्तारक; pf., fut. བསལ, imp. སོལ, to throw off, to remove, esp. impurities, hence to cleanse; to pick, to pick off; to blot out, cross out: བུ་ལོན་སེལ་བ to blot out a debt; to clear, ལམ་སེལ་བ to clear a path or road; གནོད་སེལ་བ to repair (damages), to redress (grievances), ནད་སེལ་བ to cure a disease, མུན་པ་སོལ dispel (darkness) (*Jä.*).

སེལ་ཟེར་ཅན *sel-zer can* incorrectly for གསིལ་ཟེར་ཅན हिमांशु the moon.

སོ I: *so* 1. num.: 148. 2. in Budh. =ཆགས་པ attachment, adherence, desire (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*). 3.=ཉི་བའི་བཅུང་བ a mild drink (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*), also in སོ་ལ་རེག་པ= ཇོམས་སོ (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

སོ II: 1. दन्त tooth: སོ་ཞམ་ཞམ་པ grinning, showing teeth (likea monkey). སོ་མེད toothless; སོ་སྦུད विरल दन्त irregular teeth with spaces between; སྟེང་སོ, ཡ་སོ upper teeth; འོག་སོ, མ་སོ lower teeth; སོ་རྙིལ *se-ṛñil* दन्तमांस the gum; མདུན་སོ or གཙང་སོ front tooth, incisors; སྦུབས་སོ *şbubş-so*, cheek-tooth, ཁྲམ་སོ, རང་ཐག་སོ, ཟླན་སོ molar-tooth, corner-tooth, canine-tooth. 2. tooth of a saw wheel, comb. 3. (གྲི་སོ) धार the sharp edge of a knife. 4.=མཚམས boundary, confines: རྒྱ་བོད་གཉིས་ཀྱི་བར་གྱི་སོ་འཛིན་པའི་གནས a place on the confines of India and Tibet (*A. 152*).

Syn. resp. ཚེམས *tshemş*; ལྡད་བྱེད *ldaḍ-byeḍ*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcoḍ-byeḍ*; མཆེ་བ *ṃche-wa*; གཉིས་སྐྱེས *gñiş-şkyeş* (*Mṅon.*).

སོ III: 1. for ས in conjunction with certain words, *e.g.*, སོ་མཚམས for ས་མཚམས land boundary; ངན་སོར་སྐྱེ་བ *ṅan-sor şkye-wa* to be born in an inferior place. 2.=སྐྱིད་པ *şkyiḍ-*

pa happiness, comfort, joy; སོ་བསོད་ཅིག་བགྱིད do enjoy, let us enjoy, སོ་མི་བསོད=མི་སྐྱིད་པ *s̱kyiḏ-pa*; འདི་ན་ཤར་ནུབ་ལྷོ་བྱང་ཐམས་ཅད་སོ་མི་བསོད here east, west, south, north, in all directions there is no happiness. 3.=བསོ look out, guard, spying, སོ་བྱེད་པ to watch, to spy, to look out; སོ་ཁུང་ peep-hole; སོ་པ keeper, guard, watchman, spy, emissary, ཟས་ནོར་བདུད་ཀྱི་སོ་པ་ཡིན money and dainties are the devil's emissaries (*Jä.*); མེ་བསོ fig. a guard or watch kept by several persons round a fire; སོ་སྐད watch-word.

སོ IV: 1. ཡིག་བད a grammatical termination: རྙེན་སོ for རྙེན་ཚོ *C.*, also *Glr.* 2. num. for སུམ་ཅུ *sum-cu* in the abbreviated numbers 31—39 (*Jä.*).

སོ་དཀར *so-ḏkar* white tooth.

སོ་སྐྱག *sa-s̱kyag* दन्तमल impurities in the teeth.

སོ་ཁའི་མཁར་བུ *so-khaẖi m̱khar-bu*=ངལ་སོ་སའི་མཁར་རྒྱུག a staff or stick to take rest by leaning on it while travelling. དམ་ཚིག་སོ་ཁའི་མཁར་བུ་དང་འདྲ་བ (*Khriḏ. 57*) a word of honour is to be depended on like the traveller's stick.

སོ་ཁྲབ *so-khrab*=མ་བཅོས་པ नैसर्गिक natural not artificial.

སོ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *So-khri ḇtsan-po* successor of the first king of Tibet Ñathi-tsan-po (*Yig. 63*).

སོ་གོས *so-gos̱*=མཆུ lip.

སོ་གྲི *so-gri* a saw.

སོ་འགྲིག་པ *so-ẖgrig-pa* समदन्त; one with even and symmetrical teeth.

སོ་སྒོ *so-s̱go* mouth, the lips. ལོ་ཙཱ་བའི་ཞལ་ནས་དེ་འདྲ་སོ་སྒོར་མ་འདོན་ཅིག (*A. 132*) Lo-tsā-wa, do not allow such expressions to come out of your lips.

སོ་སྒྲ *so-s̱gra* lit. the teeth sound, a whistle; སོ་སྒྲ་འདེབས་པ *so-s̱gra ẖdebs̱-pa* the whistling through the teeth, in the magic performances of the Bon-po (*Jä.*).

སོ་སྒྲིབ *so-s̱grib*=མཆུ the cover of the teeth, *i.e.*, the lips.

སོ་ཅན *so-can* दन्ति, हस्ति=གླང་པོ་ཆེ *glañ-po-che* elephant (*M̱ñon.*).

སོ་འཆིང་ *so-ẖchiñ*=མཆུ lip.

སོ་གཉིས་པ *so-g̱ñis̱-pa* हस्ति with two tusks, an elephant (*M̱ñon.*).

སོ་སྟོ་བ *so-s̱to-wa*=སོ་རིང་རིང་ཡོད་པ (*Ya-sel. 55*).

སོ་དྲེག *so-ḏreg* tartar formed in the teeth.

སོ་ལྡན *so-ḻdan*=གླང་པོ་ཆེ दन्तक, दन्ती, विषाण elephant (*M̱ñon.*)

སོ་བུད *so-buḏ* a tooth that has fallen out.

སོ་བྲད་བྱེད *so-braḏ-byeḏ* gnawing flesh from the bones: གཡོན་པ་མི་ཤ་ལག་པ་སོ་བྲད་བྱེད (*A. 14*) the left one was biting flesh from a human arm.

སོ་མང་ *so-mañ*=སྐྲ་ཤད बहुदन्तक a hair-comb.

སོ་རྩི *so-ṟtsi* ताम्बुल tooth-paint; spiced betel leaves used by the Indians which give colour to the teeth.

སོ་ཞོ *so-sho* a small white spot on the tooth.

སོ་བཞི་པ *so-ḇshi-pa* the four-tusked, an epithet of Indra's elephant (*M̱ñon.*).

སོ་ཟེད *so-zeḏ* tooth-brush.

སོ་རལ *so-ral* irregular teeth, teeth having space between them.

སོ་ཤིང་ *so-çiñ* दन्तकाष्ठ tooth-pick; n. of a plant the twigs of which are used for rubbing or cleansing the teeth. སོ་ཤིང་ལ་ཡོན་ཏན་ལྔ་ tooth-brushing wood has five attributes: it induces salivation and regulates the bile or liver, suppresses phlegm, removes bad smell from the mouth, improves the sight (*K. du.* ཞ, *26*).

སོ་སྲུབ *so-sṟub* gap in the teeth (*Sch.*).

སོ་ག *so-ga* = སོས་ཀ *sos-ka.*

སོ་ཆ *so-cha* n. of an emetic fruit: སོ་ཆམ་ནད་ཀུན་སྐྱུན་འདྲེན་སྐྱུག་སྨན་མཆོག *M.*

‡ སོ་ཏོ་རོག་པོ *so-to rog-po* n. of a bird, the feathers of which are used in making a black dye for gray hairs (*Sman. 153*).

སོ་ཐག *so-thag* weaving linen.

སོ་ནམས *so-nams,* also སོ་ནམ, व्यवसा commerce, business; husbandry, སོ་ནམས་བྱེད་པ to till the ground, to practise agriculture, farming; སོ་ནམས་སྐྱབ་པ, སོ་ནམས་འབད་པ, སོ་ནམ་པ husbandman, farmer; སོ་ནམ་གྱི་ལས་ཀ comprises husbandry, trading, tending and rearing up cattle, etc: སྐྱེས་པ་གཏན་གྱི་སོ་ནམས་མ་བྱས་པ a man who had not always done husbandry (*A. 10*).

སོ་པ *so-pa* watchman.

† སོ་པ་ར *so-pa-ra* सुपारि areca-nut, which according to Tibetan works is beneficial to the teeth.

སོ་ཕག *so-phag* brick, tile; also collective noun, brick-work, tiling (*Jä.*).

སོ་བ *so-wa* धान्य unhusked paddy or grain; acc. to *Jä.* coarse, thick-shelled barley.

སོ་བྱ *so-bya* an aquatic bird *S.g.* (*Jä.*).

སོ་མ *so-ma* 1. = སོས་པ fresh meat in U and Tsang; in the dialect of Amdo and Kham = གསར་པ new. 2. सोम a climbing plant the juice of which was offered in libations to the gods; the Hindus also worshipped it on account of its intoxicating qualities.

‡ སོ་མ་ནཐ *So-ma na-tha* सोमनाथ n. of a Bramanical sanctuary (*Dus-ye. 29, 39*).

† སོ་མ་ར་ཙ *so-ma ra-tsa* भङ्ग, सोमरस hemp; སོ་མ་ར་ཙའི་ཞིང hemp cultivation.

Syn. ཟླ་བའི་ལྕུག་མ *zla-wahi lcug-ma*; ཟླ་བའི་རྒྱལ *zla-wahi rgyal*; ལྕུག་མ་བཟང་པོ *lcug-ma bzañ-po*; འབྲས་བུ་ནག *hbras-bu nag*; ཏུལ་བའི་འབྲས་བུ *tul-wahi hbras-bu*; མདོག་མེད་སྐྱེས *mdog-med skyes*; འདབ་བཟང *hdab-bzañ* (*Mñon.*).

སོ་མི་བསོད *so-mi-bsod* v. སོ་གསོད 1. = མི་སྐྱིད་པ *mi-skyed-pa* unhappy, uncomfortable; འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་མེད་སོ་མི་བསོད་པ་ཅིའང་མེད there was no need to go, there was no unhappiness whatever (*A. 124*). 2. चपल; unsteadiness, fickleness, wavering.

Syn. རྣམ་གཡེང *rnam-gyeñ*; སེམས་མི་གནས *sems-mi gnas* (*Mñon.*).

སོ་རྩམ *so-rtsam* flour of rice and barley mixed together.

སོ་རྩི *so-rtsi* = སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *skyur-rtsi chen-po* pomelo (*Mñon.*).

སོ་ཚིས *so-tshis* or སོ་ཚིགས = ཁྱིམ་གྱི་སོ་ནམ house-keeping, management of domestic concerns, husbandry; cf. སོ་ནམ agriculture (*Jä.*).

སོ་འཛིན *so-hdsin* = མཚམས་འཛིན 1. occupying the confines of a country or region. རྒྱ་བོད་གཉིས་ཀྱི་བར་གྱི་སོ་འཛིན་པའི་གནས (*A. 152*) a place for guarding the boundaries between Tibet and India. 2. མཆུ lip.

\+ སོ་ཟོས་ཀྱང *so-zos-kyañ* = ཇི་ལྟར་ཟོས་ཀྱང in whatever manner impeded or delayed; in pro. = སོ་མཛོ.

སོ་ཟུར་གནུབ *so-zur gnub* three lamas called So, Zur, and Nub, who belonged to the *Rñiñ-ma* sect. རྙིང་མའི་སོ་ཟུར་གནུབ་གསུམ (*Khrid. 23*).

སོ་རས *so-ras* = སོ་མ་ར་ཙའི་རས linen.

སོ་ལུག *so-lug* lees of liquors, yeast of beer (*Sch.*).

སོ་ལེ *so-le* fresh, well preserved.

སོ་ལེ་སྡོད་ *so-le sdod* to remain or appear fresh, fresh looking; དེ་ལ་མེ་ཏོག་ཤར་ནས་ཞག་བདུན་དུ་སོ་ལེ་སྡོད་པ there (in that) blossoms appearing which remained fresh for seven days (*A. 107*)

སོ་ལོག *so-log* high road, causeway *W.* (*Jä.*).

སོ་བསོད་ *so-bsod* = སྐྱིད་པོ་ཅིག comfortable, སོ་མི་གསོད་ = སྐྱིད་པོ་མི་འདུག *skyid-po mi-hdug*, uncomfortable: བདག་མཆིམས་ཕུར་སོ་བསོད་ཅིག་བསྐྱེད I lived comfortably at Chim-phu.

‡ སོཧུ་གན་དྷི་ཀ *sohu gan-dhi-ka* n. of a flower (*K. g. ꣳ, 82*).

སོ་ཧྲུབ *so-hrub* minced meat; also pounded dried meat.

སོ་སོ *so-so* = ཐ་དད् पृथि, पृथक् 1. [distinct, separate, single, individual, སོ་སོ་བ पृथक्त्व individuality, distinctness, difference, ཟས་སོ་སོའི་ལག་ཏུ་འོངས་སོ the victuals came into the hands of the individual persons (*Dzl.*); སོ་སོ་ནས adv. separately: སོ་སོ་ནས་སྣོད་བཟེ་དེ '*singulation*,' each for himself, holding forth his vessel. 2. various; diverse, different, བསམ་པ་སོ་སོ different opinions, dissension; སོ་སོ་བྱེད་པ to separate, disjoin, divided, སོ་སོར་བཞག་པ to set, put, lay apart], from *Jä.*

སོ་སོར་སྐྱེ་བོ *so-sor skye-wo* पृथग्जन; prop. one separated (from the saints), one distinct from incarnate beings, an ordinary man; a lay man; as to his spiritual condition: a man in his natural state, one not yet enlightened.

སོ་སོར་འཁྲུལ *so-sor hkhrul* प्रतिहत [repelled, beaten back]*S.*

སོ་སོར་གོ་བར་བྱེད *so-sor go-war byed* उपपत्ति comprehension [cause, reason, proof]*S.* སོ་སོར་གོ་བྱེད *so-sor go-byed* प्रतिसंवित्ति [accurate understanding of the particulars of anything]*S.*

སོ་སོར་འགོག *so-sor hgog* अवग्रहण [obstruction]*S.*

སོ་སོ་འགྲོ *so-so-hgro* འགྲོ་བའི་རིམ་པ gait or manner of walking or movement (*Mñon.*).

སོ་སོར་གྱུར *so-sor gyur* 1. separated. 2. प्रतिभू [a surety, security]*S.*

སོ་སོར་རྒོད *so-sor-rgod* = སོ་སོར་བཤད *so-sor-bshad* (*Mñon.*). ཀ་ར་བཱི་ར करवीर n. of flower (*Mñon.*).

སོ་སོར་ངེས་པ *so-sor ñes-pa* प्रतिनियम, प्रतिनियति [general rule, general prevalence]*S.*

སོ་སོར་བཅོམས *so-sor bcoms* निरस्त vanquished, subdued.

སོ་སོར་འཆིང་ *sa-sor hchiñ* प्रतिबन्धन, विष्कम्भ, बन्धुर [obstruction, ruggedness]*S.*

སོ་སོར་འཇོམས *so-sor hjoms* प्रतिघात [reaction, resistance]*S.*

སོ་སོར་ཉིན་བྱེད *so-sor ñin-byed* प्रतिदिवा [every day]*S.*

སོ་སོར་མཉན *so-sor-mñan* = ཁས་བླངས་པ *khas-blañs-pa* (*Mñon.*) promise, assurance.

སོ་སོར་རྟོགས་པ *so-sor rtogs-pa* प्रत्यवेक्षणा, प्रतिसंख्या [watchfulness, knowledge]*S.*

སོ་སོར་ཐར་པ *so-sor thar-pa*, also སོ་སོས་ཐར་པ प्रतिमोक्ष, liberation, deliverance; སོ་སོ་ཐར་པའི་མདོ the Sûtra on deliverance, code of moral and monastic discipline, containing 250 rules for the priesthood.

སོ་སོར་ཐོབ་པ *so-sor thob-pa* प्रतिलब्ध [received back]*S.*

སོ་སོར་སྡུད *so-sor sdud* = བསྡུས་པ or བཏུས (*Mñon.*)

སོ་སོར་བསྡུས་པ *so-sor bsdus-pa* प्रत्याहार [1. drawing back. 2. combination of a group of letters into one whole]*S.*

སོ་སོར་གནས *so-sor gnas* residing separately; प्रतिष्ठान [removal, setting aside]*S.*

སོ་སོར་སྣང་བ *so-sor snañ-wa* प्रतिभा [brilliance, ingenuity]*S.*

སོ་སོར་སྤང་བ *so-sor spaṅ-wa* प्रतिमोक्ष [rules of moral discipline, rules of conduct]*S.*

སོ་སོར་འབད *so-sor hbad* individual exertion; संस्कार [repairing, reforming]*S.*

སོ་སོར་སྨྲ་བ *so-sor smra-wa* अभिवाद, प्रतिवाद [answer, reply]*S.*

སོ་སོར་འཛིན *so-sor hdsin* प्रतियत्न [effort, endeavour]*S.*

སོ་སོར་བཞག་པ *so-sor bshag-pa* प्रत्यवस्थान [removal, setting aside]*S.*

སོ་སོར་བཞེས *so-sor bshes* प्रतीच्छ [to receive, follow]*S.*

སོ་སོར་ཟས *so-sor zas* sesame.

སོ་སོར་རང་རིག་པ *so-sor raṅ-rig-pa* प्रतिसंविद् [accurate understanding]*S.* སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ་བཞི प्रतिसंविद्: 1. ཆོས་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ, 2. དོན་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ, 3. ངེས་པའི་ཚིག་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ, 4. སྤོབས་པ་སོ་སོ་ཡང་དག་པར་རིག་པ.

སོ་སོར་བཤགས་པ *so-sor bçags-pa* प्रतिदेशना [enjoining, teaching]*S.*

སོ་སོར་བཤད *so-sor bçad* प्रतिनिर्देश [demonstration]*S.*

སོ་སོར་གསལ་བ *so-sor rsal-wa* 1. illumination, enlightenment. 2. प्रतिदिवा [every day]*S.*

སོ་སོ་ཚ *so-so-cha* a medicinal herb, an emetic (*Vai. sṅ.*).

སོག *sog*, v. སོབ *sob.*

སོག་ཁ་པ *sog-kha-pa* n. of a kind of medicinal grain. སོག་ཁ་པ་ཡིས་སྐྱུག་པ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད *Med. Sog-kha-pa* stops vomiting.

སོག་ཆུ n. of a river in east Tibet: དེ་ནས་སོག་ཆུ་ཁར་བྱོན་པའི་དུས་སུ་ཁང་པ་ཞིག་ན then at the time of arriving at the bank of *Sog-chu* in a house... (*A. 28*).

སོག་འཇོག hoarding money.

སོག་པ *sog-pa* 1. sbst., also སོགས་པ *sogs-pa* shoulder-blade, scahula, སོག་པའི་མེ་ལོང *sog-pahi me-loṅ* the flat part of it, སོག་གུ *sog-gu* the narrow extremity of it; སོག་མོ་འདེབས་པ *sog-mo hdebs-pa* to divine from the shoulder-blade; སོག་ལྷུ *sog-lhu* shoulder as a piece of meat for boiling (*Jä.*).

སོག་པ II: सञ्चय; vb. (also: གསོག་པ, བསོག་པ, སོགས་པ) pf. བསགས, fut. བསག, to gather, heap up, hoard up, སོག་པར་བྱེད་པ चयन to collect, to earn, to hoard; སོག་པ་པོ चायक one who hoards, or accumulates money or wealth, ཞག་སོག་འཇོག་མེད་པ without having collected and deposited the daily requisites, the things wanted every day (*Mil.*); བསོད་ནམས་སོག་པ or ཚོགས་སོག་པ to collect, to accumulate merits, ལས་ངན་སོག་པ repeated commission of sins; གསོག་ལྷུང morbid matter consisting in too great an accumulation of humours; དམག་གི་དཔུང་སོག་པ to collect an army (*Jä.*).

སོག་པོ *sog-po* मग, मख a Mugh, Tartar, Mongol (*S. Lex.*) སོག་མོ a Mongolian woman, སོག་ཕྲུག Mongol child, Mongol boy, སོག་ཆས Mongol dress or fashion of dress, སོག་རྟ Mongol horse. There was a tribe prob. of Tartary and Kabul who were Buddhists and used to go on pilgrimage to Gayā. ལོ་བཅུ་གསུམ་དུ་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་དུ་སོག་པོའི་འགྲིམ་འགྲུལ་ཆད for thirteen years there was an interruption in the intercommunication of the Tartars-Mughs at Vajrāsana (Gayā) (*A. 19*).

སོག་མ *sog-ma* पलाल hay, straw, blade, stalk, སོག་འབྲུ green corn that begins to sprout (*Sch.*). སོག་ཚིགས *sog-tshigs* joint on a stalk of straw, a knot on a stalk (*Cs.*); སོག་འཕྲུར a small blade of straw, chaff; སོག་མའི་ འཛུ་ལ a shoe of straw; སོག་རྩ, སོག་རྩུམ, སོག་ལྷུམ stubbles (*Jä.*).

སོག་ལེ *sog-le* क्रकच, शाण, a saw: སོག་ལེས་གཅོད་པ to saw to pieces; སོག་ལེ་ཁ the tooth-edge of a saw, also botanical term: serreated (of leaves) (*Vai. sṅ. Jä.*).

སོག་ལེ་རྒྱབ *sog-le rgyab* saw-back, the back of certain animals, fish, etc., resembling a saw.

སོག་ལེ་སྒྲིབ *sog-le-sgrib* = ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *klu-çiṅ.* (*Mṅon.*)

སོག་ལེའི་སེམས་ལྡན་མ *sog-lehi sems-ldan-ma* = བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མ (*Mṅon.*) a fierce woman, the woman with a heart as rough as the teeth of a saw; a cruel, heartless woman.

སོགས *sogs* gen. ལ་སོགས, आदि, དེ་སོགས इत्यादि; = འགོ་བྱས་པ, མཚོན་པ having this or these before; as chief, and so forth "and the like" usually preceded by ལ, as in: མི་ལ་སོགས་པའི་སྲོག་ཆགས prop. the beings headed by man; བ་དན་ལ་སོགས་པས་བརྒྱན་ཏེ decorated with little flags and the like. ལ་སོགས་ཏེ instead of which always ལ་སོགས་པ or པའི may be used; often སོགས alone; after (ལ་)སོགས་(པ) usually a comma is to be supplied, and the words following are to be considered as in apposition: ཡི་གེ་རྩིས་ལ་ སོགས་པ་རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ writing, arithmetic and so on, the five sciences; གསེར་སོགས gold and the others, viz. metals; ཙ་སོག་གསུམ the three ཙ sounds, ཙ, ཚ, ཛ (*Jä.*).

སོང་བ *soṅ-wa*, usually regarded as the perf. of འགྲོ་བ गत, उपसंक्रान्त, चल gone, passed, proceeded, སོང་སྟེ = དོང་སྟེ having proceeded; དེར་སོང་ན་དགའ (*A. 132*) it is all right if gone there. སོང་སོང་པ गतागत those that had gone = འགྲོ་འགྲོ་པ or ཕྱིན་ཕྱིན་པ (*Mṅon.*). དེར་སོང་མོད་པས when he had gone thither; སོང་སོང་བ་ལས going on continually, continuing to do a thing; སོང་བ་ཡིན past or has gone, it is no longer extant; དབང་དུ་སོང་ passed or came into the power of. Also in the sense of: became, turned, etc. ཁྱི་མོ་ཞིག་ཏུ་སོང་ she became a bitch, was changed into a bitch; དཀར་པོར་སོང་ it turned white (*Jä.*). སོང་ནས་མེད disappeared, vanquished.

སོན *son* or སོན་པ 1. for ས་བོན (*Rtsii.*). 2. = སོང་བ or ཕྱིན་པ गत gone, come to; ཐར་སོན་པ = ཐར་ཕྱིན་པ attained thoroughness, gone to perfection; ལག་སོན हस्तगत has come to hand; ཆོས་ཁྱུངས་ལྡན་གྱི་རྩེ་མོར་སོན་ཞིང་ having attained to the highest point in true religion (*Yig. k. 10*).

སོན་པ *son-pa* 1. v. སོན. 2. v. གསོན་པ, གསོན་པོ (*Jä.*).

སོབ *sob* 1. null, void, vain, empty; ཤིང་སོབ་སོབ hollow tree, spongy wood; ནང་སོབ, ཁོང་སོབ, ཁོག་སོབ (*Vai. sṅ.*). 2. also གསོབ something stuffed (as a chair); སོབ་སྟན cushion, bolster, mattress; པགས་སོབ the stuffed skin of an animal; སེང་གེའི་སོབ the stuffed skin of a lion (*Jä.*).

སོབ་ཁྲ *sob-khra* (originally a Chinese word signifying inferior tea) (*Jig.*) bad in its quality; སོབ་ཇ inferior tea.

སོམ *som* 1. = སྙོམས सम, समक equal, even. 2. གསོམ, སོམ་ཤིང་ pine-tree. 3. or = སོམས — སེམས་ཤིག imp. of སེམས་པ.

✝ **སོམ་ཉི** *som-ñi* སོམ་ཉིའི་དུ་བ = ཐེ་ཚོམ सन्देह, संशय, विमति doubt.

སོར *sor* 1. also གསོར gimlet; རུས་པ་འབུགས་པའི་སོར a sort of trephine. 2. v. སོར་མོ. 3. v. སར as in: སོར་བཞག་པ to put in its place; རང་སོར, སོར་ཆུད་པ or འཇུད་པ to restore, renew, *e.g.*, exhausted strength: ཇོ་བོ་ཚུར་ཕྱིན་དུས་ཁ་མིག་ཐམས་ཅད་སོར་ཆུད་ནས་ཡོད་པ (*A. 51*) at the time of the lord's return (its) mouth, eyes, etc. had all healed. སོར་གནས for སོ་སོར་གནས separate place or residence.

སོར་མོ *sor-mo* = ལག་པའི་ཡལ་ག, also མཛུབ་མོ finger; སོར་མོ་འབྲེལ་བ सञ्जिताङ्गुलि web-fingers, one whose fingers are joined to each

others (*S. Lex.*); ཞབས་སོར toe. སོར་གདུབ *sor-gdub* མཛུབ་རྒྱུས finger-ring, སོར་ཚིགས the joint of a finger. སོར་མོ་མེད་པ अनङ्गुलि fingerless. 2. inch: སོར་བཞི་པ four-inched; སོར་ལྔ་ पञ्चाङ्गुल fivefinger breadth. སོར་མོ་བཞི་པ *sor-mo bshi-pa* = རྡང་ག (*Mṅon.*) a mild purgative-fruit. 3. symbolical of ten by reason of there being ten fingers on the two hands (*Rtsii.*).

སོར་མོའི་ཕྲེང་བ་ལ་ཕན་པའི་མདོ *sor-mohi phreṅ-wa-la phan-pahi mdo* n. of a *Sūtra* delivered by Buddha for the benefit of Aṅguli Mālā (*K. d.* མ, *208*).

སོལ་བ *sol-wa* अङ्गार; མེས་ཚིག་པ anything burnt, སོལ་ནག charcoal; སོལ་བའི་མེ charcoal fire, རྡོ་སོལ coal. 2. imp. of གསོལ to pray, to beg. 3. अङ्गारक, कुज, मङ्गलग्रह the planet Mars which glows like live coal.

སོལ་ནག་ཐང་པོ *Sol-nag thaṅ-po* n. of a place in Tibet: དེ་ནས་སོལ་ནག་ཐང་པོ་ཆེར་ཕྱག་ཕེབས from thence he arrived at the great plain of Sol-nag-thaṅ-po (*A. 91*).

སོལ་པོ *sol-po* resp. friendly, kind, affable *C.*, *W.* (*Jä.*).

སོལ་མདུད *sol-mdud* कण्ठमणि a gem worn on the neck; nape-joint.

སོས *sos* 1. instr. of སོ: སོས་བཅབ་པ to bite (*Sch.*), also to back-bite, to culumnate. 2. a pf. form of གསོ་བ: ནད་སོས་པ disease cured ཉམས་པ་སོས་པ cured impaired (health).

སོས་ཀ *sos-ka* निदाघ, ग्रीष्म the summer season. སོས་ཀ་ཚ་བའི་དུས *sos-ka tsha-wahi dus* the hot season, from about the middle of April till the middle of June.

Syn. ཚ་གདུང་ཅན *tsha-gduṅ-can*; ཚད་ཅན *tshad-can*; ངེས་སྲེག *ṅes-sreg*; དྲོད་ཧོང་དུས *drod-hoṅ-dus* (*Rtsi.*)

སོས་ཀ་བཤད *sos-ka-bshad* = འཇའ་མཚོན *hjah-mtshon* v. འཇའ (*Mṅon.*) rainbow.

སོས་དལ *sos-dal* = བྲེལ་བ་མེད་པ without haste or hurry about a thing, slowly, leisurely (*A. 131*).

སོས་གདལ *sos-gdal* = ལྷོད་ལྷོད *lhod-lhod* slow, with relaxation; སློབ་གཉེར་གྱི་ས་ལ་སོས་གདལ at the place of study be slow (*A. 132*).

སོས་ཟིན *sos-zin* 1. སོ་ཡིས་ཟིན་པ *so-yis zin-pa* caught by the teeth. 2. tetanus, lock-jaw (*Jä.*).

སྲ *sra* for སྲ་བ.

སྲ་བ *sra-wa*, also སྲ་པོ and སྲ་མོ (*Cs.*), कठिन, क्रूर, कर्कश, सार, घन, दृढ hard, solid, thick, firm, compact; སྲ་ཞིང་བརྟན་པ दृढ-सार firm and compact; སྲ་བ་ཉིད solidity, hardness, compactness, of wood, meat, etc., རྒས་སྲ hearty, vigorous old age; མཚོན་ཁར་སྲ proof against cut and thrust (*Jä.*).

སྲ་བརྐྱང་འདིང *sra-brkyaṅ-hdiṅ* कठिनास्तरण coarse blanket used by Buddhist monks in ancient India.

སྲ་འབྲས *sra-hbras* n. of a medicinal fruit. སྲ་འབྲས་མཁྲིས་མའི་ནད་རྣམས་སེལ་བར་བྱེད *Med.*

Syn. དྲ་བ་ཆེན་མོ *dra-wa chen-mo*; མེ་ཏོག་སེར *me-tog-ser*; ཟུག་རྙུ *zug-rñu* (*Mṅon.*).

སྲ་རྩི *sra-rtsi* hard varnish, raisin, gum; སྲ་རྩི་ཤིང *sra-rtsi-çiṅ* = སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང *spos-dkar-çiṅ Sāl* tree (*Mṅon.*).

སྲ་སྲ *sra-sra* कल्मष = སྡིག་པ sin (*S. Lex.*).

སྲག་པ *srag-pa* तित्तिर (*Zam. 6*).

སྲག་ཤུལ *srag-çul* उग्र violent (*S. Lex.*).

སྲང *sraṅ* I: 1. = གྲོང་ ग्राम a hamlet, village. 2. तुला a pair of scales, balance; སྲང་ལ་འདེགས་པ or གཞལ་བ, to weigh, to balance.

3. पञ weight, in a general sense, སྲང་གཅིག पलमेक one *pala*, སྲང་ཕྱེད अर्द्धपल one half of a *pala*; རྒྱ་སྲང་ Chinese weight or steel-yard. 4. as money = ten *sho*, *i.e.*, an ounce, སྲང་གང་ one ounce (of silver), སྲང་ཉིས two ounces, སྨན་སྲང་ two pounds of medicine.

སྲང་ II: = ཁྱམས open passage or ground round a monastery or temple, ལམ་སྲང་ lit. straight way; idiom.: forthwith, at once, without delay; སྲང་ཡར acc. to *Sch.*: tortuous path སྲུ་སྲང་ street, lane (*Glr.*); རྒྱུ་སྲང་ the road which a person habitually walks (*Jä.*).

སྲང་ཆ *sraṅ-cha* balance and what belongs to it (*Sch.*). སྲང་ཐག *sraṅ-thag* the string of a pair of scales or that of a steel-yard by which it is held or suspended. སྲང་མདའ *sraṅ-mdaḥ* scale-beam or lever of a pair of scales (*Sch.*). སྲང་ཕོར *sraṅ-phor* scale, scale-pan or pot.

སྲང་ནང་ *sraṅ-naṅ* a street or lane running through a town or village: དེ་ནས་སྲང་ནང་རིང་པོ་ཞིག་ལ་ཞུགས་ཕྱིན་ཙ་ན then when he had gone into a long lane (*A. 131*).

སྲང་བ *sraṅ-wa* to straighten, to make straight a crooked thing; adj. ऋजु straight; མདའ་སྨྱུག་སྲང་བ a straight arrow, a bamboo arrow.

སྲད *Sraḍ* n. of a district in Tibet, situated midway between Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang and Sakya (*Loṅ.* ཞ, *11*).

སྲད་མ *sraḍ-ma* pease v. སྲན་མ.

སྲད་བུ *sran-bu* = སྐུད་པ तन्तु, सूत्र thread, yarn (*Ñag. 29*): སྲད་བུ་སྒྲིལ་བ to twist or roll yarn into thread.

སྲན་པ *sran-pa* 1. akin to སྲ་བ v. ante sbst. hardship, severe distress or toil; སྲན་པར toilsomely, rigorously; སྲན་པ་པོ one that endures; སྲན་ཆེ་བ *sran-che-wa* = སྲན་ཐུབ་མཁན *sran-thub-mkhan* one who can endure much. 2. pf., and fut. བསྲན *bsran*, imp. སྲོན *sron* to bear (with patience), endure, to be hardened; སྲན་འཛུགས་པ to hold out, to stand, to endure much. སྲན་ཐུབ *sran-thub* = བཟོད་པ *bzoḍ-pa* endurance, patience (*Mṅon.*). Also, as སྲ་བ *sra-wa* (opp. to ལྷོད་པོ *lhoḍ-po* and འབོལ་མོ *ḥbol-mo*) hard, firm, durable, regid, strict. སྡུག་སྲན *sdug-sran* hardiness (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

སྲན་མ *sran-ma* 1. grain, like ནོག་པོ, *e.g.*, of Indian corn. 2. माष, चणक peas, pulses. སྲན་མའི་ཞིང་ field of peas. There are several species of this, viz.: white, yellow red, green, black, large or small. སྲན་དམར मसूर [a sort of pulse or lentil]*S.*; སྲན་སེར *sraḍ-ser*; མོན་སྲན་ཅེ་ཧུ་མ་ཤ *mon-sran çeḥu ma-ça*; མོན་སྲན་ལེབ་མོ་དཀར་པོ *mon-sran leb-mo ḍkar-po.* སྲན་མའི་ལོ་མ *sran-maḥi lo-ma* leaf of the pea. སྲན་ལྗང་ *sran-ljaṅ* मुद्ग [a kind of kidney-bean]*S.* Other terms: མུ་ཧྣའི་ལོ་མ *muṅ-gaḥi lo-ma*; མུས་ལྡན *mus-ldan*; བྱ་རོག་མུདྒ *bya-rog mud-ga* (*Mṅon.*). སྲན་ཕུང་ *sran-phuṅ* a heap of pease; སྲན་ཕུབ *sran-phub* pease-straw; སྲན་ཕྱེ *sran-phye* flour of pease; སྲན་མེ་ཏོག *sran-me-tog* blossoms of the pea.

སྲབ *srab* रश्मि bridle, also ཧྲའི་སྲབ; སྲབ་སྒ་རྟ་ཆང་པོ a complete riding-gear. སྲབ་ཁྱོགས, སྲབ་སྐྱོགས *srab-skyogs* (*Cs.*) the reins; སྲབ་ལྕགས *srab-lcags* the bit (*Cs.*) སྲབ་མཐུར *srab-mthur* the halter; སྲབ་མདའ *srab-mdaḥ* reins (*Jä.*).

སྲབ་པ *srab-pa* 1. narrow, slight, སྡིག་སྒྲིབ་སྲབ་པ lesser sin or defilement. 2. shallow, loose, not close; སྲབ་མཐིལ inner sole, welt; སྲབ་མཐུག thickness, dimension (*Jä.*).

སྲབ་མོ *srab-mo* तनु thin, fine, slender (*Zam. 6*) ཤོག་བུ་དང་གོས་སོགས་ལྟ་བུ like cloth, leather, paper, clouds.

སྲ

སྲབ་སྲིབ *srab-srib*=རབ་རིབ 1. twilight, dusk; ནམ་ཐངས་མ་ཐངས་སྐབས (*Rdsa.*). 2. dark, obscure.

སྲམ *sram* उद्र 1. or ཆུ་སྲམ otter; different species of otter are:—བྲག་སྲམ rock-otter; ཉ་སྲམ fish-otter. 2. otter-skin, sable-skin (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཆུ་ཡི་སྤྲེའུ *chu-yi sprehu*; སྐད་ཅིག་དབུགས *skad-cig-dbugs*; ཉ་འཛིན *ña-hdsin*; ཆུའི་སྲེ་མོང *chuhi sre-moñ*; ཆུར་འདུམ *chur-hdsum*; ཆུ་ཡི་བྱི་བ *chu-yi byi-wa*; ཧུག་པ་མཆོད་བྱེད *hug-pa mchod-byed* (*Mñon.*).

སྲར *srar* adv. of སྲ *sra*; severely, rigorously (*Sch.*).

སྲས *sras* or སྲས་པོ resp. for བུ son, male child, དཔོན་སྲས, རྒྱལ་སྲས son of a chief or king, a prince; རྒྱལ་སྲས जिनपुत्र; also: son of a Buddha (in spiritual sense), a *Bodhisattva*; ལྷ་སྲས a prince, a nobleman's son. ཐུགས་སྲས or ཐུགས་ཀྱི་སྲས་མོ spiritual son or daughter; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་དག་པའི་སྲས་མོ a spotless child of Buddha, ཉེ་བའི་སྲས उपपुत्र disciple, ཉེ་བའི་སྲས་ཆེན་བརྒྱད the eight spiritual sons or disciples of Buddha, v. ཉེ་བའི་སྲས *ñe-wahi-sras*. སྲས་བུ *sras-bu*=སྲས *sras*. སྲས་མོ *sras-mo* daughter, young lady, princess. སྲས་ཚབ *sras-tshab* an adopted son or child.

སྲི *sri* I: ཁྲག blood (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *179*). 2. a species of devil or demon, devouring esp. children, a vampire, also སྲི་ངན *sri-ñan Sch.*, ཆུང་སྲི *chuñ-sri Glr.*, ཕུང་སྲི *phuñ-sri Mil.* a devil bringing misfortune; they are supposed to live in under-ground places, and are also called མས་ཀྱི་སྲི *mas-kyi-sri*; སྲི་ལང *sri-lañ* a devil rises from below; སྲི་གནོན་པ *sri-non-pa* to suppress such an evil spirit (*Jä.*). 3. *Sri* has been described in *Rtsii.* as གཅན་གཟན་ཞིག a kind of wild animal.

སྲི II: or སྲི་བ *sri-wa* pf. བསྲིས *bsris*, fut. བསྲི *bsri* to retain; to be parsimonious, niggardly, esp. with ནོར; སྦ་སྲི་མེད་པར་གནང་བ *sba-sri med-par gnañ-wa* to give unsparingly, bestow very liberally. སྲི་མེད *sri-med* liberal. 2. in *W.* to wind, to wrap round, for དཀྲི་བ *dkri-wa.* (*Jä.*).

‡ **སྲི** III: respect, deference, reverence (to lama, parents and elders, &c.): སྲི་ཞུ་བ *sri-shu-wa* or more frq. སྲིད་ཞུ་བ *srid-shu-wa* =བཀུར་སྟི་བྱེད་པ *bkur-sti-byed-pa* paying respect; སྲི་ཞུ་པ *sri-shu-pa* or སྲི་ཞུ་མཁན *sri-shu-mkhan* one showing deference.

སྲིའི་རྒྱ་ཕིབས *srihu rgya-phibs* n. of one of the gilt domes of the great monastery of Sam-ye (བསམ་ཡས): དེ་ནས་སྲིའི་རྒྱ་ཕིབས་སུ་ཟླ་བ་ཕྱེད་བཞུགས then he resided for a fort night under the dome of Sri. (*A. 97*).

སྲིའི་ཆུ *Srihi-chu* n. of a tributary of the Tsang-po which flows a little above the town of Lhartse in upper Tsang: ཚག་པ་ཐང་བ་ལ་སྲིའི་ཆུ་ཕར་རྒྱུན་ནས་ཚག་པའི་ཡུལ (*A. 27*).

སྲིའུ *srihu* मृतवत्सा a woman whose child dies after birth.

སྲིའུ་ནག *srihu-nag* mulberry tree (*Jä.*).

‡ སྲིང་ཀ་ཏ་ཀ *sriñ-ka ta-ka* শৃঙ্গাটক [the aquatic plant *Trapa bispinosa*]*S.*; n. of a tree the wood of which is used in the sacrificial fire (*K. g.* ད, *333*).

སྲིང་བ *sriñ-wa* pf. བསྲིངས *bsriñs*, fut. བསྲིང *bsriñ* 1. (cognate to རིང་བ) to extend, stretch, stretch out. 2. to fling far away *C.* 3. to postpone: འཆི་བའི་ཚེ་སྲིང་བ *hchi-wahi tshe sriñ-wa* put off the term of death; to prolong life; to wait, to tarry. 4. (བསྐུར་བ) to send, སྲིན་སྲིང་བ=ཕྲིན་བསྐུར་བ, ཡོ་བྱད་སྲིང་བ=ཡོ་བྱད་བསྐུར་བ. 5. སྐྱེད་སྲིང་བ *skyed-sriñ-wa* to bring up, train up, to rear *Glr.* (*Jä.*).

སྲིང་མོ *sriñ-mo* भगिनी, स्वसा, sister, བུ་སྲིང *bu-sriñ*, མིང་སྲིང *miñ-sriñ*, resp. ལྕམ་སྲིང *lcam-sriñ* brother and sister, cousins (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཆེ་ཤེས *che-sheṣ*; ལྕམ་ *lcam* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིད I: *sṟid*=སྲུན **आरोह** height. 1. length, extension, སྲིད་དུ *sṟid-du* **दैर्घ**; in length; ཕུག་སྲིད་དུ་ཁྲུ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་པ a cavern eighteen cubits long; with regard to time:= བཟུང till, during, འདི or དེ་སྲིད་ཀྱི་བར་དུ *de-sṟid-kyi-bar-du* for so long a time, ཅི་སྲིད་དུ *ci sṟid-du* also ཅི་སྲིད་དེ *ci-sṟid-de* how long? also, as long as; when followed by ཡང་: be it ever so long; also སྲིད་པར *sṟid-par* or སྲིད *sṟid* in extension. 2. symbolical fig.: 14 (*Ṟtsiṣ.*).

སྲིད II: dominion, government: སྲིད་ལ་མ་འཆམ་པས *sṟid la ma-ḥcham-paṣ* falling out with one another about the government རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-sṟid*, དབང་སྲིད *dwañ-sṟid* kingdom, power; སྲིད་བྱེད་པ *sṟi-byeḏ-pa* to reign, to govern, སྲིད་འཚོ་བ *sṟid ḥtsho-wa* to rule justly; འདི་གཉིས་ཀྱི་སྲིད་ཁང་ཡོད་རྣམས་ཕྲོག he seized the territorial possessions of these two; བླ་སྲིད *ḇla--sṟid* a lama's dominion, སྡེ་སྲིད *ṣde-ṣṟid* a province under the rule of a *ḏeba* or governor, ruler, commander, regent, reigning prince; ཆོས་སྲིད *choṣ-'ṟid* clerical government, ecclesiastical dominion.

སྲིད་ཐུང་ *sṟiḏ-thuñ* short reign, a short-lived government.

སྲིད་རྗེ་བྲང་དཀར *Sṟid-ṟje brañ-ṣkar* the eldest son of the patriarch king of the Bon called སངས་པོ *Sañṣ-po* (*G. Bon. 23*).

སྲིད་སྒྲུབ *sṟid-ṣgrub* **सित, अर्जुन** 1. white. 2. n. of a celebrated mathematician who lived during Buddha Gautama's time (*K. d.* ཕ *113*), [the astologer Arjuna was the Buddha's mathematical teacher]*S.*

སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་མ *sṟiḏ-ṣgrub-ma* an epithet of the river Sitā (*Mñon.*).

སྲིད་སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་ *sṟiḏ-ṣgrib-çiñ* **अर्जुनवृक्ष** [the tree *Terminalia arjuna*]*S.*

སྲིད་པ *srid-pa* I: 1. **भव**; འཁོར་བ *ḫkhor-wa* transmigratory existence, སྲིད་པའི་དགོན *sṟid-paḫi-dgon* **भूकान्तार** [forest of the world]*S.* སྲིད་པའི་བཙོན་རར་འཁོར་བ *sṟiḏ-paḫi ḇtson-rar ḫkhor-wa* to roam or wander in the prison-enclosure of transmigratory existence, the state of being, life; སྲིད་པ་གཞན་ཉམས་སུ་མྱོང་བ to experience, to pass through, other periods of existence (*Vai. sñ.*), སྲིད་པ་ཕྱི་མ་ **चरमभविक** སྲིད་ཕྱི་མ *sṟiḏ-phyi-ma Sch.*: the future period of life, of existence. 2. things existing, the world: སྲིད་པ་འཇིག་པ the destruction of the world, སྲིད་པ་གསུམ *sṟiḏ-pa gsum* **त्रिभुवन** the three worlds སྲིད་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་མགོན *sṟiḏ-pa gsum-gyi mgon* the lord protector of the three worlds (*Yig. 3*). སྲིད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *sṟiḏ-paḫi ḫkhor-lo* **भवचक्र** the revolving world, the transmigatory system (the cycle of existence); སྲིད་པའི་མཚོ *sṟiḏ-paḫi tsho* the ocean of existence (*Mil.*); སྲིད་པའི་ཆུ་ཀླུང་ཆེན་པོ *sṟiḏ-paḫi chu-kluñ chen-po* stream of existence (*Mil.*); also a single being, commonly however སྲིད་པ་པ *sṟiḏ-pa-pa*; བར་དོའི་སྲིད་པ *bar-doḫi sṟiḏ-pa*, བར་སྲིད་པ *bar sṟiḏ-pa* བར་མ་དོའི་སྲིད་པ *bar-ma doḫi-sṟiḏ-pa* the beings in the Bardo, v. བར་དོ *bar-do.* 3. Symb. num.: 3. (*Ṟtsii.*).

སྲིད་པ་འཕོ་བའི་མདོ *sṟiḏ-pa ḫpho-wahi-mdo* **भवसंक्रान्ति** a *Sūtra* on the termination of worldly life, *i.e.*, death (*K. d.* ཅ *279*).

སྲིད་པ་མ *sṟiḏ-pa-ma* **भवानी** an epithet of the wife of Mahādeva (*Mñon.*).

སྲིད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *sṟiḏ-paḫi sgron-me* lamp of the world (*Yig. k.* .), met. the sun (*Mñon.*).

སྲིད་སྲུང་འཛིན *sṟiḏ-sruñ-ḫdsin*=སྲིད་པ་འཛིན *sṟiḏ-pa-ḫdsin* (*Mñon.*) an epithet of Mahes'vara.

སྲིད་པ II: vb. 1. **भव** to be. 2. **सम्भव, सम्भावना, सम्भाव्य** to grow, to be possible, ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྤངས་པ་ག་ལ་སྲིད (*Ḫbrom.* ཕ *2*), how can he leave off or be free from all doubts? [སྐྱེ་བ་དང་འཇིག་པ་ཀུན་ལ་སྲིད་ན *ṣkye-wa dañ ḫjig-pa*

kun-la srid-na since springing up and passing away is the lot of all men *Dzl.*; ཕན་པ་ཤིག་སྲིད *phan-pa shig-srid* healing is possible *Pth.*; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བདེན་སྲིད་སྙམ་ནས accordingly thinking it might possibly be true; the verb is usually put in the infinitive mood terminating in པ: དེ་ཡིན་པའང་སྲིད *de-yin-pa hañ-srid* after all it might be this man, it might be he *Mil.*; འདི་ན་རེ་ང་བ་མི་སྲིད་དེ་བོད་དུ་བྲོས་པ་སྲིད he will scarcely come back, he will have escaped to Tibet *Glr.*; sometimes with the root of the verb: ཡོང་མི་སྲིད *yoñ-mi-srid Mil.*; བདག་ཐར་ཡང་སྲིད་ཀྱིས *bdag-thar-yañ srid-kyis* as it is a possible case, that I might be released *Dzl.*; མ་སྲིད་ཅིག *ma-srid-cig* may it not be or happen] from *Jä.*

སྲིད་འབྱོར *Srid-hbyor* भवभूति [n. of a celebrated Sanskrit poet who lived in the latter half of the 7th century A.D.]*S.*

སྲིད་ཞུ *srid-shu* = སྲི་ཞུ परिचर्या also བཀུར་སྟི praise [service]*S.* རྟེན་ཅི་ཡོད་ནམས་སྲིད་ཞུ་དང་ལྡན་པར་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ I pray whatever idols there are may be worshipped (སྤྱོ་མ. *4*).

སྲིད་སྲུང་གི་རིག་བྱེད *srid-sruñ-gi-rig-byed* अथर्ववेद Atharva Veda.

སྲིད་སྲུང་འཛིན *srid-sruñ-hdsin* = སྲིད་པ་འཛིན *srid-pa-hdsin* (*Mñon.*) an epithet of Mahes'vara.

སྲིད་སྲུངས *srid-sruñs* अथर्व, अथर्वन् [a priest versed in the Atharva Veda]*S.*

སྲིན *srin* for སྲིན་པོ, སྲིན་བུ and སྲིན་མོ q. v.

སྲིན་ཀླད *srin-klad* 1. n. of a disease in which worms grow in the brains (*L.C.*). 2. sort of flint-stone (*Sch.*).

སྲིན་གླང *srin-glañ* 1. = སྲིན་བུའི་གླང་ཐབས་ནད *srin-buh-glañ-thabs-nad* (?). 2. having the staggers (of horses); being mad (*Jä.*).

ས

སྲིན་འཇོམས *sriu-hjoms* 1. antidote for worms; 2. विडंक [a dove-cot, an aviary]*S.*

སྲིན་ཕྲན་མ *srin-phran-ma* = གྲོག་མ *grog-ma* ant (*Mñon.*)

སྲིན་ཐོར *srin-thor* small ulcer or tumour (*Jä.*).

སྲིན་པོ *srin-po* क्रव्याद, कर्बुर, निशाचर, राक्षस (*S. Lex.* and *Zam. 6*) cannibal demons, figuring in Indian and Tibetan mythology, with red neck and eyes, which drink blood and subsist on dead bodies. They are supposed to be, for the most part, of an enormous size, generally hostile to mankind, going about at night to do mischief to living beings. Their chief abode was Lañkā (Ceylon), while Tibet and Mongolia were also originally inhabited by them. The Tibetans, acc. to the *Mani Kambum*, are descendants of a monkey emanation from Avalokites'vara who had married a *srin-mo* or female demon living in the rocks; འདྲེ་སྲིན *hdre-srin* a hobgoblin.

Syn. སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sg·ags*; འབོད་སྒྲོགས *hbod-sgrogs*; མཁའ་འགྲོ་སྐྱེས *mkhah-hgro-skyes*; མཚན་རྒྱུ *mtshan-rgyu*; མཚན་སྤྱོད *mtshan-spyod*; ཐུན་མཚམས་རྟོགས *thun-mtshams-rtogs*; ཤ་ཟ *ça-za*; ཁྲག་འཐུང *khrag-hthuñ*; མགྲིན་དམར་ཅན *mgrin-dmar-can*; ཀུན་གསོད *kun-gsod*; རོ་ཟན *ro-zan*; མི་ལ་འཚེ *mi-la-htshe*; མིག་དམར *mig-dmar*; བསོད་ནམས་སྐྱེ་བོ *bsod-nams skye-wo*; ཤ་རྗེན་ཟན *ça-rjen-zan* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *srin-pohi rgyal-po* रावण, राक्षसराज king of the *Rakṣasa.* His sword is styled རལ་གྲི་ཟླ་བ་དཀོད *ral-gri zla-wa dkod*; n. of his general: ལག་མཆོག་འཚང་བ་པོ *lag-mchog htsañ-wa-po*; n. of his ministers: मारीच འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed* and शुक, ནེ་ཙོ *ne-tso*; n. of his pupils: ཞི་བ *shi-wa* and མཁའ་རྗེ་སྐྱེས *mkhah--rje-skyes*; n. of his capital city लङ्का Lañkā; རྩེ་མོའི་རོལ་མཚོ *rtse-mohi rol-mtsho* is a lake for his water sport and diversion; n. of his རྩེ་བའི་ས་གཞི *rtse-wahi sa-gshi* or play ground: འཆི་མེད་འཕྲེང *hchi-med-hphreñ*; n. of his pleasure grove: མྱ་ངན་མེད་པའི་སྟོབས *mya-ñan med-pahi stobs*; names of his tanks or ལྟེང་ཀ *lteñ-ka*: གསེར་གྱི་པད་མ་ཅན *gser-gyi pad-ma-can*,

འོད་ཟེར་སྐྱེད་པར་བྱེད་པ *hod-zer skyed-par byed-pa* (*Mñon.*).

Syn. ལང་ཀའི་བདག་པོ *laṅ-kahi bdag-po*; འོད་ཡངས་བུ *hod-yaṅs-bu*; གདོང་བཅུ་པ *gdoṅ-bcu-pa*; མགྲིན་བཅུ་པ *mgrin-bcu-pa*; ནོར་སྦྱིན་གཅུང་པོ *nor-sbyin gcuṅ-po*; དགའ་བྱེད་དགྲ *dgah-byed-gra*; བསོད་ནམས་སྐྱེ་བོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *bsod-nams skye-wohi dwaṅ-phyug*; བདེན་བྲལ་གཙོ་བོ *bden-bral gtso-wo*; གནས་བཞི་པ *gnas-bshi-pa*; སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་རྒྱལ་པོ *sgra-sgrog rgyal-po*; རལ་འཛིན་ང་རྒྱལ *ral-hdsin ṅa-rgyal*; གསོད་བདག་རྒྱས *gsod-bdag-rgyes*; ལྷོ་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང *lho-nub phyogs-skyoṅ*; སྲིན་པོའི་དབང *srin-pohi-dwaṅ* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་འགའ་ཞིག་གི་མིང names of some great kings of the *Rākṣasa*:—སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs*; ནོར་ལྡན *nor-ldan*; རྣམ་པར་འཇུག་བྱེད *rnam-par hjug-byed*; གཟེར་རྣ *gzer-rna*; བུམ་རྣ *bum-rna* (कुम्भकर्ण); གཤིན་རྗེ *gçin-rje*; གཇིགས་བྱེད *njigs-byed*; རྣམ་པར་འཇིགས་བྱེད *rnam-par hjigs-byed*; མི་བཟད་པ *mi-bzad-pa*; སྡིག་ལྡན་དབང་པོ་རྒྱལ *sdig-ldan dwaṅ-po-rgyal*; འཐབ་པ *hthab-pa*; ལེགས་པར་འཐབ་པ *legs-par hthab-pa*; མདུང *mduṅ*; མདུང་རྩེ་གསུམ་པ *mduṅ-rtse gsum-pa*; མགོ་གསུམ་པ *mgo-gsum-pa*; མགོ་མཐའ་ཡས་པ *mgo-mtha yas-pa* all of whom assembled to hear the sermons of Buddha when he had visited Ceylon to preach his doctrine there (*K. g.* ད, *126*). སྲིན་པོའི་དཔོན་པོ་ཁ་ཤས་ཀྱི་མིང names of some of the chiefs of *Rākṣasa*: ཁྲོས་བཞིན *khros-bshin*; མཆེ་བ་བཟང *mche-wa-bzaṅ*; དྲག་པོ་རབ་གཏུམ *drag-po rab-gtum*; འཇིགས་འཇིགས་ལྟ *hjigs-hjigs-lta*; སྐྲག་བྱེད *skrag-byed*; འཇིགས་བྱེད་ཆེན་པོ *hjigs-byed chen-po*; གཤིན་རྗེའི་དྲིལ་བུ *gçin-rjehi dril-bu*; རྣམ་པར་འཇིགས་འཇིགས་ལྟ *rnam-par hjigs-hjigs-lta*; ཟླ་བའི་སྡེ *zla-wahi sde* (*K. g.* ཞ, *114*).

སྲིན་པོའི་གདོན *Srin-pohi-gdon* n. of a fearful *gdon* or evil spirit (*Mṅg.*, *ch. 77*).

སྲིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མིང *srin-mohi gtso-mo rnams-kyi-miṅ* names of some of the *Rākṣasa* princesses:—སྲིན་མོ་སོ་ཅན *srin-mo so-can*; གསྲིན་མོ་གཡེངས་བྱེད *gsrin-mo gyeṅs-byed*; སྲིན་མོ་མཚན་མོ་རྨུ *srin-mo mtshan-mo-rmu*, སོ་འཆའ་མ *so-hchah-ma*; རྨོངས་བྱེད་མ *rmoṅs-byed-ma*; དགོད་མ *dgod-ma*; གློག་ལྕེ་མ *glog-lce-ma*; བུ་ཙ་ལི *bu-tsa-li*, བོད་མོ་ཆེན་མོ *bod-mo chen-mo* all of whom with attendant goblin maid-servants came to hear the sermons of Buddha and took their seats on one side of the great teacher (*K. g.* ཞ, *117*).

སྲིན་བལ *srin-bal* acc. to (*Vai-sñ.*)=རས་བལ cotton, flock-silk; raw silk (*Sch.*, *Schtr.*).

སྲིན་བལ་ཅན *srin-bal can* पिप्पलक [sewing thread]*S.*

སྲིན་བུ *srin-bu*=འབུ or འབུ་སྲིན *hu-srin* कृमि, खशु insect, worm, vermin; རྒྱུ་སྲིན *rgyu-srin*, ཁོང་སྲིན *khoṅ-srin* intestinal worm; ཕྱི་སྲིན *phyi-srin* vermin living on the skin. དར་སྲིན *dar-srin* silk-worm. ཆུ་སྲིན *chu-srin*=ཆུ་ཡི་སྲིན་པོ *chu-yi srin-po* sea-monster, crocodile.

སྲིན་བུ་ཀྭ་ཀྭ *srin-bu kwa-kwa* maggot-worm, generally infesting the mouth of the rectum (*K. d.* ཇ, *214*).

སྲིན་བུ་པད་མ *srin-bu pad-ma* जलौकस् leech.

Syn. པད་མ *pad-ma*; ཆུ་ཡི་སྣང་བ *chu-yi snaṅ-wa*; ཁྲག་འཐུང *khrag-hthuṅ*; སྲིན་བུ *srin-bu*; ཟ་མ་ཏོག་ཅན *za-ma-tog-can*; རུས་པའི་ཟོང *rus-pahi-zoṅ* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིན་བུ་སྤུ་ཅན *srin-bu spu-can*, སྲིན་བུ་ཁ་གནག *srin-bu kha-gnag*; སྲིན་བུ་སྤྲོ་མེད *srin-bu spro-med*; སྲིན་བུ་རབ་ཕྱེ *srin-bu rab-phye*, སྲིན་བུ་རྣམ་པར་རྨོངས་བྱེད *srin-bu rnam-par rmoṅs-byed*; སྲིན་བུ་མེད་མདོག་བྱེད *srin-bu med-mdog-byed*; སྲིན་བུ་འགྲེང་བྱེད *srin-bu hgreṅ-byed*, etc.; are different kinds of worms that infest the human body, and enumerated in *K. d.* ཟ, *367*.

སྲིན་བུ་མེ་ཁྱེར *srin-bu me-khyer* खद्योत, खद्योतक firefly: ཁོ་བོ་སྲིན་བུ་མེ་ཁྱེར་ལྟ་བུས་འཇིག་རྟེན་སྣང་བ (*A. 70*) I am like a fire-fly, (how can I) illuminate the world!

Syn. མཁའ་སྣང་ *mkha-snañ*; དཀར་འོད་ *dkar-hod*; ནམ་མཁའི་འོད་ *nam-mkhahi-hod*; ནམ་མཁའི་མུ་ཁྱུད་ *nam-mkhahi mu-khyud*; ཉིན་མི་གསལ་ *ñin-mi-gsal*; འོད་ཅན་ *hod-can*; འོད་ཀྱི་ས་བོན་ *hod-kyi sa-bon*; ལམ་འོད་ *lam-hod*. (*Mñon.*)

སྲིན་བུ་དམར་ལེབ་ *srin-bu dmar-leb* पालाश [the tree *Butea frondosa*]*S.*

སྲིན་བུའི་ནད་ *srin-buhi-nad* disease caused by worms in the stomach, skin, brains etc. (*Man. ch. 50*).

སྲིན་བྱ་ *srin-bya*=འདྲེ་བྱ་ पेंचा lit. demon-bird, *i.e.*, nocturnal bird, owl etc.

Syn. འགལ་འདུའི་རྫུན་ཅན་ *hgal-hduhi rdsun-can*; འབྱུང་པོའི་བྱ་ *hbyuñ-pohi-bya*; ཉིན་མོ་དགའ་བྲལ་ *ñin-mo dgah-bral*; ཉིན་མོ་ཡིབ་ *ñin-mo-yib*; སེར་སྐྱའི་ལྟ་བྱེད་ *ser-skyahi lta-byed*; མིག་སེར་ཅན་ *mig-ser-can*; གད་མོའི་དབྱངས་ལྡན་ *gad-mohi dbyañs-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིན་མོ་ *srin-mo* यातुधान, यामि [a demon]*S.*

སྲིན་མོ་མཆེ་བ་ *srin-mo mche-wa* दान्तिक a wild boar, a monster with huge teeth.

སྲིན་ཤིང་ *srin-çiñ* mulbery-tree (*Jä.*).

སྲིན་ལག *srin-lag* अनामिका, अनामा the ring finger.

Syn. སྲིན་མཛུབ་ *srin-mdsub*; མིང་མེད་ *miñ-med* (*Mñon.*).

ꖴ **སྲིབ** *srib* or སྲིབས་ *sribs* 1. darkness, gloom, night. 2. shady side of a high mountain, north side of a mountain.

Syn. བསྒྲིབས་པ་ *bsgribs-pa*; གྲིབ་རི་ *grib-ri*; མཚན་མ་ *mtshan-ma* (*Mñon.*).

སྲིབ་པ་ *srib-pa* vb. (pf. སྲིབས་པ་ *sribs-pa* or བསྲིབ་པ་ छादित shaded, convered), to grow dark or dusky.

སྲིལ *sril* silk-worm (*Sch.*).

སྲུ *sru* or སྲུ་མོ་ *sru-mo* मातृष्वसा mother's sister, aunt.

སྲུག་པ *srug-pa W.* for སྤྲུག་པ་ *sprug-pa*, སྲུབ་པ་ *srub-pa* and དཀྲུག་པ་ *dkrug-pa*: 1. to shake, to shake out. 2. to stir, stir up, twirl. 3. to make to totter (*Jä.*).

སྲུང་བ *sruñ-wa* 1. vb., pf. བསྲུངས་ *bsruñs* or སྲུངས་ *sruñs*, fut. བསྲུང་ *bsruñ*, imp. བསྲུངས་ *bsruñs* or སྲུང་ *sruñ* रक्ष; 1. to watch to keep guard, to guard, to keep in custody, to save from, to protect, to shelter; ལུས་སྲུང་བ་ to keep one's self unpolluted, pure, chaste; བདག་སྲུང་བ་ *bdag-sruñ-wa* to guard one's self, or in a special sense, to live as a *bdag-sruñ* hermit; to preserve: བདག་གནོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སྲུངས་ཤིག may I be preserved from every harm (*Do.*); བདག་ལ་སྲུང་དུ་གསོལ་ *bdag-la sruñ-du-gsol* I pray to protect me (*Do.*). 2. to be cautious, to beware of, to guard against: འདྲེ་གདོན་བགེགས་པར་ཆད་སོགས་སྲུང་བ་ to guard against accidents, &c., from ghosts, evil spirits and demons; ལུས་དང་ངག་གི་ཉེས་པ་སྲུང་བ་ *lus-dañ ñag-gi ñes-pa sruñ-wa* or ལུས་དང་ངག་སྲུང་བ་ *lus-dañ ñag-sruñ-wa* to be cautions of what one does or says. 3. to keep, to observe faithfully, a promise, laws; བཀའ་སྲུང་མཁན་ *bkah-sruñ-mkhan* obedient, one who faithfully carries out a behest. 4. to hinder, forbid, prohibit; རིགས་ཀྱིས་བདག་པོས་སྲུང་ *rigs-kyis bdag-pos sruñ* ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྲུང་ *chos-kyis-sruñ* it is forbidden, it is prohibited, by the degree of kindred, by the husband, by religion in general (*Jä.*).

སྲུང་བ II: रक्षा [sbst. 1. the keeping, guarding, watch, guard. 2. the person or the thing that guards, esp. an amulet, preventive, preservative; སྲུང་བ་བཏགས་པ་ *sruñ-wa btags-pa* to suspend an amulet, to the neck or other part of the body] *Jä.*

སྲུང་སྐུད་ *sruñ-skud* an amulet consisting of enchanted threads.

སྲུང་མཁན་ *sruñ-mkhan* keeper, guardian, watchman.

སྲུང་འཁོར་ *sruñ-hkhor* a talisman, a disk made gen. of threads consecrated by an incarnate lama.

སྲུང་མདུད་ *sruñ-mdud* knotted silk-rags consecrated by incarnate lamas and presented to their devotees in return for presents made by them.

སྲུང་བ་པ་ *sruñ-wa-pa* a guard, a keeper.

སྲུང་བུ་ *sruñ-bu* or སྲུང་པོ་ *sruñ-po*=སྲུང་མཁན་ *sruñ-mkhan.*

སྲུང་བྱེད་ *sruñ-byed*=གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ *groñ-khyer* a city (*Mñon.*) अवन्ति; the city of Avanti in ancient Malwa (*S. Lex.*). 2. यक्ष custodian of treasures, a demi-god.

སྲུང་མ་ *sruñ-ma* guardian, དམྱལ་བའི་སྲུང་མ་ *dmyal-wahi sruñ-ma* guardian of the infernal regions; ཆོས་སྐྱོང་བའི་སྲུང་མ་ཐམས་ཅད་ *chos-skyoñ-wahi sruñ-ma thams-cad* all the tutelar gods of religion (*Mil.*); collectively, body of watchmen; ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྲུང་མ་དང་པོ་ the first corps of watchmen of the gods, the *Nāgā*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲུང་བའི་མི་ *rgyal-pohi sruñ-wahi-mi* the men of the king's body-guard. སྲུང་སེམས་ *sruñ-sems* the taking heed, being cautious (*Jä.*).

སྲུང་མཛད་ *sruñ-mdsad* गोप्ता [a preserver]*S.*

སྲུངས་པ་ *sruñs-pa*=སྦས་པ་ गुप्त latent, kept secret or hidden.

སྲུན་པ་ *srun-pa* or བསྲུན་པ་ *bsrun-pa*=འདུལ་བ་ *hdul-wa* or བཏུལ་བ་ *btul-wa* calm, soft, mild; mildness, gentleness, meekness. ཤིན་ཏུ་མི་བསྲུན་ཞིང་ *çin-tu mi-bsrun-shiñ* very wild, being unruly; malicious, malignant, of demons (*Mil., Jä.*). མི་བསྲུན་པ་ *mi-bsrun-pa*=མི་རུངས་པ་ *mi-ruñs-pa* rough, wild, uncultivated, rude.

སྲུན་པོ་ *srun-po* adj.=སྲུན་པ་ *srun-pa* esp. of horses: quiet, tame.

སྲུབ་ཀ *srub-ka* a kind of grain valued for its medicinal properties: སྲུབ་ཀས་རྩུབ་གཅོད་དོད་སྐྱིད་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན.

སྲུབ་པ *srub-pa* उन्मथन, मन्थ; pf. imp. བསྲུབས་ *bsrubs* or སྲུབས་ *srubs*, fut. བསྲུབ་ *bsrub* 1. to stir, stir up to churn; ཇ་དང་འོ་མ་སོགས་སྲུབ་པ་ to churn tea, milk, &c., ཞོ་སྲུབ་པ་ *sho-srub-pa* to make butter. 2. to rummage, to rake up, to stir, to turn over. 3. to rub, two pieces of wood against each other to produce fire (*Jä.*).

སྲུབ་ཐག་ *srub-thag* the rope with which the piston of a churner, *i.e.*, the churning rod is twirled, gen. when making butter.

སྲུབས་བྱེད་ *srubs-byed* मन्था the churner.

སྲུབས་མ་ *srubs-ma* मन्थन the churning rod. Syn. སྲུབས་ཤིང་ *srubs-çiñ*; དཀྲོགས་མ་ *dkrogs-ma*; ཞོ་ཡི་སྐྱ་བ་ *sho-yi skya-wa* (*Mñon.*).

སྲུབས *srubs* a cleft, slit, gap, fissure; བྲག་སྲུབས་ *brag-srubs* chasm or cleft in a rock, intermediate space, interval, interstice; rent in a dress; disunion, separation; wound (*Lex.*); སྲུབ་འབྱེ་ *srub-hbye Lt.*; སྲུབས་འཐོར་ *srubs-hthor* (*Sch.*) a severing, a wound has been made; སྲུབས་གཏོར་བ་ *srubs-gtor-wa* to rend asunder, to tear (*Sch., Jä.*).

སྲུབས་མེད་གོས་ *srubs-med-gos*=གོས་མཆོག་ *gos-mchog* very fine silk robe (*Mñon.*).

སྲུམ *srum* resp. for meat, flesh of animals used as food; སྲུམ་ཁོག་ *srum-khog* an animal slaughtered and cut up for a person of quality (*Jä.*).

སྲུལ་པོ *srul-po*=ཧྲུལ་པོ་ *hrul-po* जर्जर, पूतन (*Zam.* 6). 1. rotten, putrid, decomposed. 2. evil demon, malignant spirit (*Mil.*); ལུས་སྲུལ་པོ་ *lus-srul-po* evil spirits with rotten body; sorcerer (*Lex.*). སྲུལ་པོའི་གདོན་ *Srul-pohi-gdon* n. of a frightful evil spirit.

སྲུལ་བ *sṛul-wa* pf. and fut. བསྲུལ *bsṛul* 1. to be corrupted, decomposed, of the human body (*Vai-ṣñ.*). 2. to stir, to mix and stir. 3. to shove, to move to and fro (*Jä.*).

སྲུལ་མོ *sṛul-mo* जर्जरा decayed.

སྲུས *sṛuṣ* unripe ears of wheat, etc., unripe grains of Indian corn, wheat &c. འབྲས་ཀྱི་སྲུས *ḥbraṣ-kyi-sṛuṣ* an unripe shelled grain of rice.

Syn. སོ་མ *so-ma*; མ་ཉམས་པ *ma-ñamṣ-pa*; རྨ་མེད *rma-meḍ*; བྱིས་པ་ཟར་བྱེད *byiṣ-pa za-byeḍ*. (*Mñon.*).

སྲུས་པ *sṛuṣ-pa* *Sch.* to thicken, to become more consistent by evaporation, or by boiling (*Jä.*).

སྲེ་ནག *sṛe-nag* *Lex.* soot; *W.* སྲེ་མོག *sṛe-mog* (*Jä.*).

སྲེ་བ *sṛe-wa* I: sbst. a certain shrub (*Cs.*) II: vb., pf. བསྲེས *bsṛeṣ*, fut. བསྲེ *bsṛe*, imp. བསྲེས *bsṛeṣ* or སྲེས *sṛeṣ*, trans. to འདྲེ་བ *ḥdṛe-wa* 1. to mix with, to mingle, to admix; མར་ལ་སྲེ་བ *mar-la sṛe-wa* to mix with butter (*Lt.*), ཆང་ཆུ་སྲེ་བ *chañ-chu sṛe-wa* to mix beer with water (*Med.*); དྲེའུ་སྲེ་བ *dṛeḥu sṛe-wa* to breed mules; བསྲེས་པ *bsṛeṣ-pa* mixed up, confused, of narration (*Tā.*); fig. ཁ་སྲེ་བ *kha sṛe-wa* or ལུས་སྲེ་བ *lus sṛe-wa* to communicate with another, *i.e.*, live, eat, drink, smoke with a person (*Do.*); སྐྱིད་སྡུག་སྲེ་བ *ṣkyiḍ-ṣdug sṛe-wa* to share pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow (*Glr.*). 2. add, to add up, cast up, sum up (*Jä.*).

སྲེ་བོ *sṛe-wo* (?) ཐུན་མེད་བཞི་ཕྱི་སྲེ་བོ་འཛིགས་སུ་རུང་བར་ཐུར་ནས་ཟ་བར་བྱེད་པ་དང་ (*Khriḍ. 39*).

སྲེ་མོ *sṛe-mo* or སྲེ་མོང་ *sṛe-moñ* नकुल weasel. Acc. to (*S. Lex.*) = ནེའུ་ལེ, དྲེ་མོང་.

སྲེ་མོག *sṛe-mog* v. སྲེ་ནག *sṛe-nag*.

སྲེ་ལོང *sṛe-loñ* ལོང་བུའི་ཚིགས ankle-joint [1. *Sch.*: the sinew above the heel. 2. n. of a medicine] *Jä.*

སྲེག་པ *sṛeg-pa* I: तित्तिर partridge. Syn. ཤོག་བཀྲ་བ *çog-bkra-wa*; ཏི་ཏི་ར *ti-tī-ra*. (*Mñon.*) སྲེག་པའི་གཤོག་པ་བཀྲ་བ་དང་མི་བཀྲ་བ་གྲངས་མཉམ་མོ (*K. du.* ད, *111*) the spotted and unspotted feathers of a partridge are equal in number.

སྲེག་པ II: vb., pf. བསྲེགས *bsṛeg*, སྲེགས *sṛegṣ* fut. བསྲེག *bsṛeg*, imp. བསྲེག *bsṛeg* or བསྲེགས *bsṛegṣ* दहन 1. to burn, to consume, to destroy by or with fire, སྦྱིན་སྲེག *ṣbyin-sṛeg* burnt offerings; ལྕགས་སྲེག *lcagṣ-sṛeg* red-hot iron. 2. to roast, fry, bake; to tan, to make swarthy: ཉི་མས *ñi-maṣ* (to be tanned) by the sun (*Jä.*).

སྲེག་གནས *sṛeg-gnaṣ* चिता cemetery.

Syn. དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khroḍ*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi-gnaṣ*, (*Mñon.*).

སྲེག་བྱེད *sṛeg-byeḍ* = པི་པི་ལིང་ *pi-pi-liñ* piper longum (*Mñon.*).

སྲེག་རྫས *sṛeg-rdsaṣ* हविः clarified butter and other articles required to be thrown in the sacrificial fire.

སྲེག་ཟ *sṛeg-za* हुताशन, हुतभुक् fire.

སྲེག་མ *sṛeg-ma* 1. baked; anything burnt; 2 .ऊषर, मरु [a barren spot] *S.*

སྲེག་བླུགས *sṛeg-blugṣ* आहुति sacrificial offerings, oblations made to the gods.

སྲེང *sṛeñ* མི་སྲེང་ *mi-sṛeñ* *C.* = མི་རྐྱང་ *mi-rkyañ*, v. རྐྱང་པ *rkyañ-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྲེད *sṛed* (*Vai-ṣñ.*), སྲེད *sṛeḍ* *S.g.*, a species of corn.

སྲེད་པ *sṛeḍ-pa* = ཆགས་ཞེན 1. symb. num.: 8. 2. लालसा, लोभ, तृष्णा, आशा vb., sbst., adj. to desire, the desire, desirous, ཟས་ལ of food

འདོད་པའི་སྲིད་པ love; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་སྲིད་པ carnal desire; ནོར་ལ་སྲེད་པ *nor-la sred-pa* hankering after riches, རོལ་མོ་ལ *rol-mo-la* (liking) music; ཡུལ་སྲེད་པ་ཆུང་བ *yul-sred-pa chuṅ-wa* not much attached to his native country; འཇིག་རྟེན་ལ་སྲེད་པ *hjig-rten-la sred-pa* avarice, covetousness, attachment to worldliness, འདོད་སྲེད་ཅན *hdod-sred-ca* covetous, greedy (*Pth.*), ཆགས་སྲེད་ཅན *chags-sred-can* lecherous, libidinous (*Pth.*); སྲེད་པ་ལས་ཡོངས་སུ་གྲོལ་བ quite free of any desire (as is Buddha) (*Jä.*).

སྲེད་རྒྱལ་མ *sred-rgyal-ma* a deity of the Bonpo (*Mil.*, (*Jä.*).

སྲེད་ལྡན *sred-ldan* passionate, very earnest. སྲེད་པ་ཅན *sred-pa-can* = འདོད་པ་ཅན or ཆགས་པ་ཅན passionately attached, also very lewd, lascivous.

སྲེད་པོ *sred-po* a lover (*Cs.*).

སྲེད་མེད་བུ *sred-med-bu* नारायण; an epithet of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*). སྲེད་མེད་མ *sred-med-ma* नारायणी the wife of Vishnu.

སྲེད་མོ *sred-mo* sweet-heart.

སྲེལ་བ *srel-wa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྲེལ *bsrel* to rear, to bring up, to nurse (*Cs.*). 2. = འཛིང་བ or ཉར་ཚགས་བྱེད་པ to hold, holding; ཆུ་གྲི་རྣོན་པོ་རེ་བསྲེལ་ནི་ང (*Bu-ton. 142*) having held a sharp knife (in each of his hands).

སྲེལ་བྱ *srel-bya* as met. = གསེར gold.

སྲེས *sres* or སྲེས་པ *sres-pa* मिश्र to mix up; ཕར་ཚུར་སྲེས་པ *phar-tshur sres-pa* to mix up together this and that.

† **སྲོ** *sro* ardour སྲོ་ཤི་བ lose spirits, to be disheartened; ཐུགས་སྲོ *hugs-sro W.*, heat, passion, wrath, anger. སྲོ་ཅན *sro-can* furious, raging (*Jä.*).

སྲོ་བ *sro-wa* pf. བསྲོས *bsros* or སྲོས *sros*, fut. བསྲོ *bsro* imp. བསྲོས *bsros* or བསྲོ *bsro* to warm, མེ་ལ་སྲོ་བ to make warm, hot at the fire, ཉི་མ་ལ in the sun; འཇམ་པའི་དྲོད་ཀྱིས་བུ་བསྲོ *hjam-pahi drod-kyis bu-bsro* (a mother) foments her child with a gentle warmth (*Jä.*).

སྲོ་མ *sro-ma* लिक्षा; ཤིག་གི་སྒོང་ 1. egg of a louse, a nit *C.*, *W.*, ཤིག་སྲོ་འདུ *çig-sro-hdu* nits are increasing fast (*S.g.*). 2. small bubble. 3. a medicinal herb, སྲོ་མ་སེང་གེ *sroma seṅ-ge* n. of a medicinal herb (*Jä.*). སྲོ་མ་ནག་པོ *sroma nag-po* སྲོ་མ་ནག་པོས་བཅུད་ལྡན་ལུས་སྟོབས་སྐྱེད (*Med.*) the black species of *sroma* is nutritious and produces strength in the body.

སྲོ་ལོ *sro-lo* (*Med.*) Sedum and similar plants; སྲོ་ལོ་དཀར་པོ་གློ་བའི་ཚད་པ་སེལ the root of the white (species of) *sro-lo* cures inflammation of the lungs.

སྲོ་ལོང *sro-loṅ* a kind of bird (*Ya-sel. 11*).

སྲོག *srog* जीव, जीवित, प्राण; for སྲོག་ཆགས; = སྲ life; སྲོག་ཆད་པ life extinct, death; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ་དག་སྤངས་པ *srog-gcod-pa-dag-spaṅs-pa* to give up killing etc.; སྲོག་ལེན་པ *srog-len-pa*, taking life, སྲོག་དང་འཕྲལ་བ *srog-daṅ hphral-wa* id., esp. to execute, to put to death (*Glr.*); སྲོག་དང་འབྲལ་བ *srog-daṅ hbral-wa* to die; སྲོག་འབུལ་བ *srog-hbul-wa* to sacrifice, to yield up one's life; སྲོག་འདོར་བ *srog-hdor-wa* to cast away, to sacrifice one's life; སྲོག་ལ་མི་ལྟ་བ *srog-la mi-lta-wa* to make light of one's self; སྲོག་དང་བསྡོ་བ *srog-daṅ bsdo-wa* to risk, to hazard one's life; སྲོག་སྐྱོབ་པ *srog-skyob-pa* to save life; སྲོག་འབྱིན་པ *srog-hbyin-pa*: to save, to preserve life; སྲོག་འཚོ་བ *srog-htsho-wa* to sustain life, also to recover, to grow well again; འཕྲལ་དུ་སྲོག་ཉེར་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་ཡིན quickly give life (*Cāṇ.*).

སྲོག་སྐྱོབ *srog-skyob* deliverer, redeemer, saviour (*Jä.*).

སྲོག་ཁུང་ *srog-khuṅ* 1. the hole or passage through which life passes away. 2. the deep cut or stab, by which Tibetan

butchers kill animals (*Huc. 1. 443*); སྲོག་ཁུང་འབྱེད་པ *srog-khuṅ ḥbyed-pa* to stab in this manner (*Jä*).

སྲོག་གི་ཀ་བ *srog-gi ka-wa* n. of a vein (*Jä.*).

སྲོག་གི་གནས *srog-gi-gnas* चित्त the heart. Syn. སྙིང་ *sñiṅ*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes-rten* (*Mṅon.*).

སྲོག་གི་མེ་ཏོག *srog-gi me-tog*=གི་ཝང་ *gi-waṅ* गोरोचना; also དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile used as medicine (*Sman. 355*).

སྲོག་ཅན *srog-can*, སྲོག་ལྡན *srog-ldan* जन्तु, जीवक having life, living, alive; a living being.

སྲོག་གཅོད་པ *srog-gcod pa* प्राणातिपात killing, taking the life of an animal; སྲོག་གཅོད་པའི་ལས་བྱེད་པ one who does the work of killing, a butcher, a slaughterer.

སྲོག་ཆགས *srog-chags* प्राणक, जीव, प्राणी this term comprises all animated beings including the gods, but in practice it signifies insects and worms only; མི་ལ་སོགས་པའི་སྲོག་ཆགས་ཐམས་ཅད all men and other living beings. སྲོག་ཆགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ *srog-chags kyi phuṅ-po* यूथ a flock, herd, or collection of animals; generally a swarm of flies or a number of worms or insects.

སྲོག་ཆགས་ཀྱི་ཉ་ཅུ་ལུ་ཀ *srog-chags kyi-ña-cu lu-ka* किञ्जल्क; Syn. སྲོག་ཆགས་རིང་མོ *srog-chags riṅ-mo*; ས་སྲིན་ཏལ *sa-srin-tal*; སའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *sahi-ḥkhri-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སྲོག་ཆགས་རྐང་མང་ *srog-chags rkaṅ-maṅ* शिग्नि; an insect having many feet [a small earthworm]*S.*

སྲ

སྲོག་ཆགས་ལྡན pregnant woman (*Mṅon.*).

སྲོག་ཆགས་ཕྲ་མོ *srog-chags phra-mo* कीट insects, animalculæ.

སྲོག་ཐག *srog-thag*=དཔྱང་ཐག *dpyaṅ-thag*.

སྲོག་བདག་ཆེན་པོ *srog-bdag chen-po*=པེ་ཧར *Pe-har or* པེ་དཀར *Pe-dkar* the guardian genius of the monastery of Sam-ye.

སྲོག་འཕྲོག *srog-ḥphrog* प्राणहरण depriving an animal of its life.

སྲོག་མེད *srog-med* lifeless, inanimate.

སྲོག་མེད་དབུགས *srog-med dwugs*=མཆོད་མེ *mchod-me* oil-burner, an oil-lamp which is kept burning before the gods in a Buddhist temple; so called because though it has no life, yet it draws air for its existence (*Mamohi skaṅ-gso*).

སྲོག་རྩ *srog-rtsa* (གཉིས) root of life, vein of life.

སྲོག་འཚོ་བ *srog-tsho-wa* जीव to sustain life.

སྲོག་རླུང་ *srog-rluṅ* प्राण, प्राणवायु life, life-breath. སྲོག་རླུང་འཛོམས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་གསུམ the three precious articles keeping in the life-wind are ཤིང་ཀུན, ཧིང་ཀུན, ཁ་རུ་ཙ (*Sman.*).

སྲོག་ཤིང་ *srog-çiṅ* स्तम्भ, यष्टि=སྲ་ཤིང་ 1. the life-tree. The later Indian Buddhist used to preserve a particular tree believing that the duration of his life depended on its existence. 2. axle, axle-tree; མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་སྲོག་ཤིང་ *mchod-rten-gyi srog-çiṅ* (*Mil.*) the pole in a *Chorten*; fig. prop. སེམས་ཀྱི་སྲོག་ཤིང་ *sems-kyi srog-çiṅ* (*Jä.*).

སྲོང་ *sroṅ* for སྲོང་བ straight forward, righteous; དྲང་པོར་སྲོང་ make straight; སྲོང་བཙན *sroṅ-btsan* the righteous (king).

སྲོང་པོ *sroṅ-po* विटप lit. growing straight and upright, as met. a tree.

སྲོང་བ *sroṅ-wa* [pf. བསྲངས *bsraṅs*, fut. བསྲང་ *bsraṅ*, imp. སྲོང་ *sroṅ* or སྲོངས *sroṅs* to make straight, to straighten, opp. to ཡོན་པོ *yon-po* what is awry, crooked *Lex.*; གཟེར་སྲོང་བ *gzer-sroṅ-wa* to beat out nails; སྐུ་དྲང་པོར་བསྲངས་ཏེ *sku-draṅ-por bsraṅs-te* (he sat)

straight and erect, cf. also སྲང་ *sraṅ* and བསྲང་པོ *bsraṅ-po*] *Jä.*

སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* n. of the most accomplished king of Tibet who was a contemporary of S'ilāditya, Huyen tshang and Mahommed. His most famous match was with a daughter of the Chinese Emperor T'aijung. His second wife was the daugter of Ams'u Varma of Nepal. He was so called on account of his righteousness and thoroughness in the duties of religion and government. He it was who first introduced the art of writing into Tibet, and was the chief promoter of Buddhism and Buddhist-Sanskrit literature in that country.

སྲོངས་པ *sroṅs-pa* adj. straight, not bent or crooked.

Syn. དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po*; འཁྱོག་མེད *hkhyog-med* (*Mṅon.*).

སྲོད *srod* (དུས་ཚོད) प्रदोष, सायं evening twilight, the evening time; སྲོད་བྱིང་སོང་ *srod-byiṅ-soṅ* the dusk is over, *i.e.*, night has set in; སྲོད་ལ *srod-la* in the evening after sun-set; སྲོད་དང་ཐོ་རངས *srod-daṅ tho-raṅs* in the evening and at the dawn.

སྲོད་འཁོར *srod-hkhor* gen. after dusk or after dawn.

སྲོད་ཟ *srod-za* evening and morning tea served to the monks of a Tibetan monastery after dusk or at dawn.

སྲོད་འཇིང་ *srod-hjiṅ* (སྲོད་དུས་ཀྱི་གཞུང) the middle part of the evening.

སྲོད་ཡོལ *srod-yol* the beginning of night, *i.e.*, after dusk. In Tibet and India two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise are not reckoned in the night which is therefore called in Sans. *Triyāma* or *Thun-sum-po* in Tibetan.

སྲོད་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ *srod-la rgyu-wa* चपाचर lit. moving about (for prey) at dusk or at dawn: a tiger, or often a *Rākṣasa.*

སྲོད་ལ་ཟ *srod-la za* चपाद one taking one's food at dusk or at dawn, a hob-goblin.

སྲོད་ལོང་ *srod-loṅ* dusk-blind. Acc. to *Jä.* day-blind, nyctalops, seeing better in a mild than in a bright light.

སྲོལ *srol* colloq. = ལུགས་སྲོལ *lugs-srol* usage, custom, common use, habitual practice, habit; སྲོལ་བཟང་ *srol-bzaṅ* good custom; also = सद्धर्म good doctrine or religion. དེར་ཡི་གེའི་སྲོལ་མེད་པས *der yi-gehi srol med-pas* as the art of writing was not yet in use there *Glr.*; རྗེས་སྲོལ་བཟང་པོ་ལ་དགོངས་ཤིག keep in mind the good old customs (*Glr.*); སྲོལ་ཆགས་པ *srol-chags-pa,* སྲོལ་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *srol-du hgyur-wa* (*Cs.*) to become the custom (of a person; or that of a country); ཕྱག་སྲོལ *phyag-srol* is said to be a respectful expression for ལག་ལེན་གྱི་སྲོལ *lag-len-gyi srol* (*Jä.*) ལེགས་པའི་དཔེ་སྲོལ་བཙུགས་སྲེ *legs-pahi dpe-srol btsug-sre* (*Glr.*) having introduced good customs for imitation; ཐོབ་སྲོལ *thob-srol* claim, title, right, founded on old custom (*Jä.*).

སྲོལ་རྒྱུན *srol-rgyun* any established custom, law or usage: ཡམ་བྱབ་པའི་སྐྱབ་འཆག་སྲོལ་རྒྱུན (*D. çel.* 7).

སྲོལ་གཏོད་པ *srol-gtod-pa* to introduce a practice (*Glr.*).

སྲོལ་འཛིན *srol-hdsin* adhering to or following the old practice or custom; a follower.

སྲོལ་འཛུགས་པ *srol-hdsug-pa* to institute a custom.

སྲོལ་ལམ *srol-lam* = ལུགས་སྲོལ *lugs-srol* (*Rtsii.*), customary way or method of doing a work; an established practice.

སྲོལ་གོང་པ *srol-goṅ-pa* n. of medicinal herb: སྲོལ་གོང་པ་ཡིས་མགོ་ནག་དུག་ཚད་སེལ.

སྲོས་ *sros* 1. v. སྲོ་བ་ *sro-wa*. 2. *Cs.* sbst. =སྲོད་ *srod* twilight, dusk of evening, མུན་སྲོས་པ་ *mun-sros-pa* dusky, dark (*Glr.*); ས་སྲོས་ནས་ *sa-sros-nas* when it grew dark (*Jä.*).

སླ་ *sla* or སླ་བ་ *sla-wa* 1: adj., also སླ་མོ. thin, of fluids, opp. to སྐ་བ and ཐུག་པོ. 2.=བྱེད་བདེ་བ easy, opp to དཀའ་བོ *dkah-wo*; སླ་བ་བྱེད་ ཐུབ་ཀར, easy work or doing; ཤེས་པ་སླ་བ་མ་ཡིན་ knowledge is not easily obtained; usally with the supine: རིག་པར་སླའོ *rig-par-slaho* it may easily be understood; or with the root of the verb: གོ་སླ *gu-sla* easy to comprehend (*Jä.*). རྟོགས་སླ་བ *rtogs sla-wa* easy to perceive; ལས་སླ་བ *las-sla-wa* lit. easy work.

སླ་ང་ *sla-ńa* or ལྕགས་སླང་ iron pan for parching grain; རྫ་སླང་ earthen pan, for cooking, parching grain; heating stove in which charcoal or dried cattle-dung, etc. are used as fuel.

Syn. ཐེར་པོ *ther-po*; ལྕགས་སྣོད་ *lcags-snod*; རྔོད་པའི་གཞི་ *rńod-pahi-gshi*; རྔོད་རྫས *rńod-dsas* (*Mńon.*).

སླག་པ *slag-pa*=སློག་པ *slog-pa* robe, fur-coat. ར་ལྤགས་དང་དོམ་ལྤགས་ཀྱི་སློག་པ a robe made of goat skin or bear's skin; སྒོ་སློག *sgo-slog* or more corr. དགོ་སློག *dgo-slog* hunting-coat, made of the skin of an antelope; སྤྱང་སློག *spyań-slog* furcoat of a wolf's skin; ཚར་སློག *tshar-log* coat of lamb's skins; རས་སློག *ras-slog* prob.: a fur-coat covered with calico (*Jä.*).

སླ

སླང་ *slań* 1. colloq. for སླ་ང་ *sla-ńa*. 2. སློང་བ *sloń-wa* གྱེན་དུ་སླང་ raise vertically or perpendicularly.

སླང་ཁ *slań-kha*=ཡར་སླང་ཁ 1. (at) the time of rising or raising. 2. shelf, shelves, stand (*Jä.*).

སླང་བ *slań-wa* to accept, to take གསོལ་རས་སླང་བ to distribute food; བསོད་སྙོམས་སླང་བ to receive alms, to beg alms. v. སློང་བ *sloń-wa*.

སླང་དྲེགས *slań-dregs* སླང་འི་དྲེགས soot adhering to a cooking pan.

སླད *slad*, eleg. for ཕྱི; སླད་ཕྱིན་ཆད in future, henceforward; སླད་བཞིན་དུ=ཕྱི་བཞིན་དུ in future, behind: སླད་བཞིན་པར་འབྲང་བ to walk behind one. 2.=རྗེས་སུ after; སླད་ན *slad-na* c. genit.=འོག་ཏུ; སླད་ནས *slad-nas* adv. aferwards, hereafter; subsequently; སླད་ཀྱི *slad-kyi* subsequent, later, posterior (*Jä.*).

སླད་དུ *slad-du* 1. on account of, for the sake of. 2.=རྒྱབ་ཏུ behind, afterwards.

སླད་མ *slad-ma*=རྗེས་མ after, that which comes after or follows, the hind part, the later or latter part: སླད་ཀྱིས afterwards, hereafter; སླད་མར་ཡང་ again in future.

སླད་མར *slad-mar* adv.=རྗེས་སུ *rjes-su*, ཕྱིས་སུ *phyis-su* afterwards.

+ **སླད་རོལ** *slad-rol*=ཕྱི་རོལ *phyi-ro* བཀྲ outside, hind part, back part (*Lex.*).

སླད་པ *slad-pa*=ལྷད་པ or འདྲེས་པ, pf. བསླད *bslad*, to mix, esp. with something of an inferior quality, hence to adulterate, vitiate, to spoil, to corrupt; སྐྱོན་གྱིས *skyon-gyis* or ལྷད་ཀྱིས་མ་སླད་པ not marred by any defects. ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་གིས་ཡོངས་སུ་སླད་དེ quite unfitted by perversity; གང་གིས་ཀྱང་མ་སླད་པ without any thing detrimental, not subject to any noxious influence (*Vai.-sń.*); དེ་རྒྱུས་ཤིང་སླད་པར་བྱས་ཏེ having made him drunk and thus disabled him (*Jä.*).

+ **སླད་ཚ** *slad-tsha*=མི་གཙང་ *mi-gtsań*, also བཤང་བ *bçań-wa* ordure, feces; gen. human excrement.

སླན *slan* = སྦྱར patch, patching. 2. the furred ear coverings used by Tibetan ladies. 3. = སླད; སླན་ཚད = སྲིན་ཚད (*Jä.*).

སླན་ཏེ *slan-te* = སྦྱར་ནས (*Jä.*).

སླན་པ *slan-pa* = སྦྱར་བ *sbyar-wa* 1. to mend, patch (*Sch.*). 2. v. བསླན (*Jä.*).

སླབ་པ for སློབ་པ.

སླབ་པའི་གཞི་བཅའ་བ *slab-wahi bshi bcah-wa* शिक्षापदप्रज्ञप्ति [teaching the subject of discipline]*S.*; སླབ་རྙིན instruction, letters containing direction or orders (*Rtsii.*). In Sikk. prayer or petition to one's superior or official head.

སླམ་པ *slam-pa* 1. to roast slightly, to parch, to make brown by exposing to heat *e.g.*, meal *C.*, *W.* 2. to roast, to fry (*Jä.*).

སླར *slar* = ཡང་སྐྱར *yañ-skyar* or ཕྱིར *phyir* again, once more, back: སླར་སྨྲ་པ प्रत्युदीरयति spoke again; སླར་སྨྲ་བར་བྱ should speak again; प्रतिमन्त्रयितव्य to be again considered (*S. Lex.*) སླར་དུ afterwards, hereafter; སླར་ནས, སླར་ཡང་ पुनः again in future, སླར་ཡང་འཇུག་པ to add again (in letters); སླར་འོང་བ निवर्त्तन to come back, སླར་ལོག་པ प्रत्यागमन return, སླར་ལོག་ནས having returned; སླར་སྟོབས་སྐྱེད *slar stobs-skyed* he regains strength (partly from *Jä.*).

སླར་སྐྱེས *slar-skyes* 1. चिकुर hair, nail. 2. = ཡང་སྐྱར་སྐྱེས *yañ-skyar-skyes* grown or born again (*Mñon.*).

སླར་གྲིབ་མ *slar-grib-ma* a shadow picture or photograph, an effigy; v. སླར་གཟུགས.

སླར་རྒོལ་བ *slar-rgol-wa* प्रतिक्षिप्त [rejected]*S.*

སླར་བརྗོད 1. a rejoinder, reply. 2. n. of a class of Brahman (*Mñon.*).

སླར་བཏང་བ *slar-btañ-wa* विसर्जन having forsaken, having cast away.

སླར་དུག *slar-dug* = བོང་ང་ aconite (*Mñon.*).

སླར་བསྡུ་བ *slar-bsdu-wa* to reduplicate, སླར་བསྡུ = རྫོགས་ཚིག *rdsogs-tshig* or ཟླ་སྡུད *zla-sdud* the final of a verb, indicating the end of a sentence formed by the reduplication of the terminating letter such as གོ, ངོ, དོ, ནོ, བོ, མོ, འོ, རོ, ལོ, སོ, ཏོ as in the words རྟག་གོ, བཟང་ངོ, ཡོད་དོ, ཐོབ་བོ, བསམ་མོ, བྱའོ, འགྱུར་རོ, སེལ་ལོ, ཐོས་སོ, བསྟན་ཏོ *Gram.*

སླར་བྱས་མཐུན *slar-byas mthun* effigy, v. སླར་གཟུགས *slar-gzugs* (*Mñon.*).

སླར་འབྱུང་ *slar-hbyuñ* पुनर्भू [re-generation, re-existence; a young widow remarried]*S.*

སླར་གཟུགས *slar-gzugs* प्रतिमा representation, image, picture of a thing or person.

Syn. སྐུ་འདྲ *skudra*; གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-brñan*; སླར་གྲིབ་མ *slar-grib-ma*; སླར་བྱས་མཐུན *slar-byas-mthun* (*Mñon.*).

སླར་ཡང་འགྲོ *slar-yañ hgro* संसरण [transmigration, rotation]*S.*

སླར་གཤེགས *slar-gçegs* return; gone back; ཁོ་རང་སླར་ཡང་སོང་ he went away again; སླར་གཤེགས་སུ་གསོལ I beg you would come back, pray come back.

སླས *slas* བཙུན་མོའི་སླས सहचरी 1. attendants of a princess, or lady's attendant. 2. retinue, train, attendants, servants, རྒྱལ་པོའི་སླས a king's or prince's retinue, the court, people at court (*Jä.*).

སླི *sli C.* acc. to some authorities: a yellowish red apple, or Indian apple (opp. to ཀུ་ཤུ *ku-çu* Tibetan apple); acc. to *Cs.* cherry; cherries, however, are scarcely known in Tibet. སླི་ཙི *sli-tsi* small, wild-growing, cherry-like dwarf apple, *Pyrus baccata* (*Jä.*). In Sikk. སླི *sli* = pears.

སླུ་བ *slu-wa* वञ्चन, कैतव; pf. བསླུས *bslus*, fut. བསླུ *bslu*, imp. བསླུས *bslus*, to entice, allure, ensnare, beguile, seduce: གཞན་ལ་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་སླུ་བར་བྱེད to deceive or delude others by

design. སླུ་བྱེད་ वञ्चति to impose on, to deceive: རྫུན་བྱས་ཏེ *rdsun-byas-te* having played false, also = वञ्चक སླུ་མཁན་ *bslu-mkhan* deceiver, deluder, imposter.

སླུ་ཁྲིད་ *slu-khrid* enticement, seduction, leading one into bad actions; bait; བཟང་པོའི་སླུ་ཁྲིད་ *bzañ-pohi slu-khrid* enticement to a good purpose; also elopement (*Jä.*). སླུ་འདྲིད་ *slu-hdrid* = མགོ་བསྐོར་བ *mgo-bskor-wa* to seduce; deception, seduction: དཀའ་དཀའ་ རླུང་བྱུང་ཏེ་ལ་སླུ་འདྲིད་བྱེད་ (*A. 5*). སླུ་མེད་ *slu-med* not capable of seduction or deceit; upright, sincere निव्यथा [without pain, unmoved]*S.*

སླུ་མི་མེས *Slu-mi-mes* n. of a individual. ནམ་མི་རིག། སླུ་མི་མེས (*A. 122*).

སླེ *sle* [1. a course blanket *Ts.*, = ཚ་ར, ཚ་རེ. 2. n. of the capital of Ladak] *Jä.*

སླེ་ཏྲེས *sle-tres* this is mentioned in *Lig.* as a word of the Shañ-shuñ dialect. 1. n. of a creeper or climbing plant (*Jä.*). 2. विश्व-औषधि [universal medicine]*S.* कुष्ठ; སླེ་ཏྲེས་ཀྱི་ཁྲ་བ་དང་། སྦྲང་འཛུམས་པར་ཕྱིས་ནས་ཆུ་ནད་ ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ (*K. g.* ཅ, *47*).

Syn. ཟླ་བའི་ལྕུག་མ *zla-wahi lcug-ma*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་འདབ *sbrañ-rtsihi hdab*; རྒྱུད་ལྡན *rgyud-ldan*; ཟླ་བའི་མགུལ་པ་ཅན *zla-wahi mgul-pa-can*; རྒས་མེད *rgas-med*; འཚོ་བྱེད *htsho-byed*; བུ་ཟམ་ཅན *bu-zas-can*; ཡངས་པ་ཅན *yañs-pa-can* (*Mñon.*).

སླེ་པོ *sle-po* in U, སླེ་བ *sle-wa* or སླེ་བོ *sle-wo* a flat basket (*Jä.*).

སླེ་བ *sle-wa* 1. vb., བསླེ་པ *bsle-pa*, ལྷེ་བ *lhe-wa*, pf. ལྷས, to twist, plait, braid the hair, to make a basket, etc.; to knit. 2. sbst. distortion, dislocation (of a limb) (*Cs.*).

སླེ་བོ *sle-wo* 1. one that has a distorted limb. 2. a bamboo basket to carry loads.

སླེ་མིག *sle-mig* a distorted eye (*Cs.*).

སླེ་ཧུ *slehu* or སླེ་མོ *sle-mo* = ཕྱ་ར་ཁྲ་བོ *phya ra khra-wo* blanket made of a striped coarse goat's or yak's hair.

སླེ་ཡོན *sle-yon* (སེམས་ཀྱི་སྒྱུ་ཅན་དང་ཡོ་བ་དང་ འཁྱོགས་པ) crookedness and cunning; craft, deceit, trickery; སླེ་ཡོན་བྱེད་པ *sle-yon byed-pa* to cheat, deceive, impose upon (*Cs.*),

སླེད *sled* knitting-needlei n *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

སླེབ *sleb* or སླེབ་པ *sleb-pa*, pf. བསླེབས *bslebs*, resp. འབྱོན་པ *hbyon-pa* 1. to arrive; ཕར་སླེབ *phar-sleb* to arrive there, on further side; ཚུར་སླེབ *tshur-sleb* to come this side or here; སླེབས་ཟིན *slebs-zin* I have arrived, he has arrived; སླེབ་པའི་རྩིས་ཡིན is expected to come, སླེབ་པ་བྱེད་ཟེར do come, he says; སླེབ་ཚར has arrived. 2. to reach, to extend to a certain place or point. 3. coming in (of interest, rent, duties), hence སླེབ *sleb* income, revenue, public revenue, receipt of customs, etc.; སླེབ་ཐོ *sleb-tho* account of receipts (*Jä.*).

སློ *slo* the contents of the stomach of sheep or kid; སློ་དྲོན *slo-dron* warm fresh dung or contents of the stomach.

སློ་མ *slo-ma* शूर्प [a winnowing basket]*S.*

སློག་པ I: *slog-pa* 1. sbst. v. སླག་པ *slag-pa.*; vb., pf. བསློགས *bslogs*, fut. བསློག *bslog* (trans. to ལྡོག་པ *ldog-pa*) to turn round or about, to turn upside down or inside out; རྐྱལ་པ་ཕྱི་ནང་སློག་པ *rkyal-pa phyi-nañ slog-pa* to turn out the inside of a bag; མིག་སློག་པ *mig-slog-pa* to roll one's eyes; ས་སློག་པ *sa-slog-pa* to plough up, turn up, to dig the soil (*Jä.*).

卐 སློག་པ II: a coat or robe of lamb or kid skin (or one lined with the same).

སླ

སློང་ *ṣloñ* I: སླང་བ, pf. བསླངས *bṣlañṣ*, སླངས *ṣlañṣ*, fut. བསླང་ *bṣlañ* or སླང་ *ṣlañ*, imp. སློང་ *ṣloñ* or སློངས *ṣloñṣ*, causat. and transit. form of ལྡང་བ. 1. to cause to rise, to help to rise: མངོན་པར་སློང་བ *mñon-par ṣloñ-wa* to raise fully, to develope; གྱེན་དུ་སློང་བ *gyen-du ṣloñ-wa* to raise upwards or vertically, སློང་བ་པོ *ṣloñ-wa-po* a lifter, raiser, one who starts anything as a question, proposal, &c.; དགྲ་རུ་སློང་བ *dgra-ru ṣloñ-wa* to cause a person to rise in revolt, an enemy, to make a person one's enemy; བསད་པའི་མི་རོ་སློང་བ *bsad-pahi mi-ro ṣloñ-wa* to resuscitate the slain. 2. to excite, cause, inspire (compassion, fear, terror, etc.); ཕྲག་དོག་གིས, ཞེ་ཤས་ཀྱིས་ཀུན་ནས་བསླངས་ཏེ (*Glr.*, *Mil.*) quite excited by envy and aversion. 3. to kindle (a disease) into action, hence སློང་སྐྱེན *ṣloñ-skyan* the exciting cause (of a disease); to raise, to erect, a pile, post, wall; སླང་ཤིང་ a pile, stay, prop, erected or set up (*Jä.*).

སློང་ II: signifies དོན་གཉེར *don-gñer* or བསོད་སྙོམས (*Mñon.*). 1. to ask, require: ཀླུ་ཤིག་ང་ལ་དཔེ་སློང་ *klu-shig ña-la dpe-ṣloñ* a Lu asks me for the book (*Dzl.*); བུ་མོ་ཆུང་མར་སློང་བ *bu-mo chuñ-mar ṣloñ-wa* to ask a man's daughter in marraige; སློང་བའི་དངོས་པོ *ṣloñ-wahi dños-po* alms or articles obtained from begging; भिक्षा to beg, to try to get by begging: ཆུང་ཟད་བསླང་ངོ་ *chuñ-zad bṣlañ-ño* we beg for a little of it! ཕ་ལ་སླངས་ནས་ཁྱེར he having obtained it from his father by begging took it; བསོད་སྙོམས་སློང་བ *bsod-ṣñoms ṣloñ-wa* to collect alms by begging. 2. to collect, to gather, *e.g.* riches. 3. to examine, to probe (a wound): རྨ་གསར་མཛུག་མོས་སློང་ *ṛma-gsar mdsug-mos ṣloñ* to examine, probe a fresh wound with the finger; also: to search a man's house. 4. to give: ཁ་ཟླག་ཅིག་ལྷམས་ལ་སློང་ཅིག gather some of the remnants of the meal, and give them to me! (*Jä.*).

+ སློང་ཕོར *ṣloñ-phor* = ལྷུང་བཟེད भिक्षा पात्र the mendicant's begging platter or alms-bowl.

སློང་མོ *ṣloñ-mo* alms, भिक्षा, याच्ञा begging, alms. སློང་མཁན *ṣloñ-mkhan* = སློང་བ་པོ *ṣloñ-wa-po* or སློང་མོ་པ one who begs, a beggar. སློང་མོ་སློང་བ *ṣloñ-mo ṣloñ-wa* or སློང་མོ་བྱེད་པ *ṣloñ-mo byed-pa* to ask for alms, to beg; སློང་མོས་འཚོ་བ *ṣloñ-mos ḥtsho-wa* to live by begging, alms.

Syn. བསོད་སྙོམས་པ *bsod-ṣñoms-pa*.

+ **སློན་པ** *ṣlon-pa* = ཟློག་པ *zlog-pa* 1. to return, repulse. Acc. to *Sch.* to patch, to mend. 2. དབང་པོ་ཕྱིར་སློང་བར་བྱེད་པ to dissemble, to feign (*Sch.*). 3. *Cs.*: to thrust out.

སློབ་པ *ṣlob-pa* I. vb., pf. བསླབས *bṣlabs*, fut. བསླབ *bṣlab*, imp. སློབ *ṣlob* or སློབས to learn, to teach: ང་ལ་སློབ I learn, teach me; ངས་སློབ I teach, དེ་ལ་མཁན་སློབ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་ལོ་ཙཱ་བསླབས both the abbot and instructor taught him the art of translating and interpreting; ང་རྩིས་ཤིག་སློབ་འདོད་པས་སློབས as I should like to learn something of mathematics, teach me! བསླབས་པས་ཤེས་ཏེ *bṣlabs-paṣ çeṣ-te* when he had learned it; བསླབ་ཅེང་སློབས་པ་ཡང་དཀར as learning is difficult, even if one is taught; སློབ་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *ṣlob-tu ḥjug-pa* to let one take lessons, to have or get one instructed; ཡོན་ཏན་སློབ་པ *yon-tan ṣlobs-pa* to teach, also, to learn good, useful, things (*Jä.*).

སློབ་པ II: sbst. 1. the act of learning. 2. = སློབ་ཡ *ṣlob-ya* teacher, instructor: བྲམ་ཟེ་སློབ་པ་རྣམས *bram-ze ṣlob-pa-ṛnamṣ* Brāhmaṇs as instructors; འཕགས་པ་སློབ་པ་རྣམས *ḥphags-pa ṣlob-pa-ṛnam* the venerable preceptors (Buddhist saints). སློབ་མ pupil student;

སློབ་མ་མྱོང་བ་ ṣlob ma-myoṅ-wa to become a student; also with མ as a negative=to have had no instruction or education; སློབ་འཁྲིད་པ་ ṣlob ḥkhriḍ-pa to teach (*Jä.*).

སློབ་ཁྱད་ ṣlob-khyaḍ *W.* use, practice, exercise (*Jä.*).

སློབ་གྲྭ་ ṣlob-grwa ("*lobta*)" school, schoolroom, school house.

སློབ་གྲོགས་ ṣlob-grogṣ school-fellow, co-disciple.

སློབ་རྒྱུད་ ṣlob-ṛgyuḍ (opp. to ཟླ་རྒྱུད་ hierachical succession) spiritual inheritance or succession.

སློབ་གཉེར་ ṣlob-gñer student, scholar, སློབ་གཉེར་གང་དུ་བགྱིས་ ṣlob-gñer gaṅ-du-ḅgyiṣ where have you studied? at what college have been a student? (*Jä.*).

སློབ་དཔོན་ ṣlob-ḍpon गुरु, आचार्य chief in teaching, gen. in spiritual matters; teacher, instructor, master, frq.; also a college title=professor. སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་བསྒྲུང་། acquire the talents, good qualities of your teacher (*Lam-rim. 26*).

སློབ་འབངས་ ṣlob-ḥbaṅṣ=བུ་སློབ་ *bu-ṣlob* scholar, pupil, disciple.

སློབ་མ་ ṣlob-ma शिष्य, शिक्ष्य pupil, disciple. དངོས་སློབ་ ḍños-ṣlob one's own pupil, ཡང་སློབ་ *yaṅ-ṣlob* a pupil's pupil.

སློབ་ཚིག་ ṣlob-tshig instruction, teaching, precepts, advice.

Syn. བསྒོ་བ་ *ḅsgo-wa*; བརྗོད་པ་ *ḅrjoḍ-pa*; སློབ་པ་ *ṣlob-pa*; དྲན་བསྐུལ་ *ḍran-ḅskul* and གཤེན་བསྐུལ་ *gshen-ḅskul* (*Ṃñon.*).

སློབས་ ṣlobṣ 1. imp. of སློབ་པ. 2. exercise, practice, experience; མིག་སློབས་ངན་པ་སྐྱེ་ *mig-ṣlobṣ ñan-pa ṣkye* a bad custom of seeing begins to prevail, (viz., that of looking downward, and minding only earthly things) (*Jä.*).

གསག་པ་ *gsag-pa Sch.* 1. to sew together (*Jä.*). 2. to hoard v. སོག་པ. ནོར་གསག་པ་ *nor-gsag-pa* to hoard up riches.

གསང་ *gsaṅ*, for གསང་བ 1. गुह्य, गुप्त, secret, hidden: གསང་སྟོར་ the secret revealed: གསང་བའི་གར་ mystic dance, secret dancing and singing (*Ḥbrom. 94*); གསང་བའི་གཏམ་ secret conversation, speech, words, &c. 2. कौपीन [a privity, a piece of cloth worn on the privities]*S.*

གསང་ཁང་ *gsaṅ-khaṅ* a secret room (*Cs.*).

གསང་སྔགས་ *gsaṅ-ṣñagṣ* गुह्यवाद, मन्त्र charms, secret religious instructions, mysterious incantations; གསང་སྔགས་སྨྲ་ मन्त्रवादी one versed in mysticism.

གསང་སྔགས་རྒྱལ་ *Gsaṅ-ṣñagṣ-ṛgyal* the lord of mysticism, an epithet of རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Ṛdo-ṛje ḥchaṅ* or Buddha Vajradhara (*Ṃñon.*).

གསང་སྔགས་ཐིག་ལེ་ *gsaṅ-ṣñagṣ thig-le* (རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ *ṛgyuḍ-kyi-ṣkor*) n. of a work on mysticism. གསང་སྔགས་ཐིག་ལེའི་སྐོར་བསྒྱུར་ནས་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་ (*A. 66*) after translating the treatise on *Saṅ-ñag thig le'* (essence of mysticism) he entered the *Pravrajya*, *i.e.*, became an ordained monk.

གསང་ཆེན་ *gsaṅ-chen* 1. रहस्य a great secret, mystery; 2. one versed in the *Tantrik* cult or the occult science of the Buddhists; an adept in mysticism. གསང་ཆེན་བསྟན་པའི་གསལ་བྱེད་ *gsaṅ-chen ḅstan-paḥi gsal-byeḍ* a complementary address for a high Ṛñiṅ-ma lama, signifying the illuminator of the doctrine, (*Yig. k. 67*). 2. human excrement; a privy (*Ṣman. 144*).

གསང་གཏམ་ *gsaṅ-gtam*=གསང་ཚིག་ *gsaṅ-tshig* secret or confidential conversation (*Ṃñon.*).

གསང་གཏོར་ *gsaṅ-gtor* गुह्य, उत्प्रोक्षण sprinkling of consecrated water in mystical religious rites.

གསང་རྡོར་ *gsaṅ-ṛdor*=གསང་བའི་བདག་པོ་ *gsaṅ-wahi ḅdag-po* རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *ṛdorje ḥchaṅṣ*.

གསང་བདག *gsañ-bdag* an epithet of ཕྱག་རྡོར *Phyag-rdor* Vajrapāṇi, also that of Vais'ravaṇa (*Mñon.*).

གསང་གནས *gsañ-gnas* 1. mysteries, secrets: གསང་བའི་གནས་དུ་མ་གསུངས *gsañ-wahi gnas-du ma-gsuñs* he taught many mysteries, many, secret doctrines (*Jä.*). 2. secret abode, a place where secret matters are done or secret affairs are discussed; private parts of the body, pudenda, privities.

གསང་སྤྱོད *gsañ-spyod* 1. = འཁྲིག་པ *hkhrig-pa* (*Mñon.*) copulation, sexual union. 2. privy, necessary, water closet (*Jä.*).

གསང་ཕུ *Gsañ-phu* n. of a district situated to the west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ, *18*).

གསང་བ I: *gsañ-wa* vb. to do a thing secretly, to conceal: ནོར་གསང་བ to conceal treasures, སྐྱོན་གསང་བ to hide one's fault; གསང་སྟེ་སྟོན་པ *gsañ-ste ston-pa* to reveal a thing treated as a secret, to let out a secret, to hide one's self, to be concealed; དབེན་པའི་གནས་ཤིག་ཏུ་གསང་སྟེ hiding one's self in a solitary place; ཡིད་མཐུན་པར་གསང་སྟེ *yid mthun-par gsañ-ste* keeping it secret with one consent (*Jä.*).

གསང་བ II: sbst 1. गूढ, गुह्यक, रहस्य secret things, a secret, mysticism; གསང་བའི་བདག་པོ *gsañ-wahi bdag-po* = གསང་དབང་ गुह्यकाधिपति the lord of mysticism, an epithet of Vajrapāṇi. 2. secret parts *Med.*, also གསང་གནས *gsañ-gnas Med.*, གསང་བའི་པད་མ *gsañ-wahi pad-ma Med.*, sometimes the anus included. 3. adj. secret, hidden, concealed, གསང་བའི་ཆོས गुह्यकधर्म ; doctrine of the mystics; ཕྱི་ནང་གསང་ the exoteric, esoteric and the mystic. 4. for གཟེང་བ to be careful, to watch: ཁྱི་མོ་ཉན་གྱི་རྣ་གསང་བ a female dog of very sharp hearing.

གསང་བ་འདུས་པ *gsañ-wa hdus-pa* गुह्यसमाज the communion of the mystic adepts; the *Tantrik* cult of the Buddhist; also the *Tantrik* pantheon.

གསང་བའི་འདྲེས *gsañ-wahi hdres* मैथुन, मिथस् secret union.

གསང་བའི་ནད *gsañ-wahi-nad* disease of the sexual organs (*Med.*).

གསང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་ངེས་པ n. of a *Tantra* (*K. g.* ཞ, *267*).

གསང་བ་སྤྱིའི་རྒྱུད *gsañ-wa spyihi rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* (*K. g.* ཚ, *71*).

གསང་བ་སྒྲིགས་པ *gsañ-wa sgrigs-pa* a conspiracy, secret arrangement or design, intrigue.

གསང་བ་རྒྱན་གྱི་བཀོད་པའི་རྒྱུད *gsañ-wa rgyan-gyi bkod-pahi-rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* (*K. g.* ཉ, *476*).

གསང་བ་དམ་པ་མ *Gsañ-wa dam-pa-ma* n. of a *Yakṣinī* princess (*K. g.* ང, *130*).

གསང་བ་པ *Gsañ-wa-pa* गुह्यक a class of *Yakṣa* living in the Himalayas, and in Tibet during the Pauranic times; the *shamans* of Tibet were also thus known to the early Indians.

གསང་བ་མེ་ལྔ་བསྙེན་པའི་ལྟ་བ *gsañ-wa me-lña bsen-pahi lta-wa* n. of the doctrine of a sect of *Tirthika* school of ancient India (*Theg. 30*).

གསང་བའི་བླ་མ *gsañ-wahi bla-ma* a secret spiritual guide; an epithet of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

གསང་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *gsañ-wahi bdag-ñid* गुह्यात्मा, गूढात्मा mysticism.

གསང་བ་སྨྲ *gsañ-wa-smra* मन्त्र a charm.

གསང་དབང་ *Gsañ-dwañ* = གསང་བདག གुह्यकेश्वर Kuvera, the deity of wealth who rules over the Guhyaka spirits.

གསང་བྱ *gsañ-bya* that which should be kept secret.

གསང་འོས *gsañ-ḫos* that which is confidential, fit to be kept secret.

གསང་ཚིག *gsañ-tshig* = གསང་གཏམ secret speech སྙིང་ལ་མཆོད་པའི་གསང་ཚིག་རྣམས། ངན་པ་རྣམས་ལ་སྨྲེལ་མི་བྱ (*Ç. gya.*) the secrets of one's heart, should not be revealed to the wicked.

གསད *gsad* put out: མར་མེ་རླུང་ལྟ་བུས extinguished, just as wind puts out a lamp or candle.

གསད་པ *gsad-pa* मरण death.

གསན་པ *gsan-pa* resp. to hear, to listen to; ཉོད་གསན་དང་ listen to me! (*Mil.*); བདག་གི་ཚིག་ལ་གསོན do listen to my word! to hear a person teaching, expounding, etc. (*Jä.*).

གསབ་པ *gsab-pa*, v. གསོབ་པ; ཁ་གསབ་པ to reply, དྲིན་ལན་གསབ to return kindness.

གསའ *gsaḫ*, also བསའ *bsah*, the snow-leopard, varying in colour from pale lemon to pure white, with clusters of black spots; living on the higher mountains of Tibet.

གསའ་ཡས *gsaḫ-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

གསར་པ *gsar-pa* or གསར་བ नव, नूतन, नवीन fresh, new; young; good. རབ་ཏུ་གསར་པ very fresh; མངོན་པར་གསར་པ अभिनव quite new; གསར་གྲོགས a new friend; གསར་འཁྲུངས newly born; ལུག་ཤ་གསར་པ fresh mutton; རྨ་གསར་པ a fresh wound; བག་མ་གསར་པ bride, newly married wife; གསར་དུ་བསད་པའི་ཤ flesh of animals that have just been slaughtered; ཁ་གསར an edge or blade just sharpened; ཁང་གསར new house, གོས་གསར new clothes, མར་གསར fresh butter; རྟ་གསར a horse not yet broken in. གསར་འགྲོགས་པ *gsar-ḫgrog-pa Sch.*: to tell each other news; to make new aquaintance. གསར་རྙིང་ *gsar-rñiñ* old and new, stale and fresh, is used as abstr. noun to signify: age, duration, existence. གསར་གཅོད་པ = རྩད་གཅོད་པ *rtsad-gcod-pa* inquire into, investigate, examine, study. གསར་འོངས fresh arrival.

Syn. གསར་པོ *gsar-po*; སར་པ *sar-pa*; སོ་མ *so-ma*; ཡག་མ *yag-ma*; ཤིན་ཏུ་གཞོན *çin-tu-gshon*; གཞོན་ནུ *gshon-nu*; བཟང་པོ *bzañ-po*; རབ་གཞོན *rab-gshon* (*Mñon.*).

གསར་སྐྱེས *gsar-skyes* नवजात new-born; fresh shoots and leaves, buds (*Mñon.*).

གསར་སྟོད *gsar-stod* नव new.

གསར་བུ *gsar-bu* 1. नवक; སྟོན་ཐོག་གསར་བུ *ston-thog gsar-bu* fresh harvested grain, new corn. 2. beginner, tyro, novice (*Jä.*).

གསར་དུ་འོངས་པ *gsar-du ḫoñs-pa* a new comer; = མགྲོན་པོ *mgron-po* (*Mñon.*) guest.

གསར་མ *gsar-ma* modern, recent, new. The term gen. signifies the reformed or new school of Buddhism (opp. to རྙིང་མ *Rñiñ-ma*). གསར་མ་པ *gsar-ma-pa* one of the new schools of Buddhism in Tibet.

གསར་ནས *gsar-nas* fresh or new barley.

གསར་འཚེ *gsar-ḫtshe* (ནད་དང་བར་ཆད) fresh disease or accident.

གསར་སླད་མེད་པ *gsar-slad med-pa* = གསར་འཚེ་མེད་པ (*Yig. k. 13*) without any recent injury to health.

གསར་བཟོས *gsar-bzos* newly made or manufactured articles.

གསལ *gsal* 1. काश, भिन्न separate, उज्ज्वल, distinct, व्यक्त expressed, རབ་གསལ प्रकाश illuminated, fully manifest. 2. for གསལ་ཤིང་ धूल pale.

གསལ་བ *gsal-wa* I: vb. to be clear, bright; གསལ་བར་བྱེད་པ to make clear, to elucidate, སླར་ཤར་ཞིང་གསལ་ན when (the sun) shines bright again; མར་མེ་འཆི་ཁར་གསལ་བ་བཞིན flaming up once more, like an expiring lamp; ལྷང་ངེ་ལྷམ་མེར་གསལ་ཏེ *lhañ-ñe lham-mer gsal-te* appearing bright, clear and glorious; གསལ་

བར་བྱེད་ makes clear; གསལ་ཏོ་ it has become clear, is made evident; also विवृत, explained: འདུལ་བར་གསལ་ཏོ་ it is explained in the *Dulwa*, it is clear there; གསལ་བར་བརྗོད་པ་ to elucidate, to describe clearly.

གསལ་བ་ II: or གསལ་པོ་ adj. रोच, द्युति, भासमान, स्पष्ट clear, bright, light, pure, visible to a great distance, conspicuous, distinct, apparent, intelligible; ཀུན་གསལ་ = the sky, the heaven; ངག་གསལ་པོ་ཟེར་མི་ཤེས་ *ṅag-gsal-po zer mi-çes* his speech is not clear, he is not able to speak distinctly; ཡི་གེ་གསལ་པོ་ *yi-ge gsal-po* plain, legible handwriting; of colours, mirror: དཀར་གསལ་ *dkar-gsal* pure white; pure, free from faults and deficiencies: གསལ་ཞིང་དག་ལ་རྙོག་མ་མེད་པའི་སྐུ་ (*A. 5*) the resplendent, the immaculate embodiment which is free from impurities.

གསལ་བ་ III: 1. = རྒྱས་པ་ व्यक्त fully blown, copious in fullness. 2. = མངོན་པ་ प्रकट manifest. 3. = བཟློག་པ་ निराकृत [set aside, turned away]*S*. 4. = གྲགས་པ་ fame.

གསལ་ཁ་ *gsal-kha* = གསལ་ཆ་ *gsal-cha*.

གསལ་གྲགས་ *gsal-grags* प्रतीत, प्रथित fame [celebrated, well-known]*S*.

གསལ་ཆ་ *gsal-cha* message; གསལ་ཆ་ཞིག་གནང་ཞུ་ I request (you) to give me a clear account; pray send me a message.

གསལ་ཆེན་ *gsal-chen* महारोचन [great lustre; the sun]*S*.

གསལ་རྒྱལ་ *Gsal-rgyal* king Prasenajit, son of king Brahmadatta born on the same day that Gautama Buddha was born (*K. du.* ཀ, *3*).

གསལ་མཐོང་ *gsal-mthoṅ* the sky, clear sight or vision.

གསལ་ལྡན་ *gsal-ldan* 1. = གསལ་བ་ཅན་ द्युमान् the sun [brilliant; fire]*S*.; the blue colour, sky-colour = མཐིང་ *mthiṅ* (*Mṅon.*). 2. = an epithet of Buddha; the son of the moon, one of the planets in Indian and Tibetan astronomy (*Mṅon.*).

གསལ་ལྡན་མ་ *Gsal-ldan-ma* काशी the city of Kās'i, modern Benares.

གསལ་བཏབ་པ་ *gsal-btab-pa* to refresh the memory, to meditate: ངའི་དབུ་མའི་ལྟ་བ་དེ་ཉིད་གསལ་བཏབ་པ་བཞིན་དུ་སོང་ that Mādhyamika doctrine became as if new to me (*A. 23*).

གསལ་གནས་ *gsal-gnas* as met. = མཁའ་ the sky, the void space.

གསལ་བ་འོད་ཀྱི་གླིང་ *Gsal-wa hod-kyi gliṅ* the birth place of གཤེན་རབ་ *Gçen-rab* the founder of the Bon religion of Tibet (*G. Bon. 12*).

གསལ་བའི་ནོར་བུ་ *gsal-wahi nor-bu* = ཉི་མ་ द्युमान् the sun (*Mṅon.*).

གསལ་བའི་བུ་མོ་ *Gsal-wahi bu-mo* दाक्षायणी 1. the daughter of *Dakṣa* an epithet of Durgā. 2. = ཟ་སྐར.

གསལ་བའི་སྒོ་ *gsal-wahi-sgo* = མཁས་པ་ a learned man, a sage (*Mṅon.*).

གསལ་བའི་སྒྲ་ *gsal-wahi-sgra* clear voice, कलकलध्वनि murmuring noise.

གསལ་བའི་མ་མ་ *gsal-wahi ma-ma* मारिषा [the mother of the patriarch Dakṣa]*S*.

གསལ་བྱེད་ *gsal-byed* = མིག 1. the eye (*Mṅon.*). 2. व्यञ्जन the consonants; གསལ་བྱེད་སུམ་ཅུ་ the thirty consonants of the Tibetan alphabet.

གསལ་མ་ *Gsal-ma* मङ्गल्या prosperous, n. of a goddess.

གསལ་མེ་ *gsal-me* lamp, candle (*Rtsii.*).

གསལ་ལ་དྭངས་ *gsal-la-dwaṅs* bright and sparkling, pure, free from impurities.

Syn. གཙང་དྭངས་ *gtsaṅ-dbaṅs*; རྙོག་མེད་ *rñog-med* (*Mṅon.*).

གསལ་འཛིན་ *Gsal-hdsin* n. of a place (*Bon. ch. 4*).

གསལ་འོས་ *gsal-hos* प्रकाश्य explicit, clear.

གསལ་ལེ་བ *gsal-le-wa* very clear.

གསལ་ཤིང་ *gsal-çiṅ* (*Ṅag. 68*) a pointed stake for empaling malefactors; གསལ་ཤིང་ དུ་འཛུགས་པ to impale. གསལ་ཤིང་པ *gsal-çiṅ-pa* an impaler; one who has been impaled.

གསིག་པ *gsig-pa* or བསིག་པ to shake and throw up in a backward direction; ལུས་གསིག་གསིག་བྱེད drawing up the body, to shake it; རལ་པ་གསིག he shakes his mane; དཔུང་བསིག *Cs.*: the shaking of one's shoulder, (prob. for: shrugging); to winnow, to fan, to sift (*Jä.*).

གསིང་མ *gsiṅ-ma* 1. beer brewed out of rice or any other grain. 2. pasture-ground, meadow. 3. moor, fen (*Sch.*). 4. a flower growing in the pastures of Tibet resembling the daisy: ཇོ་བོ་སྤྱན་དྲངས་ གསིང་མ་མེ་ཏོག having invited the *Jo-wo* (Atiśa) they presented him with daisy (*A. 105*).

གསིར་བ *gsir-wa* བསིར་བ *Cs.* 1. 'to whirl about, to twist; ཕང་གསིར་བ to whirl a spindle, མདའ་གསིར་བ *Cs.*: 'to whirl an arrow.' 2. *W.* to move by a repeated pushing; to smooth, to make even, with a plane, knife, etc.; to slide, glide, slip down a slope (*Jä.*).

གསིལ་བ *gsil-wa* 1. = བསྒྱུར་བ *bsgyur-wa* to multiply in arithmetic (*Rtsis.*). 2. to divide, split, དུམ་བུར་གསིལ་བ to cut to pieces, གསིལ་བལ wool that has been well combed. 3. to toll, sound, ring: དྲིལ་བུ་གསིལ་བ to ring a bell. ཁར་གསིལ v. ཁར་བ or ཁྲོ་ཆག bronze which emits a ringing sound when struck (*Mṅon.*). གསིལ་སྙན *gsil-sñan* pleasant ringing sound, a kind of cymbal.

+ གསིལ་བྱེད *gsil-byed* or གསིལ་ཤིང་ *gsil-çiṅ* the staff which a *Tantrik* Buddhist monk carries in his hand with tinkling bells attached to it.

གསིལ་པ *gsil-pa* and གསིལ་མ *gsil-ma*, v. སིལ་བུ *sil-bu* (*Jä.*).

གསུག *gsug*, གསུག་པ = བརྙན་པ, ལག་གསུག bribery, bribe; remuneration, reward གསུག་དང་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ བཀའ་དྲིན་དང་ should receive reward and royal favours (*Ç. doṅ. 1*).

གསུང་ *gsuṅ* = ངག or ཞུང་ वाक् resp. for སྐད and གཏམ 1. precept, expression, speech, voice: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་གསུང་ the speech or precept of Buddha; བླ་མའི་གསུང་ saying of one's spiritual teacher or lama; གསུང་སྤྲེལ་བ a speech made; གསུང་གསལ་བ a lucid expression; གསུང་བྱུང་ a voice arose, was heard, གསུང་ དག་པ an unmistakable, voice, like that of Buddha. 2. the act of speaking talking, གསུང་གླེང་བ *gsuṅ-gleṅ-wa* to converse, discourse; that which is spoken; གསུང་མ་གནང་ do not express yourself; ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་གསུང་དེའི་ལན་དུ in answer to what you have said; གསུང་ སློག་པ to read the sayings, the apothegms (of Buddha) (*Jä.*).

གསུང་བ *gsuṅ-wa* वादन, vb., pf. གསུངས *gsuṅs*, imp. གསུང་ = classical སྨྲ་བ *smra-wa* 1. to speak, talk, say, དེ་སྐད་མ་གསུང་ do not say so! such an expression should not come from you; རྫུན་གསུང་བ *rdsun gsuṅ-wa* to tell a falsehood, to speak lies. 2. to explain; to ask: མི་འདོད་མི་གསུང་བཞེས་པར་ཞུ please accept it without explaining that you do not want it; ཞལ་གདམས་གསུང་བ to give advice; ཆོས་གསུང་བ to preach; མགུར་མ་གསུང་བ to recite a religious song.

གསུང་གི་བདུད་རྩི *gsuṅ-gi bdud-rtsi* = བཀའ་བཟང་པོ, lit. the nectar of speech, a complimentary expression applied to a person's speech, address, or advice (*Yig. k. 25*).

གསུང་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ *gsuṅ-gi dwaṅ-phyug chen-po*=འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས an epithet of Mañju S'rī *Bodhisattva* (*Situ. 6*).

གསུང་གིན *gsuṅ-gin* saying, talking about, reciting, reading or preaching: གསང་སྔགས་རྒྱུད་སྡེ་གསུང་གིན་ཡོད་པ་ན (*A. 13*) when he was reading the *Tantra* class of Buddhist scriptures.

གསུང་བགྲོས *gsuṅ-bgros* report, statement, opinion.

གསུང་གླེགས *gsuṅ-glegs*=བཀའ་ཤོག diploma, written authority: གསུང་གླེགས་གནང་རྟེན་བཅས་སྩལ་བ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ it is very gracious of you to have sent the communication with enclosures (*Yig. k. 18*).

གསུང་གླེང་བགྱིས་པ *gsuṅ-gleṅ bgyis-pa* a discussion or discourse had on religious subjects.

གསུང་ཆོས *gsuṅ-chos* भाषित a religious discourse or sermon delivered orrally.

གསུང་མཆིད *gsuṅ-mchid*=བཀའ་མཆིད resp. talk, discourse, speech; བཀའ་ལན reply to such a speech.

གསུང་མཆོག *gsuṅ-mchog* last advice, precept; also principal word, main dogma, *e.g.*, the Om-mani padme hūm (*Jä.*).

གསུང་སྙན *gsuṅ-sñan* a harmonious voice, an agreeable, speech.

གསུང་མདུད *gsuṅ-mdud* a knot of charmed silk used as a talisman, it is described as དར་ལྷ་བུ་ལ་སྔ་མས་སྔགས་བཏབ་ནས་བསྲུང་བ་མཛད་པ, that is, incantations read over a piece of silk converted thereby into a talisman against evil spirits: "གནང་རྟེན་གསུང་མདུད" (*Yig. k. 5*) with enclosure consisting of charmed satin.

གསུང་སྤྲོས *gsuṅ-spros* conversation between or among persons of rank; གསུང་བྲིས *gsuṅ-bris* written precept, advice, letter, statement.

གསུང་བྱེད *gsuṅ-byed*=ཁ *kha* or སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ *smra-wahi sgo* the mouth (*Mṅon.*).

གསུང་རབ *gsuṅ-rab* प्रवचन sermon, religious discourse; sacred writings.

གསུང་རབ་ཡན་ལག་བཅུ་གཉིས *gsuṅ-rab yan-lag bcu-gñis* the twelve divisions of the apothegms of Buddha:—(1) མདོ་སྡེའི་སྡེ, (2) དབྱངས་ཀྱིས་བསྙད་པའི་སྡེ, (3) ལུང་དུ་བསྟན་པའི་སྡེ, (4) ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་པའི་སྡེ, (5) ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པའི་སྡེ, (6) གླེང་གཞིའི་སྡེ, (7) རྟོགས་པ་བརྗོད་པའི་སྡེ, (8) དེ་ལྟ་བུ་བྱུང་བའི་སྡེ, (9) སྐྱེས་པ་རབས་ཀྱི་སྡེ, (10) ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པའི་སྡེ, (11) རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བའི་སྡེ, (12) གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པའི་སྡེ.

གསུངས་ཤོལ *gsuṅs-çol* प्रश्नोत्तर.

གསུད་པ *gsud-pa* or བསུད་པ 1. विसूचिका a form of cholera, n. of a disease produced by indigestion, by undigested food: མ་ཞུ་གསུད་ནད་ཅེས་བྱ་བ (*Mṅg. 22*). སྐྱན་པ་གསུད stands for विसूचिका spasmodic cholera which elsewhere is rendered ཟས་མ་ཞུ་བ dyspepsia. 2. acc. to *Sch.* vb.=to be lost, to be dispersed. 3. *W.* to fill with food beyond satiety, to stuff, to cram (*Jä.*).

གསུམ *gsum* त्रि three; གསུམ་ཁ, གསུམ་ཀ the three, all the three. གསུམ་པ *gsum-pa* तृतीय the third; containing three; གསུམ་པོ *gsum-po* the three; གསུམ་ཆ *gsum-cha* a third part; གསུམ་གཉིས two thirds (*Rtsii*). གསུམ is used also elliptically for དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ, त्रिरत्न the three precious ones: གསུམ་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བའི་མདོ the Sûtra on seeking protection of the Three Precious Ones (*K. d.* ङ *277*). བསྐལ་པ་གྲངས་མེད་པ་གསུམ three times innumerable *Kalpa*. This usage should also be noticed: རྒན་མོ་མ་སྤྲད་གསུམ་པོ་འདི the old woman with her (two) sons, the three; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡབ་ཡུམ་གསུམ the king and his (two) queens, the three (*Jä.*); རབ་འབྲིང་མཐའ་གསུམ the excellent, the middling and the inferior ones, the three.

གསུམ་སྔགས *gsum-s̱ñags* त्रिष्टुप् [a Vedic metre] *S.* གསུམ་སྔགས་འབྲིང་ त्रिष्टुपावलि a series of three charms.

གསུམ་སྦྲུལ *gsum-s̱bṟul* the third stage in incarnations [emanation of the third degree, = ཉིང་སྦྲུལ *ñiñ-s̱bṟul*] *Jä.*

གསུམ་སྒྲ *gsum-s̱gṟa* = སྦྲང་མ *s̱bṟañ-ma* the bee, also fly.

གསུམ་ལྡན *gsum-ḻdan* त्रेता possessed of three parts.

གསུམ་ལྡན་དུས *gsum-ḻdan-dus̱* त्रेतायुग the age in which out of four parts three parts (of merits) existed in human beings.

གསུམ་རྩེན *gsum-ṟtsen* त्रिदिव the heaven. གསུམ་རྩེན་དབང་ त्रिदिवेश the lord of heaven.

གསུམ་བརྩེགས *gsum-ḇtsegs̱* three things piled one upon another : འབོལ་གདན་གསུམ་བརྩེགས three stuffed cushions piled up one upon another ; ཁང་པ་གསུམ་བརྩེགས a three storied house.

གསུམ་ཟུར *gsum-zur* three-cornered.

གསུར་མ *gsur-ma* a thing slightly burnt, singed ; གསུར་དྲི *gsur-dṟi* the smell of it (*Jä.*).

གསུས་པ *gsus̱-pa*, कोष्ठ [belly, stomach, གསུས་པ་སྦོས *gsus̱-pa s̱bos̱* the belly is swollen or distended] *Lex.*; གསུས་ནད *gsus̱-naḏ* dropsy of the belly; གསུས་རྐེད *gsus̱-ṟkeḏ* the belly and the waist; the middle part of the body, the waist (*Sch.*); Syn. བགང་བྱ *ḇgañ-bya* ; ལྟོ་བ *ḻto-wa* (*M̱ñon.*).

གསུས་པ་འགེངས *gsus̱-pa ẖgeñs̱* = འགྲངས (*M̱ñon.*) full stomach.

གསུས་པ་ཆེ ब्रम्होदर large protuberant belly or stomach (*M̱ñon.*).

གསུས་པོ་ཆེ *gsus̱-po-che* = གསུས་པ་ཆེ or ལྟོད་པ་ཆེ महाकोष्ठिल 1. a large belly. 2. n. of a country (*K. d.* ད, *365*).

གསུས་ཁྱིམ་ཆེ་བ *gsus̱-khyim che-wa* = ལྟོ་བ་ཆེ་བ ब्रम्होदर a large belly: གཤིན་རྗེ་བཤེད་སྐུ་མདོག་དམར་པོ་གསུས་ཁྱིམ་ཆེ་བ the red-coloured manfesitation of the Lord of death has a huge belly (*A. 17*).

གསུས་འཕྱང་པོ *G̱sus̱-ẖphyañ-po* n. of a deity (*Jä.*).

གསུས་རྫིང་ཅན *gsus̱-ṟdsiñ-can* pot-belly, large belly (*M̱ñon.*).

གསེ་བ *gse-wa* 1. v. སེབ. 2. v. གསེད་པ.

གསེ་རུ *gse-ru* for བསེ་རུ गण्डार, खड्गि rhinoceros.

གསེག་བརྡར *gseg-ḇṟdar* *Sch.* a file (instrument), v. སག་གདར *sag-gdar*.

གསེག་མ *gseg-ma* 1. शर्करा sugar. 2. कङ्कर pebbles, small stones; གསེག་སེབ་ཅན full of stones (*Jä.*).

གསེག་གཤང་ *gseg-gçañ* = འཁར་གསིལ a mendicant's staff (*Lex.*).

གསེང་ *gseñ*, also སེང་ *señ* = བར་མཚམས 1. intermediate space, opening; cleft, chink, crevice, fissure, leak, v. ཁོང་སེང་ sub. ཁོང་; སྒོ་སེང་ *s̱go-señ* chink of a door; གསེང་བསྲུབ་པ *gseñ-ḇsṟub-pa* *Sch.* to stop up, plug up, crevices, etc. 2. harmonious, well-sounding. 3. sharp, acute, རྣ་བ་གསེང་ *ṟna-wa-gseñ* quick ear *Sch.* 4. in རེའུ་གསེང་ it signifies སྤང་ལྗོངས grassy valley or plain.

གསེང་པ *gseñ-pa* leaky, cracky, full of fissures (*Sch.*).

གསེང་པོ cautious, watchful.

གསེང་བ *gseñ-wa* (colloq. and form of གསང་བ) गोपन to conceal; གཏམ་གསེང་བ to keep information or news secret.

གསེང་ཡབ *gseñ-yab* balcony. ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ་གསེང་ཡབ་དང་མཐོང་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ་འདིའི་ནང་དུ in this garden house with its excellent balcony and wide view you should (rejoice).

གསེད *gsed* several larger species of *Lonicera* (*Jä.*).

གསེད་པ *gsed-pa* also བསེད་པ to pick out, sort, to pull or pluck in pieces; བལ་གསེད་པ to assort wool.

གསེབ *gseb*=སེབ *seb* 1. stallion, a male horse or camel. 2. the narrow interstices between persons or things thronged together, hence with ན, ཏུ and ལ=between, among, with ནས=from between: ཁྱི་མི་ཡི་སེབ་ལ་མཆོང་ the dog leaps into the midst of the people; ལོ་མའི་གསེབ་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ to put between leaves; སྤྲིན་གྱི་གསེབ་ནས་ལུས་ཕྱེད་འཐོན half of his body protrudes from between the clouds, *i.e.*, rises above, etc.; གྲོང་གསེབ་ཏུ་བཞུགས་པ to sit among the villagers. 3. multitude, crowd: དམག་གསེབ army, ནགས་གསེབ dense forest (*Jä.*).

གསེབ་ལམ *gseb-lam* a passage through thickets, a secret path, by-way between rocks and underwood.

གསེར *gser* सुवर्ण, गैरिक, स्वर्ण, काञ्चन, हेम 1. gold; in Tibet gold is called *rinchen dañ-po* the first precious (article). ལང་ཀ་ནས་ཐོན་པའི་གསེར་མཆོག the best gold is found in Ceylon (लङ्कासुवर्ण); གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག flower of gold, golden flower; གསེར་གྱི་བྱེ་མ་བདལ་བ = काञ्चनवालुका कीर्ण. 2. fair, royal, celestical, precious; the world. གསེར is used fig. for unchangeableness (འགྱུར་བ་མེད་པ) and also as an honorific term: གསེར་ཞལ royal face, གསེར་སྐྱེམས celestial drink, *i.e.*, wine presented to kings and grand lamas as a substitute for nectar.

Syn. རིན་ཆེན་མདོག་བཟང་ *rin-chen mdog-bzañ*; ཚོང་འདུས་འགྲིམ *tshoñ-hdus-hgrim*; ཟོང་མཆོག *zoñ-mchog*; ཙམ་པ་སྐྱེས *tsam-pa skyes*; ལྕགས་མཆོག ཡིད་འོང་; གཟི་བརྗིད་སྐྱེས *gzi-brjid skyes*; རིན་ཆེན་ཆེ *rin-chen che*; མདོག་ལྡན *mdog-ldan*; མདངས་ལྡན *mdañs-ldan*; འོད་བྱེད་པ *hod-byed-pa*; གཾ་གཱ་སྐྱེས *gaṁ-gā skyes*; རི་ལས་སྐྱེས *ri-las-skyes*; མེ་ཡི་ས་བོན *me-yi sa-bon*; ཚ་ཤས་སྦྱངས *cha-ças sbyañs*; ཁ་དོག་ཆེན་པོ *kha-dog chen-po*; བུམ་བརྒྱ་སྐྱེས *bum-brgya-skyes*; ས་ཡི་ཟླ་བ *sa-yi zla-wa*; འཚོ་བ་སྒྲོལ *htsho-wa sgrol*; བསྲེག་བྱ *bsreg-bya*; ས་ལེ་སྦྲམ *sa-le-sbram*; རིན་ཆེན་དང་པོ *rin-chen dañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་བཀའ *gser-gyi-bkah* royal edict, the king's command, government order; འབངས་རྣམས་ལ་གསེར་གྱི་བཀའ་ཡི་རྩོད་པར་ཞེབས the royal edict was received loyally by the subjects (*Yig. k. 60*).

གསེར་གྱི་སྐུད་པ *gser-gyi skud-pa* 1. gold wire. 2. n. of a medicinal grass: གསེར་གྱི་སྐུད་པས་གྲི་ཚད་རྩ་ཚད་དུག་ཚད་སེལ (*Med.*).

གསེར་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *gser-gyi hkhor-lo* the golden wheel, one of the eight auspicious articles (अष्टमङ्गल द्रव्य) of the Buddhists.

གསེར་གྱི་དགྲ *gser-gyi-dgra* as met.=ལྕགས (lit. the enemy of gold) iron (*Mñon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་ཆུན་པོ *gser-gyi chun-po* हेमदाम gold necklace or chain.

གསེར་གྱི་ཉ *gser-gyi-ña* 1. the golden fish, one of the eight auspicious articles of the Buddhists. 2. n. of a precious gem.

གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *gser-gyi me-tog* सुवर्ण कुसुम, हेमपुष्प the golden flower; चम्पकपुष्प *Magnolia champaka*.

Syn. བསོད་ནམས་བསུང་ *bsod-nams-bsuñ* (*Mñon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་མོན་ལྷས *gser-gyi mon-lhas* सुवर्ण दाम gold braided head ornament, also necklace.

གསེར་གྱི་སྡོང་པོ *gser-gyi sdoñ-po* = ཆུ་རྩ lit. golden plant, a kind of aquatic grass (*Miñ. 3*).

གསེར་གྱི་འདབ་ཅན *gser-gyi hdab-can* an epithet of Vishnu (*Mñon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་མཆོག *gser-gyi-mchog* the finest gold.

Syn. ཛམ་བུ་ཆུ་གསེར *dsam-bu chu-gser*; རྐང་བརྒྱད་པ *rkañ-brgyad-pa*; ཛམ་བུ་ན་དཱི *dsam-bu na-dī* (*Mñon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་བྱེ་མ *gser-gyi bye-ma* 1. golden sand. 2. a kind of mineral used for medicinal purpose. གསེར་གྱི་བྱེ་མས་མཁལ་ནད་རྣ་འགགས་སེལ (*M.*).

གསེར་གྱི་གཟུགས *gser-gyi gzugs* हेमप्रतिमा golden image.

གསེར་གྱི་ཧོག་པགས *gser-gyi hog-pags* मेखला a gold sash, but gen. an apron with little gold bells attached to its edge which ladies of rank wear in Tibet.

གསེར་གྱི་རི་བདུན *gser-gyi ri-bdun* the seven golden mountains:—གཉའ་ཤིང་འཛིན *gñah-çiṅ-hdsin*; གཤོལ་མདའ་འཛིན *gçol-mdah-hdsin*; སེང་ལྡེང་ཅན *seṅ-ldeṅ-can*; ལྟ་ན་སྡུག *lta-na-sdug*; རྟ་རྣ *rta-rna*; རྣམ་འདུད *rnam-hdud*; མུ་ཁྱུད་འཛིན *mu-khyud-hdsin* (*Mdsod.*).

གསེར་གྱི་བརྩིག *Gser-gyi-brtsig* n. of an island in the Eastern ocean (*K. d.* ར, *269*).

གསེར་གྱི་རི་བོ *Gser-gyi ri-wo* हेमाद्रि the golden mountain situated beyond the mountain of Prāgjyotiṣa, where the tree of gold called *Sa-le-dam* abounds (*K. d.* ར, *283*).

གསེར་གྱི་རིལ་བ *gser-gyi ril-wa* = གསེར་གྱི་ཆབ་བླུག golden water pot.

གསེར་གྱི་ལུས *gser-gyi lus* हेमाङ्ग golden body; a complimentary address for noble ladies.

གསེར་གྱི་ཕུད་པུ *gser-gyi phud-pu* a kind of medicinal grain. གསེར་གྱི་ཕུད་བུས་མཁྲིས་པ་ཕྱིན་དུ་འདྲེན (*Med.*).

གསེར་གྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gser-gyi gtsug-phud-can* the golden crest; n. of a bird.

Syn. འདབ་གཤོག་བཀྲ་པ *hdab-gçog bkra-pa*; མཁའ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *mkhah-hgrohi rgyal-po*; ཆུན་གླག *chun-klag* (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་གྱི་སྦྲམ་བུ *gser-gyi sbram-bu* 1. = གསེར་རྡོག་པོ *gser-rdog-po* (*Ñag. 53*) piece-gold, pieces of pure gold that are picked up from sand; pure, unalloyed gold : གཞན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་གསེར་གྱི་སྦྲམ་བུ་ཞོ་རེ་རེ་ཡོད་པ་རེ་ཕུལ་ལོ (*A. 23*) all the others each presented him with a piece of gold worth a ཞོ.

གསེར་སྐུད *gser-skud* = གསེར་གྱི་སྐུད་པ सुवर्ण सूत्र gold thread.

གསེར་སྐྱ *gser-skya* pale, whitish gold (*Rtsii.*).

གསེར་སྐྱེམས *gser-skyems* lit. golden-drink, wine that is offered to royalty, &c. for drink; now-a-days wine offered to the gods and the Grand Lama which is touched with gold and grain wrongly as a justification for that name (*Loṅ.* བ).

གསེར་ཁ *gser-kha* सुवर्ण खनि gold mine.

གསེར་ཁྲི *gser-khri* golden chair, throne, hierarchical chair.

གསེར་ཁང *Gser-khaṅ* 1. n. of a (ས་བདག) demon. 2. n. of a certain noble man's family and castle in Amdo; གསེར་ཁང་རིན་པོ་ཆེ n. of a celebrated lama of Amdo belonging to that family.

གསེར་མཁན *gser-mkhan* goldsmith.

གསེར་མཁར *gser-mkhar* a royal castle.

གསེར་འགྱུར་མཁན *gser-hgyur-mkhan* an alchemist.

གསེར་གུག་སྲང *sger-gug-sraṅ* an ounce of gold of Gugé : གསེར་གུག་སྲང་སུམ་བརྒྱ་ཕུལ་ནས having offered three hundred ounces of Gugé gold (*A. 79*).

གསེར་མགར *gser-mgar* goldsmith (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་གླིང *gser-gliṅ* सुवर्णद्वीप prob. the ancient Pegu where Buddhism flourished in the ninth and tenth centuries A.D.

གསེར་མགོ *gser-mgo* golden-flower (mystic) (*Miṅ-rda.*).

གསེར་འགྱུར་རྩི *gser-hgyur-rtsi* a chemical preparation said to convert other metals into gold. Nāgājuna is said to have known such secrets of alchemy.

གསེར་མངལ་ཅན་ *Gser-mṅal-can* हिरण्यगर्भ an epithet of Brahmā (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་ཅན་ *Gser-can* 1. काञ्ची the golden city, n. of a city in southern India. 2. जवावृच n. of an officinal plant (*S. Lex.*).

གསེར་ཆུ *Gser-chu* liquid gold; gilding. Name of a river between Ladak and Lahul where the people of Lahul paid tribute in gold to former kings of Ladak. གསེར་ཆུ་གཏང་བ *gser-chu gtañ-wa* रसकर्म्म to gild with gold.

གསེར་ཆོ་ལོང་ *gser-cho-loñ* a kind of precious stone called गोपमाचि.

གསེར་ཏིག *gser-tig* n. of a bitter medicinal herb : གསེར་ཏིག་བད་མཁྲིས་རིམས་ཚད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད (*Med.*).

གསེར་ཏོག *gser-tog* golden badge, button.

གསེར་ཐལ *gser-thal* gold-dust, oxide of gold : གསེར་ཐལ་ཤ་རོ་སྐྱི་ན་རོ་ཤ་ལྷག་གཙོད་པར་བྱེད (oxidized) gold dust applied externally removes fleshy excrescences (*Med.*).

གསེར་ཐུབ *Gser-thub* कनकमुनि n. of the second Tathāgata (Buddha) of the present Kalpa.

གསེར་གདུགས་ཅན *gser-gdugs-can* having a golden-dome, a gilt-dome in the shape of a royal umbrella constructed on the top of a palace or castle : བླ་མའི་གཟིམས་ཁང་ཕོ་བྲང་གསེར་གདུགས་ཅན་གྱི་ནང་དུ་ཕྱིན (*A. 24*) he visited the lama's residence (called) 'the palace of golden dome.'

གསེར་མདོག *gser-mdog* सुवर्ण वर्ण gold-colour; གསེར་མདོག་ཅན n. of a monastery in Tibet.

གསེར་ལྡན *gser-ldan*=ཨ་རུ་ར myrobalan. 2. हेमवत n. of the capital of Indra (*Sorig. 30*).

གསེར་རྡེ་ཉི་མ *gser-rde ñi-ma*=ཡུངས་ཀར white mustard (*Sman. 109*).

གསེར་རྡོ *gser-rdo* gold-stone, gold-ore : གསེར་རྡོས་ཆུ་སེར་མ་ལུས་འདྲེན་པར་བྱེད.

གསེར་ལྡན་མ *Gser-ldan-ma* 1. हेमवती, रुक्मिणी [possessing gold ; n. of a wife of Krishna]*S.* 2. the goddess Umā, the river Ganges, and the planet Buddha. ནང་མའི་བཀའ་ཚོགས་ཀྱང གསེར་ལྡན་མའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཁྱེན (*Yig. k. 14*).

Syn. འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* ; ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* ; སྟོན་གྱི་དུས *ston-gyi-dus* ; གཟའ་ལྷག་པ *gzah-lhag-pa* ; ལྷ་མོ *lha-mo* ཨུ་མཱ *u-mā* ; ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱ *chu-bo Gañ-gā*.

གསེར་པ *gser-pa* gold-searcher, gold-washer ; dealer in gold.

གསེར་ཕུར *gser-phur* ध्रुवतारा the polar star, the fixed star.

Syn. སྐར་མ་བརྟན་པ *skar-ma brtan-pa* ; སྟོད་ཕུར *stod-phur* (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་ཕུད *gser-phud* n. of a medicinal herb used as an emetic (*Med.*).

གསེར་འཕྲེང་ *gser-hphreñ* gold-chain, n. of a work.

གསེར་བུ *gser-bu* n. of a bird of golden colour (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

གསེར་བྱེ *gser-bye* golden sand, sand containing gold. གསེར་བྱེ་འདྲེན་མའི་ཀླུང་ a great river like, the Ganges, or the Indus etc., the Tibetan name of the Yangtse **ki-yang** of China, the river of golden sand. ཐུགས་ནང་བརྩེ་བའི་གསུང་མཆིད་ཀྱང་གསེར་བྱེ་འདྲེན་མའི་ཀླུང་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ་མཁྱེན (*Yig. k. 27*) and may it please your honour to send your instructions and affectionate letters like the flow of the Ganges.

གསེར་སྦྱངས *gser-sbyañs* refined gold, purified gold (*Yig. k. 13*).

གསེར་མེ *gser-me*=གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *gser-gyi me-tog* gold flower. ས

གསེར་མིང་ཅན *gser-miñ-can* (ནཱ་ག་གེ་སར *nā-ga ge-sar*) नागकेशर (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་མིག་ཅན *gser-mig-can* lit. with golden-eyes, a fish ; an owl.

གསེར་དམར་པོ་ *gser-dmar-po* lit. red gold जेचित्म a compound of copper and gold.

གསེར་གཙོ་མ *gser-gtso-ma*＝གསེར་འཚོ་མ refined gold (*Jä.*).

གསེར་ཟངས་ *gser-zaṅs* gold-gilt, gold laid on copper.

གསེར་བཟོ་པ *gser-bzo-wa* goldsmith.

Syn. གསེར་མཁན *gser-mkhan*; གསེར་མགར *gser-mgar*; ཁུ་ཚུར་གྱིས་འཚོ་བ *khu-tshur-gyis htsho-wa*; ཟླ་བའི་འཇུག *zla-wahi-hjug* (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་ཞལ *gser-shal*＝ཞལ་རས lit. golden face, a polite expression, for the face of kings, queens and grand lamas, also used as a compliment to respectable ladies. གསེར་ཞལ་དངོས་མཇལ་བཞིན་དགའ་བ་ཐོབ་པ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ (*Yig. k. 80*), thanks for your very great kindness, I have been as pleased as if from an actual interview.

གསེར་ཞལ་མཇལ *gser-shal-mjal* any interview with kings, queens, princesses and hierarchs.

གསེར་ཞོ *gser-sho* a gold piece of the weight of an English sovereign.

གསེར་གཞུང་རིང་མོའི་ཀླུང་ *gser-gshuṅ riṅ-mohi-kluṅ*＝ཆུ་བོ་གང་ག an epithet of the Ganges. (*Yig. k. 85*).

གསེར་འོད *gser-hod* सवर्णप्रभा golden lustre, གསེར་འོད་ཅན *gser-hod-can*＝གློག *glog* lightening (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་ཡིག *gser-yig* golden letter, the royal mail; 'གསེར་ཡིག་པ *gser-yig-pa* bearer of a royal-letter,' an ambassador, envoy (*Glr.*, *Jä.*).

ས

གསེར་སལ་ལེ་སྦྲམ *gser-sal le-sbram* pure gold.

གསེར་ལྷད་ཅན *gser-lhad-can* alloyed gold.

Syn. རྒྱན་གསེར *rgyan-gser*; ར་ཅན་གསེར *rwa-can-gser* (*Mṅon.*).

གསེར་ཤོག *gser-çog* leaf-gold, gold-foil.

གསེར་སྲང་ *gser-sraṅ* an ounce of gold; a gold coin＝16 rupees, a gold *Mohur* (*Jä.*).

གསེས *gses* 1.＝སྡེ་ཚན? order, class; ནང་གསེས *naṅ-gses*, as in ཤིང་གསེས་པ. 2. reciprocal, mutual (*Vai. sṅ. Jä.*).

གསོ་བ *gso-wa* pf. གསོས *gsos*, བསོས *bsos* (＝འཚོ་བ *htsho-wa*) 1. पोषण to feed, nourish; to bring up, nurse up, train: གསོ་སླ་བ easy to bring up, to nourish; བུ་གསོ་བ to rear a child, དུད་འགྲོ་གསོ་བ to feed or rear up a beast; ལུས་གསོ་བ to nourish the body, to restore health; also གསོ་སྐྱོང་བ or གསོ་སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པ प्रतिपालयति, to foster; གསོ་བར་འདོད wishes to cure, nourish, or bring up. 2. चिकित्सा, प्रतिषिद्ध, प्रतिकृत to mend, to repair, curing, healing; གསོ་བར་བྱེད treats medically; to stop, remove, to put an end to (of a disease); ངལ་གསོ་བ to rest, to recreate one's self; ཁྱིམ་གསོ་བ to repair a house; to restore, rebuild, re-establish, what had been destroyed, to kindle again, stir up again, a fire; ཞིག་གསོ་བ to repair (a house), to refresh, to comfort; སེམས་གསོ་བ resp. ཐུགས་གསོ་བ to console. གསོ་དཀའ *gso-dkah* difficult to cure; གསོ་མཁན *gso-mkhan* fosterer, restorer, cherisher.

གསོ་བའི་ལྷ་མོ *gso-wahi lha-mo*＝སྐར་མ་ནམ་གྲུ रेवती नक्षत्र the constellation of Revati.

གསོ་དགའ་བྱེད *gso-ggah-byed*＝སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *skyur-rtsi chen-po* जम्बिर a kind of citron; the larger species of lime used for medicinal purpose (*Mṅon.*).

གསོ་ཐབས *gso-thabs* way of curing, manner of healing (*Med.*).

གསོ་ཐིག *gso-thig* cure-drop.

གསོ་དཔྱད *gso-dpyad*＝ནད་གསོ་ཐབས (སྨན་གྱི་རིག་གནས) the mode of healing, method of

treatment of disease and the science of medicine, = ཚེའི་རིག་བྱེད་ आयुर्वेद the science of preserving or prolonging life (*M̱ñon.*). གསོ་དཔྱད་བྱེད་ चिकित्सति treats medically, makes medical treatment or cure.

གསོ་དཔྱད་མཁན་ *gso-ḏpyaḏ-ṃkhan* physician, a restorer of health (*M̱ñon.*).

གསོ་དཔྱད་པ་ *gso-ḏpyaḏ-pa* = སྨན་པ་ or འཚོ་བྱེད་པ་ *ḫtsho-byeḏ-pa* a physician (*M̱ñon.*).

གསོ་སྤྱད་ *gso-ṣpyaḏ* चिकित्साक्रिया the work of healing; उपक्रिया nourishing, bringing up or rearing.

གསོ་བ་པོ་ *gso-wa-po* 1. physician (*Med.*). 2. a fosterer, ཡབ་ཡུམ་ the parents (*M̱ñon.*).

གསོ་བྱ་ *gso-bya* the thing to be cured, the disease (*Meḏ.*).

གསོ་བྱེད་ *gso-byeḏ* 1. the healing substance, the remedy; the healing person, a physician. 2. = ཁྱི་ dog (*M̱ñon.*).

གསོ་ཚུལ་ *gso-tshul* = གསོ་ཐབས་ method of healing.

གསོ་རིག་ *gso-rig* or གསོ་བའི་རིག་པ་ चिकित्सा विद्या the science of medicine, the healing art. གསོ་རིག་གི་ཊཱིཀ་འབུམ་གསར་གྱི་ལྡེ་མིག་ n. of a medical work in 293 block-print leaves; གསོ་བ་རིག་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས་ treatise on the healing art; སྦྱོར་བ་བརྒྱ་པ་ one hundred recipes or compounded medicines, n. of a medical work by Siddhā Nāgārjuna.

གསོ་སྦྱོང་བ་ *gso-ṣbyoṅ-wa* 1. for ཉེས་པ་གསོ་བ་ removing faults, and སྡིག་པ་སྦྱོང་བ་ washing or cleansing of sin by making confession to a priest. 2. पोषध reparation by penitence or repentance, གསོ་སྦྱོང་ལེན་པ་, taking the vow of *Poshadha* (fasting) གསོ་སྦྱོང་ལ་གནས་པ་ observing the *Posadha* vow of fasting or making confession of sin. ཉིན་གཅིག་གི་སྡོམ་པ་སྲུང་བ་ observing rigidly religious vows for one full day.

གསོ་སྦྱོང་པ་ *gso-ṣbyoṅ-pa* पोषधिक one who has taken the vow of *Poṣadha*. གསོ་སྦྱོང་བཤག་པ་ *gso-ṣbyoṅ ḇshag-pa* to observe the vow of fasting.

གསོ་སྦྱོང་འཕགས་ *G̱so-ṣbyoṅ-ḫphags* (Uposadha) n. of ancestor of Gautama Buddha.

གསོག་པ་ *gsoga-pa* v. སོག་པ་; pf. བསག་ *ḇsag* or བསགས་ *ḇsagṣ* चयन to collect, to gather, to hoard: གསོག་པར་བྱེད་ hoards, gathers: ཟས་གསོག་ཤེས་པ་ knows how to collect food. གསོག་ལྡང་ཞི་གསུམ་ *gsog ḻdaṅ shi gsum* in ནད་རླུང་མཁྲིས་བད་ཀན་གསུམ་རེ་རེ་ལ་གསོག་ལྡང་ཞི་གསུམ་གྱི་རྒྱུ་དང་། the cause of each of the three diseases of wind, bile and phlegm its development and cure, &c. (*H̱bum. 20*). གསོག་འཇོག་ *gsog-ḫjog* hoarding, accumulating riches.

གསོང་པོ་ *gsoṅ-po* 1. = དྲང་པོ་ *ḏraṅ-po* (*Ñag. 69*) straightforward, sincere; གསོང་པོར་སྨྲ་བ་ = དྲང་པོར་སྨྲ་བ་ to speak faithfully: སྟོན་པ་དག་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ཞིང་ཇི་སྐད་ཟེར་བ་བཞིན་དུ་གསོང་པོར་སྨྲོས་ after making reverence to the teachers what you have to say speak out truly (*H̱brom.* ཁ, *27*). 2. पूर्ववादी = སྔར་སྨྲ་བ་ one who speaks out a thing before hand.

གསོང་ *gsoṅ*, imp. of གསང་བ་ *gsaṅ-wa* as in གཏམ་གསོང་ཞིག་ keep the conversation secret (*Ñag. 68*). Also there occurs: གསོངས་ཤིག་ *gsoṅṣ-çig* keep it confidential, (*Situ. 105*).

གསོད་པ་ *gsoḏ-pa* = འགུམ་པ་, pf. བསད་ *ḇsaḏ*, fut. (*Lex.* usually) བསད་, imp. སོད་ *sod* 1. हिंस, वध, घात to kill, slay, murder, slaughter, གསོད་པ་ལ་དགའ་བ་ to delight in killing; གསོད་དུ་འཇུག་པ་ putting to death, causing to be killed; བསད་མ་ཐག་པའི་ཤ་ flesh of an animal just slaughtered; གསར་དུ་བསད་པའི་ཤ་ fresh meat; རྒྱལ་པོས་གསོད་པ་ to be executed

by the authority of king; བསད་པ་ལ་ཐུག་ཚེ at the time of or just on the point of being executed.

གསོད་གཅོད gsod-gcod the act of murdering; murder, slaughter; གསོད་གཅོད་ཀྱི་འཇིགས་པ fear of murder or massacre; གསོད་གསོད་མང་པོ་བྱེད་པ gsod-gsod mañ-po byed-pa to murder, to slaughter a great deal; massacreing. 2. to put out, extinguish: ཚེས་མེ་སོད་བཞག put out that lamp before gods. ཁྱད་གསད་པ to destroy the importance or excellence of a person or thing, hence to despise.

གསོད་པ་པོ gsod-pa-po murderer, slaughterer.

གསོད་བྱེད gsod-byed वधक, घातक 1. killer, murderer, གསོད་བྱེད་རྔོན་པ the murderous huntsman. 2. यमन, मार the lord of death, the evil one, Māra. གསོད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གནས gsod-byed-kyi gnas मशान slaughter house, the place of execution.

གསོད་ས gsod-sa place of execution.

གསོད་ལུགས gsod-lugs manner of killing.

གསོད་རྟགས་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན gsod-rtags me-tog can = करवीर (Mñon.).

གསོད་བྱེད་སྦྱང་གི་ནག་པོ gsod-byed sbyañ-ki nag-po = གུ་གུལ་ནག་པོ कृष्णगुग्गुल (Sman. 109).

གསོད་པོ gsod-po = ལེགས་པ་སྐྱིད་པ.

གསོད་སྐྱིད་པ gsod-skyid-pa = བློ་བདེ་བ happiness, ease; gen. in reference to one's state of the mind: གནས་དེ་དབེན་ཞིང་བསོད་སྐྱིད་པ this place being solitary is happy (Rdsa. 9).

གསོན 1. for གསོན་པ or གསོན་པོ: གསོན་ཁྲག་དྲོན་མོ warm blood of a living animal. 2. imp. of གསན་པ (श्रु).

གསོན་པ gson-pa I: 1. intrs. vb., to live, to be alive, གསོན་ནོ he, she, etc. is alive, —to remain alive, to save or preserve one's own life, རྫུན་དུ་སྨྲས་ན་གསོན་ཀྱང་ though I could save my life by telling a falsehood; གསོན་པ་ལ་མི་འདོད I do not wish to live (any longer), of the fire: to burn, ད་གསོན་ནམ W. does burn now? 2. trans. vb. to wake, to rouse from sleep by shaking, to urge on, to hurry on by force, whereas སྐུལ་བ is only done by words (Jä.).

གསོན་པ II: or གསོན་པོ 1. sbst. life: གསོན་པའི་ཚེ་ན or གསོན་པའི་དུས་སུ during (my, your, etc.) life; adj. सजीव, living, alive: གསོན་པ་དང་ཤི་བ་གཉིས་སྲང་ལ་འདེགས་ན་མི་མཉམ་མོ (K. du. ད, 10) (an animal) weighed alive and dead will not balance equally; ཀྱེ་མ་བུ་གསོན་མཐོང་ངོ ah, there I saw my son alive! གསོན་པོར་བྱེད་པ to call into life, to animate; གསོན་པོར་དུར་དུ་འཛུག་པ to bury alive; གསོན་པའི་རྒྱུ་མ་འདྲེན་པ gson-pahi rgyu-ma hdren-pa to tear out the bowels of a living man. 2. revival, restoring to health. 3. entire, whole, undivided, full. 4. ཚད་གསོན་པ, v. ཚད (Jä.).

གསོན་མ gson-ma colloq. for གསོན་པོ: ཕུག་རོན་གསོན་མ a live pigeon; གསོན་གཤིན the living and the dead (Cs.); གསོན་བསྲེག gson-bsreg a creature burnt alive; མི་ཞིག་ལ་གསོན་བསྲེག་བྱེད་པ to burn a person alive (Jä.).

གསོབ gsob रिक्त; hollow, empty, bloated; without substance. གསོབ་བསོབ gsob-gsob stuffed, spongy.

གསོབ་པ gsob-pa = རྫངས་པ; pf. བསབ bsab fut. གསབ gsab, 1. to fill out or up, to supply, complete, make up; to cure (wounds). 2. to pay, repay, return; སྐྱིན་པ a loan (Sch.); དྲིན་གསོབ་པ to return a kindness (Glr., Jä.).

གསོམ་ཤིང gsom-çiñ = ཐང་ཤིང pine tree.

གསོར gsor 1. or འཇོར་གསོར = སྲུང་ or སྲུང་བུ भमर, भार a punch, an awl, gimlet. 2. supine of གསོ་བ.

གསོར་བ *gsor-wa* to brandish, flourish.

གསོར་འདེམ་པ *gsor-ḥdem-pa* a kind of medicinal grass: གསོར་འདེམ་པ་ཡིས་མེ་ཚིག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན the *gsor-hdem-pa* is useful in wounds from burning.

གསོལ *gsol* 1. for གསོལ་བ. 2. in Sikk. =entertainment, feast.

གསོལ་ཆེན *gsol-chen*=སྟོན་མོ་ཆེན་པོ great show or festival; in Hindi: *tamasha*.

གསོལ་པ *gsol-pa*=སྨྲས་པ कथ्य said.

གསོལ་བ *gsol-wa* I: vb., 1.=ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* याच्ञ; to ask for, to beg for: རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་སྲོག་གི་སྐྱབས་གསོལ་ཏེ he besought the king to save his life; སྟོན་པ་ལ་སྨོན་ལམ་འདེབས་པར་གསོལ་ཅིག ask the teacher to say the prayers; བཤད་དུ་གསོལ I beg (you) to explain; དགོངས་སུ་གསོལ I beg you to consider; ལྷ་གསོལ་བ to worship a god, by offering libations (*Jä.*). 2. resp. for གོན་པ or སྐོན་པ to dress to put on: སྐུ་ལ་ན་བཟའ་གསོལ་བ་ཆོས་གོས་གསོལ་བ་དབུ་ལ་ཞྭ་གསོལ་བ་ཞབས་ལ་ཆག་གསོལ་བ to put on a garment, clerical robs, cap, shoes; སློབ་དཔོན་ལ་ཐེར་ཆེན་སྐུ་ལ་གསོལ་ཏེ putting the cloak on the teacher (*Ma.*). 3. खादन, भोजन to eat, to drink, to take or offer a meal; གསོལ་བར་མཛོད་ཅིག do eat, take food! གསོལ་བར་མཛད་ཚར has finished his meal; གསོལ་བར་མཛད་གྱིན་འདུག is eating; རྒྱལ་པོ་འབྲས་ཆང་གསོལ་ནས as the king had drunk rice-wine; to take, to give, administer (medicine); to place (food etc.) before, to serve up for clerical person (*Dzl.*). གསོལ་ལོ་མཆོད་ཅིག I place it before you, help yourself! རྒྱལ་པོས་ཆབ་ལ་སྐུ་ཁྲུས་གསོལ the king took a bath; སྲས་ལ་སྐུ་ཁྲུས་གསོལ་ལོ *sras-la sku-khrus gsol-lo* they administered a bath to the prince; མཚན་གསོལ་བ to assume, to receive a name, to give a name; དེའི་ཐུགས་ལ་གདོན་གསོལ a demon has entered his mind. གསོལ་བ་སྟོན, ཞབས་ཏོགས་འབུལ present or offering of food.

གསོལ་བ II:=1. ཞུས་པ sbst. प्रार्थना; अभ्यर्थना prayer, request, entreaty; གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ *gsol-wa hdebs-pa* to make a request, to entreat, to pray for. 2. food: གསོལ་བ་བཞེས་པ to take food, to eat, dine.

གསོལ་དཀར *gsol-dkar W.* resp. for དཀར་ཡོལ crockery, china cup to take tea or wine.

གསོལ་སྐྲུམ *gsol-skrum* meat prepared for the table of a man of rank.

གསོལ་ཁ *gsol-kha* 1. request, prayer (*Sch.*). 2. meat, and drink *Sch.* 3.=ཁ་གསང (*Jig.*).

གསོལ་ཁང *gsol-khañ* resp. for ཐབ་ཚང *thab-tshañ* a kitchen (*Mñon.*).

གསོལ་ངན *gsol-ñan* poisoned food (*Glr.*).

གསོལ་ལྕོག *gsol-lcog* dining table.

གསོལ་ཆང *gsol-chañ* resp. of ཆང

གསོལ་མཆོད *gsol-mchod* prayer and offerings. གསོལ་ཇ *gsol-ja* resp. for ཇ tea, གསོལ་ཇ་སྒྲོན *gsol-za sgron*=གསོལ་ཇ་འབུལ offering tea, tea-entertainment. གསོལ་ཉ *gsol-ña* fish dressed for the table of a respected person, for food of a great man. གསོལ་ཏིབ *gsol-tib* tea-pot (*Jä.*). གསོལ་ཐུག *gsol-thug*=བཞེས་ཐུག (*Jig.*) porridge or gruel made of barley flour with meat and dried curds. གསོལ་ཐབས *gsol-thabs* fire-place, kitchen. གསོལ་ལྡོང *gsol-ldoñ*=གུར་གུར *gur-gur*, churn; *hookah*. གསོལ་དཔོན *gsol-dpon* lit. head-cook, master-cook, ordinarily=a private secretary who receives prayers and requests. གསོལ་མར *gsol-mar* resp. for མར butter. གསོལ་ཚིགས *gsol-tshigs* dinner (*Jä.*); གསོལ་ཞིབ *gsol-shib* resp. for ཞིབ་པ fine parched barley flour for a great man's food. གསོལ་གཡོག *gsol-gyog* under-waiter, table servant.

གསོལ་རས *gsol-ras* donation, gift, present, gen. distribution of money, victuals, &c., by a person of rank to common people.

གསོལ་ཕོགས་ *gsol-phogş* resp. for ཕོགས་ salary, allowance.

གསོས་པ་ *gsoş-pa* पोषण, pf. བསོས་པ་ *ḇsoş-pa* (*Ñag. 76*). to foster, cherish v. གསོ་བ་; གསོས་བྱེད་པ་ to cure བུ་མི་གསོས་པ་ not keeping, retaining a child alive; གསོས་བུ་ foster-son.

གསོས་མ་ *gsoş-ma* cure, medicine; གསོས་མ་འདེབས་པ་ *gsoş-ma ḥdebş-pa* to apply a remedy.

བསའ་ *ḇsaḥ* v. གསའ་ *gsaḥ*.

བསག་པ་ *ḇsag-pa* pf. བསགས་, ཚོགས་བསགས་ (*Situ. 76*) = ཚོགས་ accumulation of religious merits; hoarding money. v. གསོག་པ་ or སོག་པ.

བསང་བུ་ *ḇsaṅ-bu* resp. for ཟན་ food, fare (*Glr.*); བསང་འབྲས་ *ḇsaṅ-ḥbraş* resp. a dish of rice (*Jä.*).

བསངས་ *ḇsaṅş* 1. incense, frank incense. བསངས་བསེལ་ *ḇsaṅş-ḇsel* incense removes defilement. བསངས་གཏོར་བ་ *ḇsaṅş-gtor-wa* to burn incense as an offering. 2. vb. pf. སངས་ *saṅş*, to cleanse, to remove: དྲི་མ་བསངས་ removed the dirt or stain (*Situ. 76*).

བསད་པ་ *ḇsad-pa* मारित killed, also killing: སྲོག་ཆགས་བསད་པ་ *srog-chagş ḇsad-pa* killing animals (*Situ. 76*) v. གསོད་པ. བསད་བྱ་ *gsab-ḇya* वध्य animal to be slaughtered.

བསབ་པ་ *ḇsad-pa* pf. བསབས་ *ḇsabş* = འཇལ་བ་ to return, repay, retaliate: དྲིན་ལན་བསབས་ *drin-lan ḇsabş* returned kindness, shewed gratitude. ཁ་བསབ་བྱེད་པ་ to reply, give answer (*Situ. 76*).

ས **བསམ་** *ḇsam* or བསམ་པ་ sbst. चिन्ता, आशय, भाव, भावना, सङ्कल्प 1. thought, reflection, wish, imagination, fancy: བསམ་པ་ངན་པ་སེམས་པ་ *ḇsam-pa ṅan-pa sem-pa* to foster bad thoughts (*Do.*); བསམ་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ *ḇsam-pa tsam-gyiş* quick as thought; རྟག་ཏུ་འདི་སྐད་དུ་བསམ་པ་སྐྱེས་ he was constantly haunted by those thoughts (*Dzl.*); བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པ་ अचिन्त्य inconceivable, beyond the reach of human intellect, incomprehensible etc.; ཆོས་བཟང་ལས་བསམ་བཟང་ལྷག་པ་ཡིན་ a good way of thinking is worth more than good (external) religion (*Mil.*); བསམ་ངན་ཅན་ malicious, wicked. 2. the will: བསམ་པ་ངན་པ་གཞན་ལ་བྱས་ན་ཕྱོར་པ་རྩུབ་པ་རང་ཡོང་ if you have borne ill will to others, you will receive a rough return. མི་ཞིག་གི་བསམ་པ་ལྟར་ (or བཞིན་དུ་) སྒྲུབ་པ་ to execute, to carry out a person's will; བསམ་པ་ལྟར་མ་གྱུར་པས་ as it did not go according to their wish; བསམ་པ་འདི་ལས་མ་བཟློག་ཅིག་ do not try to divert me from my purpose (*Dzl.*); བསམ་པར་ཤར་བ་ occurred in the mind; བསམ་པ་བཟང་པོ་ good intention or design (*Mil.*); desire, mind, inclination, liking, གནོད་པའི་ or གདུག་པའི་བསམ་པ་ thirst for blood, murderous disposition (*Glr.*). 3. soul, heart: བསམ་པའི་དོན་མི་འགྲུབ་ (by doing so) you injure your own soul (*Mil., Jä.*). བསམ་ཐག་པ་ནས་ *ḇsam-thag-pa naş* from the bottom of the heart.

Syn. འགོངས་པ་ *ḥgoṅş-pa* འདུན་པ་ *ḥdun-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བསམ་པའི་སྟོབས་ *ḇsam-pahi-stobş* आशयबल resolution, strength of mind, determination.

བསམ་དོན་འགྲུབ་ *ḇsam-don-ḥgrub* आशय, अर्थसिद्धि fulfilment (of one's) desire or object.

བསམ་པ་མངོན་ཕྱོགས་ *ḇsam-pa mṅon-phyogş* bent of mind, inclination.

བསམ་པ་ *ḇsam-pa* fut. tense and secondary form of སེམས་པ་ *semş-pa*: དོན་བསམས་ thought, having thought (*Situ. 76*), has a pf. བསམས་པ་ *ḇsams-pa*, བསམ་དུ་མེད་ अचिन्त्य; not to be thought, cannot be thought of, inconceivable; བསམས་པ་དང་ having thought about it; also of one's own interest, = བསྒོམས་པ་དང་ having meditated upon, reflected, pondered (*A. 57*).

བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པ་ལས་འདས་པ་ अचिन्त्य परिवर्त n. of a very great number [n. of a chapter of

the Prajñāpāramita which treats of the inconceivable]*S.*

བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདོ *ḇsam-gyi mi-khyab-paẖi ṟgñal-poẖi m̱do* n. of a *Sūtra* (*K. d.* ॰, *8*).

བསམ་གཏན *ḇsam-g̱tan* योग, ध्यान, समाधि, समापत्ति state of complete abstraction, contemplation, meditation, concentration of thoughts; esp. that mystic meditation which at length evolves an astral counterpart of the meditator—the counterpart existing in Dewachan contemporaneously with the meditator who continues on earth.

Syn. ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *tiñ-ñe ẖdsin*; རྣལ་འབྱོར *ṟnal-ẖbyor*; ཞི་གནས *shi-gnas̱*; མཉམ་འཇོག *m̱ñam-ẖjog* (*M̱ñon.*).

བསམ་གཏན་བྱེད་པ *ḇsam-g̱tan byeḏ-pa* to concentrate the mind on a certain moral virtue, to transpose one's self into the state of contemplation or meditation (*Jä.*).

བསམ་གཏན་ཁང་བུ *ḇsam-g̱tan khañ-bu*=རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khroḏ* (*M̱ñon.*) mountain retreat of Buddhist sages and saints, hermitage on a lonely mountain.

བསམ་གཏན་ཕྱི་མའི་རྒྱུད *ḇsam-g̱tan phyi-maẖi ṟgyuḏ* a *Tantra* containing descriptions of contemplation in 53 stanzas (*K. g.* ॰, *108*).

བསམ་མནོ *ḇsam-m̱no* or བསམ་བློ *ḇsam-ḇlo*, also བློ་བསམ *ḇlo-ḇsam*, thinking, wishing etc., working of the mind; བསམ་མནོ་བྱེད་པ or གཏོང་བ resp. ཐུགས་བསམ་གཏོང་བ to think, to meditate, consider, think upon; བཟང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བསམ་བློ *ḇzañ-byeḏ-kyi ḇsam-ḇlo* wish to do good, a mind directed towards what is good.

Syn. མནོ་བསམ *m̱no-ḇsam*; རྣམ་རྟོག *ṟnam-ṟtog*; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས *yiḏ-kyi-las̱* (*M̱ñon.*).

བསམ་པ་ཡངས་པ *ḇsam-pa yañs̱-pa*=བློ་ཁོག་ཡངས་པ *ḇlo-khog yañs̱-pa*, སེམས་ཡངས་པ *sems̱ yañs̱-pa* broad heart, magnanimity (*M̱ñon.*).

བསམ་འཕེལ་ལྗོན་དབང *ḇsam-ẖpheḻjon-ḏwañ*= དཔག་བསམ་གྱི་ཤིང the wish fulfilling tree, the fabulous *Kalpadruma* (*Yig. k. 33*).

བསམ་འཕེལ་མ་མ *ḇsam-ẖphel ma-ma*=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ (*Yig. k. 35*) the great ocean.

བསམ་བློ་ཐེངས་པ *ḇsam-ḇlo theñs̱-pa*=བསམ་བློ་བཏང་བ *ḇsam-ḇlo g̱tañ-wa* འདི་ཕྱིར་བསམ་བློ་ཐེངས་པའི་གཟུར་གནས་ཀྱི་བགྱི་བ་དགོས་ཤིང (*D. çel. 12*).

བསམ་བྱ *ḇsam-bya* ध्येय object of meditation, the deity or person who is thought of or meditated.

བསམ་བྱ་མཚུངས་པ *ḇsam-bya mtḥsuñs̱-pa* coincident thoughts having the same or similar objects in view or to meditate upon.

Syn. ཕྱོགས་མཐུན *phogs̱-m̱thun*; མཉམ་བྱེད *m̱ñam-byeḏ*; མཚུངས་པར་སྤྱོད *m̱tshuñs̱-par s̱pyoḏ*; མགྲིན་གཅིག *m̱grin-g̱cig*; དབྱངས་གཅིག *ḏbyañs̱-g̱cig*; མགྲིན་པ་མཉམ *m̱grin-pa m̱ñam*; མཐའ་གཅིག་པ *m̱thaẖ-g̱cig-pa*; འཇུག་པ་གཅིག *ẖjug-pa g̱cig* (*M̱ñon.*).

བསམ་སྦྱོར *ḇsam-s̱byor* design, project, plan, བསམ་སྦྱོར་བཟང་པོ *ḇsam-s̱byor ḇzañ-po* good design, or ངན་པ *ñan-pa* bad design; བསམ་སྦྱོར་བྱེད་པ *ḇsam-s̱byor byeḏ-pa* to plan, to scheme, to project a plan (*C.*, *Jä.*).

བསམ་ཤེས *ḇsam-çes̱* knowing or reading another's mind; acc. to *Jä.* consciousness.

བསམ་བསེའུ *ḇsam-ḇsehu* seminal vesicle.

བསར་བ *ḇsar-wa*=གྲལ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral-s̱grig-pa* to arrange; arrangement: ཡོ་བྱད་གྲལ་བསྒྲིགས་སོ (*Situ. 76*) arranged the things or furniture.

བསལ་བ *ḇsal-wa*=ཕྱེས་པ *phyes̱-wa* उद्घाटन opened, disclosed, revealed, cleared up: སྐྱོན་བསལ་ཏོ *s̱kyon-ḇsal-to* disclosed the fault (*Situ. 76*); བསལ་དུ་གསོལ pray clear up. 2.= སྒྲོགས་པ प्रत्याख्यान advertising; to make known by trumpet or drum; also प्रतिपत्ति reputation.

བསལ་ཚགས *bsal-tshags* मोचन, पट्टक straining, filtering; to clear or purify water of animal life, &c.

Syn. སེལ་བ *sel-wa*; སོལ་བ *sol-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བསིག་པ *bsig-pa* pf. བསིགས *bsigs*, to fan ལག་གིས་ལུས་བསིག་པ to fan the body with the hand (*Situ. 76*) v. གསིག་པ.

བསིད་པ *bsid-pa* 1. to mend, repair. 2. pf. of གསིད་པ to pick, sort, hair, wool; བལ་བསིད་པ to sort wool.

བསིར་བ *bsir-wa* 1. གསིར་བ. 2. *W.* sip (*Jä.*).

བསིལ་བ I: *bsil-wa* to cut, དུམ་བུར་བསིལ་ཏེ cut into pieces (*Situ. 76*).

བསིལ་བ II: 1.=གྲང་མོ *grañ-mo* adj. and sbst. शीतल, हिम cool, coolness; བསིལ་བར་གྱུར་པ शीतीभूत, शीतीभाव become cold, the state of being cold [calm composure, equanimity]*S.*; ཁང་པ་བསིལ་བ་ཞིག a cool house. བསིལ་བ་ཕན coolness is wholesome (*Lt.*). བསིལ་བའི་ཆུ་སྐྱེས *bsil-wahi chu-kyes*=ཞོགས་བ. 2. vb., to cool; also resp. for འཁྲུད་པ *hkhrud-pa* to wash, ཞལ་བསིལ་བ to wash the mouth and face. ཚ་བ་བསིལ་བར་འགྱུར the heat changes to coolness. ལྕང་བསིལ *lcañ-bsil* 'willow shade,' cool place under a willow; བསིལ་ཞིང་གྲང་བ being shady and cool; གནམ་བསིལ་པོ it is cold, the weather is cold (*Ñag. 69*). ཞབས་བསིལ water for cooling the feet (*Cs.*); ཆུ་དྲོན་མོས་སྐུ་བསིལ་བར་མཛད་པ to wash the body with warm water (*Cs.*); to shed, སྤྱན་ཆབ་མང་པོ་བསིལ shed many tears (*Jä.*).

བསིལ་ཁང་ *bsil-khañ*=ཡང་ཏོག ཙྪ, प्रयोतिका a dome, a turret on the roof of a house; also: a cool room, a summer house, summer residence (*Jä.*).

བསིལ་གྲིབ *bsil-grib* शीतलच्छाया; cool, grateful shade.

བསིལ་འཐུང་ *bsil-hthuñ* cool draught, a cooling drink or beverage (*Sch.*).

བསིལ་ལྡན *bsil-ldan* हिमवत, हिमधाम the Himālayā; Tibet.

བསིལ་ལྡན་འཚོ་བྱེད *bsil-ldan htsho-byed*=བསིལ་བྱེད *bsil-byed* (*Mñon.*).

བསིལ་ལྡན་ས་ལའི་སྨན་ལྗོང་ *Bsil-ldan sa-lahi sman-ljoñ* n. of Tibet; though the fanciful Indians who had very little knowledge of Tibet implied by that name the Himālayan regions which abound in Sâl trees and medicinal plants (*Yig. k. 52*).

བསིལ་གདུགས *bsil-gdugs* parasol.

བསིལ་བ་གསུམ *bsil-wa gsum* the three cooling medicines:—ཅུ་གང་, གུར་གུམ and སུག་སྨེལ, *i.e.*, bamboo manna, saffron and small cardamom (*Miñ. 1*).

བསིལ་བུ *bsil-bu* cool or coolness; བསིལ་བུའི་རླུང་ *bsil-buhi rluñ* शीतलानिल, हिमवायु a cool breeze.

བསིལ་བའི་འོད་ཟེར *bsil-wahi hod-zer* moonbeam, the cooling beam.

བསིལ་བ་འཛིན *bsil-wa hdsin*=ཐོག་གི་ལོ་མ *thog-gi lo-ma* रक्तफल n. of a medicinal fruit (*Mñon.*).

བསིལ་བྱེད *bsil-byed* 1. देवद्रुम, तुषार snow, hoar-frost; also the coolers: the moon, cloud, wind, and sandal wood.

བསིལ་ཟས *bsil-zas* or བསིལ་བའི་ཟས cooling food.

བསིལ་ཟེར་ཅན *bsil-zer can* हिमांशु, चन्द्र the moon (*Mñon.*).

བསིལ་གཡབ *bsil-gyab* विधवन, व्यजन a fan.

Syn. རླུང་གཡབ *rluñ-gyab*; བསིལ་བ་སྟོབ *bsil-wa stob* (*Mñon.*).

བསིལ་རི *bsil-ri*=གངས་རི snowy mountain, the cool or shady side of a mountain; also a hill of Magada near S'ītavana cemetry (*Ya-sel. 34*).

བསུ་བ *ḇsu-wa* = ཕེབས་བསུ *phebs-ḇsu*, perf. and imp. བསུས (*Ñag. 69*), प्रत्युद्गमन to go to meet: མ་བུ་བསུར་འོང་ the mother goes to meet her son; བསུ་བ་བྱས had gone to receive the party; བསུས་ཤིག let him go to meet; བསུས་ནས प्रत्युद्गम्य having received or escorted him; to join, to make advances, to interest one's self for; to go to meet (solemnly), to welcome a respected person; མདུན་བསུས *m̱dun-ḇsus̱* (*Situ. 76*) advanced to receive a party. པཎྜི་ཏ་འབྱོན་པ་ལ་བསུ་བ་བྱེད་དོ I will go to meet the arriving pandit; བསུ་བ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ great festivities on the occasion of reception; བག་མར་བསུ་བ་ཡིན we will lead her home as your bride. 2. defined as སྔོན་དུ་བཏང་བའི་སྨན *s̱ñon-du ḇtañ paẖi s̱man* medicine that is first taken to be followed by another immediately (*Liç.*).

བསུ་ཆང་ *ḇsu-chan* = གདོང་ཆང་ in Sikk. wine that is sent for the refreshment of a respectable party or official when coming to a place.

བསུ་མི *ḇsu-mi* an escort, the men going to receive a gentleman or lady coming from a distance.

བསུ་སྨན *ḇsu-s̱man* clyster (*Sch.*).

བསུང་ *ḇsuñ* དྲི་བཟང་པོ, sweet smell; དྲི་བསུང་ཞིམ་པ་བྲོའོ *dri-ḇsuñ shim-pa broẖo* I enjoy the sweet fragrance. བསུང་གི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *ḇsuñ-gi groñ-khyer* and བསུང་གི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཆེན་པོ *ḇsuñ-gi groñ-khyer chen-po* are names of very sweet scented flowers (*K. my.* ཀ, *29*). བསུང་ངད *ḇsuñ-ñed* fragrance. བསུང་སྨྱོས *ḇsuñ-myos̱* and བསུང་སྨྱོས་ཆེན་པོ *ḇsuñ-myos̱ chen-po* are names of two kinds of fragrant flowers.

བསུན་པ *ḇsun-pa* dissolute: བསུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to be dissolute; to be irregular in habits.

བསུན་བསྐྱུར *ḇsun-ḇskyur* (*Sch.*): irregularity of life, dissoluteness; སེམས་བསུན་ནས་བསྐྱུར་བ abandoned prodigality.

བསུན་ཚམ *ḇsun-tsam* disgusting, obscene (*Sch.*).

བསུབ་པ *ḇsub-pa*, pf. བསུབས, to obliterate, རྐང་རྗེས་བསུབས rubbed out the foot mark (*Situ. 76*).

བསུམ་པ *ḇsum-pa* 1. = འཛུམ་པ to smile, 2. = སུམ་པ *sum-pa* to close or shut (*Cs.*) སྣོད་དང་རས་ཁུག་སོགས་ཁ་ བསུམ་པ to draw together the mouth-string of a cloth pouch or bag; (*Situ. 76*) to shut up the mouths of a vessel or cotton-cloth bag.

བསུར་སྨྱིག *ḇsur-s̱myig* *W.* clyster = བསུ་སྨན (*Jä.*).

བསུས་པ *ḇsus̱-pa* incorrectly for གསུས་པ = ལྟོ་བ वस्ति, जठर belly, stomach.

བསེ *ḇse* 1. སེ་བ *se-wa*. 2. for བསེ་རུ, བསེ་ཁྲབ n. of a buckle or shield made of rhinoceros skin. བསེ་སྒམ *ḇse-s̱gam*, བསེའི་སྒྲོམ་བུ leather-box or box lined with leather; བསེ་སྒོ *ḇse-s̱go* leather-door, or a door-like target made of hides (*Jä.*). 3. a kind of demon. བསེ་འབྲོས་པའི་སྔགས *ḇse-ẖbros̱-paẖi s̱ñags̱* the charm to drive away བསེ demon: ཏྲི་ལ་ཞེ་ཨ་ཏྲི་ལ་ཞེ་ཧཱུཾ (*K. g.* ཙ, *52*).

བསེ་ཀོ rhinoceros hide of which shields are made.

བསེ་ཁ་བསྒོ *ḇse-kha ḇsgo* n. of a wild animal, རི་དགས་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ (*K. ko.* ཀ, *2*).

བསེ་རུ *ḇse-ru* 1. खड्गी rhinoceros; བསེ་རུ་ལྟ་བུ खड्गविषाणवर्गिकल्प one who concentrates his mind on a subject in the manner of a rhinoceros which looks to its horn with the only intention of killing his adversary. 2. in Tibet is applied to the clumsy-looking deer known to sportsmen as the "serow." 3. three species of grain having medicinal properties: བསེ་

རུ་དཀར་པོ white *seru*; བསེ་རུ་ནག་པོ black *seru*; བསེ་རུ་ཁྲ་བོ the spotted *seru*. བསེ་སྦུར *ḇse-şbur* a kind of grain with disagreeable odour.

བསེ་མ་ནུ *ḇse-ma-nu*=སེ་འབྲུ pomogranate seed (mystic) (*Miń. 3*).

བསེ་མོ *ḇse-mo* नकुल species of weasel.

བསེ་ཡབ *ḇse-yab* སྐྱུར་མ *şkyur-ma* a kind of sweet and acidulous medicinal fruit.

བསེགས་པ *ḇsegş-pa* to come from one side, to come across one's way (*Sch.*); to come into collision with.

བསེང་བ *ḇseń-pa*=དངས་པ or ཁམས་སངས་པ to revive spirit, to awaken, rouse; རིག་པ་བསེང་བའི་མན་ངག་ཏུ (*A. 135*) as advice for rousing one's spirits.

བསེད་པ *ḇseḏ-pa*, v. གསེད་པ *gseḏ-pa* to sort, to discriminate; ཞིབ་མོ་བསེད་པ to enter into details (*Situ. 76*).

བསེད་དཔུད the bow for setting a drill in motion (*Sch.*).

བསེན་མོ *ḇsen-mo*, མོ་གདོན་ a female evil spirit.

+ བསེན་ཁུས་པ *ḇsen-khuş-pa*=གཉེན་བསླུས་པ *gñen-ḇşluş-pa* to allure, seduce (by the show of friendship).

བསེར *ḇser* in མདེའུ་བསེར *m̱daẖu-ḇser* (*Situ. 76*)=མདའ་ཀྱོག་པོ་ཡོད་མེད་ལྟ་བ to see, examine if an arrow is crooked or not.

བསེར *ḇser*, or བསེར་བུ resp. of རླུང་ *ṟluń* wind: བསེར་བུ་གང་ནས་ལངས whence does the cold wind: blow (*H̱brom.* ཁ, *18*); the term *ḇser* is generally applied to a cold breeze: བསེར་གྱིས་ཐོག he is affected by a cold wind (*Sch.*). 2. the feeling of cold: སྐུ་ཞབས་ལ་འསེར་གྱིན་མིའདུག་གམ is not your honour feeling cold; catching cold; བསེར་དུ་ཡོང་ *ḇser-du-yoń* you will feel cold (*Jä.*).

བསེར་མ *ḇser-ma*=རླུང་ gen. wind in the stomach. བསེར་མ་མི་སྐྱེ་བ *ḇser-ma mi-şkye-wa*= རླུང་མི་སྐྱེ་བ *ṟluń mi-şkye-wa* in སོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ་སྐྱོ་ཚིག་བསེར་མ་མི་སྐྱེ་བ (*A. 155*).

བསེར་མོ *ḇser-mo* adj. or sbst. ཁྱོད་བསེར་མོ་མང་པོ་མ་ཚོར་རམ *W.*, did you not feel very cold? བསེར་མོའི་ནད honorif. a catarrh, a cold (*Jä.*).

བསེལ *ḇsel*=སྐྱེལ་མ *şkyel-ma* 1. अनुगत followers, retinue. 2. v. + བསེལ་བ *ḇsel-wa* to protect from danger, remove fear or cause of danger. ལམ་བསེལ convoy; safe conduct, escort.

བསེལ་པ *ḇsel-pa* safe-guard, guide; ལམ་བསེལ་བྱེད་པ to accompany and protect one on the way, to escort him.

བསོ་བ *ḇso-wa* resp. ངལ་བསོ་བ to take rest, refresh one's self, to remove fatigue by rest.

བསོག་པ *ḇsog-pa* form of སོག་པ, pf. བསགས or བསོགས, ནོར་བསགས accumulated wealth; hoarded treasure (*Situ. 76*).

བསོང་པོ *ḇsoń-po*=དྲང་པོ straight, honest.

+ བསོད་སྙོམས *ḇsoḏ-şñomş* described as: འདོད་པ་ལ་ལྷག་པར་ལོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ over enjoyment. བསོད་སྙོམས *ḇsoḏ-şñomş* पिण्ड alms of cooked food, edible things or money, gifts presented to clerical persons; food to the departed or to the manes of the dead; བསོད་སྙོམས་པ a receiver of such alms, བསོད་སྙོམས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ to live by alms, on charity; བསོད་སྙོམས་བྱེད་པ or བསོད་སྙོམས་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ, resp. གཤེགས་པ to beg, ask, collect alms; བསོད་སྙོམས་སྦྱོར་བ to prepare an entertainment for the priesthood (*Jä.*).

བསོད་བཏགས *ḇsoḏ-ḇtagş* for བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་བཏགས, a kind of silk scarf which is believed to bring good luck to the person receiving it as a present.

བསོད་བདེ་ *bsod-bde*, resp. སྐུ་བསོད་ 1. good fortune, happiness, felicity; བསོད་བདེ་ཅན་ happy, བསོད་བདེ་ཆེན་པོ་ very happy and fortunate, བསོད་བདེ་མེད་ unhappy, wretched. 2. destiny, fate, =དཔང་ཐང་སྐུ་བསོད་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ་ (*Schl.*) his destiny is a very high one; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་བསོད་བདེ་ལ་བརྡུང་བ་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་ it belongs to your destiny that you get a drubbing (*Jä.*).

བསོད་ནམས་ *bsod-nams* कुशल, सुकृति, स्वस्ति, धर्म, पुण्य holiness, merit, virtue, good action. བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་གནས་ a holy place to visit which brings merit. འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་དང་ཕ་རོལ་ན། བསོད་ནམས་བྱས་པ་དགའ་བར་འགྱུར་ in this and in the next world, he who has done good actions will be happy (*K. du.* ཅ *271*). བསོད་ནམས་སྐྱེས་པོ་ *bsod-nams skyes-po* पुण्यजन a meritorious person, one having moral merits; བསོད་ནམས་སྐྱེས་ *bsod-nams-skyes* heaven, celestial region (*B. ch. 6*). བསོད་ནམས་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ལས་ *bsod-nams ma-yin-pahi las* sinful deed, an act that is not pious.

Syn. ཆོས་ *chos*; ལེགས་བྱས་ *legs-byas*; སྐལ་བ་བཟང་ *skal-wa bzañ*; ཁ་རྗེ་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ *kha-rje khyu-mchog*; ཉམས་དགའ་བ་ *ñams-dgah-wa*; དགེ་བའི་ཚོགས་ *dge-wahi-tshogs*; བདེ་ལེགས་ *bde-legs*; སྡིག་ཟད་ *sdig-zad*; དམ་པ་ *dam-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *Bsod-nams rgyal-mtsan* n. of a hierarch of Sakya (*Loñ.* ཉ, *12*).

བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱུན་བྱས་ *bsod-nams rgyun-byas* पुण्याभिसंस्कृ one who is adorned with moral virtues.

བསོད་ནམས་ཅན་ *bsod-nams-can* a meritorious person, a virtuous, pious person.

Syn. དཔལ་ཡོན་ལྡན་པ་ *dpal-yon ldan-pa*; ལེགས་བྱས་པ་ *legs-byas-pa*; ཆོས་ལྡན་ *chos-ldan*; སྐལ་ལྡན་ *skal-ldan*; བཟང་བྱས་ *bzañ-byas*; ཁ་རྗེ་ཅན་ *kha-rje-can*; ལེགས་ལྡན་ *legs-ldan*; བསོད་ནམས་ལྡན་པ་ *bsod-nams ldan-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བསོད་ནམས་ཆེ་བ་ *bsod-nams che-wa* महापुण्य a very virtuous person; of great moral merit.

བསོད་ནམས་མཆོག་ *Bsod-nams-mchog* the best moral virtue; n. of a prince, son of king དཔས་བྱིན་ *dpas-byin* (*K. d.* ང, *183*).

བསོད་ནམས་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྡུས་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ n. of *Sūtra* in (*K. d.* ཁ, *118*).

བསོད་ནམས་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་རྟོགས་བརྗོད་ *bsod-nams stobs-kyi rtogs-brjod* पुण्यबल-अवदान the moral life-story of Puṇyabala (*K. d.* ཤ, *1*).

བསོད་ནམས་དར་རྒྱས་ *Bsod-nams dar-rgyas* increased and abundant merits; n. of the father of Dalai Lama Kalzang Gyatsho (བསྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱ་མཚོ) (*Loñ.* ཟ, *21*).

བསོད་ནམས་ལྡན་ *bsod-nams-ldan* पुण्यवान्, धन्य the pious, one possessed of virtue, moral merit, &c.

བསོད་ནམས་འཕེལ་ *Bsod-nams-hpyel* पुण्यवर्द्धन, increase of moral merit; n. of a certain king of Benares (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *37*).

བསོད་ནམས་ཞིང་ *bsol-nams-shiñ* तीर्थ a holy place, पुण्यक्षेत्र a place of pilgrimage, a place where deeds of virtue and piety were done and a visit to which brings merit.

卐 **བསོད་པ་** *bsod-pa* = བཟང་པོ་ *bzañ-po*, ལེགས་པ་ pleasing, very good agreeable. བསོད་པ་དང་ངན་པ་ good and bad. Acc. to *Jä.* vb., to be pleased with, to take delight in, to like.

བསོད་པའི་ཟས་ *bsod-pahi-zas* प्रणीत खाद्य; = ཟས་བཟང་པོ་ good food, well prepared, dressed, boiled (*Zam. 9*).

བསོལ་ *bsol* is explained as འགྲོགས་བདེ་བ.

བསོས་ *bsos* in བསོས་པ་ 1. indemnification, damages paid for bodily injury. 2. to recreate; ངལ་བསོས་ *ñal-bsos* refreshed (*Situ. 76*). v. pf. of གསོས་པ་: ཉམས་པ་བསོས་པ་ repaired

damage or things which had been injured; regained strength, &c.

བསྲང་ *bsrañ* straightened; འཁྱོག་བསྲང་བྱེད་པ anything that was crooked or bent, made straight (*Situ. 64*).

བསྲང་པོ *bsrañ-po* straight, upright.

བསྲང་བ *bsrañ-wa*, pf. བསྲངས *bsrañs*: ཡོ་བ་བསྲངས the crooked (thing) made straight; གཞུང་བསྲངས made the middle or the main portion of a thing straight (*Situ. 76*); v. སྲོང་བ *sroñ-wa*.

བསྲད *bsrad*, v. བསྲོད་པ *bsrod-pa*.

བསྲན = བཟོད་པ क्षान्ति endurance, patience forbearance.

བསྲན་པ *bsran-pa* v. སྲན་པ བཟོད་བསྲན་པ = བཟོད་པ་བསྒོམ་པ་ to meditate on the virtue of forbearance; སྡུག་བསྲན་ཆེ very patient in troubles. སེམས་ཀྱིས་བསྲན་ནོ endured mentally (*Situ. 76*).

བསྲབ་པ *bsrab-pa* 1. pf. བསྲབས to be diminished; སྒྲིབས་པ་བསྲབས = སྒྲིབ་པ་ཆེར་པོ་མེད་པ shadow or darkness has vanished, diminished; མུན་པ་བསྲབ་པ there is not much of darkness (*Situ. 76*). 2. (v. སྲབ *srab*) to bridle, keep under, restrain, check, curb, refrain; བག་ཆགས་བསྲབ་པ to restrain the passions.

བསྲལ་བ *bsral-wa* भिन्न to separate, to sort, to choose: གྲི་རྣོན་པོ་རེ་བསྲལ་ནིང་ (*Buton. 142*) choosing each a sharp knife. (བྱུད་མ་ལྷ་ཐུར) v. སྲེལ་བ *srel-wa*.

བསྲི་བ *bsri-wa*, pf. བསྲིས *bsris* 1. = ཚགས་བྱེད་པ to economize, to save, ནོར་བསྲིས savings; ནོར་ལ་བསྲི economy in riches. 2. fondness, liking (*Situ. 76*). བསྲི་བ་མེད *bsri-wa-med* निष्ठुर cruel, unrelenting (*S. Lex.*).

བསྲིང་ *bsriñ*, fut., pf. བསྲིངས *bsriñs* (*Ñag. 69*); = རིང་དུ་བསྐུར་བ *riñ-du bskur-wa* prolonged, to send to or cast to a distance: ཡི་གེ་བསྲིངས despatched a letter. ཚེ་བསྲིངས *tshe-bsriñs* = ཚེ་རིང་ prolonged life; longevity (*Situ. 76*).

བསྲི་ཚགས *bsri-tshags* economy, frugality; carefully keeping stores and treasures. ཕྱི་ནང་ཚང་མར་བསྲི་ཚགས་ཟ་བ་ནས་ཡོད་པ་དགོས there should be perfect economy in every respect in internals and externals (*D. çel. 5*).

བསྲིས་པ *bsris-pa* = བཀྲེན་པ stinginess; སྲ་བསྲིས་མེད་པ without stinginess and hiding (*Nâg.*).

བསྲུང་བ *bsruñ-wa* = रक्षा; pf. བསྲུངས *bsruñs*; fut. བསྲུང་བྱ *bsruñ-bya*; བགེགས་སོགས་བསྲུངས *bgegs-sogs-bsruñs* (*Ñag. 69*) to guard against evil or evil spirits that cause accidents; guardian, guard, watchman, sentinal, sentry; amulet.

Syn. སྐྱབས་བྱེད *skyabs-byed*; སྐྱོབ་པ *skyob-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བསྲུང་མ *bsruñ-ma* gen. spirits that guard Buddhism or Buddhist institutions and living saints.

བསྲུང་མིའི་ཚོགས *bsruñ-mihi-tshogs* रक्षिवर्ग a body of guards; རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *sku-bsruñs-pa* or བསྲུང་པ *bsruñ-pa* royal body guard (*Mñon.*).

བསྲུང་འཁོར *bsruñ-hkhor* or བསྲུང་བའི་འཁོར་ལོ magic charm used as a protection against evil spirits.

བསྲུང་འཁོར་བ *bsruñ-hkhor-wa* = སྔགས་པ *sñags-pa* or སྔགས་འཆང་ (*Mñon.*), a *Tantrik* priest who by the efficacy of his charms drives away evil spirits and thereby guards people against evil.

བསྲུང་མཛད *bsruñ-mdsad* a guard, watcher,

བསྲུན་པ *bsrun-pa* = བཏུལ་བ *btul-wa* tamed, disciplined, civilized.

བསྲུབ་པ *bsrub-pa*, मन्थन churned; ཧོ་མ་དང་ ཇ་བསྲུབ་པ *ho-ma dań ja-bsrub-pa*) v. སྲུབ; བསྲུབ་བྱེད *bsrub-byed* = ཉི་མ the sun (*Mñon.*).

བསྲེ་བ *bsre-wa* v. སྲེ་བ to mix: མཉམ་དུ་བསྲེ་བ *mñam-du bsre-wa* to mix together.

བསྲེག་པ *bsreg-pa* दहन, दह्न; v. སྲེག་པ to burn, མེ་ལ་བསྲེག་པ *me-la bsreg-pa* བསྲེགས་པ दग्ध, ज्वलित burnt, baked, singed.

Syn. ཚིག་པ *tshig-pa*; ཚིག་མ *tshig-ma*; འཚིག་པ *htshig-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བསྲེག་ཁང་ *brseg-khań* चिता funeral pyre, crematory.

བསྲེག་བྱ *bsreg-bya* आहुत्य, हविस् anything to be burnt in the sacrificial fire.

བསྲེག་བླུགས *bsreg-blugs* आहुति clarified butter poured in the sacrificial fire as an oblation.

བསྲེལ *bsrel* (འཆང་བ *hchań-wa*, གཉེར་བ *gñer-wa*) to maintain, keep (*Ńag. 69*); ཆུང་མ་བསྲེལ་ཏོ *chuń-ma bsrel-to* maintained his wife (*Situ. 76*).

བསྲེས་པ *bsres-pa* = འདྲེས་པ *hdres-pa* mixed up (*Ńag. 69*); व्याकीर्ण mixture; ཆུ་དང་འོ་མ milk with water; सम्पृक्त, मिश्र mixed up (as articles of food). Syn. སྤེལ་བ *spel-wa*.

བསྲོ་བ *bsro-wa* v. སྲོ་བ (ཉི་མ་ལ་བསྲོ་བ *ñi-ma-la gsro-wa*) ཉི་མ་ལ་དྲོད་བཏང་བ *ñi-ma la drod-btań-wa*, pf. བསྲོས *bsros*, མེར་བསྲོས *mer-bsros* dried in the sun, on fire, &c. (*Situ. 77*).

བསྲོ་ཁང་ *bsro-khań* = ཐབ་ཚང་ kitchen; གསོལ་ཁང་ bakery (*Mñon.*).

བསྲོད་པ *bsrod-pa* or བསྲེད་པ *bsred-pa* = སྲོ་བ *sro-wa* to dry, by exposing to the rays of the sun (*Sch.*).

བསླ་བ *bsla-wa*, v. སླ་བ *sla-wa*.

བསླང་བ *bslań-wa* उत्क्षिप्त; = བསྒྲེང་བ to raise, to lift up; v. སློང་བ *slań-wa*, pf. བསླངས *bslańs*: གྱེན་དུ་བསླངས *gyen-du-bslańs* lifted up (*Ńag. 70*).

བསླད་པ *bslad-pa* to corrupt, to pollute, to spoil; to alloy gold or silver with base metals: རྒྱལ་པོའི་གནས་མལ་བསླད་པའི་ཤན་པབ་ཀྱིས the king's bed being polluted with defilement (*A. 144*). བསླད *bslad* adulteration, གཞན་གྱིས་བསླད corrupted by others (*Situ. 77*); བསླད་བྱ *bslad-bya* will be corrupted, བསླད་ནས having been corrupted.

བསླན *bslan* = བསྡུས་པ collected or གཏོགས་པ put in, arrange: ཕྱོགས་སུ་བསླན་ཏོ kept them together on one side (*Situ. 77*).

བསླབ *bslab*, pf. བསླབས *bsabs*, རིག་པ་བསླབ་པ education, teaching of arts and sciences (*Situ. 77*), v. སློབ་པ *slob-pa*. 1. sbst. शिक्षा training, culture; doctrine. བསླབ་པ་གསུམ त्रिशिक्षा the three moral trainings:—1. ལྷག་པ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་བསླབ་པ अधिशीलशिक्षा [training in higher conduct]*S.* 2. ལྷག་པ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་བསླབ་པ अधिसमाधिशिक्षा [training in higher meditation]*S.* 3. ལྷག་པ་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་བསླབ་པ अधिप्रज्ञाशिक्षा [training in higher wisdom]*S.* (*K. du.* པ, *41*). བསླབ་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་སྡོམ་པ the three vows for three moral trainings:—སོ་ཐར *so-thar*, བྱང་སེམས *byań-sems* and གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྡོམ་པ *gsań-sńags-gyi sdom-pa* = the vows for ordinary salvation, vows for *Bodhisattva*, and those for mystic cult (for entrance to Nirvāṇa by the less direct but the most delicate way of *Tantra*).

བསླབས་ཤེས་ཅན *bslabs-çes-can* student, studious, also = ཤེས་རབ་ཅན शिक्षित (*Mñon.*) an educated or trained person. ས

བསླབ་སྟོན *bslaa-ston* = བཀའ་འགྲོས consultation, or instruction: གལ་ཆེན་དོན་ཡོད་རྣམས་བསླབ་སྟོན་མ་ཞུས་པར་རང་འཚམ་གྱི་བློས་གཏོད་མི་བྱེད (you) should not on

your own responsibility decide matters of importance without asking for instruction (*D. çel. 12*).

བསླབ་པའི་གནས dogma, tenet. བསླབ་བྱ *bslab-bya* शिक्षा what is to be learnt, doctrine, precept, admonition: འཇིག་རྟེན་མི་ཆོས་ལ་དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ་མཛད་དོ he imparted (to her) some practical doctrines or rules of life and social intercourse (*Glr.*); བསླབ་བྱ་སྟོན་པ to give admonitions, to exhort, reprimand (*Jä.*).

བསླབ་པའི་གཞི *bslab-pahi-gshi* शिक्षापद the basis of study (*Situ*) [the subjects of study]*S.*

བསླབ་གཙང་ *bslab-gtsañ* the spiritual purity, keeping one's morals and vows pure.

བསླབ་དོན *bslab-don* gen. representation of one's grievances, prayer or supplication (*Rtsii. 9*).

བསླུ་བ *bslu-wa* v. སླུ་བ (vulg. ལྷུ་བ) pf. བསླུས་པ *bslus-pa*, imp. སླུས་ *slus*; 1. ransom, སྲོག་བསླུ་བ *srog bslu-wa* to ransom life, འཆི་བ་བསླུ་བ *hchi-wa bslu-wa* to save one from death by paying money, etc. བསླུ་ཡོན *bslu-yon* price-money or ransom. བསླུ་བྱ་བསླུས *blus-bya bslus* ransomed life (*Situ. 77*). 2. to seduce, decoy: བསླུ་ཚིག *bslu-tshig* persuasive language or sweet words; གཡོན་ཅན་འདིས་ནི་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་བསླུས་ཏེ་བྲམ་ཟེའི་ཆུང་མ་ཁྲིགས་སོ (*K. du.* ད, *261*) this cunning man has seduced the young woman, the Brāhman's wife and has carried her away.

བསླུ་རྡོ *bslu-rdo* fig. temptation, bait, lit. the stone that is thrown at a dog to divert his attention: འཁོར་བའི་བསླུ་རྡོ་སྤངས་པ་ཡིན I have left off the temptations of worldly life (*Khrid. 18*).

ཧ

ཧ *ha* I: is the twenty-ninth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding to the Sanskrit ह and English *h*; it represents the numeral 29.

ཧ II: In Budh.: 1. =ཨེ་མ *e-ma* alas! ཧ་ (ཨེ་མ) དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་སོ alas! the Tathāgata has fully passed out of sufferings (*K. my.* ཀ, *207*). 2. fig.: སེམས་རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བ to be greatly delighted, to be in ecstasy. 3. ཧ་ནི་ཀླད་དང་ཐལ་བའི་སྒོ་ཀྲིན་དང་ཐལ་བས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ (*K. g.* ཆ, *43*). 4.=གྲངས a number (mystic) (*K. g.* ཕ, *28*).

ཧ III: 1. breath, ཧ་འདེབས་པ *ha-ḥdebs-pa* to breathe. 2. colloq. nearly=ཕ yonder, further: ཧ་གི *ha-gi* over there; ཧ་ལ་རྒྱུག *ha-la-rgyug* (speaking contemptuously) go to that place *i.e.*, do not stay here, be gone!; ཧ་ལ་གནས residing there; one residing at an unknown place.

ཧྭ *hwa* I: 1. in Budh.: ཧྭ་ཞེས་པ་ནི་ཐོད་པ་མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་འོ (*Ḥbum.* ཀ, *283*). 2. (Chinese) a picture, a painting.

ཧྭ II: 1. in གོས་ཀྱི་ཧྭ *goṣ-kyi-hwa* collar of a coat.

ཧ་གོ་བ *ha-go-wa* to understand, to comprehend in *C.*, and *W.* ང་ཧ་གོ་སོང་ I have understood it; ང་ཧ་མ་གོ I did not understand; ཧ་མི་གོ=ཤེས་མི་ཡོང་ (*Ṛdsa.*). ཧ་ཉིད་མ་གོ་བ is explained as གཏམ་དོན་ཧ་གོ་མ་ཐུབ་པ.

ཧ་ཅང་ *ha-caṅ* অধিক, অতি; adv. excessive, good deal, very, too much: མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ་ཧ་ཅང་མྱུར་ཤེས་སོ his passing out of misery (death) was really too soon; ཧ་ཅང་ལེགས་པ very good, excellent; ཧ་ཅང་ཆེན་པོ very large great; ཧ་ཅང་མང་པོ too many; ཧ་ཅང་བཟང་པོ exceedingly good, ཧ་ཅང་ངན་པ very bad; ཧ་ཅང་རིང་བ অতিদীর্ঘ very long, very far; ཧ་ཅང་མི་རིང་ নাতিদূর not very far; ཧ་ཅང་མི་ཉེ not very near or close. ཧ་ཅང་སྨྲ་བ་མང་དུ་མི་བྱ নাতিজল্পত do not prattle much. ཧ་ཅང་སྦོམ་པ অতিস্থূল very big or stout: ཧ་ཅང་སྦོ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བས་འདུ་འཛོམ་གཡེངས (*Lo. 37*).

ཧ་ཛོ་ག་ཧོང་ *Ha-dso-ga-ḥoṅ* n. of a small town in Assam not far from the place called སྡོང་ཟམ་སྡེ་བ་ཐང་ *Ṣdoṅ-zam ṣde-wa-thaṅ* on the border of Bhutan (*Dsam.*). This small town of Hajo in Assam has a temple dedicated to the Hindu god Hayagriba who resembles the Buddhist god Tamdin (རྟ་མགྲིན) and is therefore worshipped by the Buddhists of Tibet who mistake Hajo for the Buddhist Kusanagari (Kusinera) the place where Buddha died. It is called by them Tsamchog-tong (རྩ་མཆོག་གྲོང་).

ཧ་ན་ཧོ་ནི *ha-na ho-ni*, ཧན་ཧོན *han-hon* 1. very angry, much enraged *Ld.* (*Jä.*) 2.= མི་འཐོམ་འཐོམ a stupid dull man; a dozing dull man.

ཧ་ནི *Ha-ni* all of them, all together, in a body (*Sch.*).

‡ ཧ་ནུ་མན་ཏ *Ha-nu man-ta* Hanumāna, lit. he with high cheeks, a Mongolian or a Hun; the monkey-warrior in the epic of Rāmāyana, the devoted general and messenger of Rāma.

Syn. འོད་ལྡན *hod-ldan* ; ཨཾ་ཛཾ་ནའི་བུ *añdsa-nahi bu* ; མིག་གསུམ་པ *mig-gsum-pa* ; དགའ་བྱེད་ཕོ་ཉ *dgah-byed pho-ña* (*Mñon.*).

ཧ་པ *Hapa* a native of a Ha in Bhutan, =*Has-pa*.

ཧ་པ་ཧ་པ *ha-pa ha-pa* to breathe out steam or vapour (*Jä.*).

ཧ་པོ *ha-po* n. of a medicinal herb.

ཧ་ཡེགས *ha-yegs* woe (to you, etc.)! in *W.* (*Jä.*)

ཧ་ར *ha-ra W.* to play at dice (*Jä.*).

ཧ་ར་ཧུ་རེ *ha-ra hu-re* in *W.* impetuous, violent, impudent; also སྤྱོད་པ་རྩུབ་པ *spyod-pa rtsub-pa* rude behaviour or conduct.

‡ **ཧ་རི** *ha-ri* हरि, शुक parrot.

‡ ཧ་རི་ནི་ཀ *ha-ri-ni-ka* हरिणीक n. of a flower (*K. ko.* ཀ, *4*).

‡ **ཧ་རི་ཏ་ཀ** *ha-ri-ta-ka* हरितक vegetables, greens, pot herbs (*Vai. sñ.*).

‡ **ཧ་རི་དྲ** *ha-ri-dra* हरिद्रा the turmeric plant, *Curcuma* (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཧ་རི་ཙན་དན** *ha-ri tsan-dan* हरिचन्दन the finest species of white sandal wood.

‡ **ཧ་རེ་ཉ་ཀ** *ha-re ña-ka* n. of a medicinal plant.

ཧ་རེ *ha-re* a statue; ཧ་རེ་ལོང་ *ha-re-loñ* blind like a statue, *i.e.*, having eyes but without sight like a statue: ཧ་རེ་ལོང་གི་ལྟས་ལྟག་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག (*A. 136*).

‡ **ཧ་ལ** *ha-la* or ཧ་ལ་ཧ་ལ हलाहल 1. poison in general. 2. a Tantrik form or aspect of the Bodhisattva Avolokites'vara (སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས).

ཧ་ལམ *ha-lam*=ཕལ་ཆེར (*Rtsii.*) about, just, nearly, tolerably, rather: དེ་དང་ཧ་ལམ་འདྲ་བ nearly like that (*Vai. sñ.*).

ཧ་ལས་པ *ha-las-pa*=ཡ་མཚན་པ vb. to be astonished, frightened: ཧ་མི་ལས=ཡ་མི་མཚན nothing to be wondered at; ནཱ་བ་མཇུག་མ་བཅད་པ་ཧ་མི་ལས (*Rdsa.*). ཡ་མཚན་བྱེད་པ to be struck with wonder, to be surprized.

ཧ་ལུང་མ་གོ་བ *ha-luñ ma-go-wa*=དོན་མ་གོ་བ colloq. not understanding the meaning. ཧ་ལུང་མེད་ལུང་མེད་པ is explained as གང་ཡང་སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པར་སོང་བ.

ཧ་ལོ *ha-lo*=མེ་ཏོག་ཧ་ལོ (*Yig. k. 51*) the holly-hock. But acc. to *Jä.* a flower, in gen. esp. a large beautiful garden flower, ཧ་ལོ་རྐྱང་པ a simple flower, not a double flower; ཧ་ལྡོང་འདབ a double ཧ་ལོ flower.

ཧ་ཤང་ *ha-çañ* 1. a Chinese Buddhist priest or scholar who is also represented by a mask in religious plays. 2. ཧ་ཤང་རི n. of a hill in Tibet supposed to be the abode of demons.

ཧ་ཤིག *ha-çig* a mineral medicine, used as remedy for the stone; acc. to (*Vai. sñ.*).=ཐོད་ལེ་ཀོར *thod-le-kor* alabaster.

ཧ་སག *Ha-sag* (ལྷོ་ཀློའི་ཡུལ་ཞིག) n. of a country of the Lalo (*Dsam.*).

ཧ་ཧ་ཧོ *ha-ha-ho* in the mystic language of the gods of the Apara-nirmāna Rataya celestial regions=अपरनिर्म्माणरतयः སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ misery. ཧ་ཧ་ཐོབ་བྱེད *ha-ha thob-byed*=ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ; ཧ་ཧ་བྲལ=འགོག་པ निरोध cessation from misery and ཧ་ཧ་བྲལ་བྱེད=ལམ the way to Nirvāṇa (*K. ko.* ཀ, *235*).

ཧའི *hahi* a Chinese word=shoe in *C.*

ཧ་བུ་སྦ་བ *habu sba-wa* n. of a medicinal herb (*Jä.*).

✠ **ཧྭགས** *hwags* गण्ड, prob. sugared medicine, like lozenges: བྷ་རས་ཀྱི་དངས་མའི་ཤ་ཁ་ར་སྟེ། གལ་ལ་ཞེས་གྲུང་བྱ།། (*S. Lex., Med.*).

† ཧཱ་ལཱ *hā-lā* हाला beer.

ཧང་ *haṅ* 1. vulg.=vacant or vacancy; སྟོང་སང་སང་=སྟོང་ཧང་ཧང་. 2.=ཧང་འཐོམ་པ to squander, to dissipate.

ཧང་ནེ *Haṅ-ne* n. of the second wife of the king of མ་བདུད demons.

ཧང་ཕན་སེར་པོ *haṅ-phan ser-po*=བྱ་ར་བ *bya-ra-wa* n. of a king of མ་བདུད demons.

ཧང་བ *haṅ-wa* to pant, to gasp (*Jä.*).

ཧང་ཡོན *haṅ-yon* a kind of brick-tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཧང་སོང་ *haṅ-soṅ* or ཧང་སོལ misunderstanding, misapprehension.

ཧད *had* sudden; let alone! be off! *W.*

ཧད་ཀྱིས *had-kyis* suddenly; ཧད་ཀྱིས་ལང་བ to rise suddenly.

ཧད་དེ *had-de* (idiom.)=ཧོན་མཐོང་བ to look with dumb-surprise, to be astounded and senseless: མི་དེ་ཉམས་ཧད་དེ་ལུས་ནས་མི་གསུང་སྐད (*A 120*).

ཧད་སྨན *had-sman* n. of a kind of fruit (*S. kar. 179*).

ཧད་རམས *had-rams* indigo of the best quality.

ཧབ་ཤ *hab-ça* violence.

ཧན་ལྡང་ *han-ldaṅ* in *W.* 1. dumb, mute, a confused, unmeaning speech. 2. imbecile, weak of mind (*Jä.*).

ཧན་ཧོན *han-hon*, v. ཧ་ན་ཧོ་ནེ *ha-na ho-ne*.

ཧབ *hab* 1. a mouthful: ཧབ་ཟ་བྱེད་པ, ཧབ་ཧབ་ཟ་བ to eat quickly; to devour greedily, *e.g.*, of dogs, pigs, etc. 2. a stitch, in sewing: ཧབ་འཚེམ་པ *hab htsham-pa* to make here a stitch and there a stitch, as in quilting (*Mil. Jä.*). 3. ཧབ་གོད་བྱེད་པ to laugh sneeringly.

ཧབ་བཅད *hab-bcad* a needy wretch, a starving person.

ཧབ་ཐོབ་པ *hab-thob-pa* to gain or take by plunder, to *loot*, to get by snatching away from another's possession or as in the case of dogs: ཁྱི་སྙིང་དང་ཁྱི་མོ་སོགས་ཀུན་རང་དོར་ཧབ་ཐོབ་བྱེད (*Khrid. 52*). ཧབ་ཐོབ་བྱེད་པ *hab-thob byed-pa* to scramble for, to strive or contend for (*Jä.*).

ཧབ་ཤ་ཆེ *hab-ça che* a dispute, a quarrel. སྙིང་རྗེ་མེད་པའི་རྡུབས་ཀྱི་ཧབ་ཤ་ཆེ་བ་དང་ quarrel with merciless violence (*A. 144*). ཧབ་ཤ་བྱེད་པ *hab-ça byed-pa* in *Mil.*, to dispute, to quarrel.

ཧམ་པ *ham-pa* 1. avarice, covetousness, greediness; ཧམ་པ་བྱེད་པ to be covetous; ཧམ་པ་མ་བཟ be not covetous! *W.* 2. strength, force; ཧམ་པས་ཁྱེར taken away by force. 3. courage, bravery *W.*, of men and animals. ཧམ་ཐོར white film on liquids, etc., mould (*Jä.*).

ཧར *har*=the colloq. expression ལམ་སང་ས at once, abruptly, suddenly; ཧར་ལང་བ to rise suddenly; ཨ་མ་ཧར་ཏེ་ལངས་ནས་བལྟ་ད་མོ་ལྟོས mother rising up at once to see the spectacle. ཧར་སྒྲ *har-sgra* an abrupt voice, sudden voice; དབུགས་ཧར་སྒྲ་འདོན་པའི་ཚེ when ejaculating a sudden sigh (*Khrid. 122*).

ཧས *has* exaggeration, hyperbole; ཧས་ཆེར་སྨྲ་བ to exaggerate.

ཧས་པ *has-pa* a hitch, doubt, discrepancy, error; ཧས་པ་ཤོར *has-pa-çor*=མ་འགྲིགས་པ in taking or giving money or things to another party if there be difference in the accounts, &c., or in cash balances their falling short, is called ཧས་པ་ཤོར་པ. ཧས་པ་མི་འདུག *has-pa mi-hdug* there is no hitch (about it); ཧས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་མི་འདུག *has-pa chen-po mi-hdug* nothing to be afraid of, or to doubt.

ཧས་པོ་རི *Haṣ-po-ri* n. of a hill at a short distance from the grand monastery of Sam-ye.

ཧས་པོ་རི་ཐང་ *Haṣ-po ri-thañ* n. of a place of Bon pilgrimage in Tibet.

ཧས་སྟག་ཚང་ *haṣ-ṣtag tshañ* n. of a place in Bhutan.

ཧི *hi*=numeral. 59.

‡ ཧི་ར *hi-ra* हीरक diamond.

ཧི་རི *hi-ri* corn-stack: ཧི་རི་རྩིག་པ to build a corn-stack.

ཧི་ལིང་ *hi-liñ* a noise; ཧི་ལིང་བཏང་མཁན *hi-liñ ḅtañ-ṃkhan*; a bully, brawler (*Jä.*).

‡ ཧི་ལོན་ཤན *Hi-lon-çan* n. of a river mentioned in the Purāṇa (*K. my.* ཁ, *198.*)—prob. the Mongolian river Khelenchuan.

ཧི་ཧི *hi-hi* 1. the laughter of displeasure; or anger. 2. (mystic)=གསོད་པའི་སྟོན་མོ *gsoḍ-paḥi ṣton-mo* (*K. g.* ག, *216*).

ཧིའི་ཀ *hiḥi-ka* breast-bone (*Sch.*).

ཧིག *hig*, or ཧིག་ཀ *hig-ka* the act of shuddering, also of sobbing; also, defined as རྣམ་ཤེས་ཡར་འཕོ་བ *ṛnam-çeṣ yar ḥpho-wa* the departing of the soul from the body.

ཧུ *hu* 1. a kind of tea (*Ṛtsii.*). 2. represents num. 89. 3. in *W.* breath (*Jä.*).

ཧུ་ཁྱུ *hu-khyu* the sound of sighing (*Jä.*).

ཧུ་ཐུག་ཐུ *hu-thug-thu* Mongolian equiv. for འཕགས་པ आर्य the venerable, the most holy.

ཧུ་ན *Hu-na* 1. हूण the Mongols or the Indo-Mongolian family to which the Tibetans are allied. 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*B. ch. 4*).

ཧུ་ཐུག *Hu-thug* 1. n. of one of 36 border countries of Tibet (*Jig. 31*). 2. for ཧུ་ཐུག་པ *hu-thug-pa* in ཞེས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་མི་ནུས་པར་ཧུ་ཐུག་གོམ་སྡུགས་པའི་སྐབས (*Khriḍ. 121*).

ཧུ་བདེ *hu-ḅde* a kind of sword used by the Mongols (*Jig. 31*).

ཧུ་རུ་རུ *hu-ru-ru* has been explained as མིག་ཧྲིག་ཧྲིག་བལྟ་བ to stare at with the eyes fixed and not revolving (*A. 136*). མིག་ཧུ་རེ་འདུག he stares, he gazes with wonder, horror, confusion (*Mil.*, *Glr.*).

‡ ཧུ་ལུ་ཀུན་ད *hu-lu kun-da* हुलुकुण्ड n. of a bird of the land of Asura (*K. d.* ན, *15*).

ཧུཾ་མཛད *huṃ-ṃdsaḍ* हूंकार an expression of challenge and fearlessness, gen. to alarm an enemy.

ཧུང་ *Huñ* n. of a Chinese imperial dynasty (*Grub.* ན, *5*).

ཧཱུྃ་ང་ *hūṁ-ña* in which *hūm*=the expression of anger: ང་ signifies I, myself and ཧཱུྃ་ང་ནི་སྐྱེ་འགྲོའི་སྲོག་བདག་ཆེན་པོ་ཡིན (*A. 18*).

ཧུང་ཁུང་ *huñ-khuñ* a pyramid; a triangle or triangular figure gen. used in mysticism.

ཧཱུྃ *hūṁ*=ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྔགས *khro-ḅoḥi ṣñagṣ* as a mystic expression of wrath from the lips of a frightful deity. The *Tantrik* lama also in vanquishing an evil spirit or an inimical god uses the expression *Hûm* to terrorize him.

ཧུན *hun* *W.* in news, tidings, intelligence, information; disclosure, explanation, opinion, idea; ཧུན་མེད་ལ unexpectedly, unawares (*Jä.*).

ཧུབ *hub* a gulf, a draught: ཐོག་མར་ཧུབ་རེ་འཐུང་ཞིག at first take only one mouthful, one draught at a time (*Glr.*); ཧུབ་གཅིག one mouthful, ཧུབ་དོ *hub-do* two mouthfuls (*Cs.*).

ཧུབ་ཕོགས *hub-phogṣ* a kind of tea (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཧུར *hur* 1. has been explained as ཆ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ གཞིགས་སྒྲ་སྒྲ་བ 2. ཧུར་ཧུར to stare at out of wonder or surprise, an expression of amazement: གཅིག་མིག་ཅིག་ལ་ཧུར་ཧུར་བལྟས (*Rdsa.*).

ཧུར་བ *hur-wa* to be quick, active, dextrous. ཧུར་ཐག *hur-thag* quickly, immediately, with dispatch.

ཧུར་པོ *hur-po* 1. quick, alert, dextrous, clever. 2. hot, hasty, passionate in *Ld.*

ཧུས *huṣ* moisture, humidity, ཧུས་ཅན wet; ཧུས་ཐོག injured by damp; དཔེ་ཆ་ལ་ཧུས་ཐོག་སྐེ་སྐམས་ཆུག the book having got damp, let it dry.

ཧེ་ཧེ *he-he* a sound made unconsciously while laughing ཧེ་ཧེ་ཉམས་རྟོགས་མེད་པའི་སྨོམ་ཆེན་གོད་ར་བྲོ (*Rdsa.*).

ཧེ་བག *he-bag*, 1.=ཁྱད་པར difference: འདི་ལ་ཧེ་བག་མེད it makes no difference. 2. provocation, taunt.

† ཧེ་བ་ཛྲ *he-va-dsra* हेवज्र=དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ also called ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེ *kye rdo-rje* (*Mñon.*) n. of a series of treatises (*Jä.*).

† ཧེ་རུ་ཀ *He-ru-ka* हेरुक terrific manifestation of the chief *Tantrik* god Sambhara or in Tibetan Demchog བདེ་མཆོག (*Mñon.*). ཧེ་རུ་ཀའི་ཆས the dress of Heruka, namely, the rubbing dust over the whole body and face, adorning the body with different ornaments made of human bone, putting on a crown made of human skulls upon the head, wearing a tiger's skin and carrying in the right hand a trident, &c., in the left hand a human skull: རྒྱལ་བུས་ཧེ་རུ་ཀ་ཡི་ཆས་སུ་བྱོན the prince proceeded having put on the dress of *Heruka* (*A. 14*),

ཧེག་པོ *heg-po* stale, putrid, rancid.

ཧེལ་པོ *hel-po* in *W.* wide, extended; of garments: wide, easy; ཧེལ་བ *hel-wa* id. and sbst.: width (*Jä.*).

ཧོ *ho* num.: 149.

ཧོ་སྒྲ་ཀུ་སྒྲ *ho-ṣgra ku-ṣgra* shouts and cries of *ho* and *ku* to show that one is watchful at night like a constable or *chaukidar*: ཧོ་སྒྲ་ཀུ་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་ཅིང་ཐུགས་ནས་བསྐོར shouting *ho* and *ku* he walked round (*A. 13*).

† ཧོ་མ *ho-ma* होम prop.: burnt-offering of clarified butter: ཧོམ་ཁུང་ the triangular, pyramid shaped fire-pit in which burnt offerings are made; acc. to *Jä.* a small pit or a triangular box used for such an offering. ཧོམ་བྱེད་པ to sacrifice.

ཧོང་ལེན *hoñ-len* वन्दा *Epidendrum tesselatum* thus described: ཧོང་ལེན་གཡའ་གངས་མཚམས་སུ་སྐྱེ། ལོ་མ་ཕྲོག་པོ་རལ་གྱི་འདྲ། མེ་ཏོག་སྨུག་པོ་འཕྲོང་ལོ་འདྲ་ཙ་བ་སྨ་ཅན་གོང་བུན་འདྲ *Miñ. rda. 5* a bitter medicinal root, frequently to be found on the mountains (v. also *Hook. I., 273*). This drug is of two species, the yellow and the red-brown *hoñ-len*.

Syn. ཤིང་ལ་ཟ་བ *çiñ-la za-wa*; ཤིང་སྐྱེས *çiñ-ṣkyeṣ*; འཚོ་བྱེད *htsho-byeḍ*.

ཧོན *hon* a weight equal to ten Chinese *li* (*Rtsii.*).

ཧོན་ཧོན *hon-hon* stupid, foolish (*Cs.*).

ཧོབ་ཧོ *hob-ho W.*: bent in, or battered (*Jä.*).

ཧོམ *hom* होम acc. to *Jä.*, a Mongol word signifying a pad placed under a camel's load

ཧོར *Hor* a Tartar. ཧོར་ཆེན་གེས་ཁན the Mongol Jinghis Khan. ཧོར་སེར་ཤར་ཤ་རའི་གོལ n. of a Tartar tribe in *Glr.*; ཧོར་ཡུལ *hor-yul* Turkestan.

ཧོར་ཟླ *hor-zla* Tibetan month.

ཧོར་ཁོངས *hor-khoṅs* deficiencies, gaps.

ཧོར་ཚམས *hor-chams* trunks, cups, trays, bucklers made of leather and painted.

ཧོར་ཏིང་ *hor-tiṅ* oblation cups manufactured in Mongolia (*Jig. 21*).

ཧོར་དུ *hor-du* a Mongolian encampment from ཧོར *Hor* Tartar or Mongolian and དུ *du* smoke. Each nomad's tent represents a fire-place and chimney, *i.e.*, a family.

ཧོར་དོང་ *hor-doṅ* Turkestan quiver (*Jig. 24*).

ཧོར་འདྲ *hor-ḥdra* 1. Tartar-like, *i.e.*, of rude and rough manners. 2. [*Sch.*: confiscation, ཧོར་འདྲ་བཏབ་པ to confiscate] *Jä.*

ཧོར་པ *Hor-pa* 1. a *Dzungarian*; also a Tibetan from the northern provinces, a herdsman of North Tibet. 2. Crossoptilon pheasant. ཧོར་པ་དཀར་པོ a species of hawk (*Sch.*).

ཧོར་སེ *hor-se* a painted leather trunk manufactured in Turkestan (*Jig. 21*).

ཧོར་སླེ *hor-sle* a kind of coarse blanket manufatured in Turkestan: སྔོན་སླེ་དཀར་སླེ་ཞེས་པ ལུང་པ་སོ་སོ་ནས་ཐོན་སླེ་ཟེ (*Rtsii.*).

ཧོལ་བ *hol-wa* vb. to loosen the soil: ས་ཧོལ་དགོས the ground must be loosened, be made soft.

ཧྲག *hrag*=དབར or སྲུབས a cleft, a gap, fissures: ཐིད་རྣམས་གངས་ཧྲག་ཏུ་གཏོང་ངོ་ (*Jig. 63*).

ཧྲག་པ *hrag-pa* hardness; hard like stone, tough.

Syn. སྲ་བ *sra-wa*; གྱོང་པོ *gyoṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཧྲང་ *hraṅ* 1.=ཤང་པོ strong, hardy: རྒད་པོ་དེ་ཧྲང་པོ་འདུག *rgad-po de hraṅ-po-ḥdug* that old man is hardy. 2. alone, མི་ཧྲང་, མོ་ཧྲང་ a single man and woman, also= མི་རང་ celibate.

ཧྲད་པ *hrad-pa* [1. to thrust, to push violently, to stem firmly. 2. to scratch; སྒོ་ལ་ཕྱག་ཧྲད་པ་འགའ་མཛད་པ (his Reverence) made several scratchings with his hand at the door *Mil.* 3. to exert one's self, to make every effort *W.*] from *Jä.*

ཧྲབ་ཧྲིབ *hrab-hrib* for རབ་རིབ *rab-rib.*

ཧྲལ *hral* torn.

ཧྲལ་བ *hral-wa* to rend, tear up, tear to pieces, *e.g.*, of a beast of prey; to tear up a persons body (*Jä.*); acc. to *Liç.* ཧྲལ་མེད་པ not in pieces, entire.

ཧྲི *hri* ཧྲཱིཿ 1.=ངོ་ཚ shame (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ, *28*). 2. essence, substance; a mystical word (*Jä.*).

ཧྲིག་པ *hrig-pa* *W.* to hang (a thief); ཧྲིག་ལ་ཤི died by hanging (himself).

ཧྲིལ་པོ *hril-po* [1. round, globular; ཧྲིལ་ཧྲིལ་བྱེད་པ *hril-hril byed-pa* to writhe with pain; ཧྲིལ་ཧྲིལ་ཀད་ཀར་བྱེད་པ *hril-hril kad-kar byed-pa* to be writhing, and then again stretching one's self or starting up (*Pth.*). 2. whole entire ཚེ་ཧྲིལ་པོར *tshe-hril-por* for the whole life (*Glr.*); མགོ་ཧྲིལ་གྱིས་གཏུམས་ནས wrapping up his whole head (*Glr.*). 3. close, dense; ཧྲིལ་འདུས་ཏེ་འདུག་པ *hril-ḥdus-te ḥdug-pa* to sit or stand close to gether in rows (*Mil.*), and in *C.*] from *Jä.*

ཧྲུད་པ *hrud-pa* adj. rough, rugged; severe, strict; also ཧྲུད་པོ *hrud-po* adj. jagged, in *C.*

ཧྲུམ་པ *hrum-pa* to break, to smash (*Sch.*).

ཧྲུལ་བ *hrul-wa*, also ཧྲུལ་པོ, adj. and sbst. ragged, tattered; raggedness; གོས་ཧྲུལ་པོ་གྱོན

he put on a ragged dress (*A. 97*). 2. sbst. rags, tatters: གོས་སུ་ཧྲུལ་པོ་གྱོན་པ to put on rags for a garment; རེས་འགར་སུ་འདོད་པ་ལ་སྣང་བ་གོས་ཧྲུལ་པོ་གྱོན་པ་ཞིག་ན་རེ (*A. 99*).

ཧྲེམ་པ *hrem-pa* swollen; ཧྲེམ་མེ *hrem-me* id. (*Jä.*).

ཧྲོབ *hrob* grit, bits; དངུལ་ཧྲོབ *dṅul-hrob* silver bit; སྨན་ཧྲོབ medicines not pounded.

ཧྲོབ་ཧྲོབ *hrob-hrob* gravel; gravelly; in bits, into pieces.

ཧྲོབ་སྲང་ *hrob-sraṅ* a tael, an ounce of silver in lump used as a currency: རྒྱ་དངུལ་ཧྲོབ་ཧྲོབ or རྡོག་རྡོག (*S. kar. 180*).

ལྷ *lha* अमर, सुर, अनिमिष, साध्य, मारु, भट्टारक, देव the whole class of petty or minor gods; and esp. the dwellers in one of the upper zones of Mount Sumeru who are ever at war with the *lha-ma-yin* or Asuras inhabiting the zone just beneath them. Buddhas and Bodhisattvas are regarded as superior *Lha*. Kings and nobles are complimented with the title of *Lha*. In Tibet the higher *ge-loṅ* or lamas are held to be superior in grade and in power to *lha*.

Syn. འཆི་མེད་ *hchi-med*; རྒས་མེད་ *rgas-med*; སྐབས་གསུམ་པ་ *skabs-gsum-pa*; ལྷ་མིན་དགྲ་བོ་ *lha-min-dgra-wo*; ཚིག་མདའ་ཅན་ *tshig-mdah-can*; ལེགས་བྲིས་ *legs-bris*; མཁར་ཉལ་ *mkhar-ñal*; བདུད་རྩི་ཟས་ *bdud-rtsi-zas*; མི་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་ *mi-sbyin-skyes*; མིག་མི་འཛུམ་ *mig-mi-hdsum*; མེ་ཞལ་ *me-shal*; རྣམ་སད་ *rnam-sad*; རྨི་ལམ་མེད་ *rmi-lam-med*; ངག་གི་མཚོན་ཆ་ *ṅag-gi tshon-cha*; ཡ་ཡིག་སྐྱེས་ *ya-yig-skyes*; བདེ་འགྲོ་ *bde-hgro*; ཚིགས་བཟང་ *tshigs-bzaṅ*; འདོད་གཟུགས་ཅན་ *hdod-gzugs-can*; དགེ་སྐྱེས་ *dge-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

The ལྷ *lha*, however, embrace multitudinous and varied collocations of deities, among which may be enumerated the following: (1) ཉི་མའི་ལྷ the gods of the sun; (2) སྣ་ཚོགས་ལྷ विश्वदेवा; (3) ནོར་ལྷ the gods of riches; (4) དགའ་ལྡན *dgah-ldan* the gods of Tushita heaven; (5) འོད་གསལ་ལྷ आभास्वरदेवाः the gods of the illumined heaven; (6) རླུང་ལྷ the gods of the wind; (7) རྒྱལ་ཆེན་རིགས་ལྷ Mahārāj Kāyika; (8) གྲུབ་པ *grub-pa* Siddhā; (9) དྲག་པོ *drag-po* Rudra; (10) ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ལྷ Gaṇadhara dewa; (11) རིག་འཛིན *rig-hdsin* Vidyâdhara; (12) ཆུ་སྐྱེས *chu-skyes* the gods of the clouds; (13) གནོད་སྦྱིན यक्ष Yaksha gods; (14) སྲིན་པོ *srin-po* Rakshasa gods; (15) དྲི་ཟ *dri-za* the perfume-eating gods or Gandharva; (16) མི་འམ་ཅི Kinnara, the ugly-face gods; (17) ཤ་ཟ *ça-za* Pis'ācha; (18) གསང་བ་གྲུབ་པ *gsaṅ-wa grub-pa* Guhyak Siddhāh; (19) འབྱུང་པོ *hbyuṅ-po* the Bhūta.

ལྷའི་གླུ་མཁན *lhahi glu-mkhan* the divine musicians: སྐབས་གསུམ་པའི་གླུ་དབྱངས་མཁན *skabs-gsum-pahi glu-dbyaṅs-mkhan*; སྒྲ་ངན་སྤངས *sgra-ṅan-spaṅs*; དབྱངས་ལྡན་མོ *dbyaṅs-ldan-mo* དབྱངས་སྒྲོག་པ *dbyaṅs-sgrog-pa*; དྲི་ཟ་སྐྱེས *dri-za-skyes*; དྲི་ཟ *dri-za* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *lhahi ljon-çiṅ* देवद्रुम; the celestial trees: དཔག་བསམ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ (*Yig. k, 27*) कल्पवृक्ष; ཡོངས་འདུ पारिजात; རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྐྱེས *rgya-mtsho-skyes*; ཡིད་མོས *yid-mos*; ཀཽ་བི་དཱ་ར *kau-bi dā-ra* कोविदार; ཧ་རི་ཙན་དན हरिचन्दन; མནྡཱ་ར मन्दार; ལེགས་ཁྱབ *legs-khyab* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་བཏུང་བ *lhahi-btuṅ-wa* the drink of the gods.

Syn. བདུད་རྩི *bdud-rtsi*; བདེ་འཐུང་ *bde-hthuṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་ཆུ་བོ *lhahi chu-wo* the heavenly rivers: ས་བ་ཀ *sa-wa-ka*; མཐོ་རིས་ཀླུང་ *mtho-ri-kluṅ*; ལྷ་ཡི་ཆུ་བོ་བཅུད་རིང *lha-yi chu-wo bcud-riṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ *lhahi-draṅ-sroṅ* देवर्षि; the heavenly sages: མཆུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mchu-las-skyes*; མེ་སྦྱིན་བུ *me-sbyin-bu* व्यास; རྒྱས་པ (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་སྨན་པ *lhahi sman-pa* स्वर्गवैद्य the celestial physicians: མཐོ་རིས་སྨན་པ་ཤ་སྣར་སྐྱེས་ཤོད་མ་སྐྱེས (अश्विनी कुमार); རྣམ་འབྱེད་བུ *rnam-hbyed-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷའི་གར་མཁན་ *lhahi gar-mkhan* the celestial dancers: དྲན་པའི་སྙེ་མ་ *dran-pahi sñe-ma*; མེ་ན་ཀཱ *me-na-kā*; མཐོ་རིས་ལྷ་ཡི་གར་མཁན་ *mtho-ris lhahi gar-mkhan* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་སྨད་འཚོང་མ་ *lhahi smad-tshoń-ma* स्वर्गवेश्या the heavenly courtezans: མཐོ་རིས་སྨད་འཚོང་ལགས་སྨྱོས་སྐྱེས་ *mtho-ris smad htshoń-lags myos-skyes*; ཆུ་སྐྱེས་རག་དགའ་ *chu-skyes rag-dgah*; གློག་འོད་ཅན་ *glog-hod-can*; དགའ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ་ *dgah-wahi çiń-rta*; ལེགས་བརྒྱན་མ་ *legs-brgyan-ma*; ཆུ་ཤིང་བརླ་ཅན་ *chu-çiń brla-can*; པད་དཀར་མོ་ *pad-dkar-mo* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་བླ་མ་ *lhahi bla-ma* the teachers of the gods: སངས་རྒྱས་ *Sańs-rgyas* (Buddha) and ཕུར་བུ་ *Phur-bu* (Vṛhaspati).

ལྷའི་གསེར་འདབ་ *lhahi gser-hdab* n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ, *20*).

ལྷའི་ལྕུག་མ་ *lhahi lcug-ma* = དླུ་ཤིང་ *dlu-çiń* བཅུད་མི་ལྡན་ *bcud-mi-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་མིན་དགྲ་ *lha-min-dgra* दैत्यारि the enemy of the Daitya's (demons) *i.e.*, the gods.

ལྷ་མིན་སྙིང་ཁུ་ *lha-min sñiń-khu* वारुणी = ཆང wine.

ལྷ་མིན་ལྷ་ *lha-min-lha* = ཆུ་ལྷ་ वरुण; (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་མོ་ *lha-mo* देवी, मातृका, सखा a goddess, princess, lady.

ལྷ་མོ་བདུན་ *lha-mo-bdun* the seven goddesses:—(1) ཚངས་མ་ *tshańs-ma*; (2) དབང་མོ་ *dwań-mo*; (3) ཕག་མོ་ *phag-mo*; (4) དྲག་མོ་ *drag-mo*; (5) ལུས་ངན་མོ་ *lus-ńan-mo*; (6) ཁྱབ་འཇུག་མ་ *khyab-hjug-ma*; (7) གཞོན་ནུ་མ་ *gshon-nu-ma*.

ལྷ་མོ་རྟ་ *lha-mo-rta* a certain insect.

ལྷ་མོ་སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་མ་ *Lha-mo sgyu-hphrul-ma* मायादेवी the mother of Gautama Buddha.

ལྷ་མོ་སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་དྲ་བ་ཆེན་མོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད་ n. of a *Tantra* much used by the *Rñiń-ma* sect (*K. g. 1*).

ལྷ་མོ་མོ་ཕག་གི་ཤིང་རྟ་ཅན་ *lha-mo mo-phag-gi çiń-rta-can* = མ་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ་ (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་མོ་དྲི་མ་མེད་པས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ་ *lha-mo dri-ma med-pas shus-pahi-mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* delivered by Buddha at the request of king Ajāta S'atru's daughter.

ལྷ་མོ་ཆེན་མོ་དཔལ་ལུང་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ་ *lha-mo chen-mo dpal-luń bstan-pahi-mdo* n. of a *Sûtra* (*K. d.* པ, *397*).

ལྷ་མོ་དཔལ་ཕྲེང་གིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ་ *lha-mo dpal-phreń-gis shus-pahi-mdo* a *Sûtra* delivered at the request of king Prasenjit's daughter princes *Dpal Phreń* (*K. ko.* ཆ, *419*).

ལྷ་རྩེ་ *Lha-rtse* a district in upper Tsang belonging to the jurisdiction of the Tashi Lama, with a large monastery In English maps it is called Jang Lhar-che (Tsang Lhartse).

ལྷ་རྩེ་དཔོན་མོ་ *lha-rtse dpon-mo* n. of a Tibetan Buddhist saintess of Lhartse. (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་རྩེ་རོལ་པའི་གནས་ *lha-rtse rol-pahi-gnas* = ནམ་མཁའ་ sky, heaven (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ་ *lha-tshe riń-po* दीर्घायुषो देवाः the gods of extraordinary longevity.

ལྷ་མཚམས་ *lha-mtshams* n. of the 16th lunar mansion अनुराधा नक्षत्र.

Syn. ལག་སོ་ *lag-so*; མཛའ་བོའི་ལྷ་ *mdsah-wohi-lha*; ལག་པ་ *lag-pa* (*Rtsii.*).

ལྷ་ཟ་དང་གྲགས་ *lha-za dań grags* n. of the queen of *Srid-rje brań-dkar* son of *Sańs-po* the founder of the first Bon dynasty of Tibet (*G. Bon. 23*).

ལྷ་བཟོ་ *lha-bzo* 1. देवकर्म्म, विश्वकर्म्मा the art of making images of gods. 2. also ལྷ་བཟོ་བོ་ देवशिल्पिन्, त्वष्टृ, सूत divine artist, a framer of gods.

ལྷ་ཞི་བ་ *lha-shi-wa* mild aspect of any god, opp. to the *drag-po* (*rudra*) aspect.

ལྷ་ཤོ་ *lha-sho* = གངས་ཐིག་ *gańs-thig* snow drop, ice-drop (mystic) (*Miń. rda. 4*).

ལྷ་འཛུག *lha-ḥdsug* occurs in ལྷ་ལ་འཛུག་རྒྱུའི་གྱི་མེད་མདའ་དར་སོགས.

ལྷ་ཡིས་འཚོ་བ *lha-yiṣ ḥtsho-wa* = སྐུ་གཉེར *ṣku-gñer* or ལྷ་གཉེར *lha-gñer* (*Mñon.*) a priest in charge of the images of deities, etc. contained in a temple or monastery.

ལྷ་རྫས *lha-ṛdsaṣ* silk scarf for presentation with letters.

ལྷ་ཡུལ་གུང་ཐང *lha-yul guñ-thañ* and ལྷ་ལེར་པ are two of the 37 holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*).

ལྷ་རས *lha-raṣ* = ལྷ་གོས satin, silk, handkerchief used by kings and gods (*Yig. k. 3*).

ལྷ་རི་གཟིམ་ཕུག *Lha-ri gzim-phug* n. of a small monastery with a large library presided over by an incarnate lama in Tsang.

ལྷ་རུ *lha-ru* = ལྷ་ལ or ལྷར *lhar*, ལྷ་རུ་སྐྱེས *lha-ru ṣkyeṣ* born as a god or among the gods in heaven.

ལྷ་རིག་པའི་སེང་གེ *Lha-rig-pahi-señ-ge* an Indian pandit from whom Thon-mi Sambhota had learnt the Sanskrit language (*Situ. 1*).

ལྷ་རེག *lha-reg* = ལྷ་གོས silk scarf for presentation (*Yig. 4*).

ལྷ་ལ་ཕྱོགས *lha-la-phyogṣ* འགྲོ་བའི་རིམ་པ a mode of movement or gait in walking (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ལ་གཏོར་བ *lha-la gtor-wa* हव्य to propitiate the gods by showing eatables to them.

ལྷ་ལས་སྐྱེས *lha-laṣ-ṣkyeṣ* दैवतानि originated from the gods, god born.

ལྷ་ལས་བབས་པའི་མཆོད་རྟེན *lha-laṣ babṣ-pahi mchoḍ-ṛten* देवावतार the memorial temple of Buddha's return from heaven.

ལྷ་ལུང *Lha-luñ* n. of a district in the province of Lhobrag, the birth place of Lhalung Paldor, the assassin of king Langdarma (*Deb.* ཀ, *32*).

ལྷ་ཁང *lha-khañ* गन्धोल, विहार shrine, temple, sanctuary.

Syn. གཙུག་ལག་ཁང *gtsug-lag-khañ*; གན་དྷོ་ལ *gan-dho-la*; ལྷ་ཡི་གནས་གཞི *lha-yi gnaṣ-gshi* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཁང་པ *lha-khañ-pa* देवपुरीक [belonging to the divine mansion]*S.*

ལྷ་གོས *lha-goṣ* = ལྷ་རྫས *lha-ṛdsaṣ* or ལྷ་རེག silk scarf enclosed as a present to accompany a letter: མཆོག་ཏུ་རིན་ཐང་ཆུལ་བའི་མཚམས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་གོས་བཅས (*Yig. k. 4*).

ལྷ་དགུ *lha-dgu* n. of a མ་བདུད demon.

ལྷ་རྒྱལ་བོད *lha-ṛgyal-boḍ* v. རྣམ་ལེགས་པ.

ལྷ་རྒྱལ་ལོ *lha-ṛgyal-lo* glory be to the gods; ཙན་ཁྱེར་རི་ལྷ་རྒྱལ་ལོ (*Situ. 24*) invocation to the gods by throwing a handful of barley flour to the wind (*Ṛtsii.*).

ལྷ་རྒྱལ་མཚོན་མ *lha-ṛgyal mtshon-ma* = འཇའ་མཚོན *ḥjaḥ-mtshon*, rainbow (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་གཅིག *lha-gcig* gen. ལྷ་ཅིག देव her or his or your majesty, your highness; acc. to *Jä.* Sir? dear lord or king. 2. princess.

ལྷ་ཆེན *lha-chen* महादेव a great and mighty deity; an address for kings like Sire.

ལྷ་ཆོས་པ *lha-choṣ-pa* = ཆོས་བྱེད་མཁན (*Situ. 124*) one who performs religious service, a priest.

ལྷ་ལྕམ *lha-lcam* a princess, a nobleman's wife, a great mistress: བྱམས་བརྩེའི་ཐུགས་དང་ལྡན་པ་ལྷ་ལྕམ་སྐུ་ཞབས་མཆོག་གི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ (*Yig. k. 49*). to the feet of her ladyship the princess who is possessed of a loving and affectionate heart.

ལྷ་རྗེ *lha-ṛje* physician. This title was first conferred on the court physician of king Ṭhi-sroñ deu-tsan (*Yig.*).

ལྷ་ཉིད་ *lha-ñid* सुरत्व, देवत्व godhead, divinity.

ལྷ་གཉེར་ *lha-gñer*=སྐུ་གཉེར་ *sku-gñer* कायजीव a priest in charge of idols (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་སྒང་ *Lha-sgañ* n. of a place in Kham.

ལྷ་རྟེན་ *lha-rten* image or temple of a god or of gods.

ལྷ་གཏོར་ཟ་བ་ *lha-gtor za-wa* (lit. the eater of offerings made to the gods)=as met. བྱ་རོག a crow (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཐོ་ *lha-tho* (prob. for ལྷའི་ཐོ་ཡོར་ *lhahi-tho-yor*) heaps of stone erected on mountain passes or on the tops of mountains as votive cairns.

ལྷ་ནས་ *lha-nas* 1. barley grain offered to the gods (*Rtsii.*). 2. from the gods.

ལྷ་བུ་ *Lha-bu* n. of a place in the district of *Hol-dgah* (*Rtsii.*).

ལྷ་དག་བྱེད་པ་ *lha-dag-byed* 1.=ལྷའི་བདུད་རྩི. nectar, ambrosia. 2. a n. of the river Ganges (*Yig. k, 85*).

ལྷ་ལྡན་ *Lha-ldan* n. of the city of Lhasa; it is also called ལྔ་ལྡན་ पञ्चवत because containing in its grand monastery five miraculously sprung images རང་བྱོན་ལྔ་ལྡན་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་དེར་ཡོད་པ (*Loñ.* ༤, *6*).

ལྷ་གདོང་ *Lha-gdoñ* n. of a place in the province of གུང་ཐང་ in upper Tibet: ཉང་སྟོད་ནས་གུང་ཐང་ལྷ་གདོང་ཞེས་བྱ་བ (*A. 66*).

ལྷ་འདབ་ *lha-hdab*=ཀླུ་ཤིང་.

ལྷ་སྡེ་མི་སྡེ་ *lha--sde mi-sde* 1. the clergy and the laity. 2. the class of gods and the class of men (*Jä.*).

ལྷ་ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན་ *Lha Tho-tho-ri gñan-btsan* one of the famous early kings of Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

ལྷ་མཐོང་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ *Lha-mthoñ lo-tsā-wa* n. of a Tibetan Sanskrit scholar.

ལྷ་ནད་ *lha-nad* hysterics; madness (*Sch.*).

ལྷ་གནས་ *lha-gnas* 1. celestial region, abode of the gods. 2. as met:=སྤྲིན་ cloud.

ལྷ་ཕྱག་ *lha-phyag* honorific of ཕྱག paying homage or making salutation: མི་གསུམ་ཀུན་པ་ཆེན་པོས་ལྷ་ཕྱག་དང་བཅས་ཏེ་གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་སྐྱིང་ (*Yig. k. 2*) honours shown to the ལྷ gods, worship paid to them; ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ལྷ་ཕྱག་མང་པོ་བཙལ་ཏེ bowing towards the four points of the compass in token of reverence to the gods (*Jä.*). ལྷ་ཕྱག་འབུལ་བ to salute respected persons in letters and otherwise.

ལྷ་དབང་ལེགས་སྐྱོབ་ *Lha-dwañ legs-skyob* an epithet of Indra (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཕྱི་ *Lha-phyi* (Lab-chi) n. of an outer mountain of the Gauri Sankar or Everest group as seen from Tibet.

ལྷ་ཕྲུག་ *lha-phrug* a descendant from the gods, child of the gods; as a mask (*Schl. 235*).

ལྷ་བ་ *lha-wa* sap or resinous juice of trees (*Jig. 17*).

ལྷ་བླ་མ་ *Lha-bla-ma* n. of the father of Bromston (*Hbrom.* ཁ, *37*).

ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་ *lha-ma-yin* असुर in ancient times the Asura occupied the celestial regions, but in later times they were expelled by the *Deva* or *Lha* invaders; therefore in all accounts of the Asura they are called ལྷ་ལས་རྒན་ *lha-las-rgan* or སྔོན་གྱི་ལྷ་ *sñon-gyi lha* the elder brothers of the gods, *i.e.*, the earlier gods (*Mñon.*); but in later days were denominated *lha-ma-yin* or *lha-min*. They rank as one of the six classes of beings inhabiting Mount Sumeru at different zones.

Syn. སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་ *sgyin-skyes*; སྦྱིན་བྱུང་ *sbyin-byuñ*; སྦྱིན་མའི་བུ་ *sbyin-mahi-bu*; ལྷ་ལས་རྒན་ *lha-*

laṣ-rgan ; སྔོན་གྱི་ལྷ *ṣṅon-gyi-lha* ; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་དགྲ་བོ *mchod-ṣbyin dgra-wo* ; དབང་པོའི་དགྲ *dwaṅ-pohi-dgra* ; པ་སངས་སློབ་མ *pa-saṅs ṣlob-ma* ; གཞུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *gshu-laṣ-ṣkyeṣ* ; ད་ནུའི་བུ *da-nuhi-bu* ; གསེར་ཅན་བུ *gser-can-bu* ; གཞུ་རྒྱལ *gshu-rgyal* ; ལྷར་སྨོད *lhar-ṣmod* ; ལྷ་ལ་སྡང *lha-la-ṣdaṅ* ; ཁུ་བའི་སློབ་མ *khu-wahi ṣlob-ma* ; ས་འོག་གནས *sa-hog-gnaṣ* ; (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་མ་སྲིན *lha-ma-srin* gods, *Asura*, and *Rakṣasa*, etc.; or, perhaps, also ལྷ་མ་སྲིན་སྡེ་བརྒྱད *lha-ma srin ṣde-brgyad* the eight classes of gods, *Asura*, *Rakṣasa*, etc. *i.e.*, the whole world of spirits (*Jä.*).

ལྷའི་མ *lhahi-ma* देवमाता, अदिति the mother of the gods.

ལྷའི་རོལ་མོ *lhahi-rol-mo* the muses, goddesses born as musicians: ལྷ་མོ་དག་ཀུང་ལྷའི་རོལ་མོ་བྱེད་པར་འགྱུར the goddesses will perform divine music.

ལྷའི་མཚོན་རིས *lhahi-tshon-riṣ* the celestial colours, the rainbow. Syn. འཇའ *hjah*, འཇའ་མཚོན *hjah-mtshon* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་ཤིང *lhahi-çiṅ* = ཤུག་པ *çug-pa* देवदारु the deodar; also the juniper, acc. to *Lex.* बचक, पारिजात, हरिचन्दन [a tree of paradise]*S.* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་གནས་གཞི *Lhahi-gnaṣ-gshi* = གཙུག་ལག་ཁང vihāra, monastery (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་དམག་དཔོན *Lhahi-dmag-dpon* देवसेनापति the warrior general of the gods, Kumāra Shadānana the youngest son of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཡི་འདབ *lha-yi-hdab* = ཀླུ་ཤིང *klu-çiṅ* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷའི་བཙུན་མོ *lhahi btsun-mo* अप्सरा [celestial damsels residing in the sky and regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas]*S.*

ལྷའི་སྨོ་ཁྲིམས་རབ་གནས་ཀྱི་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ a *Sūtra* delivered by Buddha at the request of the daughters of king Prasenajit (*K. ko.* ཀ, *419*). ལྷའི་བུ་རབ་རྩལ་སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཞུས་པའི་མདོ n. of a Sûtra delivered at the request of a Devaputtra (*K. d.* པ, *62*).

ལྷ་ཡི་སློབ་དཔོན *Lha-yi ṣlob-dpon* बृहस्पति, सुराचार्य the teacher or spiritual guide of the gods.

ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *Lha-yi bla-ma* Vṛhaspati the renowned teacher of the gods, who is said to have been formerly an ordinary god whose name was *Sarvajña.* On account of his profound learning and perfect command over the Sanskrit language and literature he was appointed tutor to Indra the king of the gods. Indra having had little leisure to devote to study it was arranged that Vṛhaspati should teach the children of the gods and so he came to be the teacher of the gods or heavenly schoolmaster (*Mñon*).

ལྷ་ལམ *lha-lam* = ལུགས་སྲོལ custom, usage: གངས་ལྗོངས་བརྟན་འགྲོའི་ལྷ་ལམ་མཛེས་པའི་རྒྱན་མཆོག་དམ་པ (*Yig. k. 2*).

ལྷ་ལས་རྒན *lha-laṣ-rgan* lit. senior (in birth) to the gods, *i.e.*, the *Asura* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷ་ཤེས *lha-çeṣ* दैवज्ञ a wise man; a diviner, an astrologer.

ལྷ་བསངས *lha-bsaṅs* (ལྷ་ལ་བསངས་བཏང་བ) offerings of incense to the gods (*Ñag. 64*).

ལྷ་བཅོས *lha-bçoṣ* नैवेद्य [an offering of eatables presented to a deity]*S.*

ལྷ་ས *Lha-sa* देवभूमि the capital of Tibet, so called from the time that the first image of Buddha was brought thither from China during the reign of king *Sroṅ-btsan ṣgam-po* in the first quarter of the seventh century A. D. This famous city is situated on the Kyi Chhu at an altitude of 11,600 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 29° 39′ N., long. 91° 6′ E.

ལྷ་གསོལ་ *Lha-gsol* 1. n. of a place in the district of Dwag-po, S.E. Tibet (*Rtsii.*). 2. invocation and offerings to the local gods.

ལྷ་སྲུང་ *lha-sruñ* tutelar god; more correctly the gods who have undertaken to guard Buddhism in Tibet.

ལྷ་ང་ *lha-ña* knee-pan, དུས་མོ་གཡས་པའི་ལྷ་ང་ས་ལ་འཛུག་པ to bend down the right knee; ལྷ་ཁྲུང་ the bend of the knee *W.* (*Jä.*).

ལྷ་བ *lha-wa* to soften, slough, suppurate.

ལྷ་རུ *lha-ru* cartilage.

ལྷ་མོ་དམར་མོ་ཙ་མུ་ཎྜི *Lha-mo dmar-mo tsa-mun-di* the Indian goddess Chamaṇḍi ཙ་མུ་ཎྜིས་རལ་གྱི་རི་ལྷེ་སྲིད་པ་ནས་བུ་བས་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན, དེ་རིང་ཉ་ཀེ་ཤུའི་མགོ་བཅད་དོ (*K. g.* ཤ, *317*).

ལྷ་མོ་དུང་གི་ནུ་ཤོ་ཅན *lha-mo duñ-gi nu-sho-can* an officinal herb growing in the clefts of rocks and with leaves resembling those of the bamboo and yielding milky juice after incision; is used in ulcers and wounds.

ལྷ་མིན་བསེ་ཡི་ནུ་ཤོ་ཅན *lha-min bse-yi nu-sho-can* also called བདུད་རྩི་ཉི་འཛུག n. of a medicinal plant the leaves of which are used for wounds and sores.

ལྷོ་བྲག་གྲུབ་ཆེན་ལས་ཀྱི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lho-brag grub-chen-las-kyi: rdo-rje* n. of a Tibetan Buddhist saint and author who wrote volumes called ལྷོ་བྲག་སྙན་བརྒྱུད belonging to Lhobrag. Tsong-khā-pa visited him.

ལྷ་སྡིངས *lha-sdiñs* n. of a place in *Yar-kluñ*: བཞུགས་ས་ཡང་དབུར་ལྷ་སྡིངས་སུ་བཞེངས (*A. 93*).

ལྷ་རྗེ་རགས *Lha-rje-rags* a physician who made himself famous by constructing a river embankment: རགས་མཛད་པས་ད་ལྟ་ཡང་ལྷ་རྗེ་རགས་ཟེར་སྐད being constructed by *Rags* it is still called *Lha-rje-rags* (*A. 90*).

ལྷག *lhag* I: अधिक, अतिरिक्त, अग्र exceeding, more, beyond; also adj. excellent, surpassing, excelling, superior: འདི་ལས་ལྷག་པའི་གཞན་ཆོས་མེད there is hardly any other virtue or religion superior to this; ཉམས་ཆག་པ་ང་ལས་ལྷག་པ་ཡོད་དམ is there any one that is suffering more than I? (*Jä.*).

ལྷག II: 1. रौहिणेय, बुध the son of the moon, a planet: གཟའ་ལྷག་པ *gzah-lhag-pa* बुधवार the planet mercury. 2. or ལྷག་པ *lhag-pa* बुधवार; Wednesday.

Syn. ཟླ་སྐྱེས *zla-skyes*; ཟླ་བུ *zla-bu*; ལུས་གཅིག་པ *lus-gcig-pa*; མཛའ་ལྷའི་གྲོགས་པོ *mdsah-lhahi grogs-po*; སྔོ་བསངས་ལུས *sño-bsañs-lus*; སྣར་མ *snarma*; ལྷ་མཚམས *lha-mtshams*; སོ་སོར་སྐྱེས *so-sor-skyes*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བུ *rgyal-pohi-bu*; གསལ་ལྡན *gsal-ldan*; ཐོས་ལྡན་སྐྱེས *thos-ldan-skyes*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *tshim-byed-skyes*; མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷག་པར *lhag-par* adv. more, mostly with adj., but also with verbs: ཤིན་ཏུ་ལྷག་པར *çin-tu lhag-par* far more; very exceedingly, uncommonly; ལྷག་པར་ལེགས་པ uncommonly good; ཆེས་ལྷག་པར extremely, excessively, further, furthermore (*Jä.*).

ལྷག་མ *lhag-ma* अवशेष remainder, the excess: དེ་ལས་ལྷག་མ the remaining portion of it.

ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *lhag-pahi dwañ-phyug* अधीश्वर emperor, supreme lord or king. ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ अधीश्वरी empress or supreme queen.

ལྷག་པའི་ལྷ *lhag-pahi-lha* अधिदेव [presiding deity]*S.*

ལྷག་པའི་ཤེས་རབ *lhag-pahi çes-rab* अधिप्रज्ञा transcendental wisdom.

ལྷག་པར་ལྡན་མ *lhag-par ldan-ma* a lady possessing more than what is necessary or one ordinarily possesses; n. of a Yaksha princess (*K. g.* ད, *130*).

ལྷག་འབྱོར་ *lhag-hbyor* opulent, very wealthy.

Syn. འབྱོར་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ *hbyor-pa chen-po*; ཕྱུག་ཆེན་ *phyug-chen* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷག་མེད་ *lhag-med*=all, entire, the whole, leaving nothing behind.

Syn. ཀུན་ *kun*; ཐམས་ཅད་ *thams-cad* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷག་གིས་ *lhag-gis*=ལྷང་ངེར་ *lhaṅ-ṅer*.

ལྷག་པ *lhag-pa* or ལྷགས་པ=རླུང་ *rluṅ* (*Ṅag. 64*) the wind; but acc. to *Jä.* usually signifies: cold wind. ལྷགས་ངར་ *lhags-ṅar*= རླུང་ཚུབ་ cold piercing wind.

ལྷགས་པ *lhags-pa* आगमन to approach, to meet, to assemble with other persons; to be adjacent or contiguous: དེང་སང་གནས་འདིར་ལྷགས་པ་ལེགས་ it is well that you shuold have now come to this place (*A. 23*); སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་གུས་པས་དྲུང་དུ་ལྷགས་ཏེ་ཞབས་ལ་གས་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ཏོ (*Pag. 309*) approaching to Buddha reverentially he bent down to his feet.

ལྷང་ངེ་ *lhaṅ-ṅe* (མངོན་སུམ་གསལ་ཞིང་གཟི་བརྗིད་ཆེ་བ) विरोचन clear, distinct, bright, resplendent.

Syn. ལྷམ་མེ་ *lham-me*; ལྷན་ནེ་ *lhan-ne*. (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷང་ལྷང་ *lhaṅ-lhaṅ* clear sound or noise, ཁྱི་སྐད་ལྷང་ལྷང་པ་ the clear barking of dogs; འབྲོག་པའི་སྐད་དུ་ལྷང་ལྷང་ཐོས་པ་ it was heard distinctly as the voice of a herdsman (*A. 131*) ལྷང་ལྷང་བརྗོད་པ་ speaking with a clear, sonorous voice. ཞེས་གསོལ་བ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ལྷང་ལྷང་འདེབས་པ་ཁོ་བོས་ལེགས་པར་ཐོས་དང་ (*A. 14*).

ལྷང་ལྷང་གཙུག་ *lhaṅ-lhaṅ-gtsug* one of the thirty-seven sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 35*).

ལྷང་འཚེར་ *lhaṅ-tsher* (གཏམ་དང་རྣམ་སུ་འབྲེལ་བའི་ཚིག) an impressive expression; words that one feels.

ལྷད *lhad* 1. interpolation; ཆོས་ལ་ལྷད་ interpolation in religious works. ཕྱིས་ལྷད་དུ་བཅུག་པའི་ཚིག *phyis-lhad-du bcug-pahi tshig* a later interpolation. 2. a baser substance mixed up with a finer one, an alloy. ལྷད་ཅན་ *lhad-can* adulterated, alloyed; ལྷད་མེད་ *lhad-med* unadulterated, pure, genuine, real, without alloy.

ལྷན *lhan* सह together, ལྷན་གྱིས (when refering to the subject of the action), ལྷན་ནས་ *lhan-nas* (as ablative case), ལྷན་དུ་ together, with one another, ལྷན་དུ་སོང་ सहगत gone together or along with. ལྷན་དུ་ཡོད་ existing or living together.

ལྷན་སྐྱེས་ *lhan-skyes* or ལྷན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས་པ་ *lhan-cig skyes-pa* सहज, सहजात born together with, as twins; also, esp., ལྷ་ *lha* or འདྲེ་ *hdre* born together with every human being.

ལྷན་རྒྱས་ *lhan-rgyas* 1. a state council; a society or company; acc. to *Jä.* partner of the seal, *i.e.*, a colleague using the same seal in official business (ལྷན་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐེ་ཙེ་ *lhan-rgyas-kyi the-tse* or སྤྱི་དམ་ *spyi-dam*). 2.= ལྷན་གཅིག་ *lhan-gcig*.

ལྷན་གཅིག་ *lhan-gcig* together with, altogether; ལྷན་གཅིག་ཏུ་ id.; ལྷན་ཅིག་འགྲོ་ *lhan-cig hgro* moving together as do a party of dancers, soldiers &c. (*Mṅon.*). ལྷན་ཅིག་གནས་པ་ *lhan-cig gnas-pa* सहवास; to live together in harmony, to live as husband and wife. ལྷན་ཅིག་སྤྱོད་མ་ *lhan-cig spyod-ma* as met.=བག་མ་ bride, wife (*Mṅon.*).

ལྷན་བྱེད་པའི་རྒྱུན་ *lhan byed-pahi rgyan* सहकारी, [auxiliary cause or dependence]*S.*

ལྷན་འབྱུང་ *lhan-hbyuṅ* साक्षम्, सहभू [together, a friend, companion]*S.*

ལྷན་ཏེ་ *lhan-te*=དཔུ་ཏེ.

ལྷན་ནེ་ *lhan-ne*=ལྷང་ངེ་ विरोचन [shining; the sun]*S.*

ལྷབ་སེ་ལྷབ་པ་ *lhab-se-lhab-pa* to flutter to and fro, to glimmer (*Jä.*).

ལྷབ་ལྷུབ་ *lhab-lhub* 1. विभूषण excessive ornamentation; slovenly dress; wide,

flowing; དར་ཐེར་ལྷབ་ལྷབ a silk-cloak unnecessarily large with flowing sleeves.

ལྷབས *lhabs* मध्य [middle] *S.*

ལྷམ *lham* पादुका, उपानत् a felt boot, a shoe; རྒྱ་ལྷམ a Chinese boot, སོག་ལྷམ a Mongol boot. ལྷམ་སྒྲོག *lham-sgrog* or ལྷམ་སྒྲོ उपानह shoe-strap, latchet; string for lacing felt leggings; ལྷམ་མཐིལ *lham-mthil* boot-sole; ལྷམ་ཡུ *lham-yu* leg of a boot; ལྷམ་ཡུ་རིང་ boots with long legs (*Sch.*).; ལྷམ་ཀྲད *lham-krad* pieces of leather used for patching soles; ལྷམ་གོག *lham-gog* worn-boots; ལྷམ་འགྲམ *lham-hgram* the upper-leather or vamp; ལྷམ་སྒྲོ་གུ་ཅན *lham-sgro gu-can* पुला buskins; ལྷམ་ཡུ་ཆད *lham-yu chad* मुखपुला a sort of slippers to which cotton leggings are attached. ལྷམ་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *lham-ñe-wahi rin-po-che* पादुकोपरत्न shoes as a precious article owned by a *Cakravarttī Rāja*, its possession saving him from many inconveniences, besides enabling him to walk on the surface of water (*K. d.* ཞ, *149*). ལྷམ་བཟོ་བ *lham-bzo-wa* चामार a shoe-maker.

Syn. ཕྱགས *phyags*; མཆིལ་ལྷམ *mchil-lham*; བཅག་ལྷམ *bcag-lham*; མཐིལ་ལྷམ *mthil-lham*; ཚེར་མ་བསྲུང་ *tsher-ma-bsruñ* (*Mñon.*).

ལྷམ་མེ *lham-me* भासित illumined, blazing, bright.

ལྷམས་ཀྱིས *lhams-kyis* at once, all, every thing.

ལྷར་འགྲོ *lhar-hgro* (འགྲོ་བའི་རིམ་པ *hgro-wahi rim-pa*) (*Mñon.*).

ལྷར་བཅས *lhar-bcas* सहदेव together with the gods; the youngest son of Paṇḍu Rāja (*Mñon.*), also (*A. K.*).

ལྷས *lhas*=འདུ་གནས a place where many live huddled together; = शाला, पशुशाला, गोशाला pen, fold, enclosure for cattle.

ལྷས་མ *lhas-ma* वेणी, रज्जु braid; wicker-work; also of pastry, twisted cake; rope.

ལྷས་བཀང་ *lhas-bkañ*=པད་མ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚོ *pad-ma can-gyi mtsho* lotus-lake, a pond overgrown with lotus plant (*Mñon.*).

ལྷས་བསྟན *Lhas-bstan* 1. n. of a city in Magadha, the birth place of the mother of Buddha. 2. देवदर्शित pointed out or directed by the gods.

ལྷས་པ *lhas-pa*, v. under སླེ་བ *sle-wa*.

ལྷས་བྱིན *Lhas-byin* देवदत्त 1. a brother of Ananda and cousin of Gautama Buddha, who, as the legends have it, continually annoyed Buddha by malicious artifices, whereby, however, the blameless character of the latter shone but the more conspicuously; hence proverbially used for any malicious character (*Cs.*). 2. n. of a certain king of Benares the account of whose son ལྷ་སྣང་སྟོབས་ལྡན *Lha-snañ stobs-ldan* occurs in *Mgrin. 2*.

ལྷིང་བ *lhiñ-wa* or ལྷིངས་པ *lhiñs-pa*=མི་འགྱུར་བ or བརྟན་པོ strong, firm, steady; changeless. ལྷིང་ཆགས *lhiñ-chags* unbending, unflagging.

ལྷུ *lhu* a portion of the body of an animal, = ⅓ ཟུག *zug*; ལྷུ་རུ་གཤེལ་བ to divide, to parcel out; ལྷུ་མགོ *lhu-mgo* a limb-joint: འགྲམ་རུས་དང་ལྷུ་མགོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཕྱི་ལ་འབུར the cheek-bone and all the limb-joints had come out (*Khrid. 47*). ལྷུ་ཚིགས *lhu-tshigs* the joints of the limbs *i.e.*, of the hands and legs (*Jig.*).

ལྷུག *lhug*, v. ལྡུག་པ *ldug-pa* to pour out.

ལྷུག་པ *lhug-pa* and ལྷུག་མ prose (*Cs.*).

ལྷུག་པ *lhug-pa*=ལྷོད་པ; in ང་ལ་མ་ཆགས་ལྷུག་པར་ཞོག (*Hbrom, 130*).

ལྷུག་པོ *lhug-po* abundant, diffuse, luxurious; also loose: གོས་ལྷུག་ལྷུག་གྱོན་པ also ལྷུག་པོར་གནས་པ to remain naked or loosly dressed so that some parts of the body may be seen.

ལྷུག་པར *lhug-par* amply, abundantly, plentifully; ལྷུག་པར་གཏོང་བ to give in charity liberally, ལྷུག་པར་བཤད་པ *lhug-par bçad-pa* = རྣམ་གྲངས་མེད་པར་བཤད་པ full statement, to explain completely. ཐུགས་རྗེ་ལྷུག་པར་ཐོབ་པོ received grace abundantly.

ལྷུགས *lhugs* successive, continuous; uninterrupted, having no gaps; unreserved (*Jä.*). ལྷུགས or ལྷུགས་ཚིག continuous praise (*Sch.*).

ལྷུང *lhuñ* pf. of ལྟུང་བ *ltuñ-wa*.

ལྷུང་ལྷུང *lhuñ-lhuñ* निर्झरी (*Mñon.*) a flowing stream, waterfall, cascade. ལྷུང་ལྷུང་སྙན་པའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་ཅིང་འབབ་པོ sweetly murmuring (the gentle stream) descends (*Jä.*).

ལྷུང་བ་ཉིད *lhuñ-wa-ñid* ध्वस्तता fall, state of falling. ལྷུང་བ་སྐྱོང *lhuñ-wa-bskyoñ* one who saves the fallen; ངེས་པར་ལྷུང निपात sure fall, a sin (*Jig. 11*). ནམ་པར་ལྷུང विभ्रष्ट [fallen away]*S.* ཡོངས་ལྷུང परिच्युत lost, swerved.

ལྷུང་བཟེད *lhuñ-bzed* = སྔོང་ཐོར पिण्डपात्र begging platter, the alms bowl of Buddha and of the Buddhist monks in which food or edibles are thrown by alms-givers. ལྷུང་བཟེད་འཚོལ *lhuñ-bzed-htshol* पात्र परिएहि [searching all round an alms bowl]S. ལྷུང་བཟེད་ཆུང་ངུ *lhuñ-bzed chuñ-ñu* कुपात्र small platter. ལྷུང་བཟེད་འཐང་པ *lhu-bzed-hthañ-wa* पात्रधारण to hold out the alms bowl, one holding it out, a Buddhist monk; ལྷུང་བཟེད་ཤུབས *lhuñ-bzed-çubs* alms-bowl case, the bag in which the begging platter is kept or carried; ལྷུང་བཟེད་ཐག་པ *lhuñ-bzed thag-pa* the straps or strings by which this begging platter is suspended and carried; ལྷུང་བཟེད་ཁེབས *lhuñ-bzed-khebs* पात्रप्याल alms bowl cover.

ལྷུང་ཡས *lhuñ-yas* (གྲངས) मेन्द्र; n. of a number (*S. Lex.*).

ལྷུན *lhun* mass, bulk ལྷུན་ཅན massy, bulky; ལྷུན་ཆེ་བ very large. ལྷུན་གྲུབ *lhun-grub* or ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པ निराभोग, अनाभोग miraculously sprung or grown, formed all at once; self-created, not contrived by human labour; བགོ་བ་དང་བཟའ་བ་ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པས clothes and food having come forth from themselves (*Dzl.*); ལྷུན་གྲུབ *lhun-grub* is also noun personal.

ལྷུན་ཆགས *lhun-chags* unchanging (*Yig. 8*).

ལྷུན་པོ *lhun-po* मेरु; heap mountain, hill, upheaval; རི་རབ་ལྷུན་པོ *ri-rab lhun-po* the mountain Sumeru. བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ "*Tashi-lhunpo*" मङ्गलकूट heaps of glory, auspicious events or things; n. of the great monastery near Shigatse.

ལྷུམས *lhums*, resp. for མངལ गर्भ the womb: ལྷུམས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to enter the womb, conception; ལྷུམས་སུ་ཞུགས་པའི་དུས་མཆོད religious festival to commemorate the time of the conception (of Buddha).

ལྷུར *lhur* = devotion, earnest application.

ལྷུར་བཞེས་པ *lhur-bshes-pa* resp. for ལྷུར་ལེན་པ = ཆགས་པ दया sympathy commiseration (*S. Lex.*; (*Yig. 15*).

ལྷེ་བ *lhe-wa*, v. *sle-wa*.

ལྷེན *lhen* = བྲང་གི་ཧོག *brag-gi-hog* the part of the belly below the breast.

ལྷེབ *lheb* in དབུགས་ལྷེབ་ལྷེབ་ཏུ་འདུག་པ *dbugs lheb-lheb-tu hdug-pa* (*Pth.*) gasping for breath (*Jä.*).

ལྷེམ *lhem* just now, at present, directly, instantly *C.*; ཁོ་ལྷེམ་བསླེབ་སོང he has just now arrived; ལྷེམ་བསད has just been killed.

ལྷེམ་ལྷེམ *lhem-lhem* = ལྷེབ་ལྷེབ *lheb-lheb* gasping like a fish when taken out of water.

ལྷེས་མ *lhes-ma*=ལྷས་མ *lhas-ma*; also= the act of twisting, plaiting (*Jä.*).

ལྷོ *lho* दक्षिण the south; ལྷོ་ནས་འོངས come from the south; ལྷོ་འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་ the continent of Jambudvīpa in the south; ལྷོ་ནུབ *lho-nub* दक्षिण पश्चिम, south-west, ཤར་ལྷོ *çar-lho* south-east; ལྷོར, ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་སུ to the south, towards the south. ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས *lho-phyogs* the south, southern direction: ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *lho-phyogs-skyoṅ* the guardian of the south an epithet of the lord of death (*Mṅon.*). ལྷོ་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང་ *lho-nub phyogs-skyoṅ* the guardian deity of the south-west an epithet of Rāvaṇa the king of the cannibal-goblins, the king of Laṅkā (*Mṅon.*). ལྷོ་བགྲོད *lho-bgrod* the moving of the sun towards the south ལྷོ་བགྲོད་དང་བྱང་བགྲོད (*Ya-sel. 48*).

ལྷོ་ཁ *Lho-kha* the tract where the Tsangpo turns its course southward, n. of the south-eastern part of the province of Ü, with *Rtse-thaṅ* (Chethang) as its chief town.

ལྷོ་པ *lho-pa* (lit. the southerner) the Tibetan tribes in Sikkim and Bhutan. ལྷོ་འབྲུག་པ *lho-ḥbrug-pa* the southern Buddhists belonging to the *Ḥbrug-pa* sect, *i.e.*, the people of Bhutan.

ལྷོ་བྲག *Lho-brag* province of S. Tibet bordering Bhutan (*Rtsii.*).

ལྷོ་བྲག་གྲུབ་ཆེན་ལས་ཀྱི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lho-brag grub-chen las-kyi rdo-rje* n. of a celebrated lama of Lhobrag.

ལྷོག *lhog* acc. to *S. Lex.* व्रोहालङ्क a fatal disease=གློག་པ *glog-pa* a large ulcer or sore (*Sch.*) cancer, cancerous, ulcers.

ལྷོགས་པ *lhogs-pa*=བཟློག་པ *bzlog-pa*, in ཡང་དམག་ཟུམ་ནས་ཁོ་ལ་བསྐུལ་ན་ལྷོགས་པར་སྣང་ངོ (*A. 127*).

ལྷོང་ *lhoṅ* 1. dangers, metaphysically said to be of three kinds:—(1) ཕྱིའི་ལྷོང་ *phyiḥi-lhoṅ* external or physical dangers, those arising from evil-spirits, enemies, robbers, wild animals, fire, water, wind, etc.; (2) ནང་གི་ལྷོང་ *naṅ-gi-lhoṅ* internal dangers, those arising from diseases of the body; (3) གསང་བའི་ལྷོང་ *saṅs-paḥi-lhoṅ* dangers of secret or concealed origin, *i.e.*, mental suffering, agony of the mind, depression of spirits and ravings of the heart, etc. 2. vexation, anger; ལྷོང་ཤོར *lhoṅ-çor* he has lost the ལྷོང་ *lhoṅ* is said of one who was not equal to the exertions of incessant meditation, and who in consequence has lost his senses (*Jä.*).

ལྷོད *lhod-pa*, ལྷོད་པོ *lhod-po*=དལ་བོ slow, also གློད་པ *glod-pa* or ལོད་པ *lod-pa* loose, relaxed, unstrung, slackened, ཡན་ལག of the limbs, *e.g.*, when death approaches; ལྷོད་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *lhod-pa sgrim-pa* to tighten what is loose. ལྷོད་རིམ=དལ་བའི་རིམ gradually, in slow course, smoothly (*Yig. 39*); ལྷོད་ལྷོད་གཏོང་བ *lhod-lhod gtoṅ-wa* to slacken. ལྷོད་དེ *lhod-de*=བྲེལ་བ་མེད་པ *brel-wa med-pa*, without hurry or haste, slowly: ཡེ་རེ་ལྷོད་དེ *ye-re, lhod-de* (*A. 150*). 2. of the mind: easy, careless, unconcerned: ལྷོད་དེ་ཉོལ་ཅིག *lhod-de ñol-cig* sleep well! sleep soundly! (*Glr.*); བློ་ལྷོད་ཀྱིས་ལ་ཤོད *blo-lhod-gyis la-çod* relate the matter calmly, coolly (*Jä.*). ཉམས་ལྷོད

ལྷོན་པ *lhon-pa*=གློན་པ *glon-pa* to return, to give or pay back (*Cs.*).

ཨ

ཨ I: is the last letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding in sound to অ the first letter of Sanskrit and the English *a*. The Tibetans include it in both the vowels and consonants of their language. As without it no consonant can be sounded it is regarded as a གསལ་བྱེད. The ཨ is also specially called སྐྱེ་བ་མེད་པའི་ཡི་གེ *skye-wa med-paḥi-yi-ge*, probably because all speaking depends on and is rendered possible only by a previous opening of the glottis; hence this letter is a symbol of the deity or of the ཆོས་སྐུ *chos-sku* that was before everything else. Thus སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Spyan-ras-gzigs* addresses a celestial Buddha with ཨ: ཨ་སྐྱེས་མེད་རྣམ་དག་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས. Other glosses on the letter affirm: ཨ་ནི་ཡིག་འབྲུ་ཀུན་གྱི་མཆོག། དོན་ཆེན་ཡི་གེ་དམ་པ་ཡིན། ཁོང་ནས་བྱུང་བ་སྐྱེ་བ་མེད། ཚིག་ཏུ་བརྗོད་པ་སྤངས་པ་སྟེ (*K. g.* ཀ, *3*); ཨ་ནི་ཡིག་འབྲུ་ཀུན་གྱི་གཏེར (*K. g.* ཨ, *42*). 2. num. 30.

ཨ II:=resp. ལགས *lags* in conversation; in addressing a great man སྐུ་ཞབས་ལགས *sku-shabs-lags* (or colloq. སྐུ་ཞོགས་ལགས *sku-shogs-lags*) your honour! the reply will be "ཨ *a*." If, however, the superior person calls his servant ཞབས་དྲུང་ལགས *shabs-druṅ-lags*, the reply will be ལགས *lags* or ལགས་སྐུ་ཞོགས *lāgs-sku-shogs*.

ཨ III: in mystic Budh. ཨ་ཤེས་བྱ་བ *a shes-bya-wa*=དམ་ཚིག *dam-tshig* (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*). ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྟེ *chos thams-cad-kyi sgo-ste*, ཆོས་ཐམས་སྐྱེ་བ་མེད་པའི་དོན་དུ་སྟོན་ནོ (*K. d.* ན, *114*)—མི་འཇིག་པའོ *mi-ḥjig-paḥo*—མི་ཟག་པའོ *mi-zag-paho*—ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཚོགས *yon-tan-gyi tshogs* and སློབ་དཔོན *slob-dpon* (*K. my.* ཀ, *209*).

ཨ IV: in the Ladaki dialect stands for དེ *de* that, both alone and in compounds: ཨ་ནས *a-nas* from that, ཨ་ནར *a-nar* and ཨ་ན་རུ *a-na-ru* there, thither. Also ཨ་བོ *abo*=that (v. A. H. Francke in Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1901).

ཨ་ཀ *A-ka* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Ya-sel. 46*).

ཨ་ཀ་བསོད་ནམས་བཟང་པོ *A-ka Bsod-nams bzaṅ-po* one of the successors of Tsongkha-pa in the hierarchical chair of དགའ་ལྡན (Gahdan) (*Loṅ.* ཞ, *17*).

ཨ་ཀ་རུ *a-ka-ru* for ཨ་ག་རུ n. of the tree *agaru*; ཨ་ཀ་རུ་ཕུར་གཟུགས a wooden pin made of the tree called *agaru*.

ཨ་ཀམ *a-kam*=མེ་ཤིང་ fire-wood, fuel: ཨ་ཀམ་རློན་འདེགས *a-kam rlon-ḥdegs* (*Rtsii.*).

ཨ་ཀར *a-kar*=སུར་པན; in *Sikk.* for red pepper or *Capsicum*.

‡ ཨ་ཀྲ་གུ *a-kra-gu* n. of a fruit (*K. d.* གི, *13*).

ཨ་ཀྱང *a-kyaṅ* incorrectly for ཨ་ཅང་, as in ག་རེ་འདི་འདུ་ཨ་ཀྱང་རང་དགའ་བྱུང་ (*Rdsa. 10*).

ཨ་ཀྲད *a-krad*=ཀོ་ཀྲད leather to make patches in shoes or portmanteaus; leather of old shoes.

ཨ་ཀྲོང་ *a-kroṅ* (*a-toong*) a species of fern.

ཨ་ཁ *a-kha* also ཨ་ཁ་ཁ and ཨ་ཁག exclamations expressive of bereavement, failure, mistake, etc.: ཨ་ཁ་ཁ་དཀོར་མ་ཟ་དཀོར་མ་ཟ་ཞེས་གསུངས (*Khriḍ. 38*).

ཨ་ཁུ *a-khu* uncle, father's brother.

Syn. ཁུ་བོ *khu-wo*; ཕ་ཡི་སྤུན་ཟླ *pha-yi spun-zla* (*Mṅon.*).

† **ཨ་ག་རུ** *a-ga-ru* क्रिमिजा, अगरु the aloe-wood, calambac; of three species, ཨར་སྐྱ *ar-skya* the grey species, ཨར་ནག *ar-nag* black, and ཨ་གར་གོ་སྙོད *a-gar go-sñod*: ཨ་ག་རུ་ནི་མེ་ལ་དྲིས། དྲི་ཞིམ་ཅེར་བྱུང་ན་བཟང་ (*Miñ. rda. 7*).

Syn. མཛེས་སྦྱིན་བྱེད *mdses-sbyin-byed*; དྲི་ཞིམ་ལྗོན་པ *dri-shim ljon-pa*; མི་བདག་དགའ *mi-bdag-dgah*; ཐལ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ *thal-wahi sñiñ-po*; འདབ་ཟུང་ཅན *hdab-zuñ-can*; ནགས་ཀྱི་ཙན་དན *nags-kyi tsan-dan*; དུས་ལ་སྐྱེས *dus-la-skyes*; དུས་རྗེས་འབྲང་ *dus-rjes-hbrañ*; དྲི་ཡི་ཤིང་ *dri-yi-çiñ*; ཙན་དན་སེར་པོ *tsan-dan ser-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཨ་ག་རུ་ནག་པོ *a-ga-ru nag-po* कृष्णागरु the best quality of aloe called also ཨ་ག་རུ་མཆོག *a-ga-ru mchog*.

Syn. ཕྲེང་བའི་དྲི *phreñ-wahi-dri*; ནུས་ལྡན *nus-ldan*; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན *bkra-çis-can*; རླུང་འཇོམས *rluñ-hjoms*; ཤིང་ནགས་མདོག་སྦྱིན *çiñ-nags mdog-sbyin*; སང་གུར་ནག་པོ *sañ-gur nag-po*; ཤིམ་ཤ་པ *çim-ça-pa* or ཤིང་ཤ་པ *çiñ-ça-pa* or ཤ་པའི་ཤིང་ *ça-pahi-çiñ*.

ཨ་ག་རུའི་ཐང་ *a-ga-ruhi thañ* अगरुसार, क्रिमि-याम्ल.

ཨ་གྱིས *a-gyis* an interrogative pleonastic term signifying: have you done it or done so?

† **ཨ་གསྟྱ** *A-gastya* अगस्त्य n. of an ancient Rishi.

ཨ་འགྲོ་མི་འགྲོ *a-hgro mi-hgro* also ཨེ་འགྲོ་མི་འགྲོ do you go or not go; is cognate to ཨ་ཡོང་མི་ཡོང་.

ཨ་སྒོར *a-sgor* ear ornament of women: གསེར་གྱི་ཨ་སྒོར a gold ear-ornament (*Rtsii.*).

ཨ་ཅུག *a-cug* 1. ankle-bone (*Jä.*). 2. an interrogative interjection, 'have you put it in'? 3. expression of sudden pain.

ཨ་ཅང་ *a-cañ* = in the colloq. ཡོས of course, oh, yes, it must be: ཨ་ཅང་དེ་ཀུན་ཁྱག་སྡོང་ཞྭམ་པའི་རིག (*Hbrom. 192*).

ཨ་ཅེ ཨ་ཅེ *a-ce* = ཨ་ལྕེ *a-lce* madam, sister; ཨ་ཅེ་སོང་ madam has left (*Hbrom. 49*); ཨ་ལྕེ་ལགས O, madam! ཨ་ལྕེ་ལགས་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *a-lce-lags rin-po-che* your ladyship (*Yig. 44*).

ཨ་ཆུ *a-chu*, ཨ་ཆུ་ཆུ हुहु; interj. expressive of pain from cold, hence. ཨ་ཆུ་ཟེར་བ n. of one of the cold hells: སྡུག་བསྔལ་རྒྱུན་མི་ཆད་པ་འདོན་པས་ཨ་ཆུ་ཆུ (*Khrid. 38*) issues forth uninterrupted crying from agony, *achu, chu.* ཨ་ཆུ་ཟེར་བ *a-chu zer-wa* हुहुवः; one of the eight cold hells of the Buddhist purgatory (*M.V.*).

ཨ་ཆེ *a-che* 1. an elder sister of a female person. 2. *W.* wife, mistress, madam, used as address and otherwise (*Jä.*).

ཨ་ཆི་ཐུ *A-chi-thu* n. of the Regent of Tibet during the time that ཤ་སྒྲ་སྦྲ She'-dā was prime minister of Tibet (*Yig. k. 12*).

ཨ་མཆོད *a-mchod* (vulg.) a priest who performs the daily religious services in a church or monastery.

ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo* used in *Lh.* and *Tsang.* for ཇོ་ལགས *jo-lags* and ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo* 1. an elder brother of a male person. 2. Sir, Mr., gentleman, lord, used in addressing and otherwise; also: friend! 3. n. of a god: དཀར་པོ་བུ་རུར་ཨ་ཇོ་བསྐྱབས (*Deb.* ཀ, *37*).

ཨ་ཉན *a-ñan* = ཨེ་ཉན hesitation, hesitation to listen to one's advice; doubt as to whether one would listen or not: ད་རང་རེ་གཉིས་ཀྱང་གཅམ་གཅིག་བཙང་ནས་ཨ་ཉན་ལྟ་ཟེར (*Rdsa. 21*).

ཨ་ཏ *a-ta* in Koñ-po for ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo* elder brother: ལྷ་ཡོལ་ལྷ་གདན་ཨ་ཏའི་ཟ་སྣོར་ཕྱད, also: father.

‡ ཨ་ཏི་ཤ *A-ti-ça* (in Tib. ཕུལ་བྱུང་ *Phul-byuṅ* the accomplished one) अतिश; also called ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ or དཔལ་ལྡན་ཨ་ཏི་ཤ the Tibetan equiv. for Dīpamkara S'rījñāna, the celebrated Buddhist pandit of Bengal, who lived for thirteen years in Tibet and died at Nyethang near Lhasa in the beginning of the eleventh century A.D.

‡ ཨ་ཏི་མ་ཝེར *A-ti ma-wer* a Bon god whose attributes resemble those of Avalokites'vara.

‡ ཨ་ཏི་མུ་ཏ་ཀ *a-ti mu-ta-ka* अतिमुक्तक a kind of flower growing on the plateaus of Tibet (*K. d.* ད, *584*).

Syn. अतिमुक्तक; དཔྱིད་བཟང་ *dpyid-bzaṅ*; དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *dpyid-kyi pho-ña*; སྦྲང་རྩི་སྐྱེས *sbraṅ-rtsi-skyes*; འབྲས་བུ་ནག་སྨིན *hbras-bu nag-smin*; विम्र; བདེ་བཟང་ *bde-bzaṅ*; ལག་འཇོམས *lag-hjoms* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཨ་ཏི་མུཀ་ཏ་ཀ *a-ti muk-ta-ka* अतिमुक्तक [mountain ebony]S.

ཨ་ཐུལ *a-thul* or ཨེ་ཐུལ *é-thul* a colloq. expression of doubt as to whether an enemy would be vanquished: ཟླ་གནས་དེད་དེ་ཨ་ཐུལ་ཐོས (*Ljaṅs*).

ཨ་ཐོ་བ *a-tho-wa* beautiful, good (*Sch.*).

ཨ་འཐས *a-hthas* is explained as སྣང་བ་ལ་རྟག་པར་ཤར་ཞིང་བདེན་པར་འཛིན་པ a phenomenon always occurring to one's self which is taken for reality.

‡ ཨ་དའི་བུ *A-dahi bu* अदितिपुत्र the son of Aditi [the sun]*S.*

ཨ་དོགས *a-dogs* a table (*Sch.*).

ཨ་དོན *a-don*=སྐྱེ་བ་མེད་པ *skye-wa med-pa* unborn, uncreated, self-existent.

ཨ་དྲག *a-drag* (colloq.) doubt as to whether a thing is good or bad—I doubt if it is good! (*Rdsa. 26*).

ཨ་དྲུང *a-druṅ*, རྟ་གཡོག 1. horseboy, one tending horses. 2.=དྲེལ་དཔོན *drel-dpon* or ཆིབས་དཔོན *chibs-dpon* chief-groom, muleteer, but ordinarily a messenger who riding a swift horse carries official despatches. ཨ་དྲུང་རྟ་ཤད *a-druṅ-rta-çad*=ཕོ་ཉ a messenger.

‡ ཨ་དུ་མ་ཡ *A-du ma-ya* अदुमय n. of a country (*K. du.* ད, *584*).

ཨ་ནན *a-nan* a little man, a dwarf (*S. kar. 177*).

ཨ་ནུ *a-nu* resp. address for a noble lady; n. of the mother of Thonmi Sambhota, the father of Tibetan literature.

‡ ཨ་ནཱུ་ན *A-nū-na* n. of a mountain situated to the east of Jambudvīpa (*K. d.* ར, *267*).

ཨ་ནེ *a-ne* 1. an address to a Buddhist nun; a caressing word of address towards a nobleman's son. 2. uncle's wife, father's brother's wife.

ཨ་ནེ་མ་མོ *a-ne ma-mo* a certain red worm or vermin (*Rtsii. 83*).

ཨ་གནད་ལྟ་བ *a-gnad lta-wa* to see or examine as to the condition of a thing, any scruple about a thing or matter.

ཨ་པ I: *a-pa* 1 पिता father=ཨ་ཕ *a-pha*. 2. expression of compassion, or mercy: ཨ་པ་སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན alas, all animals (*A. 19*).

ཨ་པི *a-pi* an interjection expressive of wonder when one perceives a thing of which he had no knowledge before: ཨ་པི་དེ་འདྲ་ཡིན་པ་ངས་མ་ཤེས indeed, that it was so I did not know!

ཨ་པོ *a-po* 1. the junior husband of a Tibetan woman; also=youthful husband

of an elderly woman. 2. address for an elderly man: ཨ་ཕོ་རང་ཁོ་ན་ཡིན་གསུངས་སྐད་ (*A. 104*); ངེད་གཉིས་ནོར་བྱམ་འཚོ་བའི་ཨ་ཕོ་ཡིན་ (*Ṛdsa. 11*).

‡ **ཨ་པ་བ་ཀ།** *a-pa ba-ka* राजपुरुष; royal personage, official, (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

ཨ་པྲ *a-pra* or ཨ་བྲ *a-bra* applied to several species of *Lagomys* or tailless shrew.

ཨ་ཕ *a-pha* 1. for ཕ *pha* father; ཨ་པ་ཆེན་པོ *a-pa chen-po* the elder husband of a woman who is held to be father of all the children born of her; ཨ་པ་ཆུང་ང་ the younger husband and junior father of her children. 2. uncastrated male animal, cf. ཕ.

ཨ་ཕོ་ང་ *a-pho-ña*=ཁོ་བོ་ང་ I myself (མི་ཕོ་སྐྱེ་ག་ང་ I the man).

ཨ་ཕྱི *a-phyi*=ཕྱི་མོ *phyi-mo* grandmother (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

ཨ་ཕྱིམ *a-phyim* old woman, goody, dame (*Sch.*).

ཨ་ཕྲག *a-phrag*=ཨ་མ་ཕྲག *a-ma-phrag* the breast-pocket attached to a Tibetan robe: ཨ་ཕྲག་ཏུ་སྡུ་བ *a-phrag-tu sdu-wa* to put into the bosom; colloq.=ཨབ་བག.

‡ **ཨ་བ་དྷུ་ཏི** *a-wa dhu-ti*=དྷུ་ཏི *dhu-ti* (སྲོག་རྩ་དབུས་མ *srog-ṛtsa dbus-ma*) the central life-vein for the རླུང་ in the human body.

ཨ་བང་ *a-bañ* for བང་པོ the husband of the father's or mother's sister (*Cs.*).

ཨ་བར *a-bar* abbr. of ཨ་དར and བ་དར (*Ṛtsii. 76*).

ཨ་བོ་ཙེ *a-bo-tse* 1. acc. to *Sch.*: good, tolerable, middling. 2. ཨ་ཙི་ཙེ in colloq.

ཨ་བྱག *a-byag* name of a medicine.

ཨ་འབྲས *a-ḥbras* n. of a kind of fruit in appearance like the bulbous excrescence of the maple tree: ཨ་འབྲས་མཁལ་མའི་ནད་ལ་མཆོག་ཏུ་ཕན the fruit a-de′ is very useful in kidney disease.

‡ ཨ་བྷི་ཥ *a-bhi-ṣa* n. of a medicinal fruit: ཨ་བྷི་ཥ་ཡིས་མགོ་ཚག་དུག་ནད་སེལ.

ཨ་མ *a-ma* अम्बा, माता; colloq. of མ mother: ཨ་མ་དྲིན་ཅན my kind mother; ཨ་མ་གྱིས *a-ma gyis* you be to me a mother, behave to me as a mother.

ཨ་མ་ང་ *a-ma-ña* an expression of sorrow.

‡ **ཨ་མ་དེ་བ** *A-ma de-wa* (अमिताभ) (=འོད་དཔག་མེད) Tibetan corruption of the name of Amitābha.

ཨ་མི་མུ་ཟི་ཁྲི་དོ *A-mi mu-zi khri-do* one of the earliest tribes of Tibet; acc. to some: an ancient dynasty (*J. Zañ.*).

‡ **ཨ་མུ་ཀཾ** *a-mu-kam* अमुक=དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* cemetery (mystic).

‡ ཨ་མྲ *a-mra* चूत, आम्र mangoe; ཨ་མྲ་ཤིང་ *a-mra-çiñ* आम्रवृक्ष the mangoe tree.

Syn. for both:—སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ཕོ་ཉ *sbrañ-ṛtsihi pho-ña*; དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་ *dpyid-kyi-çiñ*; མ་ག་ན་ད *ma-gan-da*; རྐང་དྲུག་ཚེས *ṛkañ-drug-tshes*; མངོན་འདོད *mñon-ḥdod*; བསླབ་པའི་ཤིང་ *bslab-paḥi-çiñ*; ཙཱུ་ཏ་ཨ་མྲ *cū-ta a-mra* (*Mñon.*).

ཨ་མྲའི་མཆོག་གི་མིང་ names of the best kind of mangoe:—བཅུད་བཟང་ *bcud-bzañ*; དཔྱིད་ཀའི་གཉེན *dpyid-kaḥi-gñen*; ས་ཧ་ཀཱ་ར *sa-ha kā-ra*; དྲི་ཞིམ་ཨ་མྲ *dri-shim a-mra*; ཨ་མྲ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན *a-mra khyad-par-can* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཨ་མྲའི་ཧོ་མ *ā-mraḥi ho-ma* दुग्धताम्रीय [froth of milk; milk and mangoes]*S.*

‡ **ཨ་མྲི་ཏ** *a-mri-ta* अमृत; nectar, ambrosia.

‡ ཨ་སྨྲི་ཏ་ནཾ *a-mri ta-naṁ* = བདུད་རྩིའི་གནས the place of nectar (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

ཨ་མྲོ *a-mro* for ཨ་མྲ *a-mra* mangoe (*S. kar. 179*).

‡ ཨ་ཙ *a-tsa*, or ཨ་ཙ་མ an expression of wonder or pity.

‡ ཨ་ཙ་ར *A-tsa-ra* a corruption of Acharya, the general name by which Indian people particularly Bengalis are known to the Tibetans: ཨ་ཙ་རས་གསེར་ཡོད་པ་ཤེས་ནས (*A. 67*) the Indians knowing, perceived that there was gold. 2. in *Mil.* a species of hobgoblin or spectre (*Jä.*). 3. the clowns in the Tibetan religious dances who are caricatures of the Indian Brahmans.

‡ ཨ་ཙ་ར་དམར་པོ *A-tsa-ra ḍmar-po* n. of an Indian saint (*A. 66*).

ཨ་ཙི *a-tsi* an expression of wonder: ཨ་ཙི་ང་ཉི་ཟླ་གར་ན་དང་དུང་ཚོར་མཚར་ཅན་གྱི་གཏམ་ཡོད (*A. 107*).

ཨ་ཙི་ཚི *a-tsi-tshi* an expression of repentance, regret: ཨ་ཙི་ཚི་ཨ་པ་ང་ཉི་བ་པ་ཡིན་འདུག.

ཨ་ཚ *a-tsha* or ཨ་ཚ་ཚ *a-tsha-tsha* an interj. expressing pain occasioned by burning heat or fire.

ཨ་ཚོར *a-tshor* an interjection or interrogation: གཟུགས་ཨ་ཚོར are you unwell, you are ill?

ཨ་འཚམ *a-ḥtsham* in Sikk. = is it all right?

ཨ་མཚར *a-ṃtshar* = ཡ་མཚར་པོ *ya-mtshar-po* wonderful, curious.

‡ ཨ་ཛ་ག་ར *a-dsa ga-ra* अजगर the python snake (*K. d.* ཤ, *464*).

‡ ཨ་ཛ་ན *a-dsa-na* [*Vai. sn.*, ཨ་ཛི་ན *a-dsi-na* अजिन] the hairy skin of a black antelope which serves the religious student for a couch, seat, covering, etc.; Tibetan writers use the word for the animal itself: རི་དྭགས་ཨ་ཛི་ནའི་པགས་པ the skin of the *adsina* antelope.

‡ ཨ་ཛི་ར་བ་ཏི *A-dsi-ra wa-ti* n. of a river in ancient India (*K. du.* ད, *395*).

‡ ཨ་ཝ་དྷུ་ཏི *a-wa dhu-ti* air passage.

‡ ཨ་ཝ་བྲག་ཏྲི་ཏ *a-wa brag-tri-ta* अवग्राकृत, = the language of the ghosts (*Yig. 7*).

ཨ་ཞང *a-shañ* colloq. for ཞང་པོ *shañ-po* mother's brother; ཨ་ཞང་ཚ་བོ uncle and nephew.

ཨ་ཧུ་ཙི *a-ḥu-tsi* 1. = it is of no consequence, it does not matter. 2. n. of a plant = བྱ་པོ་ཙི་ཙི *bya-po tsi-tsi* (*Jä.*)

ཨ་ཡ་ང *a-ya-ña* = ང་དེ་འདྲའི་བྱ་བ་མི་འདོད I am tired of that kind of work!

ཨ་ཡུ *a-yu C.* (= ཁུ་ཡུ *khu-yu*) hornless, of cattle (*Jä.*).

ཨ་ར *a-ra* 1. an interjection expressive of pain in the body. 2. n. of a guinea pig. 3. n. of a section of the monastery of Sera near Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཤ, *7*).

‡ ཨ་ར་བ་ཙི་ན *a-ra-wa tsi-na* a mystical and symbolical word peculiar to the charms about Jamyang Bodhisattwa.

ཨ་རག *a-rag* resp. བཞེས་རག *bçes-rag C.*, འདོན་རག *ḥdon-rag W.*, arrack, brandy, the usual barley-brandy which is distilled in nearly every house (*Jä.*).

ཨ་རང་གསོམ *a-rañ-gçom* an expression of hesitation as to believing a thing: འདི་འདྲ་ཞང་པོའི་སློ་ལ་ཨ་རང་གསོམ (*Rdsa. 24*).

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ཨ་རབ་སྒང་ *A-rab-sgañ* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Deb.* ཀ, *37*).

ཨ་རིག *A-rig* n. of a country of nomad herdsmen situated to the west of Amdo (*Loñ.* ཇ, *18*).

ཨ་རུ *a-ru*=ཨ་རུ་ར *a-ru-ra.*

ཨ་རུ་ར *a-ru-ra* हरितकी, परितकी, हरित, सुनिमेषज, पावनी, विश्व-भेषधि [myrobalan, universal medicine]*S.*

Syn. for the fruit as well as the tree of *Myrobalan arjuna*: འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*; ནད་མེད *nad-med*; ཕན་པ་ཅན *phan-pa-can*; ནད་འདོར *nad-hdor*; བཅུད་ལེན *bcud-len*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྲོས *brgya-byin-spros*; བདུད་རྩིའི་འབྲས་བུ *bdud-rtsihi hbras-bu*; བདུད་རྩི་གསེར་ལྡན *bdud-rtsi gser-ldan*; ཧཱ་རི་ཏ *hā-ri-ta*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད *hphrog-byed*; བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed*; ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ཨ་རུམ *a-rum* a species of garlic, with a pale-red blossom, *Allium strictum* (*Jä.*).

ཨ་རེ *a-re* 1.=ཁོ་རེ *kho-re* O, friend! (in derision). 2. an interj. ཨ་རེ་ཕངས well then? throw it away! (*Jä.*).

† **ཨ་རེ** *a-re* अरे an interjection expressive of wonder=ཨ་ཙི *a-tsi* (*Rdsa. 10*).

ཨ་རེ་མཛེས *a-re-mdses* उत्तम्‌ न how nice!

† **ཨ་རོ་ག** *a-ro-ga* अरोग.=ནད་མེད without disease, in good health.

ཨ་རོགས *A-rogs* a common name of individuals in Tibet.

ཨ་ལ་རོང *A-la-roñ* the birth place of the tenth Karma-pa hierarch *Rol-pahi Rdorje* कमितबस (*Loñ.* ཇ, *27*).

ཨ་ལ་ལ *a-la-la* अहो an interjection, approving of one's action and complimenting by saying: you are clever and happy!=ཁྱེད་མཁས་ཤིང་བདེ་བ་ཆེ.

ཨ་ལ་ལ་ཧོ *a-la la-ho* or ཨ་ལ་ལཧོ *a-la-laho*, occurs in ཨ་ལ་ལ་ཧོ་དགོངས་སུ་གསོལ ye gods be propitious to us, pray hear our prayers! (*Ljañ.*).

ཨ་ལ་མ་ལ *a-la ma-la* explained as སྐབས་ཐོག་ཐབས་ཆ་བྱུང་བ.

ཨ་ལི *a-li*=ཨ་ཕྲེང *a-phreñ* the series of vowels or string of vowels. ཨ་ལི་ཀ་ལི *a-li ka-li* the Tibetan alphabet, vowels and consonants.

† **ཨ་ལི་ལ་བར་ཏ** *A-li-la bar-ta* n. of a great river (*K. my.* ཀ, *68*).

ཨ་ལིག *a-lig* 1. a little. 2. a little boy.

ཨ་ལུང *a-luñ*=ཨ་ལོང *a-loñ* a ring.

ཨ་ལུས *a-lus* in Sikk.=cat.

ཨ་ལེ *a-le*=ཨ་ཙི *a-tsi* an expression of wonder (at hearing what was not known before): ཨ་ལེ་དེ་འདུག་མ་རེད། ཨ་ལེ་འདི་ན་འདུག oh, it is here. 2. a little while: ཨ་ལེ་ཙོད་ན་རྒྱ་གར་ན་མེད་པའི་ཆོས་མང་པོ་ཡོད (*A. 80*); ཁྱོད་ཨ་ལེ་མ་འགྲོ *khyod a-le ma-hgro* do not go for a while; ཨ་ལེ་སྒུགས་རོགས wait a while, stop a bit, please; ང་ཡ་ཨ་ལེ་མི་ཡོང I won't come for a little.

ཨ་ལོ *a-lo* sir, an address to gentlemen in Sikkim.

ཨ་ལོང *a-loñ* वलय a ring [bracelet]*S.*

ཨ་ཤ་པ *a-ça-pa* n. of a yaksha demon: གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཨ་ཤ་པ་བཤད་པའི་གཏམ་རྒྱུད (*A. 80*).

ཨ་ཤད *a-çad*=གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo* fierce.

‡ ཨ་ཤྭ་གན་དྷ *a-çwa gan-dha* अश्वगन्ध [the plant *Physalis flexuosalin*]*S.*: ཨ་ཤྭ་གན་དྷས་སྐྱེད་བྱང་ཆུ་སེར་སེལ (*Med.*).

ཨ་ཤུ *a-çu* apricot.

ཨ་ཤེ *a-çe* a superior quality of scarf used for presentation on visits (*S. kar. 179*).

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‡ **ཨ་ཤོ་ཏ་ར** *a-ço ta-ra* a kind of worm growing in the clefts of withered trees (*K. d.* ཉ, *456*).

ཨ་ཤོ་ལེགས *A-ço-legs* one of the early kings of Tibet who was son of king སྤོ་དེ་གུང་རྒྱལ *Spo-de guñ-rgyal* (*Yig. 65*).

‡ ཨ་ས་ན *a-sa-na* असन: [the tree *Terminalia tomentosa*]*S.*

‡ ཨ་ས་ར *a-sa-ra* n. of a kind of flower (*K. d.* ཁ, *12*).

ཨ་སམ *a-sam* acc. to *Sch.*: a thick sauce or broth, soup; ཨ་སྦྱར *a-sbyar* a thin broth (*Jä.*).

‡ ཨ་སི *a-si* असि = གྲི *gri* knife (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཨ་སུ་རའི་བྲག་ཕུག *A-su-rahi brag-phug* n. of a rock cavern in Sikkim visited by pilgrims of the *Rñiñ-ma* school.

ཨ་སྲུ་ *a-sru* for སྲུ་མོ *sru-mo* an aunt (*Sch.*).

ཨ་གསར *a-gsar* commonly ཨག་གསར: སྔོན་པོ་ ངན་པ་རྣམས་ཨ་གསར་གྱིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་གསར་པ་དེའི་གཡོག་བྱེད (*Pag. 300*).

ཨ་གསལ་ལ *a-gsal-la* = མངོན་སུམ་དུ adv. openly, manifestly, publicly (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཨ་ཧ** *A-ha* = དཔལ་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ Is'vara, (mystic) (*K. g.* ག, *216*).

‡ **ཨ་ཧོ་ཡེ** *a-ho-ye* yes; acc. to *Jä.* an expression of laughter.

‡ **ཨ་ཨུ་ར་བྲི་ཏ** *a-u-ra bri-ta* the language of the demons or Asura (*Yig. 7*).

ཨཱ་ཡིག *ā-yig* अर, अकार, the letter A.

ཨག་ཚོམ *ag-tshom* ངག་ཚོམ resp. ཞལ་ཚོམ also beard of the chin, chin tuft (*Jä.*). ཨག་ཚོམ་ཅན *ag-tshom-can* or ཨག་ཚར་ཅན *ag-tshar-can* a bearded or shaggy man; name for goat (*Mñon.*)

ཨག་གསར *ag-gsar* lover of new things (*Tsh. yañ. 643*), fickle-minded.

ཨང་ *añ* 1. sbst. = འདོམས? ཨང་དྲ, ཨང་རས loin-cloth *C.*, *W.*; ཨང་སྨད་ under-garment, ཨང་རས trowsers, breeches (*Pth.*). 2. interj.: well then! now then! well! ཨང་མི་ཁུག *añ-mi-khug*, in མི་ཤེས་པོས་ཀྱང་ཨང་མི་ཁུག (*Khrid. 51*).

‡ **ཨང་ག** *Añ-ga* अङ्ग ancient name of modern Bhagalpur. ཨང་གའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Añ-gahi rgyal-po* अङ्गराज an epithet of Karna the first born of Kunti the mother of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mñon.*).

ཨང་གི *añ-gi* in colloq. "*añ-ki*," figure, number, cipher, usually added to the ordinal numbers in speaking, *e.g.*, ཨང་གི་དང་པོ "*añ-ki tañ-po*" the first, also: of best quality. ཨང་གྲངས, ཨང་ཡིག numeral figure.

‡ ཨང་གུ་ལི *añ-gu-li* अङ्गुलि the finger; = ཡན་ལག hand limbs.

‡ **ཨང་འགའ་རག** *añ-hgah-rag*...རྟོགས་ལྡན་གྱི་དོར་མ *rtogs-ldan-gyi dor-ma* काच्छोटि, जाङ्घिया the trousers worn as an under-garment by Tantrik priests in Tibet.

ཨང་མ་ཙི *añ-ma-tsi* acc. to *Sch.* = flies, winged insects.

ཨད་མོ་ནིག *ad-mo-nig* = पाण्डु कम्बल [a white woollen covering or blanket]*S.*

ཨན *an* in *W.* white chalk (*Jä.*).

‡ ཨན་ཏས་ཐ *an-tas-tha* अन्तस्थ = སྨེ་ཤ་ཅན *sme-ça-can* (mystic) (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*) [Literally signifies "standing at the end." The letters *y*, *r*, *l*, *v* and *h* are called *antastha*]*S.*

ཨན་སྟོང་ *an-stoñ* (= སྐེ་ཚིགས་དང་པོ *ske-tshigs dañ-po*) cervical vertebra. ཨ

‡ ཨན་ད་རྙིལ *an-da-rñil* इन्द्रनील sapphire.

ཨན་གདོས *an-gdos* Chinese "life-boards" or head and arm stocks; ཨན་གདོས་ལ་འཛུག་པ to put (a person) into the stocks.

ཨན་འདར *an-hdar* in *C.* 1. board, plank, panel. 2. ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཨན་འདར acc. to *Cs.* an iron instrument of torture; acc. to *Thgy.* a kind of press (*Jä.*).

ཨབ་བཏབ་པ *ab-btab-pa* = ཀྱུ་བཀྱུབ་པ or ཀྱུ་བརྐྱབ་པ (*Mñon.*).

ཨམ་ཆོག *am-chog* col. for རྣ་མཆོག *rna-mchog* the ear; སྣམ་བྲག *snam-brag* the bosom (*Jä.*).

ཨམ་ཕྲག *am-phrag* breast-pocket of the Tibetan.

ཨམ་བན *am-ban* the Chinese Residents in Tibet, political and military officers, two of whom are resident at Lhasa.

ཨམ་གཙིགས *am-gtsigs* pressure of the lower lip with the upper teeth (in despair or out of anger):—གཞན་ཡུ་ཐབས་མེད་པར་ཨམ་གཙིགས་དམ (*Rdsa.* 18).

ཨར་ཀ *ar-ka* or ཨར་ག, also སེར་ཀ plaster floor made of pulverized marble and oil (*Jä.*). ཨར་ཆེན *ar-chen* a plaster floor or a floor made of pebbles (*Rtsii.*). ཨར་ལས *ar-las* the work of making a floor with pebbles, marble, or plaster (*Rtsii.*).

‡ **ཨར་ཀ་མེ་ཏོག** *ar-ka me-tog* अर्कपुष्प [flower of the plant *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*] *S.*

ཨར་སྐྱ *ar-skya* a fragrant tree which is used in medicine and yields frankincense (*Rtsii.*).

ཨར་གོན *ar-gon* offspring of parents not having the same rank, nor the same religion, and not belonging to the same nation; in *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

ཨར་ཏི *ar-ti* or ཨར་ཏི་ཁ་དམར *ar-ti kha-dmar* cloth of raw-silk imported from Assam, having three stripes lengthwise; it is used for wrappers by the middle class Tibetans (*Rtsii.*).

‡ **ཨར་དྷ་མེ་རུ** *Ara dha-me-ru* (lit. half Meru) fabulous mountain situated beyond the continent of *Kuntu dgah-war gur-pahi gliñ* and said to contain mines of *waidurya* (lapiz lazuli) guarded by two *Rákṣasa* called Māndehā and Rāma. Beyond that mountain is said to be a great ocean containing sea-elephants and sea-hogs (*K. d.* ར, *281*).

ཨར་ནག *ar-nag* used in medicine and as incense (*Rtsii.*).

ཨར་པ *ar-pa* a thief, robber.

Syn. རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po*; རྐུན་མོ *rkun-mo* (*Mñon.*).

ཨར་མོ *ar-mo* n. of a bird (*Rtsii.*).

ཨར་མོ་ལི་ག *ar-mo li-ga* occurs in ཨར་མོ་ལི་གའི་རྡོ་ལེབ *ar-mo li-gahi rdo-leb* (*Gyal. S.*).

ཨར་ལ་གཏད་པ *ar-la gtad-pa Sch.*: to be reduced to extremeties, esp. to extreme misery (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཨ་རྫ་ཀ** *a-rdsa-ka* अर्जक; cotton: ཨ་རྫ་ཀའི་རྡོག་པ *Glr.* cotton-capsule.

Syn. ཉི་དགའ་མའི་འབྲས་བུ *ñi-dgah-mahi hbras-bu*; ལྕམ་པའི་འབྲས་བུ *lcam-pahi hbras-bu* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཨ་ར་གྷའི་མེ་ཏོག *a-ra ghahi me-tog* = ཤར་ཚུའི་མེ་ཏོག or སྦྲ་བའམ་ཚེར་མའི་མེ་ཏོག *sbra-waham tsher-mahi mo-tog* (*Mñon.*) drug used in vesicular eruptions *Med.*

‡ **ཨརྱ་དེ་བ** *Arya de-wa* = འཕགས་པ་ལྷ the chief disciple of Nāgārjuna who succeeded

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him in the Buddhist hierarchical chair of Nālanda and who converted many powerful paṇḍits such as A'sva-ghosha and others to Buddhism (*Grub. 16*).

ཨལ་གཅིག *al-gcig* the one half of a pair.

ཨལ་ཏ *al-ta* (for ད་ལྟ *da-ḻta*) 1. in *Bal.* now, at present. 2. to-day (*Jä.*).

ཨལ་ཏིང་ *al-tiṅ* something bulky or heavy (*Jä.*).

ཨལ་ལ *al-la*, v. ཨ་ལ་ལ *a-la-la*.

ཨཥྚི *aṣ-ṭi* n. of a tree growing in *Ri-wo ṟtse-ḻña* (Putoshan in China) :—རྒྱ་ནག་རི་བོ་རྩེ་ལྔར་ཨཥྚི་ཤིང་གི་རྩ་བ་ལས་འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས་དངོས་སུ་བྱོན་ཏེ (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *10*).

‡ **ཨཤྨ་གར་བྷ** *asma-gar-bha* the emerald.

‡ **ཨས་སརྟ** *aṣ-sarta* the female breast, teats of woman (mystic) (*K. g.* ཤ, *216*).

ཨི *i* 1. beer, = ཆང་ in *C.* 2. vulg. pronunc. of དབྱི *ḏḇyi* the lynx. 3. num.: 60. 4. in Budh.: ཨི་ནི་མཐོང་བ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། *i* is the invisible entity or it is symbolic of the same (*K. g.* ཕ, *43*).

ཨི་ཁུག *i-khug* = ཨག in *W.* hiccough, sob (*Jä.*).

ཨི་གུ་ལྱ *i-gu-lya* = ཡན་ལག་དང་ཉིང་ལག अङ्गप्रत्यङ्ग, limb and the secondary parts of a limb (mystic) (*K. g.* ཤ, *340*).

ཨི་ལྡན *i-ḻdan* the letters surmounted by the vowel sign ི *i* such as ཀྱི *kyi*, གི *gi*, གྱི *gyi*, འི *ḥi*, ཡི *yi* (*Situ. 28*).

‡ **ཨི་ལ་ཝ་ཏི** *I-la-wa-ti* n. of a great river in ancient India, prob. the Irawadi of Burma (*K. my.* ཁ, *198*) [I-la-vati or Iravati is one of the five branches of the Indus flowing through the Punjab ?]*S.*

‡ **ཨི་ཤི་ཀ** *i-çi-ka* a grass-like herb: རྟག་ཏུ་གནས་ཏེ་མི་གཡོ་བ (*K. my.* ཀ, *478*).

ཨི་ཤོ་ལེགས *I-ço-legs* son of king སྤོ་དེ་གུང་རྒྱལ *Ṣpo-de guṅ-ṟgyal* (*Yig. 65*).

‡ **ཨི་ཤོ་མ་ཏི** *I-ço ma-ti* इक्षोमति n. of a great river in India (*K. my.* ཁ, *198*) [Probably the same as the river Ichāmati which is a branch of the Padmā flowing through Bengal]*S.*

‡ **ཨིནྡྲ་གོ་པ** *in ḏra go-pa* [इन्द्रगोप cochineal; yet among the substances devoted to a costly *Chorten* it is mentioned as one of the five divine jewels (*Glr. 7.*)] from *Jä.* [the insect cochineal of various kinds, frequently mentioned in Pali books]*S.*

‡ **ཨིནྡྲ་ནཱི་ལ** *in-ḏra nī-la* sapphire.

Syn. མཐོན་ཀ་ཆེ *ṃthon-ka-che*; ཨན་ད་རྙིལ *an-da-ṣñil*; དབང་སྔོན *ḏwaṅ-ṣṅon*; ནོར་བུའི་སྙིང་པོ *nor-buḥi ṣñiṅ-po*; ནོར་བུ་སྔོན་པོ *nor-bu ṣṅon-po*; ཀ་ཀ་ནཱི་ལ *ka-ka nī-la*; ནཱི་ལ *nī-la*; སྔོ་སྐྱ་ནཱི་ལ *ṣṅo-ṣkya ni-la*; ཚ་ལི *tsha-li* (*Ṃṅon.*).

‡ ཨིནྡྲ་བྱཱ་ཀ་ར་ཎ *in-ḏra byā-ka ra-na* इन्द्र-व्याकरण n. of an ancient Sanskrit grammar.

ཨིམ་ཆི *im-chi* Tibetanized Mongol term for a physician.

ཨུ *u* 1. = num. 90. 2. ཨུ་ནི་ཐོས་པ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། *u* is symbolical of the unheard (*K. g.* ཕ, *43*).

ཨུ་རྒྱན *u-ṟgyan*, = དབུ་རྒྱན the crown, the head ornament; but v. ཨོ་རྒྱན *O-ṟgyan*.

ཨུ་ཅུག *u-cug* persistency; with བྱེད་པ = to persuade, to press, to urge, to persist in any matter.

‡ **ཨུ་ཏ་ཀ** *U-ta-ka* n. of an ancient sage (*K. my.* ཀ, *1530*).

‡ **ཨུ་ཏྲ་ཡ་ན** *U-tra-ya-na* n. of an ancient Indian king who during Gautama Buddha's time reigned in the great city of སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *Sgra-sgrogs.* He was a devoted admirer of Buddha and ruled his people with righteousness and justice. In the latter part of his life abdicating the throne in favour of his son he entered the holy order of Bhikshu (*K. du.* ཀ, *298*).

‡ **ཨུ་དུམ་བ་ར** *u-dum ba-ra* उदुम्बर (*Ficus clomerata*) but in Tibetan literature a fabulous lotus of immense size (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཨུ་ནི་ཀོ** *U-ni-ko* n. of a demon Yaksha of Kashmir who was a friend of the Yaksha called བ་གླང་ལྡན *Ba-glañ-ldan* of the country of Rohita who had invited Buddha Gautama with his followers to dinner and served the guests with a large quantity of grapes of Kashmir (*K. du.* པ, *298*).

ཨུ་སྤུ *u-spu* tea-kettle (*S. kar. 177*).

‡ ཨུཏྤ་ལྡན *Ut-pa-ldan* उत्पलावती ; n. of a city in ancient India (*A.K. 51, 6*, v.).

ཨུ་པ་ལ *U-pa-la* उपालि the learned disciple of Buddha who expounded the Abhidharma piṭaka at the first great Buddhist convocation (*K. du.* ད, *427*).

‡ **ཨུ་མ** *U-ma* goddess Umā, the wife of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཨུ་ཙི་ཏིང་ག *u-tsi tiñ-ga* n. of an insect, the touch of which produces sexual excitement even in such monks as had been free from all thought of female company (*K. du.* ཙ, *69*).

ཨུ་ཚུགས *u-tshugs*=ནན་ཏན *nan-tan* persistence.

‡ **ཨུ་ཤའི་རི** *U-çahi-ri* or ཨུ་ཤི་རི *U-çi-ri* n. of a hill range in Central India or Magadha wherein there was a dense forest called Tamasa (*K. du.* ཕ, *241* and *K. d.* ལ, *257*).

ཨུག་ཆོས *ug-chos* n. of a flower : ཨོག་ཆོས་ནི་བའི་ནད་སེལ་སྨིན་པ་སྐྱེང་.

‡ ཨུཀ་ལི་མ་ཐོ *Uk-li mā-tho* also called གི་རི་མ་ཐོ *gi-ri mā-tho* n. of a sanctuary containing the image of Hayagriba Vishnu (*Dsam. 6*).

‡ **ཨུཏྤ་ལ** *ut-pa-la* उत्पल the blue water lily ; [a lotus]*S.*

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱེས་སྔོན་པ *chu-skyes sñon-pa* ; སའི་གདུབ་བུ *sahi-gdub-bu* ; དབང་མཆོག *dwañ-mchog* ; སྟེང་འཐུང་ *steñ-hthuñ* ; མིག་གི་གཉེན *mig-gi-gñen* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཨུཏྤ་ལ་དཀར་པོ *ut-pa-la dkar-po*=ཀུ་མུ་ད कुमुद.

ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ཆེ *ut-pa-la che* महोत्पल, पद्म [a full blown lotus]*S.*

ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ལྟར་གས་པ *ut-pa-la ltur gas-pa* one of the eight cold hells of the Buddhists (*M.V.*).

ཨུཏྤ་ལ་མདའ *ut-pa-la mdah* हस्तु, एरण्ड [the castor-oil plant]S.

ཨུཏྤ་ལ་སྡོང་པོ *ut-pa-la sdoñ-po* the lily plant.

ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ཡུ་བ *ut-pa-la yu-wa* मण्डेव.

‡ ཨུཏྤ་ལ་དམར་པོ *ut-pa-la dmar-po* रक्तोत्पल [the red lotus]*S.*

Syn. བུང་བ་དགའ *buñ-wa-dgah* ; དཔལ་གྱི་ལག་པ *dpal-gyi lag-pa* ; དཔལ་གྱི་ཁྱིམ *dpal-gyi-khyim* ; (ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ལ་དུ་མ་ཆེམ་པ་འདུ) (*Mñon.*).

‡ **ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ཤིང** *ut-pa-la çiñ* सदाफल, उत्पल [the lotus plant]*S.*

Syn. ལྟེ་བ་ཅན *lte-wa-can* ; ལ་ཀུ་ཙ *la-ku-tsa* ; ཡོངས་བསྣུན *yoñs-bsnun* ; ཨུཏྤ་ལ་ཤིང *ut-pa-la çiñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཨུཏྤ་ལའི་མདོག *Ut-pa-lahi mdog* उत्पलवर्ण n. of one of the earliest disciples of Buddha (*M.V.*).

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ཨུཏ་པ་ལའི་རྩ་བ *ut-pa-lahi rtsa-wa* शालूक lotus root.

ཨུང་གུ *uñ-gu* oil-lamp *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཨུན་ཆུང་ *un-chuñ* = བཙུན་ཆུང་ a young monk.

ཨུན་ཐུག *un-thug*, v. ཧུ་ཐུག *hu-thug*.

ཨུར་རྒྱ *Ur-rgya* a warm meal-porridge; fermenting dough *C.*

ཨུར་རྡོ *ur-rdo*, v. ཧུར་རྡོ; ཨུར་བ, v. དབུར་བ; ཨུལ་འཐག colloq. for གསུལ་འཐག (*Jä.*).

ཨུར་ནན *Ur-nan* n. of a religious sect: ཞུར་བུ་ཨུར་ནན་གྱི་ལུགས་ལ་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ་བོན (*Deb.* ཀ, *34*).

ཨེ *e* I: num.=120. 2. in *C.* and later literature, an interrogative particle usually put immediatetely before the vb. or the pron. standing in the place of the vb.: བདེ་མོ་ཨེ་ཡོད I am afraid he is not well, is he happy; ཨེ་ནུས་མི་ནུས shall we be able or not (*Mil.*). ངའི་ཁུ་བོ་སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་དེ་ཨེ་ཁོར་བཀྱལ my uncle who is very gracious why should he be in trouble? (*A. 128*).

ཨེ་དྲག *e-drag* = ཡག་གས, superfine, the best: ཨེ་དྲག་ནང་གི་དྲག་ལེ་རེད (*Ljañs.*). In the mystic language of Virūpākṣa the guardian Mahārāja of the west, we have: ཨེ་ནེ *e-ne*, མེ་ནེ *me-ne*, དད་ཕུ *dad-phu*, དདབ་ཕུ *da-dab-phu*, as expressions=misery, sin, the way and cessation of misery.

ཨེ II: in Budh.: ཨེ་ཞེས་པ་ནི་མངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད་རྒྱ་དང་བཅས་འདས་པ་དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་དོན་ནོ (*K. my.* ཀ, *206*).

ཨེ III: n. of a place in Tibet (*Jig. 9*); ཨེ་པ E-pa a native of E'.

ཨེ་ལྷ་རྒྱ་རི་བ *E-lha rgya-ri-wa* n. of a scion of the ancient line of kings who belonged to the ministry under the 1st sovereign Dalai Lama (*Loñ.* ཉ, *9*).

ཨེ་ཉ་ཡ *e-ña-ya*, ཨེ་ན་མ एण a fabulous black antelope with short legs and black eyes (*Jä.*).

‡ **ཨེ་ཏཏྟ** *e-tatta* = བཟའ་བ་དང་བཏུང་བ eating and drinking (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ, *215*).

ཨེ་འཐད *e-hthad* = ཨེ་ཡོང་ has he come; also in མི་ཐམས་ཅད་གསད་ན་ཨེ་འཐད if all are killed, would it be liked? (*Yig. 58*).

ཨེ་དྲན *e-dran* = དྲན་ནམ *dran-nam* in སེམས་ལ་ཤར་ཡོང་ལག་ལེན་ལ་འགེལ་བ་རང་ཨེ་དྲན (*Rdsa. 14*).

ཨེ་མ *e-ma*, ཨེ་མའོ ཨེ་མ་ཧོ or *a-ma-ho* अहमहो (*A. K. 1-6*) interjection expressing compassion.

‡ **ཨེ་ཝཾ** *e-wam* 1. एवम् yes, certainly, to be sure (*Vai. sñ.*). 2. in Budh. this is symbolical of ཨེ *e* signifying (*a*) ཐབས *thabs* उपाय or (*b*) མདོ *mdo*=*Sûtra*; whilst ཝཾ *wam*=(*a*) ཤེས *çes* or ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* knowledge or wisdom or (*b*) སྔགས *sñags Mantra* or the mystical part of Buddhism. 3. n. of a Buddhist religious work.

ཨེ་རེད *e-red* = ཨེ་ཡིན *e-yin* or ཡིན་ནམ *yin-nam*.

ཨེ་རན་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཇིགས་མེད *e-ran rgyal-po hjigs-med* the yellow coloured myrabolan (*Sman. 109*).

‡ ཨེ་རན་ད *e-ran-da* कमलौ, एरण्ड [the castor-oil plant] *S.*

‡ **ཨེ་ལ** *e-la* दाडिम=pomegranate.

ཨེ་ལའི་བརྒྱུད *E-lahi-brgyud* an epithet of Vaiçravaṇa the guardian of the northern quarter of the world.

ཨེ་ལའི་འདབ *e-lahi-hdab* रसना, as met.=the tongue.

‡ **ཨེ་ལན** *E-lan* n. of the empress of the tenth Tartar Emperor of China whose son was the Emperor Bogto (*Loñ.* ཉ, *10*).

ཨེ

‡ ཨེ་ལབ *e-lab* एलपत्र occurs in མ་གཅིག་ལབ་སྒྲོན་ནི། ཨེ་ལབ་ཀྱི་འདབ་གྲོང་མཛེ་མེར་མོ (*Loñ.* ༣, *32*).

‡ ཨེད་ནུ་མ་ཀཱ་ཀ་དྷེ་ནུ *ed-nu ma-kā-ka dhe-nu* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ, *2*).

ཨེན *en*=ཅུང་ཟད *cuñ-zad* : ད་ལན་ཨེན་ཙམ་འཁྱིམས་ནས་སྣང་ (*A. 144*). ཨེན་ཅིག *en-cig*=ཧྲིབ་ཙམ *hrib-tsam*: ཨེན་ཅིག་མ་གསུང་ཅིག་ངས་ཁ་ཅེམས་འཛག (*Beh. 47*). ཨེན་རེ *en-re*=ཅུང་ཟད་རེ *cuñ-zad-re* a little only, ཨེན་ཙམ *en-tsam*=ཅུང་ཟད་ཙམ *cuñ-zad-tsam* only a little ; the little one (a pr. name).

ཨེན་ཙམ *en-tsam* in ད་ལན་ཨེན་ཙམ་འཁྱིམས་ནས་སྣང་ (*A. 144*) ; and in སྤྱི་རབ་སྐྱེ་བོ་གསོ་མན་ཆ་ལག་ཏུ། ཨེན་ཙམ་ཆ་གཅིག་རྒྱ་གར་ཡུལ་དུ་བཞག (*Sorig. 160*).

ཨེན་རེ *en-re*, fast, rapid : དཀའ་བོར་ཉམས་ལེན་ཨེན་རེ་བྱེད་པའི་ཉ་མ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ཙམ་ལ་དང་བོར་འཆི་དུས་ཐེབས་པ (*Deb.* ཀ, *36*).

ཨེན་འདར *en-ḥdar*, v. ཨན་འདར *an-ḥdar* (*Jä.*).

ཨེམ་ཆི *em-chi* or ཨམ་ཆི *am-chi* or ཨིམ་ཆི *im-chi* a doctor or physician. Acc. to *Liç.* it is a Mongolian word.

ཨེར་ཀ *er-ka C.* v. ཨར་ཀ *ar-ka* (*Jä.*).

ཨོ་དཀར་བྲག *O-dkar-brag* n. of a rock-cave under a huge white rock in ancient India where the sage *Pha Dampa Sañs-rgyas* performed asceticism: དམ་པ་སངས་རྒྱས་དུས་འདུག་ཟེར། ཨོ་དཀར་བྲག་ལ་སྒྲུབ་མཛད་པས་བདེ་མཆོག་ཡབ་ཡུམ་ཞལ་གཟིགས (*Deb.* ཀ, *37*).

‡ ཨོ་ཌི་ཡན *O-ḍi-yan*, v. ཨོ་རྒྱན *O-rgyan*.

ཨོག་མ *og-ma*=ཙི་ཙུ *tsi-tsu*.

ཨོ་ལྡོང་ *o-ldoñ* or ཧོ་དོང་ *ho-doñ* wind-pipe (*Jä.*).

ཨོ་རོག་ཇུག་འགར *o-rog jug-ḥgar* the Jungar srad of Mongolia (*Loñ.* ན, *16*).

ཨོ་ལོ *o-lo* 1.=a boy, stripling in *Ts.* and *U.* 2. an earthen-ware tea-pot. 3. *Sch.*: the place where two rivers join, the confluence of two rivers.

ཨོ་རྒྱན *O-rgyan*=ཨུ་རྒྱན *U-rgyan* the country of Oḍiyāna Sans. उद्यान ; acc. to Lam-yig, the modern Gaznee in Cabul.

ཨོར་རྒྱན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Or-rgyan Rin-po-che* the chief epithet by which the Buddhist Saint Padma Sambhava is known to the Tibetans (*K. thang. 95*). The different names under which the saint Padma Sambhava is adored in Tibet are:—(1) པད་མ་འགྲོ་མགོན་རྒྱལ ; (2) པད་མ་དབང་ཕྱུག་མགོན ; (3) པད་མ་སྐྱབ་པའི་སྒྲོ་གྲོམ ; (4) པད་མ་ཆེ་མཆོག་རྒྱལ ; (5) པད་མ་མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག ; (6) མགོན་པོ་བེར་ལྡ་པ ; (7) པད་མ་ནག་པོ་སྤྱོད་པ ; (8) ཁྲིའུ་ཆུང་མཁའ་ལྡིང་རྒྱལ ; (9) པད་མ་ས་ར་ཧ ; (10) པད་མ་མངའ་བདག་རྒྱལ ; (11) པད་མ་ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ ; (12) པད་མ་ཆགས་མཆོག་རྒྱལ ; (13) པད་མ་འགྲོ་བའི་སྐྱབས ; (14) པད་མ་འཕྲིན་ལས་མགོན ; (15) པད་མ་དོན་ཡོད་ཞགས་པ ; (16) པད་མ་གཟི་བརྗིད་འོད་འབར ; (17) པད་མ་ཌོ་མི་ཧ་པ ; (18) རིགས་ལྡན་པད་མ་དཀར་པོ ; (19) པད་མ་བཛྲ ; (20) པད་མ་སྟོད་ཕྲེང་རྩལ (*K. thañ. 95*).

ཨོཾ *Om* the famous mystic syllable used separately as well as in various collocations.

ཨོཾ་མཛད *oṁ-mdsad* प्रणव a priest who begins religious service by saying *om*.

ཨོཾ་མཛད་མ *oṁ-mdsad-ma* ओंकार [the mystic syllable *om*, signifying Buddha, Dharma and Sangha, [Brahmā, Vishnu and S'iva]*S*.

ཨོཾ་ཡིག་དྲུག *oṁ-yig-drug* न्यूंख the insertion of the sound *o* in different places with variety of prosodial length and accentuation in the recitation of hymns]*S*.

ཨོ་ཤོ *O-ço* one of the earliest kings of Tibet of the dynasty of སཧི་ལེགས *Saḥi-legs* (*J. Zañ.*).

ཨོག་རྒྱ *og-rgya* beard ; ཨོག་ཚུམ *og-tshum*= ཨག་ཚོམ *ag-tshom* (*Jä.*).